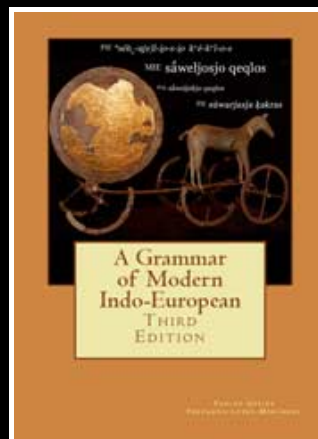


Indo-European Etymological Dictionary - Indogermanisches Etymologisches Woerterbuch (JPokorny)

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A Proto-Indo-European Language Lexicon, and an Etymological Dictionary of Early Indo-European Languages

The database represents the updated text of J. Pokorny's "Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch", scanned and recognized by George Starostin (Moscow), who has also added the meanings. The database was further refurnished and corrected by A. Lubotsky. Pokorny's text is given practically unchanged (only a few obvious typos were corrected), except for some rearrangement of the material. The numbers in the lemmata are given after the root (e.g. Pokorny's 1. *bher-* appears as *bher-1*) because automatic alphabetization would otherwise too much affect the order of the lemmata.

BRAIN TRAINING GAMES

Memory	Focus	Spatial Reasoning
Attention	Speed	Problem Solving

 **Play Games**

Root / lemma: *abhro-* (**hebhro-*)

English meaning: strong, mighty

German meaning: 'stark, heftig'

Note: The **Root / lemma:** *apelo-* : 'strength' seems related to **Root / lemma:** *abhro-* (**hebhro-*): 'strong, mighty' [the shift *l* > *r*].

Material: to Mir. Prefix *abor-*, cymr. *afr-* 'very much'; got. *abrs* 'get strong, violent', adv. *abraba* 'very much', *bi-abrjan* 'before were astonished beside

oneself', aisl. Prefix *afar-* 'very much'; ill. VN *A* β ρ ο ι*, thrak. PN *A* β ρ ο -*.

Maybe illyr. VN *A* β ρ ο ι*, thrak. PN *A* β ρ ο -*: alb. (**A* β ρ ο ι*) *afronj* 'bring close, squeeze', *afër* 'near' similar to formations of lett. *blai zi t* 'squeeze, clash, hit': Old Church Slavic *blizъ*, *blizъ* Adv. 'nigh, near' (eigntl. 'adjacent').

Here maybe got. *aba* (*n-* stem) 'husband'.

Note:

The root ***abhro-*** : 'strong, mighty' is related to the cult of fertility hence the goddess of love, beauty and sexual rapture' *A φ ρ ο δ ί τ η* Aphrodite'. The name of Aphrodite derived from Gr. *ἄφροδος* 'sea foam' + *Τιτάνες* 'titaness'. The name of Aphrodite is also related to **Root / lemma: *abō(n)*** : (ape, aquatic demon) and to **Root / lemma: *ab-*** : (water, river) [see below].

In Greek mythology, Aphrodite is the goddess of love, beauty and sexual rapture. According to Hesiod, she was born when Uranus (the father of the gods) was castrated by his son Cronus. Cronus threw the severed genitals into the ocean which began to churn and foam about them. From the *ἄφροδος* 'aphros' ('sea foam')' arose Aphrodite, and the sea carried her to either Cyprus or Cythera. Hence she is often referred to as Kypris and Cytherea.

The name of Aphrodite is related to PIE **Root / lemma: (*enebh-2*): *nebh-*, *embh-*, *m.bh-*** : (wet, damp; water; clouds) Old Indian *abhra* 'm. (**m.bhros*), av. *awra-* n.

References: WP. I 177, Feist 1 b f., 579 a., W. Schulze KZ. 52, 311 = Kl. Schr. 398.

See also: *abh-*

Page(s): 2

Root / lemma: *abh-* (hebh-*)**

English meaning: quick, abrupt

German meaning: 'rasch, heftig'

Note: alter *r/n-* stem

Material: Gr. *ἄφροδος* 'straightway, forthwith, at once, quickly, presently' (old abstract noun 'quickness'), for what, nevertheless, probably at first *ἄφνω*, *ἄφνω* 'suddenly'.

Here at most Old Church Slavic *abъje* 'straight away, directly', but uncertainly Old Indian *ahnāya* 'directly, straight away, instantly, speedily' (rather to *a har*, *a han-* 'day' p. 7).

References: WP. I 177, Feist 1 b f., 579 a., W. Schulze KZ. 52, 311 = Kl. Schr. 398.

See also: *abhro-*

Page(s): 2

Root / lemma: *abō(n)* (hebo-*)**

English meaning: ape, *water demon

German meaning: `Affe'

Note: (kelt. neologism). The animal introduced by traveling merchants can have been named by the Celts with the name of her aquatic demon (see above *ab-*).

Material: Hes. ἄβράννης Κελτοὶ τοὺς κερκοπιθήκους is maybe ἄββάννης (Akk. Pl.) to read and still before the consonatic mutation in Germ. stubby; hence, in. *api* m. `Monkey, gate', as. *apo*, ahd. *affo* m., *affa*, *affin* f., ags. *apa* m. `Monkey', ačech. *opice* comes aruss. *opica* from the Germ.

References: WP. I 51 f.

See also: compare *ab-* `water' and Schrader Reallex., Hoops Reallex. s. v. *ape*.

Page(s): 2-3

Root / lemma: *ab-*

English meaning: water, river

German meaning: `Wasser, Fluß'

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *ak̑ ā-* (more properly *ək̑ ā*): *ēk̑-* : `water, river' [through the shift -*g̑* - > -*b-*, -*k̑* - > -*p-* attested in Greek, Illyrian and Celtic languages] derived **Root / lemma:** *ab-* : (water, river) and **Root / lemma:** *ā p-2* : `water, river'.

Material: Lat. *amnis* f., late m. c. (**abnis*); air. *ab* (**aba*) Gen. *abae* `river', besides *abann*, cymr. *afon*, orn. bret. *auon*, gall. brit. FIN *Abona*, derived cymr. *afanc* `beaver, water demon, dwarf', to mir. *abac* (**abankos*) `beaver, dwarf', schweiz.-frz. *avan* `pasture' (**abanko-*); lett. FIN *Abava*.

The West German FIN in -*apa*, nhd. -*affa*, probably go back partly to usually lost westgerm. **ap-* (idg. **ab-*), partly in ven.-ill. *ap-* (idg. **ap-*).

rum. *apă* `water'

References: WP. I 46 f., WH. I 40, Feist 19a, 579a, GIPatSR. II 134.

See also: compare also *āp-2* `water, river' and *abō(n)* `ape'.

Page(s): 1

Root / lemma: *ades-, ados-* (**heg h-*)

English meaning: sort of cereal

German meaning: `Getreideart, Spelt'

Grammatical information: n.

Material: Lat. *ador*, -*ō ris* n. `a kind of grain, spelt', maybe in got. *atisk* (**ades-ko-*) `sowing field', probably m. as ahd. *ezzisca* Pl. `sowing', mhd. dial. *Esch*, schweiz. dial. *Aesch*, `field entrance of a village'; toch. AB *āti* `grass' [B *atiyo* (f.pl.) `grass' (Adams 9)] (differently Pedersen Toch. 641). about gr. ἄθριπ `an ear of corn' see under *andh-*.

Perhaps **Armenian:** *hat* `grain', **Hittite:** *hattar* n. `cereal'

Note:

It seems **Root / lemma: ades-, ados-** : 'sort of cereal' evolved from an older root ***h₂eg h-** 'a kind of grain'. This root was suffixed with common -ska formant in germ. branch **Germanic:** **at-isk-a-*, while in Anatolian branch the root was suffixed with common PIE -tar formant. The old laryngeal (centum h_2 - > a-, e- : satem h_2 - > s-) was lost except in hitt. and arm. Clearly germ. tongues borrowed the cognate from a reduced lat. (**hattar-*) *ado ris* > **Germanic:** **at-isk-a-*.

Finally zero grade in alb. (**adō ris*) **dris, drizē* 'thorny plant', (**dris*) *drithē* 'grain' where the lat. -is ending has been solidified.

The surprise is the phonetic mutation -g h- > -d- found only in av. - illyr.- balt. languages.

References: WP. I 45, Feist 61 a, anders WH. I 14.

Page(s): 3

Root / lemma: ad-1 (**hed-*)

English meaning: to, by, at

German meaning: 'zu, bei, an'

Material: Phryg. $\alpha\delta-\delta\alpha\kappa\epsilon\tau$ 'he does'; maked. $\alpha\delta-\delta\alpha\iota\pi\upsilon\mu\omicron\iota$ (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 69); lat. *ad* 'to, with, in', preverb and preposition m. Akk., also Gen. *atque, ac* 'and in addition, and also, and' (**ad-que*; not *at* + *que*; also umbr. *ap* 'in which place, in what place, where, when, after, since, although' chronologically, with extended -i in *ape*), umbr. *ar* 'preverb, -ar' postposition m. Akk., osk. *adpu d* 'as far as', otherwise with s- extension osk. *az* 'to, toward' preposition m. Akk.; air. *ad-* preverb (e.g., *ad-glādur* 'call upon, appeal to'), cymr. *add-*, gall. *ad-* prefix (e.g., MN *Ad-iantū*: cymr. *addiant* 'longing', *Admārus*: air. *ma r* 'large'); cymr. *a* 'with vowel ag 'with' (*ad* + *g he*, Old Indian *ha*, not = lat. *atque* 'and, as well as, together with'); germ. **at* preverb and preposition mostly with 'dative' = Lok., rare m. Akk. (got. westgerm. from the time, ags. also from the place), aisl. also with Gen.: got. *at* 'to, by', aisl. *at* 'to, by, against, after', ags. *æt*, as. *at*, ahd. *az* 'to, by, in'.

zero grade: ved. *t-sa rati* 'creeps, creeps up', ahd. *zagēn* (: got. **-agan* 'fear'), ahd. *z-ougen*, mhd. *zōugen*, as. *t-ōgian* compared with got. *at-augjan* 'with raised up eyes, point, show'.

References: WP. I 44 f., WH. I 11 f.

See also: Perhaps to *ad-2*.

Page(s): 3

Root / lemma: ad-2

English meaning: to establish, put in order

German meaning: 'festsetzen, ordnen'

Material: Umbr. *arsie* (**adio-*) 'venerable, august, divine, sacred, pure, holy (very freq. and class.); of a divinity, and of things in any way belonging to one', *arsmor* (**admon*) 'a form of religious observance, religious usage, ceremony, rite', *arsmatiam* (**admatio-*) 'relating to religious rites or ceremonies, ritual', *armamu* 'you shall be ordered, set in order, arranged, adjusted, disposed, regulated', *Ar mune* epithet of Jupiter, to **ad-* 'settle, order'; air. *ad n.* 'law', Pl. *ada* 'ceremonious customs', from it Adj. 'lawful', *adas* 'proper', cymr. *addas* 'suitable',

eddyl (**adilo-*) 'duty, purpose'; probably also germ. **tila-* 'suitable opportunity' in got. *til* n., *ga-tils* 'suitably', ags. *til* 'suitable, useful' as n. 'goodness, suitability' = ahd. *zil* 'purpose', preposition ags. aisl. *til* 'to, for'.

References: WE. I 12, Devoto Me´l. Pedersen 224.

Page(s): 3

Root / lemma: *ad(u)-, ad-ro-* (**heg* *hero*)

English meaning: water current

German meaning: 'Wasserlauf'

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *ang^w (h)i-* : 'snake, worm' derived **Root / lemma:** *ak^w ā-* (more properly *ə^w ā*): *ēk^w -*

: 'water, river'; **Root / lemma:** *eg* *hero-* : 'lake, inner sea'; **Root / lemma:** *ad(u)-, ad-ro-* : 'water current': Illyr. pannon. VN Ὠκερ (ἄτρες [common alb.-illyr.-balt. -*g* *h-* > -*d-*, -*z-* phonetic mutation].

From **Root / lemma:** *ak^w ā-* 'water, river' nasalized in **aku_{ent}-* (suffixed in -*er*, -*or*) derived **Root / lemma:** *au_(e)-9, au_{ed-}, au_{er-}* : 'to flow, to wet; water, etc.'

Material: Avest. *aδu* 'water run, brook, canal', ven.-ill. FIN *Ad(d)ua* (for Po), **Aduli_a* > *Attel* (to Danube in Bavaria), *Mons of Adula* 'St. Gotthard' (probably named after the rivers streaming there), oberösterr. FIN **Adra* > *Attersee, Attergau*, FIN *Adrana* > *Eder* (Hessen), maybe also PN *Adria* in Venetien (afterwards *mare Adriaticum*), sizil. FIN *A⁹ δρ α νός* and ven.-ill. name of Oder *Oû* (αδούας; further lett. FIN *Adula*.

Note:

The name of the primordial hill in Egyptian mythology, the first mountain that raised from the ocean. The mountain god was borrowed by Hitties who called the dreaming god Upelluri. Greeks received Atlas from Hittites. Atlas '*mountain probably named after the rivers streaming there': *A⁹ τλας, -α ν τ ος* m. 'Atlas' (Od., Hes., Hdt., A. etc.), name of a God who carries the columns of the sky; originally probably name of Arcadian mountains which were spread then by the epic in general and especially (by Ionic seafarers) was transferred to the Atlas Mountains in West Africa, see Solmsen Wortforsch. 24; about Atlas as a personification of the world axis Tie`che Mus. Helv. 2, 65ff. Berber *a`drār* 'mountain'.

Derivatives: Of it *A⁹ τλα ν τ ις* f. (Hes. etc.), name of a mythical island, according to Brandenstein Atlantis (Wien 1951, = Arb. Inst. Sprachw. 3) = Crete; further *A⁹ τλα ν τ ι κός* (E., Pl., Arist. etc.) and *A⁹ τλά ν τ ε ι ος* (Kritias).

References: Vasmer ZslPh. 8, 114 f., Pokorny Urill. 4, 70, 93, 109, 124.

Page(s): 4

Root / lemma: *agh-(lo-)*

English meaning: disgusting

German meaning: 'widerwärtig'

Note:

Root / lemma: *agh-(lo-)* : `disgusting' derived from an extended **Root / lemma: *agos-*** : `fault, sin' produced.

Material: Got. *agls* `opprobrious, ignominious', *agliba*, *aglō* `hardship', *us-agljan* `press', ags. *eg(e)le* `offensive, unwieldy, unfortunate', *eglan* add `pain' (engl. *ail* `hurt; indisposed his'), *eglian* `to be felt painfully', mnd. *egelen* `cause grief', got. *aglus* Adv. *agluba* `δύσκολος', difficult'; also (with puzzling suffix) got. *aglaitei* f. -i n. `licentiousness, wanton violence, insolence, sexual offense', ahd. *agaleizi* f., -i n. `discomfort; zeal', *agaleizo*, as. *aglêto*, *agalêto* Adv. `sedulous, keen'.

Possibly here ow. *agha* ^ˈ (=av. *aγō-*) `nasty', n. `horrible, damage', *aghala* ^ˈ `bad'.

Here maybe to mir. *ālad* n. `wound' (**agloton*), mcymr. *aele(u)* `painful', *aeleu* m. `pain' (**aglou-*).

References: WP. I 41, Feist 15 a, Specht Dekl. 136, Loth RC. 38, 56.

Page(s): 8

Root / lemma: *aghl(u)-* (**heghel-*)

English meaning: rainy weather

German meaning: etwa `dunkle Wolke, regnerisches Wetter'

Material: Gr. ἄχλυς `fog, darkness'

Maybe alb. *agull* `bad vision'

Old Prussian *aglo* n. `rain' (*u-* stem), arm. **alj-* in *aḷjaḷj*, *aḷjamuḷjkh* `darkness' (Meillet MSL. 10, 279).

References: WP. I 41. compare Petersen Ar. and Arm. Stud. 126.

Page(s): 8

Root / lemma: *agh-* (**hegh-*)

English meaning: to fear

German meaning: `seelisch bedrückt sein, sich fürchten'

Material: Gr. ἄχος n. `fear, pain, grief', ἄχνομαι, ἄχομαι `grieving, sorrowing, mourning' (Aor. ἤκαχε, ἤκαχάμην, Perf. ἄκαχαίμαι), ἄχέων, ἄχέων `mourning, groaning', ἄκαχίζω `sadden'; here probably ἄχθος `load, grief' (*ἄχτος), thereof ἄχθεσθαί `to be loaded, be depressed'.

Maybe nasalized alb. (**aghos*) *ankth* `fear' [common alb. -s > -th phonetic mutation].

Ags. *ege* m. `fear', *egisi-grima* gl. `ghost, spectre, evil spirit', n. *es-* stem **agiz* = gr. ἄχος `get a fright';

Note: common gr. -g ^h- > -χ- phonetic mutation

compare ahd. *egis-līh* `dreadful', *egisōn* `get a fright' and to *o-* and *en* stems extended got. *agis* n. `fear, anxiety, fright', ahd. *agiso*, *egiso* m., *egisa* f. `fear, fright figure', ags. *egesa* m. `fear'; anord. *agi* m. (-*en-* stem) `Fear', ahd. *egī*; mhd. *ege* f. `fear, fright, punishment'; got. -*agan* in *unhagands* `are not afraid', *af-agjan*

`frighten', *us-agjan* `frighten somebody', `*in-agjan* `snub somebody'; preterit present got. *ōg* (*ōgum*) `fears me', *ni ōgs* `fear nothing' (old short vocal subjunctive **ōgiz*), anord. *ōa-sk* `be afraid'; got. *ōgjan* `snub somebody' = anord. *ægja* `get a fright'; anord. *ōgn* f. `fright', *ōtti* m. `fear', ags. *ōga* f. `fright'.

Air. *ad-agor*, *-agur* `fear' (because of the ablaut equality with got. *ōg* supposes Brugmann Grdr. II² 3, 484 origins from older Perf.), verbal noun *āigthiunder*

References: WP. I 40, Feist 14, 380.

See also: hereupon belongs probably also: *agh-(lo-)*

Page(s): 7-8

Root / lemma: *agos-* (**hege-*)

English meaning: fault, sin, *blood guilt

German meaning: `Fehl, Schuld, Sünde'

Material: Old Indian *ā́gas-* n. `offence, injury, sin, fault', change by ablaut with gr. ἄγος `heavy guilt, blood guilt'; Old Indian *ánāgas-*, gr. ἀνάρης `innocent, guiltless'; ἄγής, ἐνάρης `curses', ἄγλος μολόος.

ags. *acan*, *ōc* `hurt' (engl. *ache*), ndd. *äken* `hurt, fester, dent, blow', mndl. *akel* `grief, wrong, pity', nfries. *akelig*, *aeklig* `wretched, vehement'.

Maybe nasalized alb. (**ángas*) *ne`ko`nj*, geg. *ango`j* `groan, sigh, complain of pain, evil' (**enq-*); prove the link between **Root / lemma:** *agos-* : [fault, guilt, blame, sin (damage, injury, sacrilege, evil)] and **Root / lemma:** *enq-*, *onq-* : (to sigh, groan) [see below]

Note: It is possible **Root / lemma:** *agos-* (**hege-*): `fault, sin, *blood guilt' is a zero grade of lat. *sanguē* `blood', alb. *gjak* `blood' see **Root / lemma:** *s(u_)ek^w o-s* : `sap, pitch, *blood'.

References: WP. I 38.

Page(s): 8

Root / lemma: *agro-* (*egro-*) (**hekuro-*)

English meaning: top, first, beginning

German meaning: `Spitze, oberstes, erstes, Anfang'

Material: Old Indian *ágra-* n. `point', *agrē* (Lok.) `at the top', also timewise `in the beginning, first', *agrīma* - `first', av. *ayra-* `first, uppermost after time space etc.', n. `beginning; the uppermost, point'; lett. *agrs* (Adj.) `early', *agri* Adv. `early, early on', *agrums* `the early morning'.

maybe alb. *agu* `dawn, morning, beginning of the day'.

Whether here lat. MN *Agrippa* from **agri-p(e)d-* `breech birth (one who causes great pain at his birth', W. Schulze KZ. 32, 172¹, in 1721, doubting Lat. Eig. 230⁵

If Old Indian *ágra on* **ogro-* or **egro-* retrograde, one could compare hitt. *h₂e`kur*, *h₂e`gur* `cliff summit, rock, crag'.

Maybe *Agrianes* Illyr. TN, *Agron* `Illyrian king'.

References: WP. I 38 f., Pedersen Hitt. 183.

Page(s): 8-9

Root / lemma: *agu_ˆ(e)sī, aksī*

English meaning: axe

German meaning: `Axt'

Material: Got. *aqizi*, anord. *øx*, ags. *acus*, *æx*, as. *acus*, *accus*, ahd. *achhus*, *accus*, *aches*, nhd. *Axt* (germ. forms **aqwizi* and **akusi* have maybe derived according to Zupitza GG. 89 from a gradating **agu_ˆe_ˆsī* : **agusi_ˆā_ˆs*), gr. ἄξ *`ax*, hatchet'

Note: common gr. -g^ˆh- > -ξ- phonetic mutation

lat. *ascia* `ax of the carpenters' (from **acsiā* like *viscus*: ἰξός, *vespa* from **vepsā*).

maybe alb. (**asca*) *ashka* `shavings, wood splinter', (**viscus*) *vishk*, *fishk* `make thin, wither'.

References: WP. I 39, WH. I 71, Feist 54 b, Specht Dekl. 150, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 465⁴.

Page(s): 9

Root / lemma: *ag^ˆh-*

English meaning: plough animal

German meaning: `trächtiges Tier'

Material: Old Indian *ahī* `cow', av. *azī* f. Adj. `pregnant' (from cows and mares), mir. *ag* (s- stem) m., f. `bovine animal, cow', *ag allaid* `deer' (actually, `wild ox'), *a^ˆl* `brood, throw' (**aglo-*), cymr. *ael* ds., mcymr. *aelaw* `abundance, fertility', *eilion* (**agliones*) `fallow deer, horses'; here with e- vocalism arm. *ezn* `bovine animal'

References: WP. I 38, Loth RC. 38, 55.

Page(s): 7

Root / lemma: *ag^ˆro-s*

See also: s. *ag^ˆ-*

Page(s): 9

Root / lemma: *ag^ˆ- (*heg^ˆ-)*

English meaning: to lead, *drive cattle

German meaning: `treiben' (actually probably `mit geschwungenen Armen treiben'), `schwingen', in Bewegung setzen, führen'

Grammatical information: originally limited to the present stem.

Note:

old laryngeal centum *h₂*- > a-, e- : satem *h₃*- > s- ;

Material: *ag^ˆō*: Old Indian *a^ˆjati* `drive', *aja^ˆ* - m. `a drove, troop; a driver'; *āji^ˆ* - m./f. `running match, combat', av. *azaiti* `drive, lead away', arm. *acem* `lead,

bring';

maybe alb. geg. (*ἄγω), *ago* 'leader, chief'; *ag-* 'dawn, beginning of the day', *agon* 'to dawn, start the day' : lat. *ago agere egi actum* 'to set in motion, drive; of animals, to drive or hunt', *agon -onis* m. 'a contest in the public games', *agonalia -ium* and *-orum* n. 'a festival of Janus'.

gr. ἄγω 'lead' (Aor. Aor. ἤγαγον, ἤξα are new), lat. *agō* 'to set in motion, drive, lead, negotiate' (Pf. *ēgī* with ablaut innovation), osk. Imper. *actud* = umbr. *aitu* 'agito', osk. *acum* 'agere', air. *ad-aig* (**aget*) 'adigit', acymr. *agit*, *hegit*, more recently *e'yt* (**agīti*), besides the strong inflection in cymr. corn. bret. *a* (**aget*) 'goes'; *t-* Preterit air. *ro-da-acht* 'driven away', cymr. *aeth* (**ag-t*) 'to put in motion' etc., see Pedersen KG. II 451 following, air. *āin* 'activity, play' (from **agnis*), gallo-rom. **and-agnis* 'big step', frz. *andain* 'swath, scythe slash', afrz. 'wide step', anord. *aka* 'driving' (Preterit *ōk* like Old Indian Gram. *āja*); ags. *ac* 'however, but, yet' (wörtl. 'go!' like lat. *age*); toch. B *ak-*, AB *āk-* 'travel, lead';

Maybe alb. *ec-* 'walk, travel on foot', vocative *hec*, *eja* 'come!'.
to- participle: ἄκτος, lat. *actus* 'put in motion, moved, driven, tended, conducted', **amb (i)-aktos*, actually, 'sent around (: air. *imm-aig*) messenger, servant' in gall. (-lat.) *ambactus* 'vassal, slave', cymr. *amaeth* 'servus arans' (from Kelt. derives got. *andbahts*, ahd. *ambaht* 'servant', from which the kinship with nhd. *Amt*).

As idg. Instrumental noun in *-trā* here Old Indian *aś t rā* 'goad to drive the livestock', av. *aštrā* 'whip, scourge'.

Maybe **Tokharian**: B *āk* n. 'zeal' (Adams 35), AB *āk-* 'lead, guide, drive' (36).

lengthened grade formations: Old Indian *āji -h* m. f. 'race, fight', mir. *āg* (Gen. *āga*, *u-* stem) 'fight', *āga*, *āige* 'leaders' (cf also gall. PN *Ago-mārus* = air. *a'gmar* 'warlike'; *Com-āgius*), lat. only in compounds: *ambāgēs*, around 'a roundabout way, winding. Hence, in speech, etc., either circumlocution or obscurity' (conservative stem like Old Indian *a j-ē* 'to lead' = lat. *agī* Inf. Pass., and like Old Indian *aj-* in *pr.tanā j-* 'in the fight pulling', however, with stretch in the composition), *indāgēs* and *indāgo, -inis* 'surrounding and driving of game', *co-āgulum* 'a means of coagulation, a coagulum or coagulator (the curdled milk in the stomach of a sucking animal, the stomach itself, etc.), rennet or runnet; the curdled milk; that which holds or binds together, a bond, tie', Old Indian *samāja-h*, 'meeting, society', gr. ἄγωγος 'leading, leadingly', ἄγωγή 'guidance, management, freight', Hes. ἄγωνα 'spokes', στρατηγός (see under). about dor. ἄγον (Old Indian *ājam*) 'I lead' see, nevertheless, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 654, 4.

o- stem: ved. *aja -h* 'activity, train; driver', gr. ἄγος 'leader, military leader', στρατηγός, att. ion. στρατηγός 'military leader', λοχᾶγός (originally Doric) 'leader', lat. *prōdigo -igere -egi -actum* 'to drive forth; to spend, waste', *prōd-igus* 'profuse, extravagant; rich, abounding in. Adv. prodige' (from *prōd-igere*), *abiga* 'plant which has the power of producing abortion; ground-pine' ('close to miscarriage' from *ab-igere* = ἄπαγω, Old Indian *apa-a jati* 'to drive away, drive off').

i_o- stem: ir. *aige* 'race', Old Indian in *pr.tanājyam* 'competition'.

ag mn., ag mos: Old Indian *a jman-* n. 'road, train', *a jma-h* ds. (however, about *jman*, *pari-jman-*, *pr.thu-jman-*, *jma-yā -s. g h̥pem-* 'earth'): lat. *agmen* 'a driving movement or a mass in (orderly) movement, a stream, band, train; esp. milit., an army on the march' (to neologism *agō* for **ammen*), *exāmen* 'a swarm; a throng, crowd, shoal. (2) the tongue of a balance; testing, consideration'; then 'to check, to weigh; to consider' (from **agsmen*), *ammentum* (**agmen-to-m*) 'in loop

form - possibly in the middle of the spear - fixed with throw straps'; maybe (Schw. Gr. Gr. I 492¹⁰) with o- graduation gr. ὄρυμνος `field furrow, road of heavenly bodies; swath by mowing'.

lo- stem: Old Indian *ajira* `quick, nimble' (however, lat. *agilis* `flexible, nimble' is a neologism); gr. ὄρελν `herd, crowd', lat. *agolum* `shepherd's stick'.

Gr. ὄρνυμι `race, competition'; ὄρυτις `street' (part. Perf.), from which about newer *ὄρυτις lat. *agēa* `a gangway in a ship'; lak. kret. atol. ὄρνέω `leads, brings', ep. ion. ὄρυτις νέμεναι, ὄρυτις νέω ds. (:ὄρνέω and ὄρυτις, like ὄρυτις-νέω towards ὄρυτις-νέω and ὄρυτις-νέω, also from an *ī* ending root form; cf Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 694, 696). about ὄρυτις μύτις see Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 522⁷ and under *sāg*-.

Lat. *rēmex*, *rēmigāre*, *rēmigium*, *lītīgāre* `a rower, oarsman' and other verbs in - (*i*)gāre. - Presumably lat. *indigitēs* `the local divinities and heroes' (*indigitāre* `a divinity call', *indigitāmenta* `invocation formulae'), as **end(o)-aget-* `the indigenous, native'.

formation development to 'to weigh' (from 'bring in oscillation') in lat. *exagium* `a weighing, weight; a balance', *exigere* [*ex* + *ago*] `to drive out, push forth, thrust out, take out, expel: -- To weigh, try, prove, measure, examine, adjust, estimate, consider': among other things `weigh, measure', *exāctus* `precise, accurate, exact', *exiguus* `strict, exact, scanty, small, little, petty, short, poor, mean, inadequate, inconsiderable, paltry', *exilis* (**ex-ag-slis*) `strict, narrow, thin, slender, lank, small, meagre, poor', *exāmen* (see above), *agīna* `the opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue moves' (formation as for example *coquīna*), gr. ὄρυτις also `weigh' (with Akk. of the weight), ὄρυτις ος `weighing as much, of like value, worth as much as' (from *ὄρυτις ος, on the grounds of **ag-ti-s* `weight', actually:) `from suitable weight', hence, `worth, solemnly', ὄρυτις ος `worth just as much as, equally'.

still cf WH. I 9, 10, 24 about *acnua*, *āctus quadrātus* `a field measure of 120 feet in the square', and *actūtum* `straight away, immediately, forthwith', *agāsō* `footman, driver, hostler', *agō*, -*ōnis* `of the priests killing the sacrificial animal' (from *agere* in meaning `sacrifice'), *agōnium* `a victim, beast for sacrifice' below likewise

Here maybe gall. *exacum* `the herb centaury' if prescribed for **exagum* (= **exago*- `pure-craving'). But better to **ak* `sharp', see there.

Further belong here:

ag^hes-, ak^hs . . . `fulcrum, pivot:) axis - shoulder':

Old Indian *a^hkṣ^h a^hh* `axis', gr. ὄρυτις ν ds., ὄρυτις-α ξ α `carriage, wagon' Gl. 12, 217; KZ. 40, 217 f.);

Note: common gr. -g^h- > - ξ - phonetic mutation

lat. *axis* `axis' = lit. *ašī* `s, Old Prussian *assis*, Old Church Slavic *osъ* f. ds. .; ahd. *ahsa*, nhd. *Achse*, ags. *eax* ds. .; in. *o^h xull* (from urg. **ahsulaz*) `axis'; mir. *ais* `axis' (**akshlā* in cymr. *echel* f. `axis', bret. *ahel*).

Lat. *āla* `shoulder', from which the usual meaning `wing', from **agslā* (cf Demin. *axilla* `armpit') = in. *o^h xl*, ags. *eaxl*, ahd. *ahsala*, nhd. *Achsel*, where near lengthened grade ndl. *oksel* ds., and without *l*-formant: ahd. *uochisa*, mhd. *uohse*, *üehse* and ahd. *uochsana*, ags. *ōxn* `armpit', in. *ōst* f., *ōstr* m. `Cervical pit', ags. *ōcusta*, *ōxta* m., engl. *oxter* `armpit'; av *ašayā* Gen. Du. `of both shoulders', arm. *anut* `shoulder pit' (at first from **asnut* `).

maybe zero grade in alb. geg. (**aksla-tē*) *sqetla* `armpit'.

ag^hhrā `rush, hunt', **ag^hbrohs** `driving, rushing':

Old Indian in *ghasāhājra-* 'to drive consuming, exciting appetite', av. (*vehr-ka, m*) *azrō-dai* *δīm* 'doing the hunt, outgoing on prey (she-wolf)'; gr. ἄγροα, ion. ἄγροη 'hunt, catch', πᾶν ἀγροσ 'catching everything, catching', κρεάγροα 'meat tongs', πυράγροα 'tongs', ποδάγροα 'prostration, enuflection', Μελέαγροσ originally name of a 'demon which as a quick-tempered fever seizes the limbs' (?), ἄγροεὺς 'hunter', ἄγροεὺω 'catch'; but ἄγροέω 'take' according to Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 727¹ from *ἄ-γρο-; ir. *ār n.* 'defeat' (**agron*) 'battle, fight' (**agrā*), actually, 'rush', acorn. *hair* 'destruction, injury, mischief, harm, misfortune, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity', abret. *airou* Pl. 'an overthrow, destruction, ruin, defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage', gall. VN *Veragri* 'the immense combatants'.

maybe alb. *Agron* 'appellation of an Illyrian king'.

ag *hrohs* 'field, camp' (to **agō* as herd to drive wie, also originally 'place where the cattle is being driven, pasture').

Old Indian *a jrah* 'surface, camp, fields' (without respect on agriculture), gr. ἄγροός 'field, land' (in contrast to town), lat. umbr. *ager* 'field', got. (etc.) *akrs*, ahd. *ackar*, *ahhar*, nhd. *Acker* (*Acker* and ags. *æcer* also a certain land measure, 'so much a bottom plate can oxen plow during one day'), arm. *art* 'field' (with puzzling *t* about **atgr-*, **atr-*, see Pedersen KZ. 39, 352; thereof *artak* 's' 'out', prefix *arta-* 'from').

Old Indian *ajri ya-* 'located in the plain' = gr. ἄγροτοσ 'on the field, outside growing or living, wildly'; ἄγροτέροσ 'wildly living', lat. *agrestis* 'a countryman, peasant, rustic, rural, crude'. (about got. *akran*, dt. *Eckern*, however, see under **ōg-* 'grow').

maybe alb. *egër* 'wild, rural, crude', *ager* 'donkey (pulling a wagon)', illyr. TN *Agrianes*.

References: WP. I 35 f., WH. I 22 f., 89, H. Reichelt WuS. 12, 112.

Page(s): 4-6

Root / lemma: **ag^w h-no-s** (***heg^w h-no-s**)

English meaning: 'lamb'

German meaning: 'Lamm'

Note: (z. T. also **ag^w nos*)

It seems that from **Root / lemma: ag^w h-no-s** : 'to lead, *drive cattle' derived **Root / lemma: ag^w h-no-s** : 'lamb'.

Material:

Note:

The old laryngeal centum *h₂-* > *a-*, *e-* : satem *h₂-* > *s-* in PIE; only alb. and umbr. and Slavic preserved the old laryngeal through alb. *h₂-* > *k-* phonetic mutation.

alb. geg. *kinxh*, tosk (**h₂egh-*) *qengj* 'lamb' : umbr. *habina(f)* 'of a lamb' : lat. *haedīnus* 'of a kid' : Old Church Slavic: (*j*)*agne* 'lamb' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Gr. (**ag^w nos*, *abnos*) ἄμνοσ derived from an earlier **abnos* 'lamb' [common gr. *k^w* > *p*, *g^w* > *b* phonetic mutation, later *b* > *mb* > *m* common illyr.-gr. phonetic mutation]

gr. ἄμνοσ m. f., ἄμνῆ f. 'lamb';

lat. *agnus*, -ī, fem. -a 'lamb' (*agnile* 'sheep stable', lacking suffix affinity with Old Church Slavic *jagnilo* 'place where the sheep lamb', a derivative of the verb *jagniti* 'to lamb'); air. *ūan* cymr. *oen*, acorn. *oin*, bret. *oan* 'lamb' (urk. **ognos* with -*gn*- would have derived from *-*g^whn-*, not *-*g^wn-*, in spite of Pedersen KG. I 109-*bn-*;

o- probably influence from **ou₁is* 'sheep'); ags. *ēanian*, engl. *to yean* 'to lamb', ndl. *oonen* ds. (from **aunōn* from **auna-* = idg. **ag^whno-*); Old Church Slavic (*j*)*agne* 'lamb' (with formants -*et-* broadened around popular names of young animals), (*j*)*agnъcъ* 'lambkins' contain full gradation. Or is placed idg. **ōg^w(h)no-* to **ag^w(h)no-*

Through the Germ. and Kelt. presumed voiced-aspirated also would underlie the basis of lat. and slav. forms, so that gr. ἄμνός (at first from **āβνός*) remains the only dependable indication in voiced-nonaspirated *g^w*. If umbr. *habina(f)* 'of a lamb' could be explained from intersection from **hēdīno-* = lat. *haedīnus* 'of a kid' and **abnīno-* = lat. *agnīnus* 'of a lamb; f. as subst., lamb's flesh', however, would point umbr. *b* to voiced-nonaspirated. But maybe it has become *g^wh* in Osk.-Umbr. to *b*.

Note:

Celtic Illyrian concordances: common illyr. -*g^w*- > -*b-*, -*d-* : alb. -*g^w*- > -*d-* phonetic mutation.

Lat. *avillus* 'lambkin' because of the suffix formation not to *ovis*, but from **ag^whnelos*.

Note:

[common lat. - Italic *gw-* > *v-* phonetic mutation] Lat. *avillus* (**abillus*) 'lambkin' : rum. (**ag^wenus*) *ageamiu* 'lamb'.

References: WP. I 39, WH. I. 23.

Page(s): 9

Root / lemma: *ai-dh-*, *i-dh-*, nas. *i-n-dh-* (**heu₁i-g^h-*)

English meaning: to burn

Note:

Common illyr. -*g^h*- > -*dh-* phonetic mutation

German meaning: 'brennen, leuchten'

Material: Old Indian *inddhē* 'inflamed, is aroused' (pass. *idhya¹te*, Perf. *īdhē¹*, part. Perf. Pass *iddha¹-h¹*), *indhana-m* 'lighting'.

Gr. αἴθω 'lights, burns' (αἴθμενος), αἴθων, αἴθωφ 'igneously, sparkling', ἰθύνεσθαι ἰθέρμα ἰνέσθαι Hes., hylleisch αἰδῶσα αἴθωσα 'loggia'; changing by ablaut κἄκ- ἰθής Hes. 'ravenously' (W. Schulze KZ. 29, 269 = Kl. Schr. 329). common gr.-illyr. -*ks-* > -*ss-* phonetic mutation

o-St.:gr. αἴθως m. 'fire' (αἴθες 'burntly') = Old Indian *ēdha-h¹* m. 'Firewood' = ags. *ād*, ahd. mhd. *eit* m. 'Glow, pyre': zero grade probably norw. schwed. *id* 'leuciscus idus' (a bright carp kind), cf nhd. dial. *aitel* 'leuciscus cephalus' as the 'shining'; besides *u-* stem **aidhu-* in gall. VN *Aedui*, air. *a¹ed* 'fire', also as MN; lat. *aedēs* 'a dwelling of the gods, a sanctuary, a temple', ursprüngl. 'the domestic stove', also *aedis* = maked. ἄιδος ἄρα Hes.

From the verbal adjective in -*to-* derived probably lat. *aestās*, - *ātis* 'warm season,

summer' (from **aisto-tāt-*, idg. **aidh-to-*); *aestus*, - *ūs* (from **aidh-tu-*) 'heat, glow, surf', *aestuāre* 'cook, surge, roar';

Maybe alb. (**aestā-*, **vesna*, **vie sienta*) *vjeshta* 'autumn, harvest time (long summer)': Go. *asans* 'harvest time, summer' [common alb. prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels] hence *Vesta* 'goddess of hearth and its sacred fire' was an Illyrian goddess, also alb. *vatra* (**vas-tra*) 'hearth' with *-tre* suffix.

agerm. MN *Aistomōdius* ('with quick-tempered courage'), ags. *āst* f. 'dried stove', engl. *oast* 'drying room, drying loft'.

r- formants: gr. αἰθήρ 'the upper air' (maked. αἰθήρ), αἰθήρ 'the cheerful sky' (maked. αἰθήρ), αἰθήρ 'brightly, cheerfully (from the weather)', for what changing by ablaut αἰθήρ 'cheerfully', Old Indian *vīdhra* - (= *vi-idh-ra* -) ds.

l- formants: gr. αἰθάλη, αἰθαλόεις 'soot', maked. αἰθαλόεις; under acceptance of a development from 'shining, appearing' 'too apparently' one puts a little bit constrainedly here ags. *īdel* 'vain, pointless, trifling', ahd. *ītal*, nhd. *eitel*.

In idg. **aidh-lo-* is based germ. *ail-* in ags. *ælan* 'burn' to *āl* n. 'Flame', and in ags. *æled* m., aisl. *eldr* (Gen. *elds*) 'fire, flame'. From different development-grading ags. *æled* are borrowed cymr. *aelwyd*, bret. *oaled* 'from fire, stove' (M. Förster Themse 487²). Mir. *āel* 'lime' could have originated from **aidh_hlo-*. However, could germ. and kelt. words be formed also directly by the root 4. 4. *āi-* with *-lo-* suffix.

s- formants: es-St. gr. αἰθήρ n. 'Glow, fire' = Old Indian *ē dhas-* n. 'Firewood'.

Continuing formation: aisl. *eisa* f. (**aidh_hshōn*) 'fire', norw. 'Hearth', mnd. *ēse* f. 'chimney, fire stove' (however, ahd. *essa* 'chimney, hearth' see under *āi-* 'burn'); av. *aēsma* m. 'Firewood' (**aidh-s-mo-*, cf without *s* Old Indian *idhma* *h_h* m. ds.); in addition balt. **aismiā* in lit. *i esme* 'firewood'; lit. *aistra* f. 'passion'; ačech. *nieste je* (fem. Pl.) 'stove', later *ni ste j* (with *n-* suggestion by wrong decomposition of the connections **v_hn_he ste je*, *v_hn-e ste jach_h*, Berneker 275) from **aidh-s-to-*; in addition zero grades **idh-s-to-* in slov. *iste je*, *ste je* Pl. 'stove hole'; to Johansson IF. 19, 136 also Old Indian *iṣṭi akā* 'of burnt bricks', av. *iṣṭya-* n. 'brick, (backed brick)'.

In **indh-* goes back: alb. geg. *idhun*, tosk. *idhe* 'te' 'bitter', tosk. *idhe* 'm' 'bitterness, anger, irritation', *hī dhite* Pl. 'nettle' (Jokl studies 29).

Note:

Alb. and gr. are the only IE languages to preserve the old laryngeal *h₂* in : alb. geg. *hidhun* 'bitter', *hithra* 'nettle';

References: WP. I 5, WH. 15, 20, 843, Trautmann 3, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 347.

Probably to *āi-4*.

Here also belongs *aisk-*, if originated from *aidh-s-k-*.

Page(s): 11-12

Root / lemma: *aid-*

English meaning: 'swell'

German meaning: 'schwellen'

See also: s. *oid-*.

Page(s): 11

Root / lemma: *aig-1*, nas. *ing-*

English meaning: dispirited, sick, ill

German meaning: `verstimmt, unwirsch, krank'

Material: Alb. *ke* 'e *k* `nasty, bad, evil' (from *ke* + **aigi*-o-);

Note:

Alb. solidified the old laryngeal *h*- > *k*- (**heigi*-o-) *ke* 'e *k*, *keq* `nasty, bad, evil' similar to abbreviated alb. (**habeō*) *kam* `hold, possess, have', common alb. *h*- > *k*-; -*b*- > -*mb*- > -*m*- phonetic mutations found in corn. *caf(f)os*, *cafes*, *mbret*. *caf(f)out*, *bret*. *kavout* `have'; also zero grade in alb. preterite (*ha*)*pata* `I held, possessed, had', see **Root / lemma: ghabh-** : to grab, take

lat. *aeger*, *aegra*, -*um*, *aegrotus* `unwell, ill, sick, diseased, suffering, feeble'; anord. *eikenn* dismays `wild, furious', ags. *ācol* `excited, dismayed', nnorw. *eikja*, *eikla* `continually with attacks, contradictions, assertions torment', *eikjen* `argumentative'; toch. B *aik(a)re* (= lat. **aegro*-), A *ekro* `ill';

nasalized: **ing*-. lit. *i* *ngis* `lounger, idler', *i* *ngas* and *angu* 's `idle, sluggish';

lett. *i* *gstū*, *i* *gt* `have internal pain, be sullen, morose', *i* *gne* *t* `have disgust', *i* *gnis* `sullen person' (lit. *e* *ngti* `choke, torment' probably stays away); Old Church Slav. *je* *dza* `illness', nslov. *jeza* `rage', poln. *je* *dza* `fury, witch' ('gruff, sullen'), čech. *jezinka* `forest woman' (etc., see Berneker 268 f. ; in **je* *ga*, not **aigā*, is consequently to be led back also:) russ. *ba* *ba* *jaga* `witch' (s. Brückner KZ. 45, 318);

aisl. *ekki* `pain, grief' = ags. *inca* `pain, suspicion, quarrel', afries. *inc* (d. i. *jinc*) `angry', also nengl. *inkle* `anticipate, foresee', *inkling* `whispering, notion, indication, sign'.

References: WP. I 9, WH. I 16, 843, Trautmann 70.

Page(s): 13

Root / lemma: *aig-2*

English meaning: oak

German meaning: `Eiche'

Material: Gr. αἰ γί λ ω φ `an oaken kind' (see under), presumably also κ ρ ά τ - α λ γ ο ς , κ ρ α τ - α λ γ ώ ν `an uncertain type of tree' (possibly `hard oak').

The outcome from αἰ γί λ ω φ appears λ ώ φ λ ώ φ χ λ α μ ύ ς Hes., cf. λ ω π ί ο ν , λ ώ π η , λ ο π ά ς `bowl, bark' and Plin. n. h. 16, 6, 13 *aegilops fert pannos arentes ...non in cortice modo, verum et e ramis dependentes*, Kretschmer Gl. 3, 335.

Anord. *eik* (conservative stem) f. `oak', as. *ēk*, ags. *āc* (engl. *oak*), ahd. *eih*, mhd. *eich*, *eiche*, nhd. *Eiche*;

All other cognates are dubious: gr. ἄ λ γ ε λ ρ ο ς (more properly than αἰ γ ε λ ρ ο ς , s. Fick BB. 30, 273) possibly 'aspen' could be created as 'tree trembler, (*oak shaker)' also derivative like οἰ κ τ έ λ ρ ω from *αἰ γί λ ρ ω `swing, tremble' (: **aig*- `move violently');

lat. *aesculus* `(mountain oak), the winter or Italian oak' (**aig*-sklos) is still unclear after its formation, maybe Mediterranean word.

Maybe alb. geg. (**asi*) *ahi* `*oak, beech' [the common alb. *s* > *h* phonetic mutation in the middle of the word (See **Root / lemma: su_ekrū** - **Meaning:** `mother-in law

or father-in-law' shift **s** > **h** in alb. (**s* *va* *ś* *ura*-) *vjehe* 'rr`father-in-law').

Root / lemma: **ōs*, *ōs-i-s*, *ō* *s-en-*, *os-k-* : `ash tree (alb. *ahi* `beech')' must have derived from **Root / lemma:** *aig-2* : `oak (alb. *ahu* `oak')'.

References: WP. 110, WH. I 20, 844, Specht KZ. 68, 195 f. S. unten S. 18 Z. 1/2.

Page(s): 13

Root / lemma: *aig-3*

English meaning: to move swiftly, swing, vibrate

German meaning: `(sich) heftig bewegen, schwingen, vibrieren'

Material: Old Indian *ējati* `stirs, moves, trembles', *ējathuḥ* . `the quake of the earth', *vic. vamējaya-* `making everything shake', nasal present *iggati*, *iggate* `stirs, moves', Kaus. *irga yati* `sets in motion, touches, shakes', *udirgayati* `swings', *samirgayati* `sets in shaking movement' (form relation like between αἵθω: Old Indian *indhate*);

from Gr. here very probably αἵγες τα κύματα. Δωριεῖς Hes. (also Artemidor Oneirokrit. 2, 12: καὶ γὰρ τὰ μεγάλα κύματα αἵγας ἐν τῇ σὺν ἡθελείῳ μεν), αἵγιστάλας 'strands' (probably from arise the connection ἐν αἵγιστάλας `in the surf of the sea'; differently Bechtel Lexil. 16), αἵγίς `gale, storm cloud;

the shield of Zeus' (probably originally understood as the storm cloud shaken by Zeus, 'thunderstorm shield'), καταγίς `gust of wind moving down suddenly' from καταγίς ἐν `storm, attack down, drive off' (from πνοαῖ Ἄρεος, ἄνεμος, θάλασσα), ἐπαγίς ἐν `attack near, thrust near'; probably also αἵγανέη 'lance' (on the grounds of *αἵγανον `the catapults' or 'projectile'); presumably also αἵγλη 'shine', from the flicker of the light and the warm air to the south; common gr.-illyr. -ks- > -ss- phonetic mutation

The very name of the root lemma for goat derived from the shield of Zeus which after the crash with clouds created thunderstorm. Since the shield of Zeus was covered with goat's skin the very name of the goat was stamped with the name of the cloud shaker.

Hence **Root / lemma:** *aig* ^ : (goat) is identical with **Root / lemma:** *aig-3* : (to move swiftly, move violently, swing, vibrate).

in addition germ. name of the squirrel: ahd. *eihurno*, *eihhorn*, mhd. *eichorn* (nhd. *Eichhorn* with support of *Eiche* `oak' and *Horn* `horn', ags. *ācweorna*, -*wern*, mnd. *ēkeren*, *ēkhorn*, anord. *ikorne* (*ik* old ablaut or impairment from *aik-* in addition), neunorw. also *eikorne*, aschwed. *ēkorne* (was based on the concept `flexible, swinging itself from branch to branch'; in earliest with one to **u* *er*-, *u* *ēu* *er*- `squirrel, weasel' the belonging second limb: **aik-werna*); aksl Old Church Slavic *igrъ*, *igra* `play', *igrati*, perfective *възигра̑ти* `skip, jump, dance' (from **ьgr a*; lit. with Berneker 422).

References: WP. I 11, Trautmann 103.

Page(s): 13-14

Root / lemma: *aig* ^

English meaning: goat

Note:

Root / lemma: *digh-* : `goat' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma: *deig h-*** : `to prick; tick'. From the older root **Root / lemma: *deig h-*** : `to prick; tick' derived **Root / lemma: *aig h-*** : `goat' and **Root / lemma: *ā g h-*** : `goat' [common balt. - illyr. - alb. *de-*, *da-* > zero phonetic mutation]. Hence the gr. cognate derived from proto illyr.

German meaning: `Ziege'

Material: Gr. $\alpha\lambda\gamma\epsilon\iota\sigma$, - $\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ 'nanny goat', arm. *aic* `nanny goat'; zero grade av. *izaēna-* `from leather' (actually, `from goatskin' as gr. $\alpha\lambda\gamma\epsilon\iota\sigma$, cf the same importance relations with **ag h-* `goat').

References: WP. I 8, Specht KZ. 66, 13.

Page(s): 13

Root / lemma: *aig^w h-*

English meaning: to be ashamed

German meaning: `sich schämen'

Material: Directly from the root word: ags. $\bar{a}wan$ `despise', 'be disgusted' also mnd. *eichelen*, *ēchelen*, *ēgelen* (from **aiwilōn*) (from it borrows mhd. *ekeln* `be disgusted').

Gr. $\alpha\lambda\sigma\chi\omicron\varsigma$ n. `disgrace' (from **aig^w h-s-kos*, *k-* derivative of a *s*-St. **aig^w hes-*, as:) got. *aiwiski* n. `disgrace, embarrassment'; cf further $\alpha\lambda\sigma\chi\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$ `shame, sense of honor, disgrace', $\alpha\lambda\sigma\chi\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$ `dishonors, violates, disfigures', med. `avoids me, is ashamed of me', $\alpha\lambda\sigma\chi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ `ignominious, full of disgrace; rebarbative'; got. *unaiwisks* `unharmed', *aiwiskōn* act `shameful', ags. $\bar{a}wisc(e)$ n. `disgrace, offense', Adj. `shameless', mnd. *eisch* `nasty, hideous', nnd. *eisk*, *aisch* `revolting, rebarbative'.

References: WP. I 7, Feist 30.

Page(s): 14

Root / lemma: *aik-*

English meaning: to call (?)

German meaning: `anrufen' (?)

Material: Gr. $\alpha\lambda\kappa\acute{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\iota$ $\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota$ Hes., lett. *ai^hcina^ht* `load, shout'.

But $\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota$ can be prescribed for $\alpha\lambda\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota$ `flatters', and *ai^hcina^ht* a derivative from *ai^h* `hears!' explain (cf *vaicāt* `ask' to *vai*).

References: WP. I 8, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 12.

Page(s): 15

Root / lemma: *ai-2*

English meaning: to drive, to overwhelm, harm

German meaning: `worauf eindringen, treiben, überwältigen, kränken'

Material: present **(a)h^hneuh^hmi* : Old Indian *ino^hti*, *i^hnvati*, Imper. *inuhi^h*, participle -

inīta- (u *penīta-* 'pushed, cut into'), 'penetrate into something, master', av. *inaoiti*, Inf. *aēnahē* 'violate, hurt', *ainīta* (from **an-inīta* by haplology) 'not violated, not painedly' (from ai e *nas-* n. 'Crime, sin, misfortune' = av. *aēnah-* 'act of violence, crime', in addition m. 'evildoer?'), av. *intay-* 'rape, injury; torture', Old Indian *ina* 'strong; m. master', maybe also *ītiḥ* f. 'plague, need'; gr. αἰνόεις 'tremendous';

maybe alb. *ināti* 'anger; ire; rage; dander; dudgeon; rampage; down; disappointment; malice; blood; rancour; rancor; pique; spunk; miff; temper; must'.

maybe here *in-* in got. *fai r-ina* 'guilt, reproach', ahd. *firinōn* 'sin', aisl. *firn* n. Pl. 'the extraordinary' (cf Weisweiler IF. 41, 29 f.), if original meaning (as in the Heliand) 'act of violence'.

References: WP. I 1, Feist 139/140.

Page(s): 10

Root / lemma: *ai-3*, (**hei-*, *heiu_ā*)

English meaning: to give

German meaning: 'geben, zuteilen', about mediales 'sich geben lassen' dann also 'nehmen'

Note:

From the reduced **Root / lemma:** *ghabh-* : 'to grab, take', derived **Root / lemma:** *ap-1* (exact *əp-*) : *ēp-* : 'to take, grab, reach, *give' > **Root / lemma:** *ēpi-* : 'comrade' > **Root / lemma:** *ai-3* : 'to give'.

Maybe alb. tosk. (**heipḥmi*) *ep*, *jap*, geg. *nep* (**na* 'us' + *ep* 'give') 'give us (*take)'; hitt. *ehipḥmi* (*ē pmi*) 'take', 3. Pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*) : gr. ἑπιτεω 'give a hand'.

Material: Gr. αἰνωμι *αἰ* 'take, pack, touch', only present and imperfect tense.

Note:

Gr. αἰνωμι *αἰ* derived from a reduced (**heiu_ān-*); compare the formation gr. οἰνη, ῥονη, ῥοα 'service-tree, rowan tree' (**oiu_ā*) = lat. *ūva* 'a grape, berry of the vine'; [see **Root / lemma:** *ei-3* : 'multicoloured; reddish']

Also illyr. (**avetor*) *Aetor* : Ven. (**avimos*) *Aimos* suffixed with the common satem-*tar* formant as IE roots are suffixed with *-tar* or *-ska* formants. Tocharian cognate belongs to the (*-ts* < **-tska*) suffixed roots.

Ven. MN *Aimos*, illyr. MN *Aetor*.

Maybe alb. (**heip*) geg. *ep*, tosk. *jap* 'I give' : Lycian *pije*, *pibije* 'to give' : Hittite *pai*, *pija* 'to give' alb. *j-* stands for the lost laryngeal *h-*.

hett. *pi* '(-ia)-an-' they give' : mess. *pi-do* 'to give' are zero grades of **Root / lemma:** *ai-3* : 'to give'

Note:

The old laryngeal *h-* could have been created from balt.-illyr. *d-* > zero phonetic mutation.

Root / lemma: *dō-* : *də-*, also *dō-u-* : *dəu-* : *du-* : 'to give' > **Root / lemma:** *ai-3*, (**hei-*) : 'to give'

Lat. (**ave-mulus*) *ae-mulus* 'emulous, rivalling; in bad sense, jealous. M. or f. as subst., a rival, esp. in love', probably as 'reaches for something' (Frisk Eranos 41,

53).

Toch. B *ai-*, A *e-*, infinitive B *aitsi*, A *essi* 'give'; hett. *paḥaḥi* 'he gives', 3. Pl. *pi* '(-ia)-anḥzi with preverb *pe* 'there'.

Note:

Toch. B *ai-*, A *e-*, infinitive B *aitsi*, A *essi* 'give' display the common Toch. *ts* > *ss* mutations.

References: Pedersen Groupement 20, Hittitisch 115, Tocharisch 227; Frisk Indogerm. 10 f.

See also: Here belongs certainly: *ai-ti-*, *ai-to-*

Page(s): 10-11

Root / lemma: *ai-5 : oi-*

English meaning: important speech

German meaning: 'bedeutsame Rede' (?)

Material: Gr. αἰνῆμι, αἰνέω 'praises', αἰνός m., αἰνή f. 'significant speech, praise'; αἰνίσσομαι 'talks in riddles', common gr.-illyr. -ks- > -ss- phonetic mutation; αἰνύμεν. 'dark speech' (however, ἀν-αἰνέομαι 'says no, deny' -i_o- appears derivative of the negation ἀν-);

ablaut, mir. *ōeth* m. 'oath' (acymr. *anutonou* Pl., gl. 'the perjured, the perfidious', ncymr. *anudon* 'perjury, act of lying under oath') = got. *aīps* m., aīsl. *eiðr*, ags. *āþ*, as. *ēð*, ahd. *eid* m. 'oath' (probably kelt. Lw.).

References: WP. I 2, 103, Osthoff BB. 24, 208 f.

Page(s): 11

Root / lemma: *ai-rā*

English meaning: a k. of grass

German meaning: 'Grasart'

Note:

Root / lemma: *ai-rā* : 'a k. of grass' is a reduced root **ai-tra* from which derived also **Root / lemma:** *ai-tro-* : 'bitter, sharp'.

Material: Old Indian *ērakā* 'a grass kind', gr. αἶρα 'weed in the wheat, ryegrass, darnel' αἶρεσις, αἶρεσις 'from ryegrass, darnel'), lett. *aĩres*, *aĩrenes* 'ryegrass, darnel'.

maybe through metathesis alb. (**aĩres* > *ēser*) *egjēr* 'Lolium temulentum, ryegrass, darnel' [common alb. -s- > -gj- shift].

References: WP. I 12, Specht Dekl. 206¹.

Page(s): 16

Root / lemma: *aisk-*

English meaning: bright, shining

German meaning: 'klar, hell, leuchtend'

Material: Awnord. *eiskra* 'rage before hot excitement', nisl. *iskra* also from burning pain.

Lit. a *īškus*, where beside zero grade alit. *išku* 's' 'clear, bright'.

Russ. dial. *jaška*, demin. *jaščka* 'bright star', beside it abg. *jasno* Adv. 'clear, bright, distinct', russ. *jašnyj* 'light, clear, bright' from **aiskno-*; poln. *jaskry*, *jaskrawy* 'blinding, dazzling, brilliant' from **aiskro-*; abg. *iskra* 'spark' etc. from **iskrā*.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**aiskno-*) *shkëndijë* 'spark' [common alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic mutation].

Also alb. zero grade (**jaskry*), *shkrinj* 'melt, burn', participle **scrum* > *shkrumb* 'ashes' [common alb. *m* > *mb* shift] loaned in rum. *scrum* 'ashes'.

Russ. dial. *jaška*, demin. *jaščka* 'bright star', besides abg. *jasno* Adv. 'clear, distinct', russ. *jašnyj* 'bright, clear' from **aiskno*; poln. *jaskry*, *jaskrawy* 'brilliant, sparkling' from **aiskro*; abg. *iskra* 'spark' etc. from **iskrā*.

Here the FIN nhd. *Aisch* (Bavaria), *Eysch(en)* (Luxembourg), nengl. *Axe* from kelt. or ven.-ill. **Aiskā*.

Maybe alb. (**aiskā*) *eshkë* 'mushroom (when dried used to kindle the fire)' related to lat. *esca* -ae f. 'food, victuals, esp. as bait',

References: WP. I 2, Trautmann 4, Pokorny Urill. 70, 113, M. Förster Themse 839.

See also: perhaps originated from **aidh-sk-*, or from **ai-sk-* in *ā ī-4*.

Page(s): 16-17

Root / lemma: *ais-1*

English meaning: to wish for, search for

German meaning: 'wünschen, begehren, aufsuchen'

Note:

The **Root / lemma: *ais-1*** : 'to wish for, search for' is a truncated root of ***ai-ska***. The formant *-ska* is a common Germanic suffix added to **Root / lemma: *ai-2*** : 'to drive, to overwhelm, harm'

Material: Old Indian *ēṣati* 'looks', *ēṣ*, a *ṣh*, m. 'wish, choice', *anv-iṣ*, a *ti* 'looks for' = av. *iṣaiti* 'wishes', Old Indian *iccha* *ti* (**is-skō*) 'looks, wishes' = av. *isaiti* ds., Old Indian *icchā* 'wish', *iṣ*. (2. compound part) 'searching, striving after' = av. *iṣ* ds., f. 'Wish, the object of the wish', Old Indian *iṣ*, *ta-* 'desiredly' *īṣ*, *ma* m. 'Love God';

arm. *aic*. (**ais-skā*) 'investigation'; umbr. *eiscurent* (Bugge KZ. 30, 40) 'they will have caused to come, called, sent for, invited, summoned, fetched' (probably as **eh-iscurent* 'they will have driven out, pushed forth, thrust out, taken out, expelled');

Maybe zero form in alb. (**assa-*) *shanj* 'curse, blame'.

lat. *aeruscāre* 'to beg, to get money by going about and exhibiting tricks of legerdemain, to play the juggler' as **aisos-kō-* 'demanding' to av. Imp. *iṣasā* 'longs for' (-*eskō-* besides -*skō-*: *isaiti* 'wishes'); ahd. *eiscōn* 'research, ask, demand, (nhd. *heischen* 'demand' with *h* after *heissen* 'hot'), as. *ēscōn*, *ēscian* 'demand', ags. *āscian*, *āxian* 'try, demand, ask', ahd. *eisca* 'demand', ags. *æsce* f. 'investigation';

in Balt.-Slav. with non-palatal *k* of the present suffix *-skō* (towards ar. arm. *-sk̂-*), what is not to be explained by borrowing from the Germ.; lit. *i ēškau, ieško ti* 'look', lett. *ie ška t* 'to delouse', Old Church Slavic *isko* (and *išto*), *iskati* 'look', *iska* 'wish'.

References: WP. I 12, WH. 19, Trautmann 67.

Page(s): 16

Root / lemma: *ais-2*

English meaning: to be in awe, to worship

German meaning: 'ehrfürchtig sein, verehren'

Note:

The **Root / lemma:** *ais-2* : 'to be in awe, to worship' is a truncated root of *ai-ska*. The formant *-ska* is a common Germanic suffix added to **Root / lemma:** *ai-3* : 'to give'

Material: Ahd. *ēra*, nhd. *Ehre*, ags. *ār* 'Relief, considerate treatment, honour, luck', anord. *eir* 'considerate treatment, peace, also name of the medicine goddess'; of it ahd. *ērēn, ērōn* 'honor, spare, betake', ags. *ārian* 'honor, spare, betake', anord. *eira* 'spare'.

Osk. *aisusis* Abl. Pl. 'sacrifices', marruc. *aisos* D. Pl. 'gods', pälin. *aisis* 'gods', volsk. *esaristrom* 'sacrifice', umbr. *esono-* 'divine, sacred', come from Etruscan. Differently Devoto St. Etr. 5, 299 f.

d- extension: gr. *αἰδομαί* (from **aiz-d-*) 'shies, reveres', *αἰδώς, -οῦς* 'reverence, shyness, shame', *αἰδέομαι* (**αἰδέσ-ομαι*) 'αἰδομαί'; got. *aistan, -aida* 'avoid, pay attention'; zero grade Old Indian *īd, ē* 'reveres, praises, implores'.

References: WP. I 13, WH. I 20, 419, 844; Feist 28 a, Kretschmer Gl. 30, 88².

Page(s): 16

Root / lemma: *ai-ti-, ai-to- : oi-to-*

English meaning: part, share, allotment, quantity, quota, portion, stake, stock, proportion, cut, contribution

German meaning: 'Anteil'

Comments:

Root / lemma: *ai-ti-, ai-to- : oi-to-* : 'part, share, allotment, quantity, quota, portion, stake, stock, proportion, cut, contribution' is a truncated root **ai-tra* into the suffixed **Root / lemma:** *ai-2* : 'to drive, to overwhelm, harm' with the formant *-tra*.

Material: Av. *aēta-* 'the proper part' ('punishment'; dual 'guilt and punishment').

Gr. *αἰσά* (**αἰτ(α)*) 'interest, destiny', hom. *ἰσά*, better *ἰσασα* 'the proper interest', common gr.-illyr. *-ks- > -ss-* phonetic mutation; *ἰσασασθαί, κληροῦσθαί*. Hes.; *αἰσάσας* 'promising good talent, favorable', *αἰσάσας* 'certain from the destiny, proper', *ἀνασάσας* 'apply, use, consume', *αἰσάσας* 'dispenses justice, it rules';

δ(α)τάω (maybe dissimilated from **δ(α)τ(α)ώ*) 'be a referee, leads';

divide (the way of) life = leads a certain way of life; prescribe a certain measure in food and drinking', hence, δῖ α λ τ α 'referee's office' and 'life-style, life arrangement', ἔξ α λ τ ο ς 'well-chosen, particular'.

Osk. Gen. *aeteis* 'partis', *ai tti u m* 'portionum'.

From Gr. here probably also αἰ τ λ ο ς 'responsible, guilty' (τ after αἰ τ έω), from which later αἰ τ ῖ α 'guilt, cause'; also αἰ τ έω, αἰ τ ῖ ζ ω 'demands' as 'requires his interest'; ablaut. οἰ τ ο ς m. 'Destiny'.

Air. *āes* n., cymr. *oes* f. 'period, age' from **ait*_hto-, air. *āes* m. 'People' from **ait*-tu-, cymr. *oed* m. 'Age' from **aito*.

References: WP. I 2, Hirt Idg. Gr. II, 82 f. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1 421³, 696⁹, 705⁷.

Page(s): 11

Root / lemma: *ai-tro-*

English meaning: [bitter, sharp]

German meaning: [bitter, scharf]

Comments:

Root / lemma: *ai-tro-* : 'bitter, sharp' is a truncated root **ai-tra* into the suffixed **Root / lemma:** *ai-2* : 'to drive, to overwhelm, harm' with the formant -*tra*.

Material: lit. *aitru* 's 'bitterly, harsh', *aitra* 'f. 'sharpness' (also figurative); the nasal formation **intro-* perhaps in abg. *ob-e triti* 'set on fire', o. se. 'burn, be quick-tempered', wru. *zaja tr ĭč* 'anger', klr. *roz-jatry ti ša* 'fester'.

Maybe alb. *hithrë* 'nettle, thorny plant'. Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal h-.

References: WP. I 3, Berneker 269.

See also: perhaps in *ā ĭ-4*.

Page(s): 17

Root / lemma: *aiu_-*, *ai_u-*

English meaning: 'vital energy, vitality'

Material: Old Indian *ā yu-* n., a nominalized adjective to *āyu* 'flexible, active'; *āyu* '-h' m. 'Genius of the vitality', thereof derived *s*-stem *ā yuh* n., Gen. *āyuśah* 'vitality' (**ā iu_-os*, Gen. **ai_u-*_hē 's); *n*-stem in the locative. *āyuni*, Instr. *āyunā*; *yu* 'h' 'vitality';

av. *āyū* n. 'Life span', Gen. *yaoš*, dat. *yavōi*, Instr. *yavā*, of it *yavaētāt-* 'duration', *yavaēji-* 'living always'; *yuš* m. 'Life span';

Gr. *s*-stem: kypr. υ F α λ ς ζ α ν (= δ λ ā β ῖ ο ν); locative without suffix. lakon. αἰ έ ς 'always'; hom. αἰ εῖ, att. αἰ εῖ (*α λ F ε σ λ), Akk. att. αἰ ū (*α λ F o σ α); Dat.-Lok. without extension in ion. αἰ ῖ, lesb. αἰ λ (*α λ F λ) (afterwards αἰ ῖ δ λ ο ς 'forever', δ η ν -α λ ά ς 'long-living'); *n*-stem: αἰ ῶ ν m. (and f. after αἰ ῶ ς) 'vitality, life span', αἰ έ ν 'always';

alb. *eshe* 'period of time; span; space; stretch; lapse' from **aiu_-esi_-ā* (Jokl L.-k. U. 34);

lat. *o*-stem *aevus* m. and *aevum* n. 'eternity, age, time, lifetime, or time of life, a period of life'; however, are based *aetas* f. 'age: of human life, either a lifetime or time of life, age, a period of time, epoch', old *aevitas* (from it osk. Gen. *ai tatei s*, Akk. *ai tatu m*, päl. Abl. *aetatu*) 'age, time of life', *aeternus* 'of an age, lasting, enduring, permanent, endless, forever' in adverbial **aiu_i*.

maybe zero grade in alb. (**aetas*), *jetë* 'life, lifespan'.

Got. *o*-stem *aiws* m. 'time, eternity, world'; *i*-stem adverbial *aiw* (**aiu_i*) = aisl. *æ*, *ei* (also in *ei-gi* 'not'), ags. *ā*, *ō*, ahd. *io* 'ever, always', got. *ni aiw* 'never', ahd. *neo*, *nio*, nhd. *nie*; ags. *n-ā*, engl. *no* 'not, no';

maybe alb. (**nio*) *jo* 'not, no'.

aisl. *lang-æ r* = lat. *longaevus* 'of great age, aged, ancient'; *i*-stem also in aisl. *æ fī*, *æ vi* f. (**aiu_i-*) 'life, age'; *ā*-stem in ahd. *ēwa* f. 'time, eternity', thereof ahd. *ēwidō* 'eternity', *ēwīg* 'forever'; got. *aju-k-dūps* f. 'eternity' from **ajuki-* (= ags. *ēce* 'forever'), with idg. *g*-suffix + idg. *-tūti*;

toch. A *āym-* 'mind, life' which *m* attributed to *ān m-* 'life'.

References: WP. I 6, WH. I 21, EM. 21, Feist 30, 32, Benveniste BSL 38, 103 ff, Dumezil BSL 39, 193, Specht KZ. 68, 196, Dekl. 88 ff., Van Windekens 15.

See also: From this derived **i_uu_en-* (*i_eu_-3*) 'young'; Specht also wants very much risquely be put in addition **aig-*, 'oak' (= 'vitality'?).

Page(s): 17-18

Root / lemma: *ai* 1

English meaning: 'exclamation'

German meaning: Ausruf

Material: Old Indian *ē* exclamation of remembering, address, compassion;

Old Indian *ai* the same; *ayi* interjection with the vocative;

av. *āi* interjection of the phone call (before the vocative);

gr. *αἶ*, *αἶ*, *αἶ* *αἶ* exclamation of the surprise, of astonishment or pain (thereof *αἶ ἄ ζ ω* 'sighs, deplores', *αἶ α γ μ α* 'Sigh');

lit. *ai* 'and a *i* 'oh! blows!' and before vocatives.

References: WP. I 1, WH. I 396, Benveniste Origines 130 f.

See also: see also **aik-*.

Page(s): 10

Root / lemma: *ai_os-*

English meaning: 'metal (copper; iron)'

German meaning: 'Metall', under zw. probably 'Kupfer ('brandfarbig?'), Bronze'; im Arischen also 'Eisen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *ai_os-* : 'metal (copper; iron)' derived from **Root / lemma:** *eis-1* : 'to move rapidly, *weapon, iron'.

Material:

Old Indian *a yas-* n., av. *ayaḡh-* n. 'metal, iron';

lat. *aes*, g. *aeris*; got. *aiz* (proto germ. **a(i)iz-* = idg. **ai-es-*) 'copper ore, and the alloy of copper, bronze. Transf., anything made of bronze; a vessel, statue, trumpet, kettle', ahd. *ēr* 'ore', anord. *eir* n. 'ore, copper'.

thereof av. *ayaḡhaēna-* 'metallic, iron', lat. *aēnus* (**ai-es-no-* = umbr. *ahesnes* 'of copper, of bronze'), *aēneus*, ags. *æren*, as. ahd. mhd. *ērīn*, nhd. *ēren* (*ehern*). despite Pokorny KZ. 46, 292 f. is not idg. *ai-os* old borrowing from *Ajasja*, older *Aṣas(ja)*, the old name of Cyprus, as lat. *cuprum* : *Κύπρος*, there according to D. Davis (BSA. 30, 74-86, 1932) the copper pits were tackled in Cyprus only in late Mycenaean time.

Note:

Ajasja, older *Aṣas(ja)* (Cyprus) : Hittite PN *Wilusa* (gr. reading *Ilios*) [common phonetic mutation of the old laryngeal *h-* > *a-*, *i-*] : gall. *Isarno-* PN, ven. FIN *Iσάρας*, later *I sarcus*, nhd. *Eisack* (Tirol); urir. PN *I(s)aros*, air. *I är*, balkanillyr. *iser*, messap. *isareti* (Krahe IF. 46, 184 f.); kelt. FIN *Isarā*, nhd. *Isar*, *Iser*, frz. *Ise re*; **Isiā*, frz. *Oise*; **Isurā*, engl. *Ure*, etc. (Pokorny Urillyrier 114 f., 161); nhd. FIN *Ill*, *Illach*, *Iller*, lett. FIN *Isline*, *Islicis*, wruss. *Isā*, alb. VN *Illyrii*.

Here lat. *aestimō*, old *aestumō* 'to appraise, rate, estimate the value of; to assess the damages in a lawsuit; in a wider sense, to value a thing or person; hence, in gen., to judge', Denomin. from **ais-temos* 'he cuts the ore' (to *temnō*).

References: WP. I 4, WH. I, 19, 20, Feist 31.

See also: To *ā i-4* 'burn'?

Page(s): 15-16

Root / lemma: *akkā*

English meaning: 'mother (children's speech)'

German meaning: 'Mutter' (Lallwort)

Material: Old Indian *akkā* 'mother' (gram.), gr. ' *Ἀκκώ* 'nurse of Demeter', *Ἀκκώ* 'ghost', *Ἀκκίς* *εσθ* *α* *ι* 'be coy, position oneself stupidly', lat. *Acca Larentia* 'Laren mother, Roman hall goddess' (probably Etruscan); also into Small-Asian languages; compare lapp. *Madder-akka* 'earth mother'.

Maybe alb. *Ajkuna* 'great mother' in alb. epos.

References: WP. I 34, WH. I 5. about toch. *ammaki* see under *am(m)a*.

Page(s): 23

Root / lemma: *ak* ^h-, *ok* ^h- (**hek^w-*)

English meaning: 'sharp; stone'

German meaning: 'scharf, spitz, kantig' and 'Stein'

Material: 1. *e/o-* and *ā-St*:

Npers. *ās* (lengthened-grade form) 'millstone, grindstone'; gr. *ἄκῆ* 'point', lengthened-grade form ion. *ἡκῆ* *ἄκω* *κῆ*, *ἐπ* *ι* *δ* *ο* *ρ* *α* *τ* *ι* *ς*, *ἡκ* *μῆ* Hes., redupl. *ἄκω* *κῆ* 'point, edge' (as *ἄγω* *γῆ* : *ἄγω*); after Kretschmer KZ. 33, 567 and Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 348 belongs *ἄκ* *οῦω* 'hears' as **ἄκ-ο* *υ* *ς* - 'having sharp ear'

here, see, however, 1. *keu-*; alb. *athe* 'te 'sharp, sour',

Note:

In alb. *athe* 'te '(*ake-) 'sharp, sour' + common alb. suffix *-të* [common alb. *-k* > *-th* phonetic mutation as in alb. (*mag-) *math* 'big'].

lat. *acēre* 'sharp, cutting, keen. Hence, to taste, biting; to touch, sharp; of sounds, shrill; of smells, penetrating; of sight, keen; of emotions, painful; of understanding, quick, vigorous, energetic', *acidus* 'sour, acid, tart', *acētum* 'vinegar';

maybe alb. *acar* 'frost, sharp steel'.

with *o*: mbr. *convoc ar vilin* 'sharpen the millstone', cymr. *hogi* 'sharpen', acymr. *ocoluin*, ncymr. *hogalen*, mbret. *hygo(u)len*, nbret. *higolenn* 'whetstone' (with the unclear second component; to explain bret. vocalism of the initial sound by the pretone); mc. *cyfogi* 'vomit, fight', with secondary *i*-*o*-suffix acymr. *cemecid*, ncymr. *cyfegydd* (*k̂om-ok̂ î îo-) 'pickaxe';

with zero grade: acymr. *diauc*, ncymr. *diog*, mbr. *dieuc* (*dēāk̂ o-) 'decayed, spoiled', mcymr. *ym-am-ogawr* (*-āk̂ ār) 'one stirs, is active' (Loth RC. 45, 191) and mbr. *eaug*, nbret. *eok* 'ripe, made soft' (*eks-āk̂ o-), to gall. *exācum* 'centaurion lepton' (Ernault Gloss. MBret. 201); compare also above S. 5;

schwed. *ag m.* 'marsh grass, Cladium mariscus, edge, blade' (*ak̂ o -), mhd. *ag* 'perch', *egle*, *eglinc* ds., nhd. schweiz. *egel*, Demin. *egli*, aschwed. *agh-borre* ds., maybe also schwed. *agg* 'rancor, hatred', *agga* 'sting, torment', norw. dial. *agge* 'tooth, point' (*ak̂ ūko- or expressive Geminat?), as well as (with secondary germ. vowel gradation *a* : *u* or from *ak̂ ūko- with assimilation *a* in *u*?) norw. dial. *ugg* 'sting, frightening', schwed. dial. *ugg* 'point, tooth', anord. *uggr* 'fear', norw. dial. *ugge* 'fin'; lit. *aku ūtas* 'awn', a *šaka* (*ak̂ o-kā) 'fish bone, bran' = wruss. *osoka* 'sedge', a pr. *ackons* (*ak̂ ōno-) ds.

maybe (*esel), *egjër* 'Lolium temulentum, ryegrass, darnel' [common alb. *-s-* > *-gj-* phonetic mutation], zero grade in alb. (*osoka-) *shqirë* 'sedge'.

*baltoslav. forms with *k* prove none idg. beside the form *ak-*, but is partially loanword from Veneto-Illyrian, whose area would be occupied by people from the Baltic and Slavs (Kretschmer Gl. 21, 115). Also *g* in Church Slavic *igla* explains itself on top S. 15.

2. *i-* and *j-* stems:

Arm. *aseɫn* 'needle' (from *asɫn, Meillet Esquisse 43); gr. ἀκίς, ἰδός 'point, sting'; lat. *aciēs* 'keenness, edge; of the mind, penetration, insight; of the eye, a piercing look or keen vision; sometimes the pupil of the eye, or the eye itself. Milit., battle line; hence battle, battlefield'; as. *eggja* f., ahd. etc *ekka* 'point, sword edge', nhd. *Ecke* (proto germ. *aʒi.ō, anord. *egg* 'edge, cliff backs', *eggja* 'sharpen, spur on', ags. *ecg* 'edge, blade, sword' (from it borrows mir. *ecg* 'edge', nbret. *ek* 'point'), *egle* Pl. 'awns', engl. *ails*; Old Church Slavic *osla* (*os ɫla), russ. *ose* ɫok m. 'whetstone', čech. *osina* f. 'awn'.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (*askel), *halë* 'needle, fishbone, awn', [common alb. *sk-* > *h-* phonetic mutation], older alb. (*haskel) *hakël* 'needle, fishbone': lat. *aculeus* -i m. 'sting, point; fig., esp. in plur., painful thoughts, cutting remarks'. It seems alb. [together with cymr. *hogi* 'sharpen', ncymr. *hogalen*, mbret. *hygo(u)len*, nbret. *higolenn* 'whetstone'] has preserved the old laryngeal ɥ-.

about ags. *eher* 'ear' see under *s-* formant.

3. *u*-stem:

Gr. ἄχυρ οὖν `chaff' see under *s*-formant; lat. *acus*, -ūs f. `needle; fish name', *acuere* `sharpen', *acūmen* `sharp point; hence the point of remarks, etc.; sharpness of intellect; cunning, trickery', *acia* (**acu-i-ā*) `thread to the sewed', *aquifolium* (beside *ācrifolium*) `holly', *aculeus* `sting', *accipiter* `hawk, falcon' (**acu-peter* `quick-flying');

Maybe alb. (**ak^hu-ili-o-*) *akull* `ice, sharp ice', (**accipiter*) *skifter* `falcon, hawk', *skip(ë)tar* `eagle-man', truncated *skipe*, *shkabë* `eagle', suffixed geg. *Shkipni* `land of the eagles'.

From lat. *aquila* -ae f. `an eagle; milit., an eagle as the standard of a Roman legion; architect., gable or pediment'. *aquilo* -onis m. `the north wind; the north'. *aqua* -ae f. `water' it seems that **Root / lemma: *ak^wā-*** (more properly *ak^wā*): *ēk^w-* : (water, river) derived from **Root / lemma: *ak^h-*, *ok^h-* :** (sharp; stone).

gall. *acaunum* (**akounon*) `rock'; ill. ON *Acumincum* today *Szlankamen* `salt stone' (Banat);

Note: ill. PN *Acu-mincum* `salt stone' : alb. (**ak^hu-ili-o-*) *akull* `ice, sharp ice'.

nhd. *Achel* f. `ear point, awn' from ndd. *agge* (with spirant. *g*) from idg. **ak^hu^hlā*; ags. *āwel* m. `fork', anord. *soð-āll* `meat fork' (germ. **ahwala-*, idg. **a^hk^hu^holo-*); if here gallo-lat. *opulus* `common maple' (Marstrander, Corr. germ.-celt. 18), would be placed idg. **ok^hu-olo-*; about anord. *uggr* etc. see *e/o*-stem, about ags. *e^har* see *s*-formant; cymr. *ebill* `drill', mbr. *ebil* `peg, nail' (**ak^hu-ili-o-*);

Note:

The mutation *kw* > *p*, *b* in Celtic tongues, lat. and gr.

balt. **ašus* in lett. *ass* `sharp, pointed', lit. *ašutai* m. Pl. `coarse horse hair' = slav. **ošuta* m. `Thistle' in Church Slavic *osъtъ*, russ. *oso t*. On account of here toch. A *āc*, *āwe* `rough' (Van Windekens Lexique 15)?

see under **ōk^hu-s* `fast (sharp in the movement)'.

4. With *m*-formant:

ak^hmo-/-ā

Gr. ἄκμῆ `point, edge, sharpness; the highest point, climax, decisive point' (ἄκμῆν Adv., ἄκμαῖος, ἄκμάζω); schwed. dial. *ā^hm* `marsh grass, Cladium mariscus' (germ. **ahma-*, compare finn. Lw. *ahma* `equisetum').

ak^hmen-/-mer-

Old Indian *as^hman-* n. `Stone, sky' (as a stone vault, Reichelt IF. 32, 23 ff.), *as^hmara* - `stone', av. *asman-* `stone, sky' (Old Indian Gen. *a^hs^hnah^h*, Instr. *a^hs^hnā^h*, av. Gen. *ašnō*, Abl. *ašnāat* with *-n-* from *-mn-*; Instr. Pl. Old Indian *as^hnāih^h* after *o*-stem); phryg. PN Ἀκμοῦνις; gr. ἄκμων `anvil', ἄκμων ὀύρα νόσος; lit. *a^hšmens* m. Pl. `Edge', *akmuo^h*, -en^h s m. `stone'.

5. With *n*-formant:

ak^hen-

Old Indian *as^hni-h^h* `head of the arrow, missile'; av. *a^hsagg a-*, Old pers. *a^hšanga-* `stone' (**ak^hen^hgo*, Benveniste Orig. 28); gr. ἄκων `point, sting; longitudinal dimension' (however, about lat. *acuna* `a cavity, hollow, dip; esp. a pool, pond. Transf., gap, deficiency, loss' see WH. I 9), ἄκωνη `whetstone', ἄκων, -οντος `spear' (for older ἄκων, *-ονος after the participles), ἄκοντιζω `throw the spear', ἄκωνος `thistle kind, prickly head plant',

ἄκ α ν ῖ ζ ε ἵ ν `fruit carry prickly heads', ἄκ α ν θ ο ς `thistle' (from *ἄκ α ν - α ν θ ο ς `sting flower'), ἄκ α ν θ α `thistle, sting, thorn, spine, esp. of the fish', ἄκ α λ α ν θ ῖ ς 'goldfinch' (from *ἄκ α ν θ α λ ῖ ς), ἄκ α θ ο ς `barque', ἄκ ά τ η, ἄκ ά τ ι ο ν `woman's shoe' (*ak ^hnt̥ o-, probably from the pointed form); lat. *agna* `ear of grain' (from *ak ^hnā); got. *ahana* f. `chaff', anord. o. *gn*, ags. *egenu* f. and *ægnan* Pl., ahd. *agana* ds., nhd. *Ahne*, dial. *Agen* `stalk splinter of the flax or hemp' (germ. **ag-*, **ahanō*, idg. *ak ^hənā); lit. žem. *ašni* s `edge, sprouting, germinating, sowing', lett. *asns* m. `germ bursting out'.

6. With *r*-formant:

ak ^her-, ok ^her-

Note:

Many Germanic cognates prove that the real roots were the labiovelars: **ak ^wer-, ok ^wer-**

Air. *a(i)cher* `sharp (from the hoist)', because of the Gen. Sg. *Akeras* (PN in the Ogham) not lat. *Lw* .; abret. *acer-uission* `with sharp fingers' (*biss*), *ocrou* Pl. `sharpened', acymr. *ar-ocrion* gl. *atrocia*; lit. *ašery* s, *ešery* s `river perch'; pol. dial. *jesiora* (from **aserā*); anord. o. *gr* ds. (from proto germ. **agura-*, idg. *ok ^hr̥-o-), westnordw. *augur* (from *o. *gurr*, newer development from o. *gr*), influenced from *auga* `eye',

From the extension of **Root / lemma: ak ^h-, ok ^h-** (**hek^w-*): `sharp; stone' with *r*-formant derived the labiovelars: **ak ^wer-, ok ^wer-** whose zero grade produced alb. (**k^werna*), *gurrë* `stream' [common alb. *rn* > *rr* shift], (**k^wer-*) *gur* `stone';

Here also maybe the name of the maple (due to the pointed leaf sections):

lat. *acer*, -*eris* n. `the maple tree or maple wood' (from *acer arbor* became vlat. *acerabulus*, Meyer-Lübke REW. 93), dän. *ær* ds. (germ. **ahira-*); nhd. dial. *Acher* ds. (germ. **ahura-*);

gr. ἄκ α σ τ ο ς ῥ ῖ σ φ έ ν δ α μ ν ο ς Hes. (*ἄκ α ρ σ τ ο ς, meaning as π λ α τ ά ν ι σ τ ο ς beside π λ ά τ α ν ο ς; to stem compare also ἄκ α ρ ν α δ ά φ ν η Hes.); gallo Rome. **akaros*, **akarnos* `maple' (Hubschmied RC. 50, 263 f.); ahd. *ahorn* `maple'

(from schweiz. and other oral kinds would devop certainly *ā-*, however, *ā-* would have arisen also of people's etymological distortion, like mnd. *ānhorn*, *ālhorn*; *ahorn* (idg. *ak ^hr̥no-) is up to the declension class = ἄκ α ρ ν α, while lat. *acernus* `of maple' is syncopated from **acer-inos*; however, that *n* has probably also arisen from the former adjective material developing formants -*no-* and not from *r/n*-stem by accumulation of both elements.

Rather that counts for gr. ἄκ ο ρ ν α (*- ῥ α) `yellow thistle kind' ἄκ α ν ο ς ds., maybe here also ἄκ ο ρ ο ς `Kalmus', ἄκ ο ρ ο ν `his spicy root', compare with other forms still ἄκ ι ν ο ς f. `odoriferous flower', ὠκ ι μ ο ν `basil' (if here suitably, named after the sharp smell?).

ak ^hri-, ak ^hro-

Old Indian *a śs^hrih* , `corner, edge, border', *catur-as^hra-h* , `square'; gr. ἄκ ρ ο ς `sharply', ἄκ ρ ο ν, ἄκ ρ α, ἄκ ρ ι ς `point, mountaintops' (also in ἄκ ρ ο ά ο μ α ι as `have sharp hearing, sharpen the ear', and ἄκ ρ ῖ ς, ἑ δ ο ς `grasshopper', short form for ἄκ ρ ο β α τ ο ὤ σ α `tiptoe', ἄκ ρ ῖ ς ο υ σ α; ἄκ ρ ε μ ῶ ν `point of the boughs', see to the formation Brugmann Grdr. II² 1, 241);

lat. (to *ā* see Frisk IF. 56, 113 f.) *ācer*, *ācris*, -*e* (alat. *ācra*, -*um*) `sharp, piercing, penetrating, cutting, irritating, pungent', osk. *akrid* `sharply, fiercely, keenly', umbr. *peracri-* `fat, plump, corpulent' (= lat. *perācer* `very sharp', compare to meaning gr. ἄκ ρ ο ς, also `uppermost, excellent', and ἄκ μ α ῖ ο ς), lat. *acerbus*

`acidic, sad, harsh, bitter, unripe' (from *a^hcri-bho-s); compare gall. AXPOTALVS
`with high forehead', air. ēr `high' (from *akros); lit. ašru `s, aštru `s, alit. aštras,
Old Church Slavic ostrъ `sharp' (t - interpolated wording).

Maybe alb. geg. (*akri) hakërronj `threaten, frighten'.

ok^hri-, ok^hro-

With shading o-: gr. ὄκροτος f. `sharp' mountain point, corner, edge', alat. ocris
m. `rough mountain', lat. mediocris `average, mediocre, of middling size, medium,
middling, moderate, ordinary', actually `to be found halfway up' (here ablaut could
be displayed in the compound like in extorris: terra, meditullium: tellūs), Ocriculum,
Interocrea, ocrea `splint, a greave, legging', umbr. ocar, ukar, Gen. ocrer
`mountain, castle mountain', marr. ocres `a mountain, mount, range of mountains',
mir. och(a)ir `corner, edge', from it borrows cymr. ochr `edge'.

To the heteroclite paradigm *ak^h-r-(g), *ak^h-n-es (also the i-stem *ak^h-i- can have
combined with it) compare above ak^hmen/mer-, Pedersen KZ. 32, 247, Johansson
Beitr. 9, Petersson IF. 24, 269 ff.; as notable the apposition appears thereof from
gr. Κράγος `name of different mountains', Ἀκράγας the 'Agrigentum' which
might have signified originally `rocks, stones'.

7. With s-formant:

ak^hes- : ak^hs-

Gr. ἄχνη `chaff' from *ak^h-s^hnā, afterwards reshuffled ἄχυροὺς ds. instead of
*ἄκυροῦς; gr. ἄκροσ-τή 'Barley' (`awned, bristly', formation like lat onus-tus,
venus-tus); gr. ἡκέξ ὀξύ, Hes. πυρο-ήκης `with igneous point', ἀμφήκης
`two-edged', τανύηκης `with long point' (maybe only with stretch in the
compound, after which the length also in simple ἡκέξ; however, lies lengthened
grade *āk- also before in ion. ἡκή ἄκωκή, ἐπιδόροα τίς, ἄκμή Hes., ἡκάδα
ἡνδρωμένῃ γυναικί Hes., compare to meaning ἄκμή `climax of life').

maybe zero grade in alb. (*ἄκροσ-τή) kash-të `chaff (*barley)' where -të is the
neuter ending, (*ἄχνη), sanë `chaff'.

additional formations in gr. ὀξύς `sharp', compare to formation lit. tamsu `s to Old
Indian tāmas-, lit. tamsa ` (in addition ὀξύνῃ `harrow' Hes.), ὄξος `wine
vinegar'. - Also *ἄκαχμένος `sharpened' seems to be *ἄκ-ακσ-μένος,
Hirt IF. 12, 225.

Note: common gr. -g^h- > -ξ- phonetic mutation

Lat. acus,-eris `a needle' acervus (*aces-vo-s) `a heap, mass; in logic, argument by
accumulation'; got. ahs Gen. *ahsis n., aisl. ax n., ahd. ahir, ehir n. (germ. *ahiz),
from the Pl. nhd. `ear of corn' f., but ags. ear (*ahuz), dat. Sg. nordhumbr. æhher,
eher ds. (about the coexistence from i-, u- and s-stems, partly already idg., but esp.
in Germanic, compare Brugmann compare Gr. II 1, 522, under Specht Idg. Dekl.
152. On account of originally idg. -es- or -is-, or -us-stem display, is difficult in the
isolated case to decide. compare also Sievers-Brunner Aengl. Gr. pp. 128, 2 under
288 f.)

ak^h-sti-

Cymr. eithin m. Pl. `gorse, furze' (*akstino-), from it borrows mir. aittenn ds. (with
unclear sound gradation); lit. aksti `s following'smoked spit' (= russ. ostъ `point,
ear, spike'), a^hkstinas m. `Sting, spur' = Old Church Slavic ostъnъ m. `Sting',
čech. osten ds.

maybe alb. (*osten) hosten `stick for driving cattle' [alb. has preserved the old
laryngeal h- so this cognate is not a Slavic loanword], zero grade (*ak^h-sti-) heshtë
`spear', [lat. hasta `spear, sting']. alb. suggests that **Root / lemma: g^hhasto-1,**
g^hhazdho- : (twig; pole) derived from **Root / lemma: ak^h-, ok^h-, (ak^h-sti-):**

(sharp; stone)

8. With *t*-formant:

Old Indian *apāś, t̥ ha* - m. (from **apaḥas h̥tha*) 'barb in the arrow'; gr. ἄκτις 'gruff coast with breaker; headland, elevation'; toch. B *āc* -, *āc*, *c*, *e*- 'head, beginning' (from **ak h̥t*-).

Note:

Again there has been the shift gr. *kw* > *p* in Old Indian

ok etā 'harrow, device with points':

Lat. *occa* 'harrow' from **otika* by rearrangement from **okitā* (Hirt IF. 37, 230) compare different formations gr. ὀξύνη 'harrow';

Note: common gr. *-g h̥-* > *- ξ-* - phonetic mutation

acymr. *ocet*, corn. *ocet*, bret. *oguet*: ahd. *egida*, mhd. *eg(e)de*, ags. *eg(e)de* f. (nhd. *Egge* renewed from the verb *eggen* from ahd. *egen*, *ecken*, proto germ. **agjan*, on its part only from the Subst. **agidō* revert formation);

lit. *ake* 'čios, *eke* 'čios 'harrow', Old Prussian *aketes* 'harrows', *ē* instead of *e* derives from the verb **akēi.ō* in lit. *ake* 'ju, *ake* 'ti, besides *ake* 'ju, *eke* 'ti; the anlaut (initial sound) *a*- frequently has become *e* in an unstressed position *a* before palatal vowel (Endzelin Lett. Gr. 36).

References: WP. I 28 ff., WH. I 6 ff., Specht Dekl. 24, 69, 125, 271, 331. Specht KZ. 62, 210 ff. (unglaublich).

See also: S. under ***ok -tōu** 'eight', actually 'both points of the hands (without thumb)'.

zero grades *k̂* - stuck probably in stems *k̂emen-*, *k̂emel-*, *k̂ōmen-* 'stone, skies', *k̂omor-* 'stone hammer', ***k̂ēi-***, *k̂ōi-*, *k̂ai-* 'sharpen, whet', ***k̂ū-*** 'sharp, spit, spear'.

Page(s): 18-22

Root / lemma: **ak̂-1, ak̂ō-** (**hek-*)

English meaning: 'to eat'

German meaning: 'essen'

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** **ak̂-, ok̂-** (**hek̂-*): 'sharp; stone' derived **Root / lemma:** **ak̂-1, ak̂ō-** (**hek-*): 'to eat'

Material: Old Indian *as nāti* (inserted Inf. *as i-tum* etc.) 'eats, consumes', *a śanam* n. 'food', *a śna-h* 'greedy', lengthened grade *ās ayati* 'allows to dine', *prātar-ās a-h* 'breakfast'; av. *kahrk-āsa* 'chicken eater = vulture' etc.;

gr. ἄκυλλος f. 'acorn' (as 'food', compare formally Old Indian *as ū-s a-h* 'greedy'), ἄκυλλος 'bite';

Maybe alb. *ha* 'eat, bite, consume' : ἄκυλλος 'bite';

Root / lemma: **ak̂-, ok̂-** (**hek̂-*): 'sharp; stone' : **Root / lemma:** **ak̂-1, ak̂ō-** (**hek-*): 'to eat'.

Note:

Only gr. and alb. have preserved the old laryngeal *h*-

an. *agn* n. 'bait for fish' (**ak̑̑-nȏ̑* -), æ̑̑ *ja* 'allow to graze' (**ahjan*).

References: WP. I 112 f., WH. I 210 f.

Page(s): 18

Root / lemma: *ak̑̑ru*

English meaning: 'tear'

German meaning: 'Träne'

Material: Ved. *aśru* n., later also *aśram* 'tear', av. *asrū*- n., lit. *ašara* and *ašara* f., toch. A *ākör* Pl. *ākrun* ds., compare Old Indian *asrāyāmi*, lit. *aśaroju* 'cries'. The relationship to idg. **dak̑̑ru* 'tear' is unsettled. compare Meillet BSL. 32, 141.

Note:

Root / lemma: *ak̑̑ru* : 'tear' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dak̑̑ru* : 'tears'. The phonetic shift *da-* > *a-*, zero is a common Baltic Illyrian phonetic mutation. Compare **Root / lemma:** *del-5* : 'long': balt. with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): lit. *iľgas*, f. *ilga* , lett. *ilģs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. 'long' : hitt. Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) 'long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. 'length'. This is a sound proof of Aryan migration from the Baltic region to North India.

References: WP. I 33, WH. I 746.

Page(s): 23

Root / lemma: *ak̑̑ā-* (more properly *ək̑̑ā*): *ēk̑̑-*

English meaning: 'water, river'

German meaning: 'Wasser, Fluß'

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *ang̑̑(h)i-* : 'snake, worm' derived **Root / lemma:** *ak̑̑ā-* (more properly *ək̑̑ā*): *ēk̑̑-*

: 'water, river'; **Root / lemma:** *eg̑̑hero-* : 'lake, inner sea'; **Root / lemma:** *ad(u)-, ad-ro-* : 'water current': Illyr. pannon. VN ᾿ O σ ε ρ (᾿ ᾿ τ ε ς [common alb.-illyr.-balt. -*g̑̑h-* > -*d-*, -*z-* phonetic mutation].

From **Root / lemma:** *ak̑̑ā-* 'water, river' nasalized in **akȗ̑ent-* (suffixed in -*er*, -*or*) derived **Root / lemma:** *aȗ̑(e)-9, aȗ̑ed-, aȗ̑er-* : 'to flow, to wet; water, etc.'

Material:

Lat. *aqua* 'water, water pipe' (thereof *aquilus* 'dark', *aquila* 'eagle', eigentl. 'the swarthy', *aquilō* 'north wind', eigentl. 'the darkening sky') = got. *ahwa* f. 'river, body of water', aisl. *o* , ags. *ēa*, as. ahd. *aha*, nhd. *Ache* ds. (germ. **ahwō*, thereof derived **ahwjō*, **awjō* 'surrounded by the water' in aisl. *ey* f. 'island, pasture, grassland', ags. *iēg*, ahd. -*ouwa*, -*awa*, mhd. *ouwe* f. 'water, peninsula in the river, grassland rich in water';

maybe alb. (**aquilō*) *akull* 'frozen water, ice'

It seems that **Root / lemma: *ak^wā-*** (more properly *ək^wā*): *ēk^w-* : (water, river) derived from **Root / lemma: *ak^h-*, *ok^h-*** : (sharp; stone).

nhd. *Aue*, compare afries. *ei-land* 'island', *Sca(n)din-avia* Kretschmer Gl. 17, 148 ff.), russ. FIN *Oka*, pannon. PN *Aquincum* 'stove (*cooking stove where water boils making bubbles)', apul. FIN *Aquilō*, ven. PN *Aquileia* (also in South Germany); with ablaut (idg. *ē*) in addition aisl. *ægir* (**ēk^wi_o_s*) 'God of the sea', ags. *æġ-weard* 'watch at the sea', *e_āgor* 'sea, flood' (the initial sound after *ēa*); maybe here Old Indian *kām* 'water', dak. plant N *κ ο α δ ά μ α π ο τ α μ ο γ ε ί τ ω ν* 'water colonist' (**k^wa-dhēmn.*), poln. (nordill.) FIN *Kwa*.

The affiliation from hitt. *e-ku-uz-zi* (*ekuzi*) 'drinks', 3. Pl. *a-ku-wa-an-zi*, seems not unlikely. Moreover also toch. AB *yok-tsi* 'drink'. Air. *oiche* 'water' does not exist; cymr. *aig* 'sea' is neologism to *eigion* from lat. *oceanus*.

alb. (**oceanus*) *oqean* 'ocean'.

From PIE the root for water, ocean, passed to Altaic:

Protoform: **ōk^he* (~ -k-)

Meaning: 'deep place, place far from the shore'

Turkic protoform: **ō^hkö*

Tungus protoform: *(x)uK-

Japanese protoform: **aki*

Note: The parallel seems plausible; the common meaning here may be formulated as "a place (in the sea or river) distant from the shore".

References: WP. I 34 f., WH. I 60, 848, Feist 18 f., Pedersen Hittitisch 128, Tocharisch 190.

Page(s): 23

Root / lemma: *ak^w-*

English meaning: 'to hurt'

German meaning: 'schädigen'?

Material: Old Indian *a_ka m* 'grief, pain', av. *akō* 'nasty, bad', *axtis* 'grief, pain, illness'; gr. noun **ἄπ α ρ*, **ἄπ ν ά ς*, thereof *ἡπ α ν ε ῖ ἄπ ο ρ ε ῖ*, *ἡπ α ν ῖ α ἄπ ο ρ ῖ α*, *ἡπ ε ρ ο π ε ῖ ς* 'swindler'; Verbalst. *ἄπ-* in *ἄπ ά τ η* 'deception' (**apn.tā*), redupl. Present *ἄπ τ ω* 'damage'.

Note: common gr. -*k^w*- > -*p*-, -*g^w*- > -*b*- phonetic mutation

References: Kuiper Gl. 21, 282 f.

Page(s): 23

Root / lemma: *albhi-*

English meaning: 'barley'

German meaning: 'Gerste'

Note:

Root / lemma: *albhi-* : 'barley' derived from a truncated **Root / lemma:**

ereg^w (h)o-, erog^w (h)o- : `pea' [common gr. -k^w - > -p-, -g^w - > -b- phonetic mutation].

Material: Gr. ἄλφι, ἄλφι τὸν `barley, pearl barley, barley flour', Iakon. ἄλφι τὰ ἄλφι τὰ ἡ ἄλφι εὐρῶ Hes. (with gradual growth vowel ι; Ehrlich KZ. 38, 55, in ἄλφι : ἄλφι τὰ from which by intersection with ἄλφι then ἄλφι τ-α, -ον - sees a relation as between Old Indian *a'sthi* : *asth-n-a* 'h', what would guarantee older proto idg. of the word); alb. *elp* (*elbi*) `barley' (N. Pl. **albhī*-). Iran. **arbhi*- conclusions Vasmer Stud. z. alb. Wortf. I (Dorpat 1921) S. 16 ff. from turko-tatar. etc *arba* `barley'.

relationship to **albh*- `white' assumes Specht Dekl. 68 an.

From Iranian branch the name for barley passed to Altaic family:

Protoform: *a^hrp^ha^h

English meaning: `barley, millet'

Turkic protoform: *arpa

Mongolian protoform: *arbaj

Tungus protoform: *arpa

Japanese protoform: *a^hpa^h

Note: EAS 90, KW 15, Poppe 87. А П и П Я Я 67. The Mong. form cannot be explained as a Turkism (despite TMN 2, 24, Шербаков 1997, 100). The Turkic form is sometimes compared with Proto-Iran. **arba*- (corresponding to Gr. *alphi*), cf. East Iranian forms going back to **arpasyā*- (or **arbasyā*) (Стеблин-Каменский 1982, 23), but it is not identical (loss of the final syllable is hard to explain); on the other hand, the Jpn. parallel is a strong argument in favour of the Altaic origin of the Turkic form.

References: WP. I 92, Jokl Festschrift Kretschmer 78 f., Kieckers IE. 41, 184, Wahrmann Gl. 17, 253.

Page(s): 29

Root / lemma: *albho-* (**hele-bho-*)

English meaning: `white'

German meaning: `weiß'

Note:

Root / lemma: *albho-* (**helba-*): `white' derived from **Root / lemma:** *el-1, ol-, e/-* : red, brown (in names of trees and animals) extended in -k^w *ho-*, -*bho-* formants. see lat. *olor* `swan' (**elōs*); gr. ἑλῶς m. f. `stag (white spotted)'.
see lat. *olor* `swan' (**elōs*); gr. ἑλῶς m. f. `stag (white spotted)'.

Material:

Maybe alb. geg. *alka*, *alkë* (**alk^wha*) `white cream, dirt, spot, fat of wool'.

Gr. ἄλφιδες `white rash', ἄλφιδες λευκοὺς Hes. (also ἄλφιδες λευκοὺς Hes., s. below), FIN' Αλφιδες; common illyr.- gr. -k^w - > -p- phonetic mutation.

lat. *albus* `white, dead white; hence pale or bright; sometimes making bright; fig., fortunate', umbr. *alfu* `white', osk. *Alafaternum Alafaternum* `Alfaternorum', präl. *Alafis* `Albius' (and many other names partly Etruscan coinage due to osk.-umbr. root *alf-*, as lat. *alb-*, s. Schulze Lat. Eig. 119 f.; etr. Pronunciation from lat. *albus* also must be that of Paul. Diac. 4 L. as Sabine called *alpum*); in addition *albula*,

alburnus 'whitefish', *albarus* 'white poplar', *albūcus* 'asphodel plant' etc.;

Maybe lat. *albulus* -a -um 'whitish; f. as subst. **Albula** -ae (sc. aqua), old name of the Tiber'.

cymr. *elfydd* m. 'earth, world' from **albi* i_o- (compare Old Church Slavic *sve tь* 'light, world');

ahd. *albiz*, *elbiz*, ags. *aelbitu*, *ielfetu*, anord. *elptr*, o. *lpt* f. (germ. **alb-it-*, -ut-) 'swan', (forms -d- in animal names: s. Brugmann Grdr. II² 1, 467, Charpentier KZ. 40, 433 f., Specht Dekl. 229; also:) Old Church Slavic *lebed* ♂, russ. *lebed* ♂ *lebjad* ♂, in the ablaut to poln. *łabędź*, serb. *la`bud*, čech. *labud* 'swan' (proto slav. **olbhed* ♂, -e, d ♂, -o, d ♂, compare to the latter suffix form lit. *bal-an`dis* 'pigeon, dove', actually 'white');

Maybe through rhyme effect alb. (**m'elme* 'mjellme 'swan' similar to alb. *ja t(e`re* 't'jete 'r`other' see **Root / lemma: e-3, ei-, i-**, fem. *ĩ* : 'this, etc. (demonstrative stem); one' [rhyme of *m-* the same as rhyme of *t-*] common alb. -mb- > -m- phonetic mutation; [illyr. names ending in -m- suffix like alb. *delme* 'sheep', VN *Dalmatae*, *Delmatae* (see **Root / lemma: dhē(i)- (dh-ei-?)**: to suck); therefore an early Slavic loanword in Illyrian .

see Meillet Et. 322, MSL. 14, 377, Schulze SBprAk. 1910, 800 = Kl. Schr. 122 f.; named after the color russ. *lebeda* ♀, poln. *lebioda*, *łoboda* 'atriplex, goosefoot', Lide'n Stud. 97); ndl. *alft*, *elft* 'whitefish' (formally = ahd. etc *albiz* 'swan'; to loanword from lat. *albula* 'whitish' in contrast to it Falk-Torp 189 f. are against, mhd. *albel* 'whitefish', nhd. *Albe*, nd. *alf*, *albe* 'whitefish'), compare lat. *alburnus* 'a white fish, bleak' ds .;

nhd mdartl. *Albums* 'hard sand under the fertile earth', schwed. mdartl. *alf* ds .;

probably also anord. *alfr*, ags. *ælf*, engl. *elf* (from which nhd. *Elf* m., *Elfe* f. borrowed), mnd. *alf* 'Alp, grand, evil spirit', mhd. nhd. *Alp*, Pl. the *Alben* (originally probably 'whitish nebulous figures'), as well as ahd. *alba* 'insect larva, locusta quae nondum volavit', ndl. *elften* f. Pl. 'cock chafer grubs', norw. *alma* ds. (*m* from the Gen. Pl. **albna*, from which **almna*).

Note:

The Illyr. TN *Albanoi* is the plural form mhd. nhd. *Alp*, Pl. the *Alben* (originally probably 'whitish nebulous figures') a primitive Indo European people who believed in evil spirits before an elaborate mythology developed later.

Arbën 'name of alb. during Middle Ages'

see to these germ. words esp. Falk-Torp under *aame* (4, 1428), *al* (19, 1431), *alv* (22, 1431), *elv* I (188 f., 1454), *emd* (189, 1454); as 'white water' also the name of *Elbe* (lat. *Albis*, *Albia*, from germ. **Albī*, Gen. *Albiōz* =), anord. *elfr* 'river' and river name (in addition probably also mnd. *elve* 'riverbed'), compare gall. FIN *Albis*, *Albā* (now *Aube*; contrast *Dubis*, *Dubā*, i.e. 'black, deep water'), lat. *Albula*, gr. Ἀλφειός (see esp. Schulze SBprAk.1910, 797 = Kl. Schr. 120).

Note: common gr. -k^w- > -p-, -g^w- > -b- phonetic mutation

In contrast to this assumption, it is doubtful from or in which circumference names like gall.-lat. *Albiōn*, mir. *Albbu*, Gen. *Albban* (stem **Albhi-en-*) 'Britain' (to cymr. *elfydd* or from the white chalk rocks), lat. *Alpēs*, Ἀλπεις (high mountains?) and in ital., ligur. and kelt. areas frequent local name like *Alba*, *Albium* likewise below go back or, however, are not idg. derivation of the concept 'white' (Bertoldi BSL. 32, 148, ZrP. 56, 179 f.).

Arm. *ał auni* 'pigeon, dove', barely for **alabh-n-* (Bugge KZ. 32, 1, Pedersen KZ. 38, 313), see below. About the affiliation of ***albhi-** ***albhi-** 'barley' s. d.

Maybe here belongs Hett. *al-pa-a š* (*alpas*) 'cloud' in spite of Couvreur (H. 106, 149) here.

To the ablaut: beside **albho-s* seems to be two-syllable root form in gr. ἄλωφός (also ἔλωφ(τίς?)) and arm. *aḷauni*, and in addition tuned slav. intonation (serb. *la būd*), s. Osthoff IF. 8, 64 f., Pedersen aaO.

This additional *-bho-* one syllable is in color names frequent suffix (e.g. lat. *galbus* lit. *rai bas* 'in different colors, multicolored, dappled' beside *rai nas*; Brugmann Grdr. II² 1, 388 f), **albhos* is obtainable in monosyllabic root **al-* and on the other hand ἄλωφός is possible according to Brugmann aaO.

to lit. *al vas tin* ('white metal'), Old Prussian *alwis* 'lead, plumbum', russ. *o lovo tin* (from idg. **alau-o-*? Balt. correspondences are borrowed according to Niedermann from the Slav.) stand in a similar relation, as gr. κροω-νός to lat. *curv-us* 'crooked, curved, bent', Old Indian *palālah* (: *palālah*) to Old Prussian *pelwo*, also go back to a word root **alō[u]-*: **alau-*: **alu-* (in arm. *aḷawni* and slav. words);

Note:

From balt. - slav. the notion for 'white metals, white color, sick white' passed to Altaic family:

Protoform: **ni ā lpa*

Meaning: 'tin, lead'

Tungus protoform: **n ā lban*

Japanese protoform: **na ma ri*

Note: An interesting TM-Jpn. isogloss; cf. also Old Koguryo **naimul* (see Miller 1979, 8). Jpn. **na ma ri* < **na pan-(r)i*, with usual regressive nasalization.

Earlier:

Protoform: **a lpa*

Meaning: 'unable, sick; being at service, man-at-arms'

Turkic protoform: **a lp-*

Mongolian protoform: **alba-n*

Tungus protoform: **alba-*

Korean protoform: **a rpha*

Japanese protoform: **apar-*

Note: Poppe 85, 121 (Turk-Mong.); TMN 2, 110-111.

gr. ἔλωφ(τίς) is sufficient by the reshuffle to which animal names and plant names are exposed everywhere, in order to ensure in addition still **alebh-*;

here as 'the shining one' gall. *alausea* 'European shad, twaite shad' (frz. *alose*, span. *alosa*), compare also gall. GN *Alaunos*, *Alounae*, brit. FIN *Alaunos* (nengl. *Aln*), cymr. PN *Alun* as well as arm. *aḷauni* 'pigeon, dove' from **alau-n*.

A stem form *ali-* 'white' is not provable, in spite of Specht Dekl. 114, because hett. *ali-* 'white' appears very uncertain (Couvreur H. 149 f., Friedrich IF. 58, 94) and gr. ἄλιφαλος, ἄλιφατα, ἄλιξ are to be explained differently.

Here, however, probably (as a 'pale yellow plant') hisp.-lat. *ala* 'elecampane'

(Isid.), span.-portug. *ala* ds., furthermore with *-nt*-suffix ahd. *alant* ds., with it etymological identical the fish name ahd. *alunt* (newer *alant*), as. *alund* 'whitefish, Alant' = (with gramm. alteration) aisl. - o. *lunn* 'a fish', idg. basic form **al-n₁t-/*al-ont-*. The original meaning of *al-* is probably 'white, shining', hence, then also 'pale yellow' etc.

A precise separation of the meanings of *al-* and *el-* is not always possible, which is why Specht (Idg. Dekl. 59, 160) explained both stems as originally identical, thus *al-* as *e-* leads back to *el-*, with which he associates further (aaO. 114) the color root *ar-* (see below **areg-**), **er-**.

References: WP. I 92 ff., WH. I 26 f.

Page(s): 30-31

Root / lemma: **aldh-**

English meaning: 'trough'

German meaning: 'Trog'

Material: Altn. *alda* f. 'wave, upsurge, hostility, warfare'; norw. dial. *olda* f. 'trough'; schwed. dial. *a^olla* 'deep cavity'. compare ags. *ealdop*, *aldot*, *aldaht* 'trough, tub, container', nhd. bair. *alden* 'field furrow'.

In addition balto-slav. **aldii₁-ā-* in Church Slavic *ladiji*, *al₁diji* f. 'small boat', lit. *aldija*, *eldija* f. 'river small boat', also lit. *eldije* 'le' 'smoking frying pan'.

Norw. *lodje* 'Russian vessel, boat', schwed. *lodja*, mnd. *lod(d)ie*, *loddige* are borrowed from russ. *лодья* (= asl. *ladiji*). Falk-Torp 652 (see also 789 under 'olde').

References: WP. I 92, WH. I 35, Trautmann 6.

Page(s): 31-32

Root / lemma: **aleq-**

English meaning: 'to hit back, shoot'

German meaning: 'abwehren, schätzen', presumably actually 'abschließen and dadurch schätzen'

Material: Old Indian *ra¹kṣ²ati* 'defended, protected, preserved', arm. *aracel* 'graze, protect, watch, guard' (Pisani KZ. 68, 157), gr. *ἀλαέξω* 'prevent, protect, fight off' (so- present; *rakṣ²ati* because of this correspondence not more probably to equally meaning root **areq-**), *Ἀλαέκτωρ*, *Ἀλαεκτρούων* the epic proper names, after becoming known as the cock were used for the name of this contentious bird (Fick Cstem 9, 169, Kretschmer KZ. 33, 559 ff., Boisacq 1091 f.); *ἀλαλάκῃν* 'defend, refuse, fend', *ἀλακάθω* 'defends, helps', *ἀλακάρο* 'Protection, defense, help', *ἔπαλαξ* 'Protection, parapet, (esp.) battlement of the walls; help' (**αλακ-τ(ι)-ς*), *ἀλακή* 'defense, help' and 'thickness, strength' (latter meaning, although in itself from 'vigorous defense' understandable, maybe by flowing together with another, mpers. *ark* 'work, effort, trouble' to suitable words, see Bartholomae Heidelbg. SB. 1916, IX 10); *ἀλακλιπεπολιθώς* Hom.; *ἀλακλιμος* 'strong, hard, potent; from weapons: 'resistable, suited to the fight';

ags. *ealgian* 'protect, defend' (**algōjan*); got. *alhs* (f., conservative stem) 'temple', ags. *ealh*, as. *alah* m. ds., urnord.-run. *aluh* 'amulet' (?), alit. *elkas*, *al¹kas* m. 'holy grove, place on a hill where one has made of early victims', lett. *e¹lks* m. 'Idol, god' (germ. and balt. words originally 'holier, seclusive or the usufruct deprived grove');

maybe alb. *alka* 'protective layer of milk, cream, isolating layer of milk'.

toch. B *alāsk* 'remove'.

References: WP. I 89 f.

See also: S. similar root **areq-** 'close, protect'.

Page(s): 32

Root / lemma: *algh-* (**helgh-*)

English meaning: 'frost, cold'

German meaning: 'Frost, Kälte'

Material:

Maybe alb. geg. *alka*, *alkë* 'white (cold white), cream, wool' fat';

Lat. *algor* 'frost, cold', *algeō*, *-ēre* 'freeze, to be cold', belong *algidus* 'cold' according to Lide 'n, studies z. Old Indian and compare Sprachgesch. 66, to aisl. Gen. Sg. *elgiar*, nisl. *elgur* m. 'snow flurry with strong frost, half-molten snow'. Germ. s-stem **alǣz-* disguised itself with lat. *algor*, idg. **alghes-*.

References: WP. I 91, WH. I 29. compare Petersson Ar. under Arm. Stud. 126.

Page(s): 32

Root / lemma: *alg^w h-*

English meaning: 'to earn, price, value, *precious bright metal'

German meaning: 'verdienen, Gegenwert'

Material: Old Indian *a rhati* 'is worth, earns, is obliged, debit,', *argha* ṛh, 'value, validity, price' (=osset. *arṣ* 'price, value'), av. *arəjaiti* 'is worth, amounts for value' (npers. *arzidan* 'earn'), *arəjah-* (es- stem) n. 'value, price'.

maybe alb. (**a rhati*) *argat* 'worker, serf', *argëtoj* 'entertain, reward, please, become lazy', *argomë* 'barren, unproductive'.

Gr. ἄλφῆ 'acquisition, purchase' = lit. *alga* 'Old Prussian Gen. Sg. *ālgas* 'wage', gr. ἄλφάω, ἄλφεῖν 'profit, earn' (ἄλφεῖν = Old Indian *a rhati*, but by the more complete present ἄλφάω in the validity embedded as an Aorist), ἄλφεσίβοιοις 'cattle earned'.

Note:

Common gr. *g^w > b*, *k^w > p* phonetic mutation

maybe alb. geg. (*ἄλφῆ) *ble-* 'to buy, purchase'.

An additional form on voiced-nonaspirated is Old Indian *arjati* 'acquires, earns, fetches'.

References: WP. I 91.

Page(s): 32-33

Root / lemma: *al-1, ol-*

English meaning: 'besides; other'

German meaning: Pron.-stem `darüber hinaus'

Note:

Root / lemma: al-1, ol- : `besides; other' derived from **Root / lemma: alā :** interjection.

Material: Lat. *uls* `beyond', **ulter*, -tra, -trum `ulterior, situated beyond' (*ultrō*, *ultra*), compounds *ulterior*, Sup. *ultimus* = osk. *u ṽtiumam* `the utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest, lowest, meanest';

Maybe alb. *ultë*, *ulët* `low', *ul* `to low, sit below' : lat. *ulterior* -*ius* `compar. as from ulter, farther, more distant, more advanced, more remote'.

alat. *ollus* `that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, (sometimes the latter)' (**ol-no-s*, compare below ir. *ind-oll* and slav. **olnī*), newer *olle*, *ollī* `then, next', *ollīc* `he, she, that, in that place, yonder, there'; lengthened grade *ōlim* `in the distant past, once' (probably after *im*, *exim* reshaped and with Old Indian *par-āri* `third-last year' [compare πέρυσι] to be equated **ōli*, Lok. adverb, also the glosses *olītana* `the aged, old, ancient, of long standing', *olītina* `old, inveterate, ancient, former, of old times' can reject -*ō* or *o* -?), umbr. *ulo*, *ulu* `that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, he, she, it yonder, that'; influenced by *is*, *iste* etc. the cognates *ollus*, *olle* would be uncolored to *ille* `that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, (sometimes the latter)'.

Slav. **olnī* (idg. **oln_hei*) = Old Church Slavic *lani*, čech. *loni*, poln. *loni* `in the last summer, last year' (`that year', compare lat. *ollī* `at that time, then').

The meaning from ir. *alltar*, *allaid* (see below) also allows that the relationship of Old Indian *a ṛan*, *a-* `far, strange' (= av. *auruna-* `wild'?), *a ṛād* `from a distance', *ārē* `far' seems possible. Moreover also maybe Old Indian *ari* `of strangers, stranger', *ar(i)ya* - `suitable, proper to the stranger' (compare ahd. *eli-lenti* `foreign land'), then Subst. `hospitable, lord, master, ruler, man', in addition *ā ṛ(i)ya-* `to *ar(i)ya* -, suitable, hospitable', hence, VN' *Arier* = *Aryan*', *āryaka-* `venerable man', *aryama n* - n. `Hospitality', m. `Guest's friend';

maybe *Arrianes* IIIyr. TN.

av. *airyō* (= *ārya*), Old pers. *āriya* (= *ariya*), `Aryan', av. *airyaman* `guest, friend', npers. *ērmān* `guest', in addition sarmat. VN' *A λ α ν ο ῦ* (osset. **alan*), osset. *ir* `Ossete', *iron* `Ossetic' `Ossetic' (P. Thieme*), the stranger in the Rigveda, fig. f. d. client d. Morgenl. XXIII 2, 1938; Specht KZ. 68, 42 ff.);

air. *aire* (**arios*) and *airech* `nobleman, of noble people, suitor' can belong to preposition *air-* `in front of', thus `standing in the first place', (Thurneysen ZCP. 20, 354); mythical ir. ancestor *Eremo n* is scholar neologism to *E ṛiu* `Ireland'. see under *ari_o-* `lord, god, master'.

*) Thus Thieme (aaO. 159 f.) properly puts here reinforcing prefix gr. ερ- (reduced grade ἄρ-), e.g. ἄρ-γνωτοσ `easily (the stranger) recognizable', Old Indian *ari* - etc surely must lead back to idg. **er-*. Thieme puts further here Old Indian *sūri* - `master, ruler, lord' as *su-ri-* `hospitable' and *ri-s ā das* `worry for sustaining the stranger'.

Air. *oll* Adj. `honorable, large, extensive', actually `above (the ordinary) going out' (formally = lat. *ollus*, idg. **olnos*), compounds (*h*)*uilliu* `farther, more', Adv. *ind-oll* `ultra, extreme', from which maybe also *innonn*, *innunn* `over, beyond' (with

assimilation in collaboration with *inonn* 'the same, identical';

Thurneysen KZ. 43, 55 f.; Pedersen KG. II 195), *ol-chen(a)e* 'in addition, but', actually 'on the other side (and) therefrom on this side'; *ol-foirbthe* 'pluperfect, past perfect', *oldāu, oldaas* 'when I, when he', actually 'about (the) outside, what I am, what he is', *inaill* 'certain, sure', actually 'situated on the other side' (of it *inoillus* 'confidence, security');

inuilligud 'protection, safety'; with *ol(l)* 'ultra, beyond' maybe corresponds *ol* 'says' as 'ultra, beyond, further', originally in the report in a continuous speech). The conjunction *ol* 'because, since' keeps Thurneysen Grammar 559 against it for related with cymr. *ol* 'footprint'.

Besides with *a*: air. *al* (with Akk.) 'on the other side, over - beyond' (simplification from **all* in the pretone), Adv. *tall* (**to-al-nā*) 'on the other side, there', *anall* 'from on the other side, from there, over here', with suffixed Pron. of the 3rd person *all*, *allae*, newer *alla* 'beyond, on the other side' (proves original dissyllabic old formation also of the prepositional form is not provided with pronominal suffix, see Thurneysen KZ. 48, 55 f., thus not from without ending idg. **ol* or **al*); derivatives: *alltar* 'the world of the dead, the other world, hereafter', also from 'to savage areas situated on the other side', *alltarach* 'otherworld, ulterior, thithertho'.

Gall. *alla* 'another, other, different', *allos* 'second' (Thurneysen ZCP. 16, 299), VN *Allohbrogas* = mcymr. *all-fro* 'exiled, ostracized, banished' (to *bro* 'land'), *all-tud* 'foreigner', acymr. *allann*, ncymr. *allan* 'outdoors, outside'; air. *all-slige* 'the second cutting out'.

Got. *alls*, aisl. *allr*, ags. *eall*, ahd. *all* 'all', besides in the compound germ. *ala-* (without *-no-* suffix) in agerm. matron's names *Ala-teivia*, *Ala-gabiae* etc, got. *alamans* 'all people, humanity', ahd. *ala-wāri* 'totally true' (nhd. *albern*); compare air. *oll-athair* (epithet of ir. God's father *Dagdae* 'the good God') = anord. *al-fo, ðr* (epithet of Odin), 'all father'.

Lat. *alers, allers* 'taught; learned, instructed, well-informed; experienced, clever, shrewd, skilful' according to Landgraf ALL. 9, 362, Ernout E. I. dial. lat. 104 from **ad-ers, *allers* (contrast to *iners*).

From an adverb **ali* 'there, in a specific place, in each case' (differently Debrunner REtE. 3, 10 f.) have derived:

ali_os 'other':

arm. *ail* 'other';

gr. ἄλλοθεν 'other' (kypr. ἄλλοθεν), n. ἄλλοθεν, compare ἄλλοθεν ἀπὸς 'from elsewhere, from another place, strange' (= lat. *aliud*, forms as in lat. *longinquus* 'far removed, far off, remote, distant'), in addition ἄλλήλων etc 'each other', ἄλλὰ τὸ πρὸς 'makes different, changes', ἄλλο γένος 'variation, change, exchange, trade': ἄλλοθεν ὅτι 'becoming another, strange', from Old Indian *anya tra* 'somewhere else' corresponding adverb;

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**nya tra*) *tjetër* 'other' [common alb. *n > nt > t* phonetic mutation]: Old Indian *anya tra* 'somewhere else'.

lat. *alius* = osk. *allo* 'other things', n. *aliud* = gr. ἄλλοθεν, in addition from the adverb *ali*: *aliēnus* 'strange' (from **ali-i-es-nos*), *ali-quis, ali-cubi* etc; Comparative *alter, -era, -erum* 'one from two' = osk. *alttram* 'alteram' (from **aliteros-*), by Plautus also *altro-*; in *altrinsecus, altrōvorsum* the syncope is caused by the length of the whole word; here also *alterāre, adulter, alternus, altercāri*;

gall. *alios* (Loth RC. 41, 35), air. *aile* (**ali_os*), n. *aill* (from adverbial *all* from **al_nā*; palat. *l* comes from *aile*), cymr. *ail*, bret. *eil* (from **eliūs*, Comparative **alii_ōs*), doubled air. *alaile, araile*, n. *alaill, araill*, mcymr. etc *arall*, Pl. *ereill* (*ll* from the adverb *all*);

got. *aljis* 'other', but only in compositions, as as. *eli-lendi* n. 'foreign land', ahd. *eli-lenti* ds. = nhd. 'woefulness', got. *alja-leikō* 'other, different', aisl. *elligar, ellar*, ags. *ellicor, elcor* 'other, otherwise', ahd. *elichōr* 'further', and in adverbs, like ags. *elles*, engl. *else* 'other, different', anord. *alla* 'otherwise' etc.; a comparative formation **alira* is ags. *elra* 'other';

toch. A *ālya-k²*, B *alye-k²* ἄλ λ ο ς τ ι ς' (**ali_e-k²*, Pedersen Groupement 26, Tocharisch 117); unclear is the absence of palatalization in A *ā lak²* 'other', *ālam²* 'each other', B *ālām* 'somewhere else', *aletste* 'strangers';

ostiran. etc *hal-ci* 'any (thing) available, etc'.

References: WP. I 84 ff., WH. I 30, 32 f., Feist 33 b, 39 a, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 614.

About the sound change from **ani_os* to **ali_os* see Debrunner REtE. 3, 1 ff., about angebl. pejorative character of *a* see Specht KZ. 68, 52, Die alten Sprachen 5, 115.

See also: About *ani_os* s. under S. 37 (**an2**).

Page(s): 24-26

Root / lemma: *al-2*

English meaning: 'to grow; to bear'

German meaning: 'wachsen; wachsen machen, nähren'

Material: Old Indian *an-ala-* 'fire' ('the glutton', W. Schulze KZ. 45, 306 = Kl. Schr. 216);

gr. νεῦλας 'cheerful, strong' (νεος + *al-*; about φ υ τ α λ ι ῆ see below);

lat. *alō, -ere, -ul, -itum* 'to nourish, support, rear, feed, bring up'; *alēscere* 'grow up, prosper', *coalēscere* 'grow together', *adolēscere* 'grow up' (*adultus* 'grown up, adult, mature'), *abolēscere* 'to perish' (in addition appears *aboleō, -ēre* 'destroy, exterminate' as a Transitive to be newly shaped, partly after (*ad*)*augēscō* : (*ad*)*augeō*, esp., however, after synonymous *dēlēvī, dēleō*;

the reminiscence in ἄλ λ υ μ ι , ἀπὸ λ λ υ μ ι would be then deceptive; (differently WH. I 4), lat. *indolēs* 'native constitution or quality; nature, disposition, character, talents', *subolēs* 'a sprout, shoot, offspring, progeny', *prōles* (**pro-olēs*) 'offspring, descendants, posterity; the young men of a race; of plants, fruit' (of it *prōlētārius* 'a citizen of the lowest class, serving the state only by begetting children'; these three with *o* from *a* before dark *l*, not with idg. *o-* ablaut, wie Hirt Abl. 162 accepts); *alimentum* 'food, nourishment', *alimōnia, -ium* 'food, maintenance';

air. *alim* 'be nourishing'; here probably also cymr. *alu*, mbret. *halaff*, nbret. *ala* 'bear, give birth to', cymr. *al f.* 'act of giving birth, progeny, people', *alaf m.* 'wealth' = air. *alam f.* 'herd', of it *almae* ds. ;

got. ags. *alan (ōl)* 'grow up' (intr. like lat. *adoleō*), aisl. *ala (ōl)* 'be nourishing, produce', got. *alīps* 'fattened' (participle of a Kaus. **aljan* = norw. dial. *elja*); aisl. *elskr* 'inspired by love', *elska* 'love' (see to the meaning-development Falk-Torp below *elske*).

With *t-* formant:

Gr. ἄν-α λ τ ο ς 'insatiable, gluttonous'; Ἄ λ τ ι ς , ἄλ σ ο ς (**α λ τ ι -ο ς*) n. 'holy grove', lat. *altus* 'high' (i.e. 'large-scale grown'), mir. *old* 'height; shores, coast', cymr. *allt* 'side of a hill, wooded hills', acorn. *as*, bret. *aot, aod* 'coast', as. *ald*, ahd. (etc.) *alt* 'old' (actually 'grown tall'), ahd. *alto n* 'put off, delay' ('make old');

maybe alb. geg. (**n'alt*) *nalt* 'high' > alb. tosk. (**nalt, lant*) *lant* 'high' [n/r rhotacism].

alti* also in got. *alds* f. 'period, lifetime', ags. *ield* 'period, lifetime, age, old age' (Pl. *ielde*, as. *eldi* 'people, humans'), anord.o. *ld* f. 'time, age, Pl. people'; **alti_o* in osk. *altinu* 'm, thus 'food, provisions, aliment' = lat. **altiōnum*; air. *comaltae* 'foster brother' = mcymr. *cyfeillt* 'serf, slave', ncymr. *cyfaill* 'friend' (komal-ti-os*), mcymr. *eillt* (**alti-os*) 'pupil, hero', air. *inaillt* (**eni-alti*) 'servant', got. *alpeis* (**alti-os*) 'old' = air. *alt(a)e* 'brought up';

**altro-* in air. *altram* 'food', *altru* 'nursing father' (cymr. *athraw* 'teacher' etc., see Pedersen KG. I 137); anord. *aldr* m. (Gen. *aldrs*) 'age, lifetime, old age', ags. *ealdor* 'life', as. *aldar*, ahd. *altar* 'old age, age'.

With *m-* formant:

Gr. ἄλμυρον 'grove', φυτόλυον epithet of Zeus and Poseidon (also Φύταλυον, name of Poseidon in isthmian Troy, Φύταλον, for what hom. φυτόλη 'tree nursery' as an abstract noun, see Bechtel Lexil. 331); lat. *almus* 'nourishing, feeding (*ager*), blessing-donating, sweet, kind, sublime'. Maybe here FIN thrak. *Almus*, illyr. (?) *Almō* (Rom), *Almā* (Etruria), abrit. **Almā*, engl. *Yealm*.

maybe alb. *helm* 'healing drug, posion, medicine, herb' similar to Sanskrit *āla-* 'poison'. obviously alb. and gr. have preserved the old laryngeal h-.

clearly alb. shows that from **Root / lemma: al-2** : 'to grow; to bear; grove' derived **Root / lemma: el-3** : **ol-** : 'to rot, poison'.

Maybe illyr. *Amalthea* 'the goat that nourished Zeus'.

Toch. A *ālym-* 'life, mind'.

d- extensions: Old Indian *iḍ-*, *iḍā* 'refreshment, donation, oblation, gift'; gr. ἄλδαινον 'allows to grow, strengthens', ἄλδισκω 'grows', ἄναλδής 'not thriving; growth restraining', ἄλδομα 'brings forth, produce, create' (καρπούς).

Maybe alb. geg. *ardh-* [*dh-* extension as in satem languages] 'come, (*climax), be born', *ardhuna* Pl. 'yields, profits'.

dh- extensions: Old Indian *r.dhno'ti*, *r.na'ddhi*, *r.dha'ti*, *r.dhyati* 'prosper, succeeds, does succeed, manages', av. *aradat* 'he allows to prosper', *aradāt-* 'cause prospering', Old Indian *a'rdhuka-* 'thriving' (Specht KZ. 64, 64 f.);

gr. ἄλθαίνω, ἄλθεω 'heals', ἄλθεομα 'grows, heals'; aschwed. *alda* 'fruit-carrying oak', aisl. *aldin* 'tree fruit, esp. eatable (fruit or seed of the oak tree, acorn)'.

References: WP. I 86 f., WH. I 4, 31 f.

Page(s): 26-27

Root / lemma: al-4

English meaning: 'to burn'

German meaning: 'brennen'

Material: Old Indian *alātam* n. 'fire, blaze, coal' (also *u'lmukam* 'fire'); lat. *adoleō* 'to worship, offer sacrifice, burn a sacrifice; to sacrifice on an altar; in gen., to burn; to smell', *adolēscō*, -ere 'flare up (from altars), to grow up, come to maturity, to be heaped up, or perhaps to burn' (o from a as in etymological-different *adolēscere* 'to grow up, come to maturity, to be heaped up, or perhaps to burn' to *alō*, see under ***al-2** 'grow'), *altāre* 'fire altar' (with difficult o ablaut umbr. *ur' etu*

`toward turning to vapor');

nschwed. *ala* `blaze, flame' (Johannsson ZfdtPh. 31, 285 following ms. Lit.); but in question gr. ἀλάβη θροακας Hes.; view also from lat. *alacer* `quick, lively, animated', got. *aljan* n. `zeal' etc. was possible as `igneous, quick-tempered' (Johannsson aaO.); about ags. æ *lan* `burn' see ***aidh-**.

Maybe belongs here gall. MS *Alatus*, mir. *alad* `multicolored, dappled, striped' (if originally 'burnt') = nir. *aladh* `trout' (*alā to-*).

Maybe alb. *alle* `red color'.

References: WP. I 88, WH. I 13, EM. 88.

Page(s): 28

Root / lemma: **al-5** (**hel-*)

English meaning: `to grind'

German meaning: `mahlen, zermalmen'

Material: Old Indian *aṇu-* `fine, thin, very small' (**aṇnu-*), Hindi and Bengali *āt, ā* `flour' (below likewise; Kuhn KZ. 30, 355; different Specht Dekl. 125).

Av. *aša* (**arta-*) `crushed, ground' (Hübschmann ZdMG. 38, 428, Spiegel BB. 9, 178 A. 1).

Arm. *aṣam* `grinds', *aṣauri* (**alatrio-*) `mill', *aleur-* `flour' (in spite of *l* instead of *ṣ* not borrowed from ἀλευρον, Hübschmann Arm. Gr. I 414), *aṣaxin* `servant', *aṣij* `young girl' (Meillet BSL. 37, 72).

Gr. ἀλεω `grinds, crushes' *, ἀλεταλίθοι `millstone, grindstone', ἀλετος and ἀλετός `the milling, the grinding', ἀλετών `mill', ἀλετρούω `grind', ἀλε[F]αρι, Pl. ἀλείατα (stretched from ἀλέατα; Schulze Qunder ep. 225) `flour' (from it contracted *ἀλήτα called out of the new sg. ἀλήτο ἀλευρον Hes.; ἀλήτο-ελεός Hippokr., ἀλήτων ἀλεούρων Rhinthon), ἀλευρον (*ἀλε-Fρον) `wheat flour', ἀλεῖνός `flimsy' (`pulverized, crushed, ground'), ἀλεξ `miller who grinds the spelt, wheat' (from it lat. *alica* `spelt, or a drink prepared from spelt' ds).

*) Also ἑλυμος `millet', ἑλυρα `spelt', οὐλαί, att. ὀλαί `ground coarse grain' (**o la F-*, not after J. Schmidt KZ. 32, 382 from **α λ F-*) would be compatible, perhaps, phonetically (then word root would be **el-*, **ol-*, **el-*).

maybe alb. (**hol-*) *hollë* `flimsy, thin'

Note:

Only gr. and alb. preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

References: WP. I 89.

Page(s): 28-29

Root / lemma: **al-6**, **alōu-** : **aləu-**

German meaning: Farbadjektiv `weiß, glänzend'

See also: s. *albho-* and Farbadjektiv *el-*.

Root / lemma: *alā*

English meaning: interjection

German meaning: under likewise 'hallo!'

Material: Old Indian *alalā(bhavant-)* 'alert, awake, smart becoming' (mind. *arē, rē* 'du da!' rather to *ari* 'foreigner, stranger', Thieme Der stranger in Rigveda 1 ff., see above S. 24).

Gr. ἁλᾶ λαῖ, ἁλᾶ λαί 'hallo, hurra!', ἁλᾶ λαή τός, ἁλᾶ λαή τός 'Schlachtruf', ἁλᾶ λαῖ ζω 'stoße den Schlachtruf from' (similarly ἔλ ε λ εῦ 'Kriegsruf, Schmerzensruf', ἔλ ε λῖ ζω 'stoße den Kriegsruf from'); lit. *aluoti* 'hallo cry' (borrowing from dem Deutschen not provable) besides *alio* 'ti' 'through Geschrei aufscheuchen'; Old Church Slavic *ole*, bulg. *olele* interjection; e.g. Fick I⁴ 356 (nhd. *hallo, holla* are against it from dem Imperativ from ahd. *halo* 'n, *holo* 'n 'get, fetch' entwickelte Rufworte).

Auf ähnlichem *al-* seems to be based on lit. *nu-alde* 'ti' 'ring out; sound', *uldu* 'oti' 'coo' (Bezzenger BB. 21, 315).

References: WP. I 89.

See also: S. die similar onomatopoeic words *lā-*.

Page(s): 29

Root / lemma: *alp-*

English meaning: 'small, weak'

German meaning: 'klein, schwach' ?

Material: Old Indian *a* 'lpa-, *alpaca* 'small, slight, flimsy' (*alpēna, alpāt* 'light, fast'); to unite heavily in the definition with lit. *alpstu* 'alpau', *al* 'pti' 'become unconscious', *alpu* 's' 'weak', lett. *el* 'pe' 'taking air, breath', *alpa* 'one time, time, moment in time'.

apposition also from hom. ἁλᾶ λαπα δ νός (from Aeschylos λαπα δ νός) 'weak', ἁλᾶ λαπά ζω 'empties, exhausts', att. λαπα ζω 'loots', λαπα ττω 'empties (the body)' is doubtful because of theirs to two-syllables root words compared with of the light ones Old Indian and lit. words;

also they suit, as well as to them, added to λαπα ρός 'slender, thin, having hollow body', λαπα ρα 'Flank, swell of the body in the hip', λαπα θος 'cavity, pit', λαπα θος 'sorrel, rumex' as β ο τάν η κ ε ν ω τ ι κή in the meaning colouring ('empty, sunken, shrunken') nevertheless, considerably ab. quite dubious also alb. (Jokl SBAk. Wien 168, I 48) *laps* 'be tired of, sick of, bored with'.

maybe alb. (*λαπα θος) *lëpjetë* 'sorrel, rumex', truncated (*λαπα θος), *laps* 'be exhausted'.

Maybe lat. *lapso* -are 'to slip, stumble'.

On account of here hett. *alḥpaḥanḥda-* (*alpant-*) 'ill, weak, small, flimsy'?

References: WP. I 92, Couvreur H. 106 f., WH. I 786, Hirt Idg. Gr. II, 158.

Page(s): 33

Root / lemma: *alu-* (-d-, -t-)

English meaning: 'bitter; beer'

German meaning: 'bitter, Bier, Alaun'

Material: Gr. ἄλυσ(ο)ι μόνι κρὸν παρὰ Σώφρονι Hes., ἄλυδαί νε [πικρά νε?] Hes. (see, however, to meaning Herwerden Lex. Graec. suppl. 45); lat. *alūta* 'soft leather; a shoe, purse or patch, beauty patch' and *alūmen* 'alum' are simply extensions from **alu-*.

The root appears in Northern Europe with the definition 'beer, mead' (compared to the meaning difference Church Slavic *kvasъ* 'alum, beer'); in. o. / n. 'Beer, carousal', o. ldr n. 'Carousal' (**aluPra-*), ags. *ealu(ð)* n. 'beer', as. in *alohfat*, mhd. in *al-schaf* 'drinking vessel';

maybe alb. *alle* 'red (color of beer?)'

hence from **Root / lemma: *al-2*** : (to grow; to bear) could have derived **Root / lemma: *alu-* (-d-, -t-)**: (bitter; beer).

From it borrows Old Prussian *alu* n. 'Mead', lit. *alu* 's (m. become as *medu* 's = preuß. *meddo* n.; J. Schmidt Pluralbild. 180), Church Slavic *olъ* (m. become like *medъ*) 'beer'. is also borrowed by finn. *olut* 'Beer' from Germ.

References: WP. I 91, WH. I 34.

Page(s): 33-34

Root / lemma: *ambhi, m.bhi*

English meaning: 'around, from both sides'

German meaning: 'um-herum, zu beiden Seiten'

Material: Arm. *amboɿj* 'entirely, unscathed' (to *oɿj* 'healthy'), gr. ἄμφι 'around' (ἄμφι-ς 'to both sides', with the same adverbial -s as z. B. ἄφ, λικριφίς, s. Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 737);

lat. *amb-* (before vowel, e.g. *ambigō*), *am-*, *an-* (before consonant, e.g. *amputō*, *amiciō* from **am[bil]jaciō*) inseparable prefix 'round about, around, all around', alat. also preposition *am* 'around' m. Akk. (*ambi* - for the purposes of 'both' also *anceps* which is against late formation it points to *ambō*), umbr. *amb-* (*amboltu*), *a-* (*a-ferum* 'to carry round, take round; esp. of the eyes, to turn all round; in religion, to lustrate, purify, by carrying round consecrated objects. Transf., to spread, esp. to spread news'), *an-* (*an-ferener* 'bearing round'), osk. *amvi* 'annud' 'a going round, circling, revolving, revolution, detour', *amnu* 'd' 'a going round, circling, revolving, revolution, a cause, reason, motive, inducement, occasion, opportunity' (barely **amb-beno-* : *veniō*, however *no-* derivation, s. v. Planta II 32, 623); with -er-extension after *praeter-eō*, *intereō* (see v. Planta II 455, WH. I 36);

umbr. *ampretu*, *ambretuto* 'ambit, circuit', maybe also osk. *amfret* 'flanked' (rather to Schulze KZ. 45, 182 = Kl. Schr. 468 to disassemble in **am-ferent* 'they bear round, περὶ ἀγούσσι';

not lat. trails of the same -er- extension in *amfractus* 'a turning, a bend. Transf., legal intricacies, circumlocution, digression', rather from *am-fractus*); about PN *Amiternum* s. Schulze Lat. Eig. 541;

with *ti-* extension (after *pos-t*, *per-t*, Buck Elementarbuch 65) osk. *ampt* 'around' (as umbr. *ambr-* at first due to from *amf-* before consonant simplified *am-*); alb. *mbi*, *mbë* 'over, by, on, in' (G. Meyer Alb. Wb. 265).

m. bhi: Old Indian *abhi* '-tah', av. *aiwito* 'to both sides, ringed' (about av. *aibiš*, Old pers. *abiš* more debatably meaning see Pedersen KZ. 40, 127, Bartholomae IF. 19, Beiheft S. 106; the ending -s in in historical connection with that of gr. ἄμφω ?);

Old Indian *abhi* 'is possible the meaning 'around, circum', Old pers. *abiy*, av. *aibī*, *aiwi* in the meaning 'about, in regard to, from' from derived **m. bhi* or idg. **obhi* or continuing in **ebhi*; gall. *ambi*- 'around, circum' (e.g. 'A μ βί - δ ρ α υ ο ι 'living on river Dravos'),

cymr. *am*- (through *i*-umlaut *em*-, *ym*-), corn. bret. *am*-, *em*-, air. *imb*-, *imm*- 'around'; ahd. as. *umbi*, aisl. *umb*, ags. *ymb*, *ymbe* 'around' (absorbed in Got. from *bi*).

bhi: got. *bi* in meaning 'around', with final sound extension in stressed position as. ags. *be*-, *bī*-, ahd. *bi*-, *bī*-, nhd. *bei* (about dubious derivatives see Falk-Torp 37 and 1437 under *bil* II 'space, period', 73 and 1437 under *billede* 'image').

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**ambhe*) *mbë* 'at, in', (**ambhi*) *mbi* 'on upon'.

Falk-Torp 37 and 1437 under *bil* II 'space, period', 73 and 1,437 under *billede* 'picture').

ambhō(u) 'both':

Gr. ἄμφω 'both' (derivative ἄμφότες); lat. *ambō*, -ae, -ō 'both';

Old Indian *ubhāu* 'both', av. *uwa*- ds.; lit. *abu* 'two', Old Church Slavic *oba* ds.; got. *bai* m., *ba* n., Gen. **baddjē* (*bajōps*, see to the formation Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 77; different - in the outcome to lat. *nostrātes* - 'of our country, native' Fick III⁴ 255), as. *bē thie*, ags. *bā*, *pā*, engl. *both*, ahd. *beide*, *bēde*, anord. *bāðer*, Gen. *beggja* 'both' (: got. **baddjē* < *bai* . *i* . *ē*); toch. A *āmpi*, *āmpe*, B *ant-api*.

From these would be regarded Old Indian *ubhāu*, av. *uwa* yet as composition with *u*- 'two' (lat. *uīgintī*); Sommer IF. 30, 404 denies such *u*- and regards the ar. forms as caused by the labial evaporation **abhāu* = **m. bhōu* with reference to Old Indian *Kubera-h* from **Kabērah* (compare patronymic *Kāberaka-h*; Wackernagel KZ. 41, 314 ff). Lit. *abu* 'two', Old Church Slavic *oba* are probably based on reorganization from **amb-o* at a time, as preposition **ambhi* 'around' was given up in favour of **obhi* (ab. *ob* ъ, s. lat. *ob* 'with acc., in front of, before; in return for; because of, on account of').

The relation **ambhō (u)*, **ambhi*: got. etc. *bai*, *bi* lets it be dubious barely that *am*- (maybe from **an-4**) is the first composition part, the second part is idg. **bhōu* 'both'.

References: WP. I 54 f., WH. I 36 f., Feist 74 a, 88, Pedersen Tocharisch 82.

Page(s): 34-35

Root / lemma: *ames-* or *omes-*

English meaning: 'blackbird'

German meaning: 'Amsel'

Note: (: *mes-* : *ams-* or **oms-*)?

Material: Full grade would be located just before the first syllable in ahd. *amusla*, *amsala*, ags. *ōsle* 'blackbird', full grade the second syllable in lat. *merula* 'a blackbird; a fish, the sea-carp' (Kluge EWb.¹² s. v.) and cymr. *mwyalch*, acorn. *moelh*, bret. *moualc'h* 'blackbird' (possible basic form **mesalkā* oder **misalkā* after Pedersen KG. I 73, where difficult suppositions about ir. *smōl*, *smōlach* 'thrush').

Differently - because of idg. *meis-*, *mois-*, *mis-* - Schrader Sprcompare² 367, ³II 140, Fick II⁴ 205: *merula* from **misula*, cymr. *mwyalch* etc from *meisalkā*, finally, with -oi- ahd. **meisa*, ags. *māse*, aisl. *meisingr* 'titmouse'.

However, will be gets covered latter in the meaning divergent group of Wood KZ. 45, 70 probably more properly in the Adj. **maisa-* 'small, tiny' because of norw. mdartl. *meis* 'thin, frail person', *meiseleg* 'thin and weak', wfläm. *mijzen* 'crumble', *mejzel* 'A little bit. Tiny bits'. The comparison of lat. with brit words is most reliable.

References: WP. I 53 f., WH. II 77 f.

Page(s): 35-36

Root / lemma: *amə-*

German meaning: 'energisch vorgehen'

See also: see under *omə-*.

Page(s): 36

Root / lemma: *am-1, mē-*

English meaning: 'to grab'

German meaning: 'fassen'?

Material: Old Indian *a* 'matram' n. 'vessel, jug, big drinking bowl', arm. *aman* 'vessel', maybe to lat. *ampla* (**amhlā*) 'handle, handhold', *amplus* (**am-los*) 'extensive, far, spacious, considerable'.

References: WP. I 52 f., WH. I 41 f.

See also: S. under *mē-1*.

Page(s): 35

Root / lemma: *am-2, mē-*

German meaning: 'mühen'

See also: see under *mē-2* ds.

Page(s): 35

Root / lemma: *am(m)a, amī*

English meaning: mother

German meaning: 'Mutter', Lallwort

Material: Alb. *ame* 'aunt', 'mother', out of it 'riverbed', 'residuum from Flüssigkeiten'; aisl. *amma* 'grandmother', ahd. *amma* 'mother, wet nurse', nhd. *Amme*; gr. ἄμμάς, ἄμμή 'mother' Hes., osk. *Ammāi*, *Ammāe*, i.e. *Matri* (Göttername)'. About Old Indian *amba* 'mother' s. Kretschmer KZ. 57, 251 ff. Von *amī-*, *amī* - (see Brugmann II², I 496) shaped are lat. *amicus* 'friend' and *amita* 'Vaterschwester' (compare lit. *any* 'ta 'Schwiegermutter' : lat. *anus* 'altes woman'). About vlat. *amma* 'owl' s. Sofer Gl. 17, 17 f.

Alb. *mik* 'friend' zero grade of rum. *amic* 'friend' not from lat. *amicus* 'friend'

A Verbalableitung is perhaps lat. *amāre* 'lieben' (compare mhd. *ammen* 'wait, hold on, care' to *amme*). After Kretschmer (Gl. 13, 114) rather Etruscan.

After Zimmermann KZ. 44, 368 f., 47, 174 belongs also lat. *amoenus* here. Von a lat. **amoi* (compare *Summoi* CIL. II 1750) could *amoinos* = *amoenus* shaped sein, as *Mamoena* (to **mamoi*) besides *Mamana*, further through gr. Γ ο ρ γ ὶ ν η ; (to Γ ο ρ γ ῶ) besides Γ ὀ ρ γ ο ι τ ο ς (to Γ ο ρ γ ῶ ι) gestützt;

toch. B *ammakki* (Vok.) 'mother' from **amma* + *akki* (Old Indian *akkā*).

References: WP. I 53, WH. I 39, 41, Tagliavini Me¹l. Pedersen 163.

Page(s): 36

Root / lemma: *andher-*, *n.dher-*

English meaning: 'stem, spike'

German meaning: 'Spitze, Stengel'

Material: Nur griechisch: ἄ θ ῆ ρ 'an ear of corn', ἄ ν θ ῆ ρ ι ξ 'stalk point, stalk', ἄ ν θ ῆ ρ ι κ ο ς 'Stalk, stem of a plant', ἄ ν θ ε ρ ε ῶ ν 'chin' as 'bearded, shaggy place', ἄ ν θ ρ ῖ σ κ ο ς 'the common chervil', named after his prickly fruit, ἄ ν θ ρ ῆ ν η , ἄ ν θ ρ η δ ῶ ν 'wasp, forest bee', word outcome after τ ε ν θ ρ ῆ ν η 'corneous';

τ α ν θ ρ η δ ῶ ν 'wasp' (here maybe ἄ ν θ ρ ω π ο ς from **ἄ ν θ ρ ο -ω π ο ς* 'with bearded face = man', then 'man, person', Güntert Heidelberg. SB. 1915, Abh. Xö; compare also Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 426⁴).

After Kretschmer Gl. 28, 246 from **α ν δ ρ -ῶ π ὁ ς*, the rough breathing of ἄ ρ ᾶ ω etc figurative?); from also ἄ θ ᾶ ρ η (**ἄ θ α ρ F α⁻*), ἄ θ ῆ ρ α⁻ 'wheat gruel, Spelt miller' (von Plin. n. h. 22, 121 however identified as ägypt. word)?

References: WP. I 45.

Page(s): 41

Root / lemma: *andh-*, *anedh-*

English meaning: 'to grow, bloom, blossom'

German meaning: 'hervorstechen, sprießen, blühen'

Material: Old Indian *a¹ndhah*, n. 'Soma plants'; arm. *and* 'field'; gr. ἄ ν θ ο ς n. 'Flower, bloom', ἄ ν θ ῆ ω 'blossoms', ἄ ν θ η ρ ᾶ ς (**-es-ro-*) 'blossoming' etc; alb. *e¹nde* (**andhōn*) 'blossom, flower', *e¹ndem* 'blossoms' (*e¹* from present **e¹* from **andhō*); toch. A *ānt*, B *ānte* 'open space, area'.

Mir. *ainder*, *aindir* 'young woman', cymr. *anner* 'young cow', Pl. *anneirod*, acymr. *enderic* 'a bull-calf; also of the young of other animals', cymr. *enderig* 'bull, ox', bret. *ounner* (Tre¹g. *annouar*, Vannes *an¹noe¹ r*) 'young cow';

moreover frz. (*l*)*andier* m. 'Fire goat, Aries', also 'poppy' (= 'young girl', compare ital. *madona*, *fantina* 'poppy'), further to bask. *andere* 'woman', iber. FN *Andere*, *Anderca*, MN *Anderus*; maybe kelt. Origin? (**andero-* 'blossoming, young'?).

According to Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 339 here gr. ἄ ν -ή ν ο θ ε 'came out, bubbled out';

ἐπενηύθη ὁ θεός 'reside on top of', κατενηύθη ὁ θεός 'canopied, covered', etc.

In spite of the a little bit divergent meaning probably also here with zero grade
***n₁dh:**

Old Indian *a₁dhvan* m. = av. *advan* m. 'way, road', for what ai *adhvara* *-h₁* 'religious action (*Soma-) sacrifice, ceremony' (originally 'course of action, way' - 'ceremonious way') from **n₁dhu₁ero-*, and probably also with suffix ablaut (**n₁dhuro-*) isl. *o₁ndurr* m. 'a kind of snow shoe'.

References: WP. I 45, 67, P. Benoit ZrPh. 44, 3 ff., 69 ff.

See also: Here belongs probably: ***andher-***, ***n₁dher-***.

Page(s): 40-41

Root / lemma: ***andho-***

English meaning: 'blind, dark'

German meaning: 'blind, dunkel'

Material: Old Indian *andha* *-*, av. *anda-* 'blind, dark', gall. *andabata* m. 'a gladiator who fought with a helmet without openings' (to kelt. Lw. lat. *battuō* 'to beat, knock').

References: WP. I 182, WH. I 46.

Page(s): 41

Root / lemma: ***an(ə)-3*** (**h₁enah₁-*)

English meaning: 'to breathe'

Note:

Root / lemma: ***an(ə)-3*** : 'to breathe' derived from a reduction of **Root / lemma:** ***ang₁hen-*** : 'smell, odour; person' as in arm. *anjn* (for older **anj*), Gen. *anjn* 'soul, being, person': anord. *angi* m. 'odour, smell' : alb. *anj* 'swell, puff' [common alb. *ng* > *nj* phonetic mutation].

German meaning: 'atmen, hauchen'

Material: Old Indian *a₁niti* 'breathes' (also thematically *a₁nati*), *a₁nilah₁* 'breath, breeze, wind', *āna* *h₁h₁* (maybe 'breath' or 'mouth, nose', *āna-nam* 'mouth, muzzle, face' with ind. Vr. *ddhi*; 'mouth' as 'breathe, the breathing'); *prān₁iti* 'breathes';

av. *ā₁ntya*, *parā₁ntya* 'of the inhaling and exhaling' (**anti-* 'breathing' with *ā* and *parā*; see Bartholomae IF. 7, 59; about *ainiti-* 'mildness' see, however, Airan. Wb. 125 f.).

Gr. *ἀνεμος* 'breath, wind', *ἀνεήνεμος* (with stretch in the compound), *ἄνεμος* 'windless, calm', *ἡνεμόεις* 'rich in wind' (*ἡ-* metrical stretch), *ἀνεμῶλιος* ('windy', i.e.:) 'trifling, in vain' (dissimilated from *ἀνεμῶνλιος*, see last Bechtel Lexil. 44, also 226, about that probably from **μετ-αν-εμῶνλιος* by extreme dissimilation abbreviated ones *μεταμῶνλιος* 'in vain, without success'); different Risch 113;

compare Frisk Indog. 15; *ἀντα₁ ἀνεμολ₁ ἀντάς πνολ₁άς* Hes. are to change in *ἀήτα₁ ἄήτας*. Maybe here *νεα₁νία₁ς* 'youth' as *νεφο-αν-* 'new wheeze', after Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 426³; also *ἄσθμα* 'breathlessness, suffocation', aaO. 337.

Lat. *animus* 'mind, soul', *anima* 'wind, breath, soul, lives' (osk. *anamu* 'm' 'air, a current of air, breeze, breath, wind'), of it *animal* 'living being, animal', *hālō*, - *āre* 'breathe, smell' (Denominative **an-slo-*; with phoney *h*, the sound value described here attained and also penetrated in *an(h)-ēlāre*; about latter see ***an 4**).

Air. *anāl*, cymr. *anadl* 'breath', mbret. *alazn* (rearrangement), nbret. *holan* (**anə-tlo-*); mcymr. *eneit*, ncymr. *enaïd* 'soul' (**anə-tī-*), abrit. PN *Anate-mōros* 'warmhearted, bighearted';

air. *animm*, nir. *anam* 'soul', Gen. *anman* (stem **ana-mon*; the *i*-color of the Nom. sg. after neutr. *-men*-stem s. Pedersen KG. II 61; to the intersection with lat. *anima* f. 'breath, wind, air. Transf., the breath of life, vital principle, soul' see Pokorny ZfcPh. 10 69 f.), corn. *eneff*, mbret. *eneff* (Pl. *anaffon*) nbret. *anaoun* 'soul' (umlauted corn. and bret. forms probably Lw. from Lat., see Vendrye's De hib. voc. 112 f., Pedersen KG. I 170, II 111);

in addition air. *osnad* 'sighs' (*uss_hanad*), further ('catch one's breath = rest, relax') *anaïd* 'remains, rests, stops', *con-osna* 'desist, cease' (*com-uss-an-*) etc. (see Pedersen KG. II 455 f., 672); mcymr. *anant* Pl. 'bards, poets', *cyn-an* in 'word, praise';

got. *uz-anan* (preterit *uzōn*) 'exhale'; with *t*-formant: anord. *o. nd*, g. *andar* f. 'breath, breath of life, life, soul' (= gr. ἄν τ α ι), *anda*, -*ađa* 'breathe, gasp' = ags. *ōđian* 'puff strongly', anord. *andi* m. 'breath, mind, soul', afries. *omma* (**an_hma*) 'breath', ags. *orođ* (**u_z-an_h-*) 'breath' *; maybe here ahd. *unst*, aisl. ags. *yst* f. 'storm' from **n_hsti-*;

maybe alb. *anda* 'taste, smell' [common alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic mutation]: anord. *anda*, -*ađa* 'breathe, gasp'.

*) In addition also as. *ando*, ags. *anđa*, *anođa* 'excitement, rage, sorrow', ahd. *anado*, *ando*, *anto* 'annoyance, rage', mhd. *ande* 'feeling of insult', ahd. *anadōn*, *antōn*, mhd. *anden* 'let out one's rage', nhd. *avenge* under a mid definition 'gasp before excitement' (Kluge s. v., -Falk-Torp 5 and 1428 under *aand*; Schröder Abl. 9). About second *a* from ahd. *anado*, ags. *anođa* see Specht Phil. Stud. Voretzsch 36.

Old Church Slavic *vonja* (**ani_hā*) 'smell' (*vonjati* 'scent, smell'), *o. *chati* 'smell' in aruss. *uchati* etc. (-*ch*- perhaps imitation from *duchati*, thus without historical connection with *s* from lat. *hālāre* 'breathe, emit vapor, be fragrant' from **an-slo-*);

Maybe nasalized alb. (**unhati*) *nuhat*, *nuhas* 'scent, smell'.

Nasals are the most important element of proto Indo Europeans since they indicate the homeland of Aryans in a cold, snowy territory. The prolongation of their nose must have taken place during thousands of years of habitat in the frosty climate. The long nose served Indo Europeans to warm the air while breathing which eventually caused the presence of nasal sounds.

alb. geg. *a ĵ*, tosk. *ēnj* 'I swell, impregnate', geg. *a ĵun* 'conceited, puffed' *ke ĵjem*, *gnem* 'incense' (**k_ε-(a)nemo-* Jokl Stud. 37);

Note:

Clearly the initial meaning in alb. geg. *a ĵ*, tosk. *ēnj* 'I swell, impregnate' was 'puff with air'.

toch. AB *ān ĩm-* 'life, mind', B *ān ĩme* 'intention', A *ān ĩcām* (**āntemo-*) 'existence, living, mind' (K. Schneider IF. 57, 203, Pedersen Toch. 48); also B *onolme*,

wnolme 'living being'?

arm. *holm* 'wind' (Bugge IF. 1, 442) abides (in spite of Meillet lit. 6, 3) (see Lide´n Arm. stem 38 f., Peterson KZ. 47). - Old Indian *ātma* 'soul' rather to ahd. *ātum* 'breath', see **ēt-men**.

Root points beside to two-syllable forms, like Old Indian *ani-ti*, *ani-lah*, kelt. **ana-tlo-* etc, and such like *ἄν ε - μ ο ς*, also forms of the monosyllabic word roots, thus lat. **an-slo-* > *hālō*, anord. *o. nd* (etc).

References: WP. I 56 ff., WH. I 49 f., Feist 538.

See also: *ansu-*, *antro-*.

Page(s): 38-39

Root / lemma: *anət-*

English meaning: 'duck'

German meaning: 'Ente'

Material: Old Indian *āti* *ḥh*, *ātī* f. 'water bird' (or to aisl. *æðr*, nschwed. *a°da* f. 'eider duck' from germ. **ādī-* ?); gr. *ἄνισσα*, *bäot*. *ἄνισσα* (**ἄνισσα* Old Indian *āti* *ḥh*) 'duck'; common gr.-illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation

Maybe zero grade alb. (**nossa*) *rosa* 'duck' rhotacism *n/r* : rum. (**rasta*) *RAȚĂ* 'duck'

lat. *anas* f. (Akk. *anatem* and *anitem*: G. Pl. also-*tium*) 'duck', germ. **anud-* and **anid* in ahd. *enit*, *anut*, NPl. *enti*, as. *anad*, ags. *æned*, aisl. *o. nd*, nhd. 'Duck'; balto-slav. **ānt-* from **anət-* in lit. *añtis*, Old Prussian *antis*, proto slav. **o. ty*, serb. *u`tva*, aruss. *утовъ* (Akk.), klr. *utja* 'duck'.

Lat. *anatīna* (scil. *caro*) 'duck's meat': lit. *anti`ena* ds.

Maybe Swedish *anka* 'duck'

References: WP. I 60, WH. I 44, Trautmann 10.

Page(s): 41-42

Root / lemma: *ang`hen-*

English meaning: 'smell, odour; person'

German meaning: 'Duft, Geruch, Person'

Material: arm. *anjn* (for older **anj*), Gen. *anjin* 'soul, being, person' = anord. *angi* m. 'odour, smell'.

maybe alb. *anj* 'swell, puff' [common alb. *ng* > *nj* phonetic mutation].

References: Lide´n Arm. Stud. 38 f., WP. I 58, Meillet Esquisse 77 ff.

Page(s): 43

Root / lemma: *ang`h-* (**heng`h-*)

English meaning: 'narrow, *press'

German meaning: 'eng, einengen, schnüren', partly also von seelischer Beklemmung, Angst

Material: Verbal: av. *a. zaghē* 'to press', lengthened grade av. *ny-āzata* 'she squeezes herself into her corset', *ny-āzayan* 'to wedge oneself in' (with *ā* = *a* ; ved. *ahēma* possibly 'let us arm = gird on the sword' is remote to the meaning; *anāha* RV. 8, 46, 5 is unclear);

Maybe zero grade alb. geg. (**anza-*) *zanē* 'to capture, grasp, press', tosk. *zē* : av. *a. zaghē* 'to press' [common alb. -*g* *h-* > -*z-* phonetic mutation].

gr. *ἄγχι* ω 'ties up, strangles', lat. *angō* 'to press tightly; of the throat, to strangle, throttle; in gen., to hurt, distress; of the mind, to torment, make anxious';

Old Church Slavic as *i-* verb *o. žo* , *o. ziti* 'restrain'; in addition with zero grade very probable Old Church Slavic *ve. žo* , *ve. zati* 'bind' (suggestion that *v-* is filling hiatus, see Meillet MSL. 14, 369, maybe becomes steady through influence from *viti* 'coil, bind, wind' which may also have influenced meaning?).

ang hu -s 'narrow': Old Indian only in *am' hu-bhēdī* f. 'narrow lacuna' and in the Abl. Sg. n. *am' hōh* , 'crowdedness, quality of tightly packed together, affliction' (derivative *am' hura* 'pressed, unhappy'); gr. in *ἄμφορίν* (see below); lat. in *angiportus* (**anguhportus*) 'narrow alley, a narrow street';

got. *aggwus* 'narrow' (at first from **aggus*, as *manwus* from **manus*; *w* comes from the oblique cases), anord. *o. ngr*, *øngr*, ags. *enge*, as. *engi*, ahd. *angi*, *engi* 'narrow', mhd. *bange* Adv. (*bi* + Adv. *ango*), nhd. *bange*; further derivatives with *g*: arm. *anjuk* 'narrow', mit *k* Old Church Slavic *o. zъ-kъ* 'narrow'.

Cymr. *e(h)ang* (**eks-angu-*, idg. **n.g hu-*) 'far, wide, extensive', mcymr. *eingyaw* 'be restricted, be contained in ...', air. *cumcae* (**kom-ingi.ā*) gl. 'compression of the throat, suffocation; of the mind, distress, anguish, trouble', *fairsing* 'far, wide' (**for-eks-ingi-*), *cumung* (**komhingu-*, idg. **n.g hu-*) 'narrow', *ing* f. (**n.g hī*) 'crowdedness, affliction', from **kom-angi.ō-* cymr. *cyfyng*, in this way *yng* (also *ing*, Morris-Jones, Welsh Gr. 110) 'narrow', mbret. *encq* (**angi.ō-*) 'narrow'.

Maybe alb. *eng* 'deaf and dumb (*narrowed)'

ang hos-, ang hes 'oppression, affliction, crowdedness': Old Indian *a'm' has-* n. 'Fear, distress, need' (as well as *am' hati* -h. f.), av. *a. zah-* 'badgering, need, captivity', *a. zō-jata* 'killed by strangulation': lat. *angor* m. 'compression of the throat, suffocation; of the mind, distress, anguish, trouble', *angus-tus* 'narrow' (from **anghos-to-s*); *angustiae* 'narrowness; hence, of space, a strait, narrow place; spiritus', shortness of breath; of time, shortness; of supplies, shortness, poverty; of circumstances, difficulty, distress; of disposition, narrow-mindedness; of reasoning, subtlety';

maybe zero grade in alb. (**angus-tus*) *ngushtë* 'narrow'.

about Celtic see above; anord. *angr* m. (maybe originally more neutrally *es-*stem, Fick⁴ III 12) 'Annoyance, loss, pity, affliction, frustration', afries. *angost*, ahd. *angust*, nhd. *Angst* (from **anghos-ti-* changing the vowel after **anghu-*); Old Church Slavic *o. zostъ* 'restriction, constriction, limitation, narrowing';

lit. *an kštas* 'narrow' (*k-* insertion, not guttural change) cannot stand for **anž[a]stas* or **anž-tas*.

Words for 'nape' as 'the narrowest place between head and trunk' (the idea also plays a role 'where one strangles one' in light of this?): gr. *ἄολ. ἄμφορη* and *αὔφρη* 'nape' (after Schulze GGA. 1897, 909 A. 1, as **αγχι F-ρήν* substantivization of *u-Adj.* **ang hu -s* by means of forms *-en-*;

about *αὔχρη* see also Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 296), got. *hals-agga* 'nape', klr. *vjazy* Pl. 'Neck', čech. *vaz* 'neck, nape' (to *ve. zati* see above), Old Prussian (as slav. Lw.) *winsus* 'neck' (also arm. *viz* 'neck, throat, cervix' with preposition *v-*?), see Pedersen KZ.38, 311; 39, 402, Vondra k Sl. Gr. I 184, Adontz Me l. Boisacq I 10,

as well as below under **augh-**, *ugh*.

Other formations: gr. ἄγχιον ἡ `cord, choking, strangling' (from it lat. *angina* `the quinsy, as suffocating'), ἄγκυρα m. `braces, bandage', ἄγχυς, ἄγχυς οἶον, ἄγχυς ὅθι `close to' (compare frz. *près* `close to, near': lat. *pressus* `a pressing, pressure'), compounds ἄσσοον `nearer, very near' (*ἄγχυς ὅθι οἶον; ἄσσοον hence has changed after μασσων = *μακκων, Osthoff MU. 6, 60 ff.); common gr.-illyr. -ks- > -ss- phonetic mutation;

bret. *concoez* `geode' (**kom-angeid-*; compare also dial. *an`coe* `uvula in the throat'; Ernault RC. 7, 314; 19, 314 ff.); Old Church Slavic o, zota `narrowness'.

Gall. PN *Octodurus* absents, because ir. *ochte* `narrowness, straitness' does not exist.

Van Windekens (Lexique 5) puts here toch. A *am*, c. *är* `weak. flimsy (?)'.

References: WP. I. 62 f., WH. I 47.

Page(s): 42-43

Root / lemma: ang^w (h)i- (***eg^w hi-**, **og^w hi-** and **eg^w hi-**)

English meaning: `snake, worm, *fish (*hedgehog = snake eater)'

German meaning: `Schlange, Wurm'

Note: **eg^w hi-**, **og^w hi-** and **eg^w hi-** ds.; at least two etymological different, but early the crossed kinship whose relations still are often unclear.

Note:

Root / lemma: ang^w (h)i- : `snake, worm, *fish' derived from an extended **Root / lemma: ang^w h-** (***heng^w h-**): `narrow, *press'

Material: Lat. *anguis* = lit. *angi* `s (f.)', Old Prussian *angis* `serpent, snake' (lett. *u`odze* f. `snake'), Old Church Slavic *o, žь, russ. *už*, poln. *wa, ż* `snake', arm. *auj* (Gen. -i) `snake' (Meillet Esquisse 154, Dumezil BSL. 39, 100);

mir. *esc-ung* `eel' (*`water snake', *esc* `water' + **ang^w hō*), cymr. *llys-yw-en*, Pl. -*yw`od* ds. (Fick II⁴ 15; to brit. zero grade from *gg* before *u* see Pedersen KG. I 107).

In addition with zero grade and voiced-nonaspirated (the latter could be in itself also in the Lat. and Balt.-Slav.) ahd. *unc* `snake, adder', gr. (illyr). ἄβελς ἔχελς Hes. (**n.g^w i-*).

Note:

Common gr. *g^w* > *b*, *k^w* > *p* phonetic mutation.

To these forms with voiced-nonaspirated at first is ἔμβηρ ἔχελς ἔχελς λυς, Μεθουμναιος Hes. (**eng^w-ēri-*: to ἔ compare Solmsen Beitr. 1215), where because of *r-* suffixes are to be connected balto-slav. **anguria-* in slav. *o, *gor* ь m. russ. *ug(o)r* ь, poln. *we, gorz*, čech. *u`hor*, serb. *u`gor*, sloven. *ogo,`r* `eel', lit. *ungury* s ds.

(assim. from **angury* `s, compare finn. *ankerias*), Old Prussian *angurgis* `eel' (Church Slavic a, *gulja*, je, *gulja* `eel' probably from Lat.). Hirt IF. 22, 67 connects these gr. and balt.-slav. eel names to an independent equation (nevertheless, compare the *r*-suffix of ahd. *angar* etc, see under).

Another idg. equation for `eel' is perhaps gr. ἔχελς λυς f., lat. *anguilla* (see esp. W. Meyer KZ. 28, 163, Johansson KZ. 30, 425, J. Schmidt KZ. 32, 369, Osthoff IF. 4,

270, 292, Hirt IF. 22, 67, Idg. 619 f.), although the details are still unclear (in the Gr. *ἄλυσος assimilated etc. to ἔλυσος, or ε and the pure guttural through the influence from ἔλυσος; in Lat. *-illa* instead of *-ella* after the fluctuation in real diminutive under determining influence *i* of *anguis*?).

Illyr. TN *Encheleae* 'snake menü': Hungarian *angolna* 'eel' [from native illyr. TN *Paeones*].

While alb. *ngjala* (**Encheleae*) 'eel' similar to alb. *gje* 'ndem (**gh_end-*) 'be found', *gje* 'nj, *gjenj*, geg. *gje* 'j 'find' (G. Meyer BB. 8, 187, Alb. Wb. 140, Alb. stem III 10; *gjet* 'find, regain', s. Schmidt KZ. 57, 20ff.); from **Root / lemma: *ghend-* and *ghed-*** : 'to grab, grip'.

Hence gr. (illyr). ἄβελος ἔχελος Hes. (**n_eg^wi-*) : alb. *ngjala* 'eel' the same as gr. χαλιδάων (**gh_end-*) 'take in, hold, contain, take; to be capable, able; catch', Aor. ἔχελος (**ghn_ed-*), Fut. χελύομαι (**ghend_es-*), Perf. κέχελος : alb. *gje* 'ndem (**gh_end-*) 'be found', *gje* 'nj, *gjenj*, geg. *gje* 'j 'find' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Otherwise in alb. *ch-* > *s-* > *gj-* since the shift *-s-* > *-gj-* is a common alb. phonetic mutation.

In the meaning 'worm, maggot' and with *r*-suffix (compare above ἔμπελος etc): ahd. *angar* 'grain maggot' *engirinc* 'larva', nhd. *Engerling*, lit. *ankštirai* 'maggots, cock chafer grubs, grubs' (and similar forms, see Trautmann Old Prussian 301), lett. *anksteri* 'maggots, cock chafer grubs', Old Prussian *anxdris* (i.e. *anxtris*), however, 'adder' (about the *-st-* these balt. forms compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb. I 71), russ. *ug(o)r_e* 'blister, raised bubble on the skin that is filled with pus, fin' (also 'eel', see above), poln. *wa_gry* 'blister, raised bubble on the skin' (Bezzenger GGA. 1874, 1236, BB. 2, 154; not better about *angar*, u *gor_e* ders. GGA. 1898, 554 f.).

Nasalized forms:

Gr. ἔχελος m. (f.) 'snake', ἔχελος ds. (for *ἔχελος, Specht Dekl. 377), ahd. *egala* 'leech, bloodsucking worm', dön. norw. *igle* 'a parasite sheet worm in the viscera of the animals and in the skin and the branchia of the fish'.

Moreover gr. ἔχελος, ahd. ags. *igil* (idg. **eg^whinos*), nhd. *Igel*, eigentl. 'snake eater', W. Schulze Gnomon 11, 407, lit. ežys, Church Slavic jež_e 'hedgehog (snake eater)'.

Arm. *iž* 'snake, viper' can be put as **ēg^whis* to ἔφελος (Meillet Esquisse 75);

gr. ἔφελος 'snake' (**og^whis*); cymr. *euod* (**og^wh-*) 'sheep worms': Old Indian a 'hi-, av. *aži-* 'snake'.

It is uncertain apposition from as. *egithassa*, mnd. *egidesse*, ags. (corrupted) *āpexe*, ahd. *egidehsa*, nhd. *Eidechse* mit *ewi-*, *egi-*, idg. **og^whi-* = ἔφελος (Zupitza Gutt. 99 after Kluge; Falk-Torp under *øgle*) + germ. **pahsiō*, ahd. **dehsa* 'spindle, newel'.

Whether in this variety so order is to be brought that **arg^whi-* and **eghi-*, **oghi-* (*g^wh*) an intersection form would have caused **eg^whi-*, **og^whi-*, remains undecided. Taboo images have also probably helped in it.

References: WP. I 63 ff.. WH. I 48, Specht KZ. 64, 13; 66, 56 f., Havers Sprachtabu 44 f.

Page(s): 43-45

Root / lemma: *ank-1*

English meaning: 'need, necessity'

German meaning: 'Zwank, Notwendigkeit'

Material: Gr. ἀνάγκη 'necessity, compulsion' (normally as reduplicated respectably), ion. ἀνάγκαις ds. (from ἀνάγκαστος 'indispensable, necessary', ἀνάγκάζω 'compelled, forced, obliged');

air. e *cen* (e *c-* from **ank-* or **n.k-*), mcymr. *anghen*, cymr. *angen*, corn. bret. *anken* 'need, necessity', im Ir. also 'spoliation, act of violence'.

Although 'compulsion' from 'hostile distress, pursuit' were comprehensible, it makes does gr.-kelt. meaning - concordance, nevertheless, doubtful, whether phonetically correspondent ahd. *āhta* 'hostile pursuit', nhd. *Acht*, ags. *ōht* (proto germ. **anχtō*), germ. EN *Achtumērus* (i.e. n. *Achtumēraz*, 1. year A.D.; Brugmann Grdr. 12382) wherewith ir. e *cht* (**anktu-* or **n.ktu-*, **enktu-*) 'manslaughter' at first is to be connected (see Falk-Torp 17, 1430), root-like with *ank-* 'compulsion' (: 'press, kill'ö) originally is same, or connected to **enek-* 'kill', as well as hitt. *hi-in-ka n*, *he-en-ka n* (*henkan*) 'death'.

maybe alb. geg. *hekë* 'agony': hitt. *hi-in-ka n*, *he-en-ka n* (*henkan*) 'death'; both alb. and hitt have preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

References: WP. I 60. Pedersen Hittitisch 183 f., Hendriksen Unters. 28, Benveniste Origines 155.

Page(s): 45

Root / lemma: *ank-2, ang-*

English meaning: 'to bend, bow, *flex; wangle; turn; curve, snake coil, anchor'

German meaning: 'biegen'

Material:

illyr. TN *Encheleae* (*Enchelleae*) Ilyr. TN associated with the coils of the snake, Ilirus and Kadmos.

Old Indian *an* 'cati (mpers. *ancitan*) and (zero grade) *a* 'cati 'bent, crooked', participle *-akna-* (with *ā-*, *ny-*, *sam-*), *-akta-* (with *ud-*, *ny-*) 'crooked, bent'; *aṅka* 'h. m. 'bend, hook, bend between breast and hip', *aṅkas-* n. 'Bend, inflection, curve, crook' (= gr. τὸ ἄγκος 'valley, gulch, canyon, gorge'), *aṅkasa* 'm 'side, points'; *aṅku-* in *aṅkūya* 'nt- 'curvatures, bends, searching side ways';

maybe alb. (**anh-*) *anë* 'side', (**anho-*), *anoj* 'bend'

av. *anku-pasamna-* 'with hooks, adorning themselves with clasps';

Old Indian *anku*, *a* 'h. 'hook, fishhook, elephant's sting', *aṅkura* 'h. 'young shoot, scion (originally germ point, crooked germ), hump, tumefaction, a heavy swell' (= gr. ἄγκυρος 'crooked', dt. *Angel*, anord. *öll*, *āl* 'cotyledon, germ, sprout, bud' see below);

av. *Aka* m. 'hook, bait', *a*, *xnah* (Bartholomae Stud. 2, 101, Airan. Wb. 359) 'rein';

gr. ἄγκυον 'bow, elbow' (D. Pl. ἄγκυον to ἄγκυή = ἄγκυα λή), ἐπι-ηγκεν-ἰδεσ 'fixed planks in the ribs of the ship' (Döderlein, Bechtel Lexil. 129), ἄγκον 'all writhed, humped, curved, stooped', ἄγκιστρον 'fishhook'; ἄγκυλος 'crooked', ἄγκυλη 'strap, thong, brace' (= anord. *öl*, *āl* ds.), ἄγκυρα 'anchor'; ἄγκυα λή 'elbow, bay, all stooped'; τὸ ἄγκος (see above).

maybe *Ancyra* -ae f. capital of Galatia, in Asia Minor. (ancient district in central Anatolia - a Celtic, (Illyrianö) settlement).

With o: ᾠ γ κ ο ς `barbed hook' = lat. *uncus* `hooked, curved; Subst. hook' (ᾠ γ κ ι ῥ ο ς = *uncinus* `hook, barbed hook'); *ungulus* `a finger-ring, a ring' Pacuvius, from Festus 514 L. as osk. called, *ungustus* `hook-shaped stuff' Paulus ex Fest. 519, see below under **ang-**); ᾠ γ κ η γ ω ν ῖ α Hes.;

Maybe from also lat. *unguiculus* -i m. `a finger or toe-nail', *unguis* -is m. `a finger or toe-nail; of animals, claw, hoof', *ungula* -ae f. `a hoof, claw, talon' : rum. *unghie* `nail' and in zero grade alb. (**unguiculus*), *glisht* `finger, toe' [common alb. -s > -st shift].

lat. *ancus* `somebody having a crooked arm', *ancrae* `an enclosed valley, valley, gorge' (`curve, canyon, a bay; an inlet' as τ ό ᾠ γ κ ο ς = germ. **angra*-);

air. *ēcath* `fish hook' = cymr. *anghad* `clutch, hand' (to *craf-anc* `claw') from **aŋkato-* = Old Church Slavic o. *kotъ* `hook';

gallorom. *ancorago*, *ancora(v)us* from **anko-rākos* `Rhine salmon, hook salmon' schwd. *Anke* `Lake of Constance trout' (gall. **anko-* `curved, hooky' and **rāko-* `in front' from **prōko-*, cymr. *rhag* `before');

ahd. *ango*, *angul* `fish hook, sting', aisl. *angi*, ags. *onga* `point, sting' (**aŋko* ḡn-; about got. *halsagga* `cervical bend, nape' see rather *ang* ḡh-); **angra* (up to gender = lat. **ancrae*) in anord. *angr* `bay, curve' (in local names like *Harðangr*),

Maybe zero grade alb. (**angul*) *ngul* `jab, stick, hook'

ahd. *angar*, nhd. *Anger* (germ. VN *Angrivarii*); synonymous aisl. *eng* (**angiō-*) `grassland, meadow'; ahd. *awgul* (= gr. ᾠ γ κ ῦ λ ο ς, see above), mhd. *angel* `the part of a blade that is connected to the handle (of a sword) by a tang', anord. o. *ngoll* `fishhook', ags. *ongel* `a fishing-hook. Also, a rod and line'.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**angelos*) *ngec*, *ngel* `be stuck, be hooked' : (**angul*) *ngul* `to jab, claw'.

Much puts here lat.-germ. VN *Anglii*, ags. *Angel*, *Ongel* as `resident of the Holsteiner bay' to aisl. PN O. *ngull*, which did not cover meaning `angle, bay' (Hoops Reallex. I 61);

with original initial stress anord. *ōll*, *āll* `cotyledon, germ, bud' (**anhla-*, Noreen Ltl. 25; to meaning compare except Old Indian *aŋkura* ḡh- yet norw. dial. *ange* `germ, point, prong' from **anko* ḡn-), anord. *ōl*, *āl* f. `long strips, thongs, riems' (basic form **a ḡnhulō*, compare ᾠ γ κ ῦ λ η, or at most **anhlō*, standing near gr. ᾠ γ κ ᾠ λ η);

slav. *je. čъmy* `barley' as `thistly, thorny, spiky' (Berneker 268), compare the above words for `point, sting, cusp';

lit. *anka* f. `noose, snare, loop' (= gr. ᾠ γ κ η γ ω ν ῖ α Hes.); Old Church Slavic o. *kotъ* `hook' (see above);

toch. A *an* ḡcōl `bow, arch, curve', *ān* *kar-* `fangs, bulwark'; also A *on* *kalöm*, B *on* *kolmo* `elephant'ö Van Windekens Lexique 6, 13, 82.

ang-, esp. to the name of extremities (compare got. *liþus* `limb, member': **lei-* `bend'):

Old Indian *a ḡgām* `limb, member', *aḡgu* ḡli-h, *aḡgu* ḡri-h, f. `finger, toe' (thereof *aḡgulīyam* `a finger-ring, a ring'), *aḡguṣ* ḡt ha ḡh- `big toe, thumb' = av. *angušta*-m. `toe', arm. *ankiun*, *angiun* `angle' and *an* ḡjali ḡh- m. `two cupped hands held together';

gr. ᾠ γ γ ο ς n. `Bucket, bowl', ᾠ γ γ ε ῥ ο ν (**α γ γ ε σ - (ο ν)*) `vessel', eigentl. `twisted vessel';

mir. *aigen* `frying pan' is dial. additional form of **aingen* ds.;

ahd. *ancha*, *enka* f. 'neck' and 'thigh, osseous tube, bone tube' (**ankiōn-*), anord. *ekkja* 'ankle, heel'; Demin. ahd. *anchal*, *enchil* (reinterpreted *ankla* 'o m., *anchala*, *enchila* f., mhd. mnd. *enkel*, afries. *onkel*, *onklēu*, nhd. *Enkel*,

ags. (reinterpreted) *ancle* 'ow, engl. *ankle*, anord. o. *kkla* (**ankulan-*) 'ankle on the foot'; also lat. *angulus* (which is unrelated to Old Church Slavic o. *g(ъ)lъ* 'angle, nook') 'm. a corner, angle; nook, esp. either a quiet corner, retired spot or fig., an awkward corner, strait' (besides with o-grade lat. *ungulus*, *ungustus* see above).

References: WP. I 60 f., WH. I 46, 49 f., Meringer WuS. 7, 9 ff.

Page(s): 45-47

Root / lemma: *an-1* (**h₁-an-*)

English meaning: 'male or female ancestor'

German meaning: 'Bezeichnung für männlichen oder weiblichen Ahnen'

Note: babble-word

Root / lemma: *an-1* (**h₁an-*) : 'male or female ancestor' derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma: *g^hen-1*, *g^henə-*, *g^hnē-*, *g^hnō-*** : 'to bear (mother, father)' [origin of the old laryngeal *g^h > h-*]

Material: Arm. *han* 'grandmother', gr. ἁννίς μητρὸς ἡπατρὸς μήτηρ Hes., compare Inschr. ἁνώ; lat. *anna* f. 'nursing mother';

illyr. EN Ἄνα, Ἄνανύλα, *Annaeus* etc, as well as messap. illyr. *ana* = πᾶτνιᾶ illyr. origin (W. Schulze KZ. 43, 276 = Kl. Schr. 214, Krahe IF. 46, 183 f.); compare furthermore lat. *anus*, *-ūs* 'an old woman; also used like adj., old', also *Anna* -ae f. sister of Dido; 'Anna Perenna', an Italian goddess.

Note:

Arm., gr. and illyr. have preserved old laryngeal *h₁-*;

Illyr. and lat. display common *-ila* diminutive suffix, suggesting the same origin.

Maybe alb. tosk. *aneja* 'mother', alb. *anë* 'side, bloodline' similar to germ. *Ahnenreihe* 'genealogy, line of descent from an ancestor', alb. *anoj* 'to incline, like'.

Ahd. *ano*, mhd. *ane*, *an*, *ene*, nhd. *Ahn* 'grandfather, great-grandfather, forefather'; ahd. *ana*, mhd. *ane* 'grandmother, great-grandmother, ancestress'. diminutive formations are: altn. *A^hli* (**anilo*), ags. *Anela*, ahd. *Anelo* family names; mhd. *enel* 'grandfather, grandson'.

Further ahd. *eninchil*, mhd. *enichlīn*, nhd. *Enkel* ('the young ancestor'). The grandson was looked by Indo Aryans as an effigy or substitute of the grandfather; compare gr. Ἄντιπατρος.

Against this represented view of W. Schulze KZ. 40, 409 f. = Kl. Schr. 67 f. endorsed Hermann, Nachr. d. Ges. d. Wiss. to Göttingen, Phil.-hist. Klasse 1918, 215 f., the bayr. *enl*, *önl*, österr. *ænl*, *ānl* etc the meaning 'of grandfathers' and 'grandson' carry and the one here with same occurrence has to do like with nhd. *Vetter* (originally 'of the father's brother', then also 'of the brother's son'); the salutation is returned by the grandfather to the grandson. This older view is notable (compare the literature by Hermann aaO.).

Preuß. *ane* 'old mother'; lit. *anytā* 'mother-in-law'.

Hitt. *an-na-aš* 'mother'; *ḫaḫanḫannaš* (*ḫannaš*) 'grandmother', lyk. *χ^hḥna ds*.

Probably rightly puts M. E. Schmidt KZ. 47, 189 arm. *aner* 'father of the woman' moreover. It is similar formation like in lat. *matertera* 'mother's sister, maternal aunt', cymr. *ewythr* 'uncle', acorn. *eutor*; bret. *eontr* (proto kelt. **aventro-*, see Pedersen Kelt. Gr. I 55). **anero-* had the original meaning 'anything like the forefather'.

It is unsafe ahd. *hevianna* from which reshuffled mhd. *hebamme*. Because ahd. **anna* 'woman' is not to be covered, Kluge 11 238 origin from **hafjan* (d) j *ō* accepts 'the lifting' from which the later close interpretations have originated. However, compare PBB. 30, 250.

References: WP. I 55 f., WH. I 50, Pedersen Lyk. under Hitt. 26, 66.

Page(s): 36-37

Root / lemma: an-2

English meaning: there, on the other side

German meaning: Demonstrativpartikel 'dort, andererseits'

Material: Gr. ἄν 'probably, possibly, in any other way' (ἔάν from εἰ ἄν, ion. ἥν from ἦ ἄν, ἄν from αἰ ἄν); lat. *an* 'conj.: in direct questions, or; in indirect questions, or whether', secondarily interrogative particle, extended *anne*, air. *anūd* 'here', got. *an* 'then, now'; lit. *an-gu* 'or', Old Prussian *anga-anga* 'whether = or whether'.

maybe alb. (**ane*) *andej* 'there' : air. *anūd* 'here' [rather common alb. shift *n* > *nd*].

Thereof derived:

ani₁os 'other' in:

Old Indian *anya* 'other', av. *anya-*, *ainya-*, Old pers. *aniya-* ds. compare above S. 26.

anteros 'other' (from second) in:

maybe zero grade in alb. (**anteros*) *ndërroj* 'change, alter', *ndërresë* 'change, the other thing';

Old Indian *a₁ntara-*, oss. *öndör* 'other', got. *anPar* ds., aisl. *annarr* 'other, second', ahd. *andar*, ags. *ōper* 'other', Old Prussian *anters*, *antars* (**antras*) 'other, second', lit. *an₁tras*, lett. *u₁ōtrs* beside lit. *an₁taras*, ostlett. *u₁tors* ds., slav. **o₁terъ*, **o₁torъ* in čech. *u₁tery* 'm. 'Tuesday', osorb. *wutory* 'other, second'. About Old Church Slavic *ъtorъ* 'second' s. **u₁i-** 'asunder, apart'.

Note:

It seems **Root / lemma: an-2** : 'there, on the other side' is a zero grade of the extended **Root / lemma: al-1, ol-** : 'besides; other' into **alny-*, **any-*.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**nya₁tra*) *tjetër* 'other' [common alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation] : Old Indian *anya₁tra* 'somewhere else'.

Perhaps alb. dial. (**anter*) *jatër*, *jetër*, alb. [attribute *të* 'of' + *anter*], *tjetër* 'other, second'; similar to formation in alb. geg. (**të mel* = of milk) *tamli* 'milk' where *të* is the alb. attribute particle. Initial alb. *j-* seems to have substituted the old laryngeal form *h-*.

References: WP. I 56, 67, II 337, WH. I 44, Trautmann 10/11, Debrunner REtE. 3, 1 ff.

Page(s): 37-38

Root / lemma: *an4, anu, anō, nō*

English meaning: a preposition ("along a slanted surface, etc.")

German meaning: unter likewise, Präposition, etwa 'an einer schrägen Fläche hin, hinan'

Note: (compare the summary by Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 798 f., also about the syntactic).

Material: Av. *ana*, Old pers. *anā* (urar. **ana* or **anā*) 'about there' (m. Akk. or Instr.), 'along, on' (m. Akk.), av. *anu*, Old pers. *anuv* 'after, according to; up there' (m. Akk.), 'lengthwise, along' (m. Lok.), also preverb;

maybe alb. *anës* 'along'

Old Indian *aṇu* 'after (timewise m. Akk., Abl., Gen.), after (order), after there, along, behind, according to, with regard to, against' (m. Akk.), Adv. 'on it (auslaut-*u* appears to be comparable in lesb. thess. ἄνω beside att. ἄνω. Against Wackernagels explanation from idg. **enu* 'along, according to' see WH. I 677; to-*u* see under *apḥu*); arm. *am-* in *amḥbar* *nam ham-barnam* 'I raise, uplift', *ham-berem* 'I endure' maybe from *-an* (the *h* by mixture with a borrowed sound from the Pers. *ham-* 'together');

ion.-att. ἄνω, ἀνά 'on, upwards, along', dor. böot. ark. kypr. ἄνω, lesb. thess. ark., z. Part kypr. ἄνω, isolates ark. kypr. ὕνω (from ἄνω) ds. (the monosyllabic form appears the original and to be extended ἄνω only after κατὰ; compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 622; it is likely according to Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 275 ὕνω originated from ἄνω; Adv. ἄνω 'upward, up');

A lat. remainder appears *an-hēlō* 'breathes strongly and with difficulty' (*an* + **anslō*); umbr. *an-*, (with *en* 'in' become synonymous and with it alternately, hence, *en-tentu* beside:) *an-tentu* 'intendito', *anseriato* 'observatum', *anglar* 'oscines' (**anḥklā* to *clamo*) etc

Maybe here air. *an-dess* 'from the south' etc;

got. *ana* (m. dat. mid Akk.) 'on, in, against, because of, about', anord. *ā* Adv. and preposition m. dat. and Akk. 'on, in', m. dat. 'on, in, up, by', m. Akk. 'after, up, on, against', as. *an*, ags. *on*, ahd. *aua*, *an*, nhd. *an* (**ana* or **anō*, **anē*) preposition m. dat. and Akk. and Instr. 'on, up, in, to, against';

maybe zero grade in alb. (**ana*) *në* 'on, in'.

lit. *ano* 'te, *ano* 't m. Gen. 'accordingly, according to'; about the first on proto slav. **on* going back to slav. slav. *ъ(n)-* 'in, on' see Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 828 and **en* 'in'.

With zero grade of the first syllable, thus initial sound *n*:

lit. *nuo* 'm. Gen. 'from down, from away' (these where from meaning only from the connection with the ablative originated anew), as a Nominal pröf. *nuo-*, as a Verbal pröf. *nu-* (proklit. abbreviation as in *pri-* beside *prie*), let. *nu* 'o m. Gen. 'from', as prefix *nuo-*;

Old Prussian *no*, *na* m. Akk. 'on (where), against, about there', as prefix 'after; from away' (see also BezzenbergerKZ. 44, 304); Old Church Slav. *na* m. Akk. and Lok. 'on there; up, on, in' (in addition after *pre* : *pre* -dъ neologism *na-dъ* 'upside, above, about' m. Akk. and Instr. and preverb); Old Indian *nā-* perhaps in *nādhita* 'pressed', see below *nā-* 'help'.

Here presumably lit. *-na*, *-n* 'in (direction where)', postal position with verbs of the

movement, av. *na-zdyah-*, Old Indian *nḗ dīyas-* 'closer' ('*moved near'); root *sed-* 'sit'; presumably similarly got. *nāu*, ahd. *nāh* Adv. 'near' as 'looking near, turned near' (with root *oq* ^w - as 2nd part); see Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 798 f., where also about the ambiguous Old Indian *á dhi* 'about, on', ap. *adiy* 'in' (*-*n*.*dhi* or *-*edhi*, *-*odhiö*).

maybe alb. (**nāh*) *nga* 'from' [common alb. *n* > *ng* shift]

About got. *anaks* adv. 'suddenly, straight away', supposedly to abg. *nagl* ^z 'suddenly, abruptly' (ö), s. Feist 42.

References: WP. I 58 f., WH. I 43 f., 49, 677, Feist 41 a, 373, Trautmann 200.

Page(s): 39-40

Root / lemma: *anətā* (*^enətā*)

English meaning: door posts

German meaning: 'Törrpfosten'

Material: Old Indian *ātā* (usually PL *ātāh*, as lat. *antae*) 'Umfassung, Rahmen a door', av. *a. iṇyā* Akk. Pl. 'doorposts', arm. *dr-and* 'doorpost' (Höbschmann Arm.Stud. I 19); lat. *antae* after Vitruv 3, 2, 2 'die frei endigenden and vornetwas verstärkten Wönde, die den Pronaos eines Tempels or die Prostaseines Hauses einschließen' = anord. *o. nd* 'Vorzimmer' (Bugge KZ. 19, 401).

References: WP. I 59, WH. I 52.

Page(s): 42

Root / lemma: *ansā*, *ansi-*

English meaning: noose, snare

German meaning: 'Schlinge, Schleife', partly as Handhabe von Gefö ßen (Henkel) oder as dem Zugvieh umgelegter Zö gel

Material: Lat. *ānsa* 'clutch, handle, a handle; (hence), occasion, opportunity', *ānsae crepidae* 'the eyelets on the straps of the shoe soles through which the shoelaces were pulled' = lit. *a. sa* ^f. (Akk. *a. sa* ^f) 'pot handle, loop with the knot apron' (compare also lat. *ansatus* = lit. *a. so tas* '(furnished with or having a handle) with a handle'), lett. *uosa* 'handle, loop, eyelet', next to which *i*-stem a pr. *ansis* 'hook, pot hanger, kettle hanger', lett. *u oss* (Akk. *u osi*) 'handle';

Maybe alb. (**ues*) *vesh* 'handle, ear'

aisl. *æ s* ^f. (**ansjō*) 'hole in the upper edge of the shoe leather for pulling through of the straps' = mnd. *ō se* ^f. 'ring-shaped handle, loop' (out of it spö tmhd. nhd. *O se*; or wgerm. word to *Ohr* according to Kluge and Weigand-Hirt s. v. ö); mir. *ē(i)si* Pl. 'rein', gr. ἡνί α, dor. α νί α ds. (**äv o* (α ^f)).

Maybe truncated alb. (**enha*) *ena* 'pot (*pot handle)' [common alb. -s- > -h- phonetic mutation].

References: WP. I 68, WH. I 51, Trautmann 10.

Page(s): 48

Root / lemma: *ansu-*, *n.su-*

English meaning: ghost, demon

German meaning: `Geist, Dömon'

Material: Old Indian *aśu-*, av. *aśhu-* `breath of life, world', therefrom Old Indian *aśu-ra-*, av. *ahura-* `ruler, lord' (**n.su-*); ven. *ahsu-* (= *āsu-*) `cult effigy, cult figure' = germ. **ansuz* `god, ace' in aisl. *áss*, run. *a[n]suR*, ags. *ōs* `ace', got.-lat. *anses* `demigods'.

References: H. Göntert *Der ar. Weltkönig* 102, Feist 52 b.

See also: Perhaps to *an(ə)-* `breathe'.

Page(s): 48

Root / lemma: *ans-*

English meaning: favourable

German meaning: `wohlgeneigt, günstig sein'

Material: Got. *anst* f., ahd. *anst* and (zero grade) *unst*, mhd. *gunst* from **geunst*, ags. *ēst* `favour, mercy', anord. *ōst*, *ōst* `favour, love', ahd. *abanst*, *abunst*, as. *avunst*, ags. *æfest* `distrust, resentment, disfavor'; mhd. *gund* m. `favour', anord. *o. f-and* f. `disfavor';

preterit present ahd. *an*, *unnum* (Inf. *unnan*, preterit *onsta*, *onda*) `grant' (*gi-unnan*), as. ags. *unnan* `grant, concede, wish', anord. *unna* (*ann*, *unnom*, preterit *unnan* from **unpa*) `love, grant, concede'. *un-nu-m* (from **unzunu-m-*) is an old present the *neu-*, *nu-* class, wherefore the new Sg. *ann*.

Which root beginning as germ. *an-*, *un-*, has in *anst* the suffix compound *-st-ti-* to see (see Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 437), while mhd. *gund*, an. *o. fund* the easier one contained *-ti-*.

However, is because of gemeingerm. **anst(s)* root probably as germ. *ans-*, *uns-* to begin (Kluge ZfdtWtf. 9, 317, Brugmann Grdr. II² 3, 332), *unnum* consequently originated from **unz-num* (idg. **n.s-nu-me*), whereupon then Sg. *ann*, and new weak preterit **un-pa* (ahd. *onda*, anord. *unna*) beside ahd. *onsta*, as. *gi-onsta*; then also mhd. *gund*, anord. *o. fund* (suffix *-ti-*) new creations have become after *s-* part to *unnum*, *unnan*.

Also gr. *πρ ο σ - η νή ς* 'friendly', *ἀπ - η νή ς* `unkind, hard' (: *ab-unst*) is the most likely = **πρ ο σ -, ἀπ - α νή ς* (see Brugmann aaO.).

In divergent formal judgement Bechtel Lexil covers. 49 gr. - *ἄνσ* on neutr. Subst. **a nos* whose suffixale zero grade lies as a basis germ. **anst-ti-*.

References: WP. I 68, Feist 53.

Page(s): 47

Root / lemma: *antro-m*

English meaning: cave, hole

German meaning: `Höhle, Luftloch'

Material: Arm. *ayr*, Gen. Pl. *ayric* `cave, hole', gr. *ἄν τ ρ ο ν ds*.

References: WP. I 56¹, Schwyzer Mel. Boisacq II 234¹, KZ. 68, 222, Gr. Gr. I 532, Pisani KZ. 68, 161 f.

See also: Perhaps to *an(ə)-* 'atmen', as originally 'Luftloch'.

Page(s): 50

Root / lemma: *ant-s*

English meaning: forward, before, outer side

German meaning: 'Vorderseite, Stirn'

Material: Old Indian *aṅta-h*, 'end, border, edge' (therefrom *antya-h*, 'the last');

Alb. (**aṅta*) *ana* 'side, end'.

gr. Gen. Sg. *κάτα ντες* (= *κατ' ἄντες*) 'down the forefront', Dat.-Lok. *ἄντι* (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 548⁶, 622⁵), Akk. *ἐλ σ-άντα* 'in the face' (**antim*), *ἔν-αντα*, *ἔν-αντα*, *κάτ-αντα* etc (W. Schulze, Kl. Schr. 669, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 632under), adverbial *ἔντα* 'towards, opposite', thereafter *ἄντα* 'meets'; about *ἔντομα* see Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 722 under.; about *ἔντην* s. Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 687;

air. *eṭan* (**antono-*) 'forehead'; perhaps here mcymr. *enhyt*, cymr. *ennyd* 'time, moment' (**antḥiti-* to Old Indian *iti* 'gait, way'), mcymr. *anhaw* 'old' (**ant-au-o-*), nir. *eṭa* 'old; age' (**ant-odj-o-ō*), compare Loth Rc. 48, 32; 50, 63;

hitt. *ḫa-an-za* (*ḫant-s*) 'forefront', therefrom *ḫa-an-te-iz-zi-iš* (*ḫantezziš*) = **ant-eti-os*;

lyk. *χῆν τῶατα* 'leader' (Pedersen Lyk. under Hitt. 17);

toch. A *antule* 'outside, to ... before', *antus* 'also'.

see also under *anti-os*.

In addition as pristine cases:

anti 'in the face of' > 'towards, opposite, against', etc.

Old Indian *anti* Adv. 'opposite itself, before itself, near', from what *antika* 'near', n. 'nearness'.

Arm. *and* 'there', *and* preposition 'for, instead of' m. Gen. and 'along, about (in, on) somewhere there' m. Akk. (compare got. *and*), in meaning 'aside' m. Abl. and 'with, by' m. Lok. (which has dwindled vowel in the final sound is not determinable; anl. *ə-* from *a-*), as preverb 'on'; in addition *andranik* 'firstborn, the first (earliest)' (Bugge KZ. 32, 2; compare to meaning lat. *ante* 'before, of place or time' and the above mentioned words for 'forehead' as a 'front'), probably also *anc*, *anem* 'to go past' (Pedersen KZ. 39, 425, compare gr. *ἔντομα*; *ς* from *t* + the aoristic *s*, compare the Aor. *ē-anc*).

Maybe alb. *andej* 'there, in the other side, opposite'.

Gr. *ἄντι* 'in view of, towards, opposite, before; for, instead of' m. Gen., also preverb, e.g. *ἄνθι στημι*; hom. *κατ' ἄντη στήν* 'in the opposite point of view, against' is fine to Bechtel Lexil. 46 from **ἄντι-στί-ς* reshuffled after *ἄντην ἴσστημι*; *ἄντι κρού*, att. *ἄντι κρούς* 'almost, against' (ambiguous ending), *ἄντι ἄω*, *ἄντι ἄζω* 'meets'.

Lat. *ante* (from **anti*, compare *antistō*, as well as *antīcus*, *antiquus*) preposition m. Akk. spatially 'against, before', timewise 'before', also preverb (e.g. *antecedō*), *antid-eā*, *-hāc* 'before', *antid-īre* 'lead the way' (-*d* after *prōd*); in addition *anterior*

`earlier', *antārium bellum* `war before the town', *anticus* `the front' (*c* after *posticus* `behind'), *antiquus* `old' (the ending and the contraction in temporal meaning after *novus*; idg. **anti* + **okʷ* - `looking'), *antēs*, *-ium* `rows or ranks (from soldiers, vines)', originally possibly `fronts' (about *antae* see, however, under **anātā* `door post').

Hitt. *ḫa-an-ti* (*ḫanti*) `in front, esp., in particular'.

anta `against there' (direction); to *-a* see Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 622 f.

Got. *and* preposition m. Akk. `up there, about there, along'. With therefrom more divergently meaning the nominal prefix and verbal prefix germ. *anda-*, *and* `against, opposite', also in verbs normally `from - away': got. *anda-*, *and* (e.g. *andniman* `accept', *andanēms* `agreeable, pleasant', *andbindan* `unbind, untie, be confined'), anord. as. ags. *and*, ahd. *ant-*, *int-*, mhd. nhd. *ant-*, (e.g. *Antlitz*, *Antwort*, *entbinden*).

compounds anord. *endr*, *enn* `earlier, formerly, again, after' (*endr* = got. *andiz-uh* `either'), ags. *end* `before' (**andis*), ahd. *enti* `earlier, yore' (germ. **andiaz*), mhd. *ent*, *end* Konj. `previous, before' (e.g. Falk-Torp 192, 1455).

Lit. *an ĩ̇*, older *anta* m. Gen. `after-there, up, on'.

About gr. $\tilde{\alpha} \nu \tau \alpha$ see above.

n̥ti

A weaker ablaut form (**n̥t-*) shows got. *and* m. dat. $\tilde{\alpha} \nu \tau \acute{\iota}$, for, around', *unPa-* (**n̥to-*) in *unPa-pliuhan* `escape', ags. *od-* (**unP-*) in *odgangan* `escape', *ūðgeŋge* `fleeing' = anord. *unningi*, *undingi* (**unP-*, **andḡgangia-*) `escaped slave' (Brugmann Grdr. II², 803).

Other meaning points got. *and* m. Akk. `until, to', ahd. *unt* in *unt-az* `until, to' and *unzi* (= *untzi*) `until, to', as. *and* `until, to', *unti*, *unt* (*and* + *te* `to'), *unto* (*and* + *tō*), engl. *unto* `to, until', anord. *unz* (and *es*) `until, till that', ags. (with grammatical change) *od* `in addition, besides, until, to', osk. *ant* m. Akk. `up to' (likewise from **n̥ti*, see Walde Kelten and Italiker 54; because of germ. *and* not to place exactly attuning meaning = lat. *ante* `before', e.g. v. Planta II 443), lit. *in ĩ̇* `after' (rather contamination from *in* and *ant*).

The fact that these forms show an extension preposition **en*, **n̥* `in' (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 629 f., where also about gr. dial. $\tilde{\epsilon} \nu \tau \epsilon$), is possible as then lit. *in ĩ̇* with *ĩ̇* `after' corresponds in the application. However, could be of this one additional use adjustment as a result of the sound resemblance and idg. **n̥t* (*-i*, *-aō*) `until, to' belong as `up against there, on the opposite side over' to *anti*; also the words for the `end' (see below) are originally the purpose waving on the opposite side, and with as. *unt* is also *ant* (*and* + *te*) preposition m. Akk. `wholly, completely' synonymous what, even if only new intersection are from *unt* with *and-*, however, the concept relationship of both explained.

***anti*os** `against, recumbent before' (formed from the adverb *anti*):

**anti_õ-* (germ. **andja-*) in got. *andeis*, anord. *endir*, as. *endi*, ags. *ende* m., ahd. *anti*, *enti* m. and n., nhd. *Ende*; also gr. $\tilde{\alpha} \nu \tau \acute{\iota} \omicron \varsigma$ `against' (in addition $\tilde{\epsilon} \nu \alpha \nu \tau \acute{\iota} \omicron \nu \delta \varsigma$, $\tilde{\epsilon} \nu \alpha \nu \tau \acute{\iota} \omicron \varsigma$ `situated against; opponent') probably goes back (compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 379) to $\tilde{\alpha} \nu \tau \acute{\iota} \omicron \varsigma$.

Against it is from **anto-* (see above) derived *ãnti_o-* in anord. *enni* n., ahd. *andi*, *endi* n. `forehead' = lat. *antiae* `the hair growing upon the forehead, forelock'.

A quite different word is nhd. *and*, ahd. *unti*, *anti*, *enti* under likewise, as. *endi*, ags. engl. *and* `and', anord. *en(n)* `and, but', with Old Indian *a thā* `thereupon, thereon, then, ditto', av. *aṁā* `also', osk. *ant* m. Akk. `usque ad', lit. *in ĩ̇* m. Akk. `after' (however, see above), toch. B *entwe* `also' belongs to **en*, *n̥* `in'.

Also alb. in (*ende) *edhe* 'and, also', zero grade (*ende) *dhe* 'and, but'.

References: WP. I. 65 ff., WH. I 53 f., Feist 46, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 619, 621, 629 f., 632 f., 722, 726, II (B V 2 b d 3).

Page(s): 48-50

Root / lemma: *apelo-*

English meaning: strength

German meaning: 'Kraft'

Material: Gr. ἀν-απελάσας ἀναρρωσθεῖς Hes., ion. εὐηπελής 'strong', hom. ἄλιγηπελήη 'swoon', ion. ἀνηπελήη ἀσθένης Hes., Elis: ΜΝ Τετυί-απλος (after Prellwitz BB. 24, 214 ff., Kretschmer Gl. 18, 205 here 'Ἀπέλλων, 'Ἀπῶλλων, with vocal gradation thess. "Ἀπλοῦν; after Sommer IF. 55, 176² rather pregreek); ill. MN *Mag-aplinus*, *Aplus*, *Aplo*, *Aplis*, *-inis*, FN *Aplo*, *-onis*; gall. VN *Di -ablintes* 'the powerless, the weak' (from *-aplentes); germ. GN *Matronis Aflims*, *Afliabus* 'effective magic', aisl. *afi* n., ags. *afol*, *abal* n. 'strength'.

Note:

The **Root / lemma:** *apelo-* : 'strength' seems related to **Root / lemma:** *abhro-* : 'strong, mighty' [the shift *l* > *r*].

References: WP. I 176, Feist Ia, Kretschmer Gl. 24, 250.

Page(s): 52

Root / lemma: *ap-1* (proper *əp-*) : *ēp-*

English meaning: to take, grab, reach

German meaning: 'fassen, nehmen, erreichen'

Note:

From the reduced **Root / lemma:** *ghabh-* : 'to grab, take', derived **Root / lemma:** *ap-1* (exact *əp-*) : *ēp-* : 'to take, grab, reach, *give' > **Root / lemma:** *ēpi-* : 'comrade' > **Root / lemma:** *ai-3* : 'to give'.

Maybe alb. tosk. (**ehip̃mi*) *ep*, *jap*, geg. *nep* (**na* 'us' + *ep* 'give') 'give us (*take)': hitt. *ehip̃mi* (*ē p̃mi*) 'take', 3. Pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*) : gr. ἄπτω 'give a hand'.

Material: Old Indian *āpnō ti* 'achieved, attained', more recently *āpta* 'clever, suitable, trusted'; av. *apayēiti* 'achieved, reached', 3. Pl. *āpante* from **āpu-antai*;

arm. *unim* 'own' (**ōp̃n-ō*), *and-unim* 'attain';

gr. ἄπτω 'give a hand, attach, pick a quarrel, light, kindle', ἄπτεσθαί 'touch', ἀφής 'touch, adherence etc. 'will be delivered in spite of the spirit here. Kretschmer Gl. 7, 352 assumes influencing by ἔπω an; hom. ἀφάω (ἀφάω) 'touch, palpate, feel, finger', ion. ἀφάσσω ds., common gr.-illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation;

hom. ἀπαφίσκω, ἥπαφον (with *ōol*. ο: ἀποφείν ἀπατῆσαί Hes.) 'cheat, barter, exchange', ἀποφύλωος 'phantasmic, delusive, fallacious', κατηφής

`low-spirited' (eigentl. `got down').

Pedersen KZ. 39, 428 puts with gr. ἄπτεω arm. *ap`* `the hollow hand' (o-stem, however, Lok. *yap`i* as -i-stem, thus probably older neutr. -os-stem) together, which word should correspond to gr. ἄψος `joint, hinge'; because of *p`* (= idg. *ph*) nevertheless, uncertain (compare Meillet BSL. 36, 110);

lat. *apīscor* `touch, reach, attain, come to, come by', *adipīscor* `to come up to, overtake; hence to obtain. Perf. partic. adeptus, used passively, = obtained', *coēpi* `has begun, commenced', later *coepī*.

The connection with lat. **apiō*, **apere* `to bind together, unite, joint, connect, link, tie round' (imper. *ape* `hinder, prevent, restrain'), *aptus* `as partic. fitted, fastened, connected. Transf., depending on; also prepared, fitted out; fitted up with, equipped with, with abl. (2) as adj. suitable, appropriate, fitting. Adv. apte', *cōpula* (*co-apula*) `a link, bond, tie, connection; a rope, a leash; plur. grapnels' is probably certain. Maybe is derived from a common primary meaning `touch, summarize'.

Also lat. *apud* `at, near, by, with, in' will be best of all suit here. The primary meaning would be `in close connection' (compare *juxtā*). One has derived from the part. Perf. neutr. **apuod* (from **apuot* `having reached'). Additional form *apor*, *apur* (mars.-lat. *apur finem*) points on originally-*d*;

lat. *apex*, *-icis* `cusp', esp. `the top of the conical cap of the Roman'flamines', or the cap itself; hence any crown, tiara, helmet; fig., highest honor, crown; gram., the long mark over a vowel', maybe belongs to **apiō*; compare also EM. 60;

toch. A *oppōc, c, i* `clever' (Van Windekens Lexique 82);

hitt. *ehipḫmi* (*ē ṣpmi*) `takes', 3. Pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*).

Note:

The original root was **Root / lemma: ap-1** (exact *ap-*) : **ēp-** : `to take, grab, reach, *give' > **Root / lemma: ēpi-** : `comrade' > **Root / lemma: ai-3** : `to give'.

Maybe alb. tosk. (**ehipḫmi*) *ep, jap, geg. nep* (**na ep*) `give us (*take)': hitt. *ehipḫmi* (*ē ṣpmi*) `take', 3. Pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*) : gr. ἄπτεω `give a hand. [see above]

About Old Indian *āpi ḥh*, `friend', gr. ἡπιος `friendly' see below **ēpi-**.

References: WP. I 45 f., WH. I 57 f., 60, 847, Pedersen Hitt. 128, Couvreur H. 93.

Page(s): 50-51

Root / lemma: ap-3, āp-

English meaning: old; damage

German meaning: `gebrechlich; Schaden'

Material: Old Indian *apvā* `illness, failure', av. (from an -es-stem) *afša-* m. `damage, evil'; lit. *opūś* `weak, sore, frail' (Charpentier KZ. 40, 442 f.), presumably gr. ἡπεδονός `frail, weak' (Bezzenger BB. 1, 164; to the ending see Risch 98; differently Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 530).

References: WP. I 47, Specht Dekl. 345.

Page(s): 52

Root / lemma: *apo-* (*pō* , *ap-u*, *pu*)

English meaning: from, out, of

German meaning: `ab, weg'

Material: Old Indian *a pa* `off, away, back' as adnominal P röp. m. Abl. `away from', av. ap. *apa* `away from'; about privatives **ap-* in Iran, and Gr. see Schwyzler ZII. 6, 230 ff.; gr. ἀπο, ἀπό m. Gen. (= *ablative) `away from, ex, from'; maked. ἀπ-, ἀβ-;

alb. *prape* ``again, back' (**per-ape*); lat. *ab* m. Abl., `prep. with abl. (1) of motion or measurement in space, from, away from. (2) of time, from, after. (3) of separation, difference, change, from ; so of position or number, counting from ; and of the relation of part to whole, out of, of. (4) of origin and agency; esp. with passive verbs, by, at the hands of, because of. (5) viewed from, on the side of : 'a tergo', in the rear; hence in connection with, as regards' (before voiced consonant from *ap*, still in *aperiō* from **ap-u_eri_ō*; perhaps also in *apricus*, s. WH. I 59; about lat. *af* s. just there 1; *abs* = gr. ἄψ `back, again'; out of it *as-* before *p-*, *as-portō*; *ā* before voiced consonants), umbr. *ap-ehetre* `from without, from the outside; on the outside, outwardly' (about other, unsafe osk.-umbr. Belege s. v. *Planta* I 209, 426, II 454 f.);

got. *af* prefix and preposition m. dat. `from, away from, from here', anord. *af* Adv. and preposition m. dat., ags. *æf*, *of*, as. *af*, ahd. *aba*, *ab-* `from, away from', nhd. *ab-*.

compare also lit. *apačia* `the lower part' (as `turned away part', **apoti_ā*, to Old Indian *a patya-* n. `progeny' and hitt. *ap-pe_iz-zi-ia-aš* (*appezii_as*) `back'.

As kelt. derivatives are taken up from **apo* acymr. ncymr. *o* `ex-, from, of', a.-mcorn., a.-nbret. *a* ds. However, comes for this poor in sound brit. form rather affiliation to air. *ō*, *ua* in consideration (Thurneysen Gr. 524), so that of all Brit. it remains quite unsafe.

In hett. *a-ap-pa* (*apa*) `behind, back' (compare gr. ἀπο-δίδομι `give back, return') have maybe collapsed idg. *apo* and *epi* (Pedersen Hitt. 188, Couvreur H. 94 f., Lohmann IF. 51, 324 f.).

Derivatives: *ap-o-tero-*, *ap-ero-*, *ap-i_o-*, *ap-ōko-* and above *apoti_ā*, *apeti_o-*.

Old Indian *apataram* Adv. `farther away', ap. *apataram* Adv. `apart, somewhere else', gr. ἀπωτέρω `farther distant' (ἀπωτάτω `very far away'); maybe got. *aftarō* `from the back, backward', *aftuma*, *aftumists* `the last', ags. *æftemest* ds. and got. *aftra* `back, again', ahd. as. *aftar* Adv. `behind, after' and P röp. m. Dat. `after, behind, according to', ags. *æfter* ds., anord. *eptir* Adv. and P röp. m. Dat. and Akk. `after', *aptr* Adv. `back, backward'.

For this germ. However, words relationship also stands with gr. ἔπειθεν, idg. **epi*, **opi* to the consideration (Schulze KZ. 40, 414 Anm. 3), compare still got. *afta* `behind', ags. *æft* `behind, later', got. *aftana* `from the back', anord. *aptan*, ags. *æftan*, as. *aftan*, mhd. *aften* `afterwards'.

Old Indian *a para-* `back, later, following, other', Adv. *-a m* `after, later', av. ap. *apara-* `back, later, following', Adv. *-am*, *-am*, Sup. Old Indian *apama* -, av. *apama-* `the one farthest away, the most distant, the last';

got. *afar* Adv. and preposition with dat. and Akk. `after, afterward', ahd. *avar*, *abur* (latter from **apu_hro_hm*, as anord. *aur-* `bottom, lower, nether, back' in compound, see Falk-Torp, 11 f.) `again, once more, against it' (nhd. *aber*), anord. *afar* `esp., very much' (compare to meaning Old Indian *a para-* also `outlandish, peculiar, extreme, extraordinary', Lide n Stud. 74 ff.; ags. *eafora*, as. *aḥaro* `descendant'). see still **āpero-* `shore'.

maybe alb. (**apar*) *parë* 'first, top', *afër* '*away, close', *afërm* 'relative, descendant', (**āper-*) *prej* 'from'.

Gr. ἄπλοος 'remote, far' (probably also anord. *efja* f. 'bay in a river in which the current runs back', ags. *ebba* m. 'low tide', as. *ebbia* f., mndd. *ebbe*, where borrows from nhd. *Ebbe*, as 'ebb, the outward movement of the tide; the return of tidewater towards the sea').

Old Indian a *pāka-* 'recumbent apart, distant, coming from the front', arm. *haka-* as 1. composition part 'against', *hakem* 'piegare ad una parte, inclinare', Old Church Slavic *opaky* 'again', Church Slavic *opako*, *opaky*, *opače* 'back, inverted', in which, admittedly, forms can be partly also related to **opi*, gr. ἄπειρος (compare lat. *opācus* 'shaded, shady; dark, shadowy, obscure' = 'turned away from the sun');

Literary formation by (Brugmann Grdr. II² 1, 482). Besides anord. *o. fugr* 'after, turned backward', as. *aūuh*, *avuh*, ahd. *abuh*, *abah* 'turned away, inverted, wicked' (nhd. *öbig*, *öbicht*), ags. **afoc* in engl. *awkward*, from **apu-ko-s* (or from **opu-ko-s*: ἄπειρος, so that in the ablaut to got. *ibuks* 'being on the decline', ahd. *ippihhōn* 'roll back' ö Johansson PBrB. 15, 230, in the consonant relegating to πυ-γῆ, see also Falk-Torp under *avet*).

pō :

av. *pa-zdayeiti* 'let to move away, scare off'; lat. *po-situs*, *pōnō* 'to put down, set down, put, place, set, fix, lay, deposit' from **po-s[i]nō*, *po-liō*, *po-lūbrum*, *pōrcet* 'to keep off, keep back, to hinder, restrain' from **poḥarcet*; alb. *pa* m. Akk. 'without', *pa-* 'un-' (Gl. Meyer Alb. Wb. 317); afries. *fān* 'from, of', as. *fana*, *fan*, ahd. *fona*, *fon* m. Dat. (= *Abl.) 'from, of' (ahd. -o- is after Persson IF. 2, 215 to derive from idg. **pu* beside **po*).

A similar form pursues Trautmann Old Prussian 389 in Old Prussian *pan-s-dau* 'thereafter'. Is totally unsafe whether arm. *oḫork* 'polished, slippery, smooth' contains according to Lide 'n Arm. stem 60 ff. o- from **po-*.

Maybe suffixed alb. *pas* 'behind, back' *pastaj* 'later, thereafter'.

Against it here in spite of often divergent meaning (Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 808 considers absorption from idg. **upo*, and for sl. *po* in meaning 'behind, after' m. Lok. probably properly origin from **pos*): Old Church Slavic *po* 'after, in, with, about a little bit there' (lit. *pō* with Gen. under dat. 'after', with Instr. 'under'), as essential only more perfective verbal prefixes lit. *pa-*, Old Church Slavic *po-* (as nominal prefix Old Church Slavic *pa-*, lit. *pa* and *po* -, compare e.g. Old Church Slavic *памѣти* 'remember', *памѣть* 'memory');

Old Prussian *pa-* essential in nominal, *pō-* in verbal compound, compare Trautmann 203, Meillet Slave comm.² 505.

About slav. *poḥdъ* 'below, under' see Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 733 f. - S. still idg. ***po-ti** and ***po-s**.

Maybe alb. (**po-s*) *poshtë* 'below, under' from the same root as slav. languages slav. *poḥdъ* 'below, under' from **Root / lemma: apo-** (**pō**, **ap-u**, **pu**): (from, out, of) not from **Root / lemma: pē d-2, pō d-** : (foot, *genitalia).

ap-u stands beside **apo* (Lit. see below **pu*) in ark. kypr. lesb. thess. ἀπύ, in ahd. *abo* = *aba*, anord. *au-virdī* n. 'contemptuous person' (Falk-Torp 11 f.), compare also above **apuḥro-* beside **apero-*, **apuḥko-*, and **pu* beside **po*. That -u maybe enklit. Particle 'and, also' (Feist 3a, 508a, WH. I 87). compare also Schwyzzer Gr. Gr. I 182.

pu (see above **apu*) mostly in meaning ('turned away' =) 'behind, back':

ahd. *fona* (see above), Old Indian *punar* 'again back', gr. πύματος 'the last';

quite uncertain lat. *puppis* 'the poop or stern of a vessel; poet. the whole ship'.

maybe alb. *pupa* 'the poop or stern of a vessel' : poln. *pupa* 'bottom'.

References: WP. I 47 ff., WH. I If., 842, Feist 3 a, Trautmann 11.

Page(s): 53-55

Root / lemma: *appa*

English meaning: father

German meaning: 'Vater'; Lallwort

Material: compare gr. *πάππας*, *πάππας*, *πάππας*, *πάππας* (Theokrit) 'dad'; toch. B *appakke* 'father' (this *-(a)kke* from *ammakki* 'Mutter').

References: WP. I 47.

See also: compare also *pap(p)a*.

Page(s): 52

Root / lemma: *apsā*

English meaning: asp

German meaning: 'Espe'

Material: Ahd. *aspa*, nhd. *Espe*, ags. *æspe*, anord. *o. sp f. ds.*, lett. *apse* (from **apuse*), Old Prussian *abse ds.*, nordlit. *apuši* 's f.', lit. *apuše* 'f. 'asp', trembling poplar' (after Bezzenberger BB. 23, 298 supposedly free diminutive-formation from **apsā*), russ. *osína* (**opsīna*) 'asp', poln. *osa*, *osika*, *osina* 'asp'.

The fact that in this aspen name the sound result *-ps-*, is not the original *-sp-*, confirm among others türk.-osm. *apsak* 'poplar', tschuw. *e' we š* 'asp' as a loanword from the proto Armenian to Pedersen KZ. 30, 462. Specht places because of gr. gr. *ἄπ' ε λ λ α ὅ ν α ἴ γ ε λ ρ ο ς*, *ἄ ἔ σ τ ι ε ἴ ῃ δ ο ς δ ἔ ν δ ρ ο ν* Hes. a root noun *ap-*.

References: WP. I 50, Specht Dekl. 60.

Page(s): 55

Root / lemma: *ar 4 (er, orö), r.*

English meaning: now, also, interrogative particle

German meaning: etwa 'nun, also', also as Fragepartikel

Material: Gr. *ἄρ α*, *ἄρ*, *ῥ α* (from *r.*) 'now, thus, consequently', kypr. *ε ρ*, *ῥ α* interrogative particle (**ῥ ἄρ α*; *γ ἄρ*, maybe from *γ ῥ ἄρ*); likewise zero grade lit. *ir* 'and, also', lett. *ir* 'also', Old Prussian *ir* 'and, also' (= gr. *ῥ α*, zero grade lit. *ar*), lett. *ar* as an introduction of an interrogative sentence, alit. also *er* with the same balt. vacillate from *a-* and *e-* as between lett. *ar* 'with, in' and Old Prussian *er* 'to'; toch. B *ra-* emphat. particle.

References: WP. I 77, Trautmann 12, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 342, 622.

Root / lemma: *ardh-*

English meaning: pole

German meaning: `Stange'ö

Material: arm. *ardn* `lance, spear': lit. *ar* `das m. `pole scaffold for drying flax', old *ardamas* `a (light) pole or spar, a sprit, which crosses the sail diagonally (and serves to make it taut)' (see to meaning Bezzenberger GGA. 1885, 920)'ö Petersson KZ. 47, 245 (the lit. words not better according to Leskien Abl. 329 to *ardy* `ti `split, distinguish', see under **er-** `rare, loose, crumbly').

References: WP. I 84.

Page(s): 63

Root / lemma: *ardi-, r.di-*

English meaning: point, edge

German meaning: `Spitze, Stachel'

Material: Old Indian *ali* `bee, scorpion' (from **ad₁i*, idg. **r₁di*) = gr. ἄρδης `head of the arrow, sting'; air. *aird* (**ardi-*) `sharp, peak, point of the compass', anord. *erta* (**artjan*) `stir up, stimulate, tease' (another interpretation from *erta* under **er-, er-d-** `set in motion').

References: WP. I 83 f., Löders Schriften 429.

Page(s): 63

Root / lemma: *areg-*

English meaning: to lock

German meaning: `verschließen'

Material: Old Indian *argalah*, *argalā* `latch, bolt', maked. ἄργελλον `bathing hut, bath hut', from which borrows alb. *raga* `f. `cottage, hut'; kimmer. ἄργελλον (**argel₁i-ā*) `subterranean dwelling'; as. *racud*, ags. *reced* m. `building, house'.

References: WP. I 81, WH. I 63, Jokl IF. 44, 22.

See also: compare ***areq-** `schützen, verschließen'.

Page(s): 64

Root / lemma: *ar(e)-g^h- (arg^h-ö), r.g^hi- (*her-(e)-g^h-)*

English meaning: glittering, white, fast

German meaning: `glänzend, weißlich'

Note:

Old Indian *r.ji-pya* 'darting along' epithet of the bird *s'yena* - ('eagle, falcon'), Av. *arazihya-* (cf. gr. ἄρξιφωος ἄετὸς παρὰ Πέρσας H., αἰγίποψ), arm. *arcui* (< **arciwi*) 'eagle' prove that from **Root / lemma: er-1, or-** : 'eagle, *fast' derived extended **Root / lemma: ar(e)-g - (arg -ö), r.g i-** : 'glittering, white, fast' and its subsequent zero grade **Root / lemma: reg -1** : 'right, just, to make right; king'.

Material: Old Indian *a.rjunaḥ*, 'bright, white'; *rajata* - 'whitish', *rajata m hi ran yam* 'whitish gold, i.e. silver', *rajata m* 'silver' with flashy, in spite of Osthoff MU. VI 33 not from zero grade *r.* (or likewise) deducible vocalism compared with av. *arazata-* n., Old pers. *ardata-* 'silver' (*r.-*) : TN illyr. *Ardiaei* common alb. - illyr. -*g* - > -*d*- phonetic mutation.

lat. *argentum*, osk. *aragetud* 'silver', air. *arggat*, mir. *airget*, cymr. *arian(t)*, corn. mbret. *argant*, nbret. *arc'hant* 'silver', gall. PN *Arganto-magus*; *arcanto-dan* .. 'coin minter, mint-master, the master or superintendent of a mint',

Maybe alb. (**argento*) *argjend* 'silver'.

arm. *arcat* 'silver', toch. A *ārkyant* N. Pl. f.; with other formation gr. ἄργυρος 'silver' (in spite of these equations the knowledge of the silver for the primeval times stands not sure, see about that point and about the borrowing question Schrader RL.II² 394, G. Ipsen IF. 39, 235 f., Festschr. Streitberg 228), messap. *argorian* (: ἄργυροῦ) ds., *argora-pandes* (**arguro-pondi-os*) 'quaestor, state treasurer'.

Thrak. ἄργιλος '(*white) mouse', FIN ~ Aργίος (**Argi-os*).

Gr. ἄργός 'white, fast', in compounds ἄργι- : ἄργι-κέραυνος 'with shining thunderbolt', ἄργι-όδων 'with brilliantly white teeth' (thereafter also *ἄργι νός for ἄργεν νός, further formation to ἄργι νόετις, epithet of towns situated on white lime or chalk mountains); ἄργαίον 'is white'.

ἄργός probably after Wackernagel Verm. Beitr. 8 f. from *ἄργρός dissimilated, wherefore *i*-stem ἄργι- of compounds behaves as av. *darāzi-ra* *ṛa-* 'possessing steady chariot' to *darāzra-* 'solid'.

With ἄργός phonetically same Old Indian *r.jra* - connotes also 'shining', is in this meaning with ἄργός 'white' etymological identical (in addition also Old Indian *r.jīti-*, *r.jīka-* 'radiating').

Old Indian *r.jra* - 'fast', *R.ji-s van-* 'the allied Indras ordering about fast dogs' = gr. ἄργός 'fast' (likewise of dogs, also already proto linguistic epithet, see Schulze Kl. Schr. 124), ἄργι-πους 'fleet-footed', horses Πόδ-αργος, upholds Persson Beitr. 828 from ἄργός (*r.jra* -) 'white' different word (to the root *reg* - 'straight, right, directly' in Old Indian *r.jīṣa* - 'rushing straight for', *r.ji-pya* 'darting along', etc), against Bechtel Lexil. 57, the concept of the lights allows to have flowed from that of the quick movement (compare 'as quick as a flash, at lightning speed') as well as Schulze aaO.

Sides of the same observation considered as to try illuminating power, brightness of the color, and quickness of the movement (compare lat. *micāre* 'move rapidly to and fro, vibrate, flicker; to shine, glitter, sparkle').

ἄργεμον, ἄργεμαν. 'the whiteness (in the eye, nail)', ἄργητις, dor. ἄργῆς (*ἄργα-*F*εντις 'shining'; es-stem in ἐναργής 'perspicuous, clear', ἄργεσ-τής epithet of νότος, 'elucidative, brightening' (see lastly Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 500¹), ἄργεν νός 'white sheen, white luster, white-gleaming' (*ἄργεσ-νός); maybe also in ἄργε φόντητις epithet of Hermes ('in slaying brilliance'ö).

On account of *es*-stem av. *a rəzah-* 'afternoon and evening' so that belongs together etymologically, at least half the meaning is quite doubtful, see. Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 202, Bechtel aaO.

Maybe alb. (**a rəz-*) *errēt* 'dark', *err* 'darken' : av. *a rəzah-* 'afternoon and evening'

ἄργηρος, ἄργεος, -ἔτι, -ἔτια 'white-gleaming'; ἄργιλλος and ἄργιλλος 'white clay' (lat. Lw. *argilla*, *argila* : alb. *argjilë* 'white clay, mud'): ἄργυρος see above, ἄργυρος, ἄργυρος 'shining white' (in the word ending probably to root *bhā-* 'shine', Prellwitz BB. 22, 90, Bechtel Lexil. 57 f.).

Maybe alb. *harc*, *harca* Pl. 'rocky landscape'; alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

Lat. *argentum* see above; *arguō* 'to put in clear light; to declare, prove; to accuse, blame, expose, convict', *argūtus* 'to the eye, expressive, lively; talkative to the ear, piercing, shrill, noisy; of omens, clear, significant; of persons, sagacious, cunning; (since Cicero also:) beaming, shimmering' and 'shrewd'.

Toch. A *ārki*, B *ārkwī* 'white' (**arg u.i.o-*), *ārcune* 'epithet of the royal title', A *ārki-s os* 'white world' (compare cymr. *elfydd* S. 30); hett. *har-ki-iš* (*harkis*) 'white'.

Maybe alb. (**arg-*) *jargë* 'white saliva'

Note:

alb. *j-* stands for the lost old laryngeal *h-*.

e-vocalism shown by those of Osthoff MU. V, S. V, and MU. VI 33 considered for got. *unai rkns* 'impure, unclean', *ai rkniþa* 'cleanness, genuineness', ahd. *erchan* 'right, just, real, true, genuine', anord. *jarknasteinn*, ags. *eorcnanstān* 'precious stone, jewel' (in addition also anord. *jarteikn* n. 'emblems' from **jar[kn]-teikn*, Lide 'n by Noreen Aisl. Gr.³ p. 281, 6); compare also Feist 25b.

As securely one cannot consider the affiliation of germ. words, however, was concerning the vocalism intersection from germ. **ark-* = idg. **arg-* with **erk-* = Old Indian *a rcati*, idg. **erk-* at least conceivable.

About that of Uhlenbeck KZ. 40, 552, 560 considered for lit. *a ržuolas*, *a žuolas*, dial. *a užuolas*, ostlit. dial. *u žolas* 'oak', see rather Bezzenberger KZ. 42, 263, Trautmann Old Prussian 301, whereupon *anž-* (compare a pr. *ansonis*) the original form is (different Zupitza KZ. 36, 66, Germ. Gutt. 214).

By Hirts (Abl. 124) basic **ar(e)g-* cause germ. words difficulty, however, see above. The basis of a 2th root vowel (*areg-*) is given only by Old Indian *rajata m* 'whitish', thus dubious.

References: WP. I 82 f., II 362 f., WH. I 66, 848, Feist 25, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 260, 447, 481, Frisk Nominalbildg. 4.

Specht (Dekl. 114¹) places because of gr. ἄργυρος Hes. a color root in *ar-*, he equates with *al-* (see above S. 31).

Page(s): 64-65

Root / lemma: *arenko-*

English meaning: a kind of cereal, type of grain

Material:

Lat. *arinca* 'variety of grain, olyra (which resembles spelt)' ('*Galliarum propria*'

Plin. n. h. 18, 81; foreign, presumably gall. word, despite Niedermann *e* and *i* 30 not genuinely lat.), gr. ἄρακος `leguminous plant growing as a weed among lentil plants', ἄρακος ἔσπερος τῆς τὸ δεῖν αὐτὸ καὶ λάθ' ὑπονοῦ Hes.

Because of the meaning difference quite doubtful equation; no objection offers sure enough the not sufficing confirmation from ἄρακος in ἔσπερος
ἔρῃβ' ἔνθεος. Non-related in spite of Fick II⁴ 16, 17 are gr. ἄρτος `bread' (to dark origin, see Boisacq 84), mir. *arbar* `grain' (see **ar-* `to plough, plow'), *arān* `bread'.

References: WP. I 84, WH. I 67.

Page(s): 66-67

Root / lemma: *areq-*

English meaning: to guard, lock

German meaning: `schützen, verschließen'

Material: In detail Osthoff IF. 8, 54 ff. m. Lit.

Arm. *argel* `hump, block, check, fence, hurdle, barrier, drawback, obstacle, hindrance, balk, impediment', denomin. *argelum* `resist, hold from, hold back'; maybe with *o-* gradation *orm* `wall, mural' (**ork-mo-ö*);

gr. ἀρκεω `resist, reproach, protects, helps; express disappointment, be sufficient, be enough' (ἀρκεσθω, ἡρκεσθαι) probably from *ἀρκε(ι)ω; ἄρακος n. `protection, cover, shelter' (Alkman); ἄρακος ἔσπερος `sufficing, enough', αὐτ-ἀρακης `oneself enough', ποδ-ἀρακης `with sufficing feet, fast' (see also Bechtel Lexil. 279 f.);

Maybe alb. (*ἄρακος) *argësh* `crude craft supported by skin bladders, crude bridge of crossbars, harrow', zero grade in alb. (**argo-*) *rrogë* `alpine meadow (to be guarded)'.

lat. *arceō*, *-ēre* `to shut in; to keep at a distance, hinder, prevent, keep away', *arca* `a chest, box; esp. a money-box or coffin; also a cell' (actually `fastener, shutter', compare *arcānus* `shut, closed; hence silent, secret, confidential'; from Lat. derives got. etc *arka* `boxes, money boxes, ark';

maybe alb. *arkë* `box, money boxes, ark'.

ahd. *arahha*, *archa* `ark' and from Germ. again Old Church Slavic *raka* `burial cave', Old Prussian *arkan* Akk. Sg. `ark'), *arx* `fortified hill, castle, fort', *arcera* `canopied chariot' (suffix after *cumera*, compare WH. I 63) osk. *tri i barakavu m* `to build, erect, establish; to create, frame' (constitutes beforehand **trēbark-* `to enclose a house, to put up a fence around a house');

ahd. *rigil*, mhd. *rigel* `latch, bolt', mengl. *rail* (ags. **reogol*), Göntert Kalypso 136;

lit. *raiktas* `key', *rakinti* `to lock, shut';

hett. *ḥar(k)-* `hold, clamp, to hang (kill s.o. by hanging them)', Götze and Pedersen Muršili 50.

Note:

Maybe alb. (**ḥark-*) *varg* `row, chain, ring'; common prothetic alb. *v-* before bare initial vowels.

Through the meaning little is recommended to citation of cymr. *archen* `clothes, shoe', bret. *arc'henna* `wear shoes' (mir. *acrann* `shoe, clothes' probably

reconverted from *arc-*, Stokes KZ. 41, 381).

About that of W. Foy KZ. 35, 62 as 'castle hill' interpreted Old pers. mountain names *arkadri-* see Justi IA. 17, 106 (supposedly (*H*)*ara-kadriš* 'mountain ravine, mountain gorge'), but in addition again Bartholomae Z. altiran. Wb. 105 Anm. 1, 116.

Maybe zero grade in alb. *kodra, kodrinë* (dim.) 'hill' from a truncated Old pers. (*H*)*ara-kadriš* 'mountain ravine'.

Against apposition (Bruckner KZ. 45, 108 Anm.) recommends meaning from slav. *račiti* 'want, grant'.

As form mit *o*-gradation (or at most with *or* = *r*.) covers lat. *Orcus* 'Orcus, the infernal regions. Transf. the god of the lower world; death, realm of the dead' (uncertain 'lock, seal, shut, trap, close, lock up, shut up, close up'ö).

References: WP. I 80 f., WH. 62 f., 848.

See also: Similarly *aleq-* 'refuse, protect' and *areg-* (see d.).

Page(s): 65-66

Root / lemma: *ar(ə)-*

English meaning: to plough

German meaning: 'pflögen'

Material: Arm. *aur* 'plow' (**arātrom*; Höbschmann Arm. stem I 21);

gr. ἄροω (ἄροσσα, ἄροτοσ) 'plough, till', ἄροτης, ἄροτήρ 'plowman', ἄροτρον 'plow'; with original vocalization of the 2nd syllable herakl. ἄροσοντι, gortyn. ἄροτρον. ἄρώ etc placed after Persson Beitr. 669 an idg. **aro-* besides **arə-* ahead (compare toch. *āre*), or appeared instead of ἄροω at the same time with the reshuffle many denominative causatives in -άω to such in -ώω after in addition basic *o*-formation, under special influence from νεώω 'plow up the land anew'.

lat. *arō, -āre* 'to till, plow, farm, cultivate. Transf., to furrow, wrinkle; of ships, to plow the sea' (for the older **arə-mi*), *arātor* 'ploughman, husbandman', *arātrum* 'plow' (-*ā-* for *-*a*- after *arāre*);

mir. *airim* 'to plough', cymr. *arddu* (from **arj-*) 'to plough', *arddwr* 'plowman', mir. *ar n.* 'arable land', cymr. *ar f. ds.*, mir. *arha n* 'bread', *arathar* (**arātrom*), cymr. *aradr*, corn. *aradar*, mbret. *arazr*, nbret. *arar* 'plow'; mir. *airem* (**ari-omō*), Gen. *aireman* 'plowman', also PN *Airem-o n*;

maybe alb. *arë* 'arable land, field'.

got. *arjan*, anord. *erja*, ags. as. *erian*, ahd. *erran*, mhd. *ern* 'to plough, till', anord. *arðr* 'plow', ahd. *art* 'furrowed land', ags. *eard, ierð* f. 'furrowed land, yield' (see also under **ar-* 'yield, acquiesce' about nhd. *Art*), mhd. *arl*, nhd. *Arl, Arling* 'plow' (from loanword from slav. **ordloō* genuinely germ. after Meringer IF. 17, 121);

lit. *ariu*, *ar̃ti* 'to plough', *ar̃klas* (**arə-tlom*) 'plow', *arklys* 'horse' (as 'a plow animal'); *arto jas* 'tiller, plowman' (**arəhtāi-a-*), Old Prussian *artoys* 'tiller' (with secondary zero grade lit. *ore* 'ploughing time', compare gr. πoλύηροσ πoλύάρoυροσ Hes.), lett. *ar'u* 'to plough', *ara, āre* 'arable land'; lit. *armena* 'superficially furrowed layer of earth';

Old Church Slavic *orjo, orati* 'to plough'; *ralo* (serb. *ra lo*, poln. *radło*) 'plow' (**ar(ə)-dhlom*: lit. *ar̃klas*), *rataj b* 'plowman'; about slav. **ora-* s. Trautmann 13;

toch AB a *re* 'plow'. concerning this pertains:

ar(ə)u_o-:

Arm. *haravunk* 'arable land' (Scheftelowitz BB. 29, 58), lat. *arvus*, -a, -um 'plowed, plowed land', esp. *arvum* 'plowed land, a field; in gen., a region', umbr. *arvam-en* 'in plowed land' (= dem lat. fem. *arvas* A. Pl.), *ar(u)via* 'crops, field crops';

mir. *arbor* (**aru_r*) 'grain', Dat. *arbaim*, Gen. (already air.) *arbe* (**aru_{ens}*), Pl. N. A. *arbanna* (*r/n*-stem: Stokes KZ. 37, 254, Pedersen KG. I 63, II 106; therefrom *airmnech* 'the man who owns a lot of grain', Corrnac's Gl., with -*mn*- = -*vn*-, Stokes KZ. 38, 458);

gr. ἄροϋρα 'arable land' (formally not yet clearly; probably after Benveniste Norns 113 from *ἄρο-Fρα, extension of ἄρο-Fρα from **aroh_ur*., compare mir. *arbor*. Unglauhhaft Otrebski KZ. 66, 78).

Through its old e- divergence cymr. *erw* f. 'field', Pl. *erwi*, *erwydd*, corn. *erw*, *ereu* ds., abret. mbret. *eru*, nbret. *ero* 'furrow' belong against it to ahd. *ero* 'earth', gr. ἔρα, arm. *erkir* 'earth' (for the latter supposes Pedersen KZ. 38, 197 likewise **eru*- as a basis), however, have taken over like the use for farmed field of one **ar(ə)u_o*-.

From the lack of Aryan correspondences may not be closed against the acquaintance with the plow in indo Germanic primeval times.

References: WP. I 78 f., WH. I 69, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 362, 683.

After Specht KZ. 68, 42² furthermore to root **erə*- (**er-5**) 'disjoint, sever' as 'tear the ground open'

Page(s): 62-63

Root / lemma: ario-ō

English meaning: master, lord

German meaning: 'Herr, Gebieter'

Note:

Root / lemma: ario-ō : master, lord, derived from **Root / lemma: ar-1***, themat. (**a**)*re*-, schwere Basis *arə*-, *rē*- und *i*-Basis (**a**)*rī*-, *rēi*- : to move, pass: gr. ἄριος τος 'best in birth and rank, noblest'.

Material: Old Indian *ar(i)ya* 'mister, convivial', *ā r(i)ya*- 'Aryan', *āryaka* 'venerable man'; av. *airyō*, Old pers. *ariya*- 'Aryan';

gall. PN. *Ariomānus* (GIL, III 4594); ir. *aire* (gl. primas) besides *airech*, where is to be formed **arjo*- and **arjako*-, which to Old Indian *āryaka* behaves as gr. μῆρξ 'youth' to Old Indian *maryaka* 'male' (Pedersen Kelt. Gr. II 100). Against it belongs mir. *ruire* not here, but from *ro* + *rī* 'king of kings'.

About Old Indian *aryama* 'hospitality', m. 'guest's friend', av. *airyaman*-, npers. *ērman* 'guest', see above under **al-1**.

W. Krause (rune inscriptions 539) should read properly urnord. *arjostēr* N. Pl. 'the most distinguished, the noblest', thus would have to be attached indeed an urnord. **arjaR* 'posh, lofty, noble, plush, gentle, kingly, polite, courtly, elegant, genteel, stately, highbred, exclusive' and an idg. **ari_o*-, in the Old Indian phonetically with a derivative from *ari* 'alien, stranger' would have collapsed.

Kelto-germ. PN *Ariomistus* however, proves nothing, because *Ario*- could stand for

*Hario-. Also air. *aire*, *airech* 'suitor' are ambiguous, see above under **al-1**.

Maybe *Arrianes* illyr. TN.

References: WP. I 80.

Page(s): 67

Root / lemma: **ar-1***, themat. **(a)re-**, heavy basis **arə-, rē-** and *i*-basis **(a)rī-, rēi-**

English meaning: to move, pass

German meaning: 'fögen, passen'

Note:

Root / lemma: **ar-1***, themat. **(a)re-**, heavy basis **arə-, rē-** and *i*-Basis **(a)rī-, rēi-**
: 'to move, pass'

and **Root / lemma:** **er-3 : or- : r-** : 'to move *stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born' derived from the same root **Root / lemma:** **er-1, or- : 'eagle'**.

Material:

*) E.-M. 74 determine because of arm. *eri* 'horse's hock or point of shoulder, shoulder of animals', *y-eriurel* 'fit; blend in; fit on; suit; adapt; key; tune; adjust; accommodate; readjust; bring into line; mate' posit a basic form **er-*. But arm. *eri* derives after Liden Me¹ l. Pedersen 88 f. back to idg. **rēito-*, **rēiti* ! compare Trautmann 242.

Av. *arānte* 'they settle, get stuck', Old Indian *ara* ṛh, 'wheel spoke', *aram*, a *īlam* Adv. (a *īram*, *kar-*, *alam*, *kar* 'prepare; get ready; make up; get up; dress; trim; prink' and 'be in service; serve; do one's service; accommodate; be of service; be of help; be of use', for what probably *ara-ti* - 'servant; manservant; valet; servitor; follower' and *rā-ti* - 'willing; eager; prompt; ungrudging; unhesitating', av. *rāiti* 'compliant, servant') 'suitable, enough';

av. *arəm* 'suitable, accordingly' (*arə m-pi ṣwā* 'midday' = 'the time suitable for the meal', next to which *ra-pi ṣwā* ds. With zero grade *ra-* besides **ara-*, from what *arəm* Adv., Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 189, 1509), *ratu-* m., 'judge, arbitrator' and 'period (of time)' (common primary meaning possibly 'the act of arranging something (neatly)', from which 'the act of arranging the law' and 'right time'); Old Indian *ar-p-a yati* 'puts, fixed, clamps, cleats, affixes, appends, fastens, fixates, fortifies'; about hett. ḥar-ap- (ḥarp-) 'to arrange, situate, put down' ö compare Couvreur H. 114 f.;

arm. *ar nem* 'produce; do; make; cook; render; cause; proffer; offer; hold out; volunteer; give; contract; fix; put; matter; get; have; take; win; pull down; put down', *yhar* -, 'I consent, conjoin, continue, press so' (*arar* 'has done, has made' = gr. ἄρ α ρ ε), whereof *yarem* 'add, subjoin, splice' (Bugge KZ. 32, 21), č, *ar* 'bad; poor; unsavory; unsavoury; poorly; inferior; unsatisfactory; low; stale; foul; hard; lamentable; decayed; wrong; faulty; amiss; maladjusted; uneasy; evil; unkind; wicked; corrupt; off; unhealthy; chronic; ill; sick' with negative č, [= oč,] 'not suitable' (Bugge aaO. 23);

gr. ἄρ α ρ ῖ σ κ ω, Perf. ἄρ α ρ α 'join together', ἄρ μ ε ν ο ς 'annexed, appended, attached, appendaged, suitable', ἄρ α ρ 'wife' (probably after Brugmann IF. 28, 293, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 434 here with prefix *o-, barely to root **ser-* or root **u_er-*, ἄ-F ε ῖ ρ ω); in addition ὁ α ρ ῖ ζ ω 'have close relations with';

also `chats confidentially'; χαλκo-άρας `ironclad, armoured', also χερ-
άρας τέκτων Pind., ἄρ-θρον `limb, member, joint (wrist, ankle)',
ἄρθμός `connection; connexion; contact; touch; liaison; tie; splice; affiliation;
junction; conjunction; coupling; communication; link-up; interconnection; link;
line; combination; association; incorporation; compound; relation; relationship;
marriage; wedding; society; union; juncture, friendship', ἄρθμός `joins,
unites, unifies, combines, conjunct, collective'; with *t-* suffixes homer. δάμ-αρ-
τ- `housewife' (`the woman in charge of the house'), öol. δάμορτς Hes.;

πυλάρτης `Hades as the one who locks the gate(s) to the underworld'
(Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 451, 5); ἄρ-ε- in ἄρεσκω `even out, ease, reconcile, settle,
redress, compensate for, equalize, balance, make up for, make good, give
satisfaction', ἄρεσκε μολ `It suits me, I like it', ἄρεσκεσθαί,
ἄρεσσασθαί `come to an agreement, come to an agreement with somebody;
make oneself inclined, reconcile', common gr.-illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation;

ἄρετή `ability; competence; efficiency', ἄρεϊων `better' (in respect probably
stands ἄρ-ι- `very much, very' in compounds, wherewith Reuter KZ. 31, 594a 1
also Old Indian *ari-gūrta* -, *-ś, tuta* - as `keenly praised' would like to compare;
uncertain because of gr. ἔρ-ι- `very much, very' see Boisacq s. v., above S. 24
Anm.); ἄρ-ι-στος `better, best', ἄρ-ι-στέρους `left, on the left'.

With lengthening θυμήρης `appealing well, complacent', ὄμηρος
`husband; hostage, pledge', ὄμηρέω `to meet'; after Birt Philol. 87, 376 f. was
"Ομηρος eigentl. `companion, the blind person who goes with his leader'.

From Slav. perhaps poln. *ko-jarzyc* `attach, connect, combine' (e.g. Miklosich
EWb. 100, Berneker 31, 532).

About maybe related gr. ἄρα, lit. *ir* s. 4. *ar* `now, thus'.

Toch. A *ārwar*, B *ārwer*, *ārwar* `ready', A *aröm*, B *ere* `face' (compare lat. *figura*
`a form, shape, figure'). Van Windekens BSL. 41, 56, Duchesne-Guillemin in the
same place 173.

t-formations: ***r.t-***, ***art-*** `joint together'.

Old Indian *r.ta* - n. `suitable, right', *r.ta* m n. `well attached, holy order' (to
meaning see Oldenberg GGN. 1915, 167-180; not `sacrifice; victim; oblation;
offering'), *r.tēna* `rite', av. *arata-*, *arata-* n., Old pers. *arta-* (in compound) `law,
right, holy right';

av. *aša-* under, `what is sure, true', Old Indian *r.tāvan(t)-* `proper, fair', av.
ašā van/t-; Old Indian *r.tu* -h. `certain time, order, rule', *r.ti* h. f. `kind, way' (to
ours root after Kluge PBrB. 9, 193; see also Meringer IF. 17, 125, B. Geiger WZKM.
41, 107), av. *aipi-arata-* `appoints, destines, firmly assigned';

arm. *ard*, Gen. *-u* (= gr. ἄρτύς, lat. *artus*, *-ūs*, compare also on top Old Indian
r.tu -h.) `structure, construction, ornament' (Höbschmann Arm. Gr. I 423, Bugge
KZ. 32, 3), *zard* `apparatus, ornament'; *ard* `just now, now, currently' (= gr.
ἄρτς) (Bartholomae Stud. II 23, Bugge aaO., Meillet Esquisse 36), *ardar* `fair,
just, right' (Höbschmann Arm. stem I 21, Arm. Gr. I 423;

Persson Beitr. 636 a 2 considers for it also idg. *dh*; compare av. *arədra-* `faithful,
reliably, loyal to belief, pious, godly' and the other undermentioned *dh*-
derivatives), *ardiun* `struttura' (Pedersen KZ. 40, 210);

gr. ἄμαρτή `(at the same time) simultaneous' (Instr. *ἄμα-αρτάς `joint
together, concurring, coincidental'), ἄμα-αρτέω `connect oneself to somebody,
accompany' (due to *ἄμα-αρτός); *ti*-stem in ἄρτς -Fεπής (`well versed in word
structure'), ἄρτς-πo(υ)ς `with healthy feet',

ἄρτς-φρων `able-minded, with sharp mind, with a sturdy mind' (presumably

also in ἄρταμος `butcher, slaughterer; murderer', whereof ἄρταμέω
`slaughter, cut up, divide', after J. Schmidt Krit. 83 f. from *ἄρτι - or at most
*ἄρτοταμος `workmanlike cutting', compare Old Indian *r.ta-nī-* `justly
leading', *r.ta-yuj* `properly harnessed');

Maybe in *u-* grade alb. *urtë* `able-minded, with sharp mind, with a sturdy mind'

probably also ἄρτεμής `fresh and healthy', probably dissimilated from *ἄρτι -
δεμής to δέμας `with a well-built body'; ἄρτι `just' of the present and the
most recent past (compare above arm. *ard* `just now, now' and *ard-a-cin* `newborn'
as gr. ἄρτι-γενής;

morphologically not yet quite clear, perhaps Locative); ἀπ-αρτί `exact, just',
ἄρτιος `adequate, just, complete', ἄρτιάζω `plays rightly or oddly',
ἄρτιζω `finishes, prepares', ἄρσιον δίκασιον Hes., ἀνάρσιος
`hostile', ἐπαρτής `prepares';

ἄρτύνφι λίαν καὶ σύμβασιν, ἄρτύς σύνταξις (= lat. *artus*
`narrow, tight') Hes., ἄρτύω, ἄρτύνω `joins, prepares', ἄρτύνας,
ἄρτυνος, ἄρτυτήρ title of a public servant or official of Argos, Epidauros,
Thera.

Lat. *artus* `narrow, tight (in space and time), close; somnus', fast, sound; of
supplies, small, meager; of circumstances, difficult, distressing' (Adv. *artē*,
originally instrumental as ἀμαρτή); *ars, -tis* `skill, method, technique; ex arte',
according to the rules of art. (2) an occupation, profession. (3) concrete, in plur.,
works of art. (4) conduct, character, method of acting; 'bonae artes', good qualities
(actually `articulation, assemblage, pack a gift properly' = mhd. *art*), in addition
the compounds *in-ers* `unsophisticated, sluggish, untrained, unskillful; inactive,
lazy, idle, calm; cowardly; ineffective, dull, insipid', *soll-ers* `clever, skilful',
allers, alers `taught, learned';

artiō, -ire `insert tightly, wedge, crowd, join fast, press together' (more recently
artāre); *artus, -ūs* `the joints; dolor artuum', gout; poet., limbs', *articulus* `in the
body, a small joint; in plants, a knob, knot; of time, a moment, crisis; in gen., a
part, division, point';

lit. *arti* `near' (Lok. *ti*-stem);

mhd. *art* f. `kind, manner and way', anord. *ein-ardr* `simple, sincere', *eino, rd*
`reliability; dependability; trustworthiness; sureness; steadiness';

toch. B *ar(t)kye* `rich, valuable' (ö).

m-formations:

A. From the light basis **ar-**.

Arm. *y-armar* `suitable, adequate' (Bugge KZ. 32, 21);

gr. ἄρμός `seam, assemblage, joint', ἄρμοῖ `just, recently' (ἄρμόζω
`connect, join, adapts, orders', ἄρμονία `connection, alliance, regularity,
harmony'), ἄρμα `chariot' (about these words see Sommer Gr. Lautst. 133, Meillet
BSL. 28, c.-r. 21 f. [**arsmo-ō*], Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 306; farther Lit. by Boisacq 79),
ἄρμαλα `assigned food, provisions';

lat. *arma, -orum* `defensive arms, armor, weapons of war; hence war, soldiers,
military power; protection, defense; in gen. tools, equipment', *armentum* `herd of
horses or cattle, cattle for plowing'.

Hence sounds in anord. *jo, rmuni* `bovine animal, horse' and the PN got.

**Ai rmana-reiks*, ags. *Eormenric*, aisl. *Jo, rmunrekr*, mhd. *Ermenrich*; the same first
part to the name from a little bit big also e.g. in *Ermunduri* `great Thuringia', anord.
jo, rmungrund `the wide earth' = ags. *eormengrund*, ahd. *irmindeot*, as. *Irmin-sūl*,

and in the short form *Herminones*.

However, Bröckner KZ. 45, 107 rightly challenges, that 'cattle, horses' is the original and 'large' out of it derived meaning and decides vice versa for 'large, serene' a starting point because of slav. *rame* 'n ɤ 'immense, strong, violent, sudden' (from here lit. *er mas* 'immense, monstrous', lett. *e. r ms* 'monkey, clown, strange appearance'ö), as 'shot up' to **er-*, **or-* (*orior* etc; compare formal ḙ ρ μ ε ν ο ς), not as 'sturdy, stout, well built, massive' belongs to **ar-* 'to join, connect'.

Old Church Slavic *jar ь m ɤ* 'yoke' (e.g. Miklosich EWb. 100, Berneker 31), sloven. *je rmen* 'yoke strap, strap'; with zero grade initial sound and themat. vowel: Old Church Slavic *remen ь*, serb. *re mēn* etc 'strap'; Specht Dekl. 149 f.

Toch. B *yarm*, AB *yörm* 'measure'.

B. From the heavy base *arə-mo-: r. -mo-* 'arm'.

Old Indian *irma* 'h. 'arm, shoulder' (originally 'shoulder joint', compare ḙ ρ θ ρ ο ν, lat. *artus* 'joints') = av. *arəm a-* 'arm', osset. *örm* 'cupped hand', ölm-öri, n, örm-öri, n 'elbow',

lat. *armus* 'shoulder or shoulder-blade; also, of an animal, the side, the uppermost part of the upper arm, scapula' (from **ar/ə/mos*), gall. *aramō* 'bifurcation, point of separation', (Wartburg I 119, Jud by Howald-Me y er Röm. Schweiz 374 ff.), Old Prussian *irmo* f. 'arm', lit. *i rme' de'* ('gout', i.e.): 'gout in the joints', *irm-liga* 'gout, arthritis' (see Trautmann Old Prussian 347);

zero grade lit. žem. Pl. tant. *armai* 'Vorderarm am Wagen' (ibd.), Old Church Slavic *ramo, rame*, , serb. *ra me* 'shoulder', got. *arms*, ahd. etc *arm* 'arm', a rm. *armukn* 'elbow' (Höbschmann Arm. Stud. I 21).

Root form *rē-, rə-*:

Lat. *reor, rēri* 'to think, suppose, judge' (the most primitive metering and counting is accompanied by the putting on top of each other or layers of the pieces to be counted), participle *ratus* 'in the opinion, sense', but also 'determined, settled; calculated, certain, valid, legal', *ratio* 'a reckoning, account, consideration, calculation; a reason, motive, ground; a plan, scheme, system; reasonableness, method, order; a theory, doctrine, science; the reasoning faculty'; after EM. 793 here (*prō*)*portiō* from *portiōne* = *prō ratio*ne;

got. **garabjan* (only participle *garabana*) 'to count', an. *hundrad*, nhd. *Hundert* (**raða* n. 'number' = lat. *ra tum* 'to ratify, confirm, make valid'; s. Fick III⁴ 336); ahd. *girad* 'even (only from numbers)', nhd. *gerad* (only from numbers divisible by 2; different from *gerad* = straight ahead), with new ablaut anord. *tīrø dr* actually 'count after tens' (Fick III⁴ 336); got. *rabjō* 'number, bill, account', as. *rethia* 'account', ahd. *radja, redea* 'account, speech and answer, story', afries. *birethia* 'accuse', as. *rethiōn*, ahd. *red(i)ōn* 'talk' (determines the precise correspondence from *rabjō* with lat. *ratio* 'a reckoning, numbering, casting up, account, calculation, computation' e.g. Kluge¹¹ s. v. 'speech' to the assumption of borrowing germ. words under influence from *garabian*; more properly Falk-Torp 886 *rabjō* to determine as primary -i.ōn-derivative from germ. root **rab-*[*garabjan*]).

Whether here also anord. *ro. d* 'row, line, series, chain, range, string, tier, battery, file, turn, run, procession, rank, order, progression, number, set, bank, esp. increment lining along the shore', mnd. *rat* f. 'row, line, series, chain, range, string, tier, battery, file, turn, run, procession, rank, order, progression, number, set, bank'ö (Fick III⁴ 337; 'row; line; series; chain; range; string; tier; battery; file; turn; run; procession; rank; order; progression; number; set; bank' as 'added on each other, stratified'ö).

Ahd. *rāmen* 'strive for something, strive, aim', as. *rōmon* 'strive', mhd. mnd. *rām*

`aim, purpose, target' our **rē*-maybe suit as 'to arrange in one's mind, calculate', if, besides, this (the previous newer proves) Subst. *rām* must have been as formation with formants-*mo*- starting point.

dh-extension *rē-dh-*, *rōdh-*, *rə-dh-*:

Old Indian *rādhnō 'ti*, *rā 'dhyati* 'prepares (suitably), manages; gets, succeeds, with which has luck; contents, wins somebody', *rādhayati* 'manages, gives satisfaction', *rādhah* m., *rādhah* n. 'blessing, success, relief, gift, generosity';

Maybe alb. *radha* 'row', *radhit* 'count'.

av. *rā δaiti* 'makes ready', *rā δa-* m. 'social welfare worker', *rādah-* n. 'appropriate for oneself, making oneself available, willingness (in religious regard)', Old pers. *rādiy* (Lok. Sg.) 'weigh' (compare Old Church Slavic *radi* see under), npers. *ārāyad*, *ārāstan* 'decorate; adorn; bedeck; trim; attire; array; drape; gild; emblazon; embellish'; air. *imm-rādim* 'considers, thinks over', a c y mr. *amraud* 'suppose, think, mean', ncymr. *amrawdd* 'conversation' with ders. meaning as air. *no-rāidiu*, *no-rādim* 'says, tells', mcymr. *adrawd* 'tell' and got. *rōdjan*, anord. *rōḁa* 'talk' (compare further also placed above nhd. *Rede*, *reden*; *no-rāidiu* and *rōdjan*, like sl. *raditi*, kaus.-iter. **rōdhei_ō*); got. *garēdan* 'whereupon be judicious, take precautions', *urrēdan* 'judge, determine' (compare to meaning esp. lat. *rēri*), *undrēdan* 'procure, grant', ahd. *rātan* 'advise, confer, contemplate, plan, incite, indicate (riddle), request, to look after something, procure, provide, get', as. *rādan*, anord. *rāḁa*, ags. *ræ ḁan* (latter also 'read', engl. *read*), Subst. ahd. *rāt* m. 'available means, council, piece of advice, advisement, decision, intention, precaution, stock, supply', similarly as. *rād*, anord. *rād*, ags. *ræ ḁ*; Old Church Slavic *raditi* 'take care; be accustomed; look after; care for; be in the habit; tend; provide; supply; cater; fend; ensure; insure' (serb. *ra ḁi m*, *ra ḁiti* 'work, strive', *rad* 'business, work'; see Uhlenbeck KZ. 40, 558 f.), *radi* 'weigh', next to which **rədh-* in Old Church Slavic *nerod ъ* 'neglect (of dutyö)', sloven. *ro ḁim*, *ro ḁiti* 'provide, take care'.

Maybe Old Church Slavic *radi* 'weigh': alb. geg. *randë* 'heavy (*workö), sth that weighs a lot' *ra* aor. 'fall (sth heavy, weighty)' [nasalized form], *randonj* 'weigh', *re* 'care, attention', *roje* 'guard' [common alb. -d- > -j- shift between two vowels], *ruanj* 'to guard'.

Root form **(a)*rī*-**, ***rēi-*** (see Person root extension 102, 162, 232; Beitr. 741):

Gr. ἄρ α ρ ῖ σ κ ω (if not neologism, see above S. 56), ἄρ ι θ μ ὁ ς 'number', ν ῥ ῖ ρ ι τ ο ς 'countless', arkad. ἐπ ἄρ ι τ ο ς 'ἐπι λ ε κ τ ο ς, select; choice; exquisite', ἄρ ι μ ὁ ζ ε ι ἄρ μ ὁ ζ ε ι Hes.;

lat. *rītus*, -ūs 'conventional kind of the religion practise, usage, ceremony, rite, manner', *rīte* 'in due form, after the right religious use, with proper ceremonies, properly, fitly, rightly' (Lok. one beside *rītutis* lying conservative stem **rīt-*);

air. *rīm* 'number', *āram* (**ad-ri-mā*) ds., *do-rīmu* 'counts', cymr. *rhif* 'number', anord. *rīm* n. 'reckoning, calculation', as. *unrīm* 'immense number', ags. *rīm* n. 'number', ahd. *rīm* m. 'row, order, number' (the meaning 'verse, rhyme' from anord. and mhd. *rīm* probably after Kluge¹⁰ s. v. *Reim* from frz. *rime*, which has derived from *rythmus*).

Maybe also **rēi-* 'thing' (lat. *rēs* 'a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance' etc) after Wood a^x 226 must be added as root noun meaning 'stacked up goods, piled-up possessions'.

Maybe is to be added also **rēi-* 'thing' (lat. *rēs* etc.) to Wood ax 226 as a root noun meaning 'having stacked up property'.

In addition probably as *dh-extension *rēi-dh-** (compare above *rē-dh-* besides *rē-*):

Got. *garaiþs* 'arranged, certain', *raidjan*, *garaidjan* 'prescribe, determine', anord. *g-reiðr* 'ready, easy, clear', *greiða* 'disentangle, order, arrange, manage, pay, disburse, remit', mhd. *reiten* 'get everything set up, prepare, arrange, count, calculate, pay', *reite*, *gereite*, *bereite*, ahd. *bireiti* 'ready', *antreitī* 'series, ordo', lett. *riedu*, *rizt* 'order', *raids* 'raring, ready', *ridi*, *ridas* 'device, clamp'.

Quite doubtfully is not borrowed by Persson aaO. considered affiliation from Old Church Slavic *ora*, *dije* 'apparatus, instrumentum' (from ahd. *ārunti* 'message', see Pedersen concentration camp. 38, 310), *re*, *dъ* 'order', lit. *ri ūnda* 'row', lett. *rin ūda* 'row, number'. On condition of that these continue idg. *d*, not *dh* (**re-n-d-*), one adds (e.g. Fick I⁴ 527, Pedersen aaO., see also EM. 711) thus the following kin in: ὀρθεῖν 'put on a fabric', ὀρθεῖν κόν τὸν χιτῶνί σκον. Πάρτετε, ὀρθεῖν ἡμᾶς τοῦ λύπην τῶν ἐρίων Hes.,

lat. *ōrdior*, *-īrī*, *ōrsus sum* (from weaver's language, Bre^{al} MSL. 5, 440) 'to begin a web, lay the warp, begin, commence, make a beginning, set about, undertake', *exōrdior* 'to begin a web, lay the warp, prepare to weave', *redōrdior* 'to take apart, unweave, unravel', *ōrdo*, *-inis* 'a series, line, row, order' (also umbr. *urnasier* seems to be = *ordinariis* 'of order, usual, regular, ordinary', Linde Glotta 3, 170 f.; differently Gl. 5, 316), the connection agrees with *ar-* 'put; place; fix; formulate; ordain; decree', which would have been needed then also by the weaving mill, to (Persson root extension 26, Thurneysen Thes. under *artus*, *-ūs*), so would be justified vowel from **or-d-ei* *ō* as a causative iterative vocalism.

Is even more doubtful, from after Reichelt KZ. 46, 318 as *k*-extensions of the bases *arā-*, *ar-* with the same application to the weaving mill are to be added:

Maybe alb. (**arānea*) *arnoj* 'to repair, mend, sew, weave', *arnë* 'patch, piece of fabric' from lat. *arānea*, *-eus* 'spider' *ō*

Gr. ὀράχων 'spider', lat. *arāneus* 'of a spider; n. as subst. a cobweb', *arānea*, *-eus* 'spider' (**arā-k-snā*; the word ending to **snē-* 'to spin; weave, interweave, produce by spinning' as 'a net spinner, a woman, a girl (or a spider) that spins a net' *ō*); supposedly in addition (Walter KZ. 12, 377, Curtius KZ. 13, 398) gr.

ὀρκυς 'net', ὀρκάνη τὸ ῥάμμα ὃ τὸν στήμονα ἐγκάταπλέκουσιν αἱ δελιάζόμενα Hes. (see also Boisacq 79), wherefore after Bezzenberger BB. 21, 295 lett. *er'kuls* 'spindle; a bunch of oakum, a wad of oakum (for spinning)' (which can stand for **arkuls*). Lideⁿ IF. 18, 507 f. puts it better ὀρκυς to slav. **orkyta*, serb. *ra kita* 'red pasture' and lett. *e rcis*, gr. ὀρκεῦθος 'juniper' as shrubs with branches usable against lichen.

References: WP. I 69 ff., WH. I 69, 70, Trautmann 13 f.

See also: S. unten **arqu-** and **erk-**.

Page(s): 55-61

Root / lemma: **ar-2** oder **er-**

English meaning: to distribute

German meaning: 'zuteilen; (med.) an sich bringen'

Grammatical information: with idg. *nu*-present

Material: Av. *ar-* (present *arānav-*, *arānv-*, preterit Pass. *arānāvi*) 'grant, allow to be given; do guarantee', with *us-* and *frā-* (as an allotment) suspend and assign', *frā rāta-* n. 'allotment (of sacrifices under likewise), offering' (Bartholomae Altiran. Wb. 184 f.);

arm. *ar' num* 'I take', Aor. *ar'* (Höbschmann Arm. Gr. I 420; meaning from medial 'I allot to myself, I assign to myself, I allocate to myself, I appropriate to myself' compare Old Indian *da lāmi* 'give': *ā datē* 'to take something, to accept something';

also in:)

gr. ἄρϋματι `acquires, tries to reach, conceives, acquire esp. as a price or wage', durative compared with ἄρῆσθαι `acquire, win', Aor. ἄρσμεν, ἡρσμεν; μισθαρύνεις, μίσθαρονος `potboiler, day laborer, wageworker', ἄρος n. `usefulness, profit, use' (Aesch.);

hitt. *ar-nu-mi* `I bring' (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 696) belongs probably rather than a causative to 3. *er-* `start to move'.

The full grade vocalisms of the root guaranteeing forms are absent.

References: WP. I 76 f.

Page(s): 61

Root / lemma: *ar-3*

English meaning: nut

German meaning: `Nuß'

Note: (extends by *-ēi-*, *-ōi-*, *-u-*)

Material: G. Meyer Alb. Wb. 17 combines gr. ἄρυα τῆς Ἡρακλεωτικῆς κάρυα Hes., alb. *arre* `f. `walnut-tree', Old Church Slavic *ore* `chъ `nut'. relation to lit. *ri ēšutas*, *ruošuty* `s `hazelnut', lett. *rieksts* `nut, hazelnut', Old Prussian *buccareisis* `beechnut' (see Trautmann Old Prussian 314) accepts Specht Dekl. 62.

References: WP. I 77.

Page(s): 61

Root / lemma: *ar-5*

English meaning: to refuse; to lie

German meaning: `verweigern, leugnen'ö

Note: (with *n-* formant)

Material: Gr. ἄρνεομαι (*ἄρνε-F-ομαι) `refuses', ἄπαρονος, ἔξαρονος `refusing, denying everything', ἄρύνει ἄντι λέγει βού Hes.;

alb. *rre* `m `false', *rre* `me `", *rre* `ne ` "lie', *ne* `rro `j (from **rre* `no `j) `denies everything' (*rr* from *rn*; Pedersen KZ. 33, 542 Anm. 2). Is even more doubtful whether arm. *uranam* `denies everything, refuses', *urast* `denial' would be used (with *ur-* from *ōr-*).

References: WP. I 78, Meillet BSL. 26, 19, Esquisse 111, 142.

See also: see also *ōr-*, *ər-* `reden, rufen'.

Page(s): 62

Root / lemma: *aro-m* (g* `her-)**

English meaning: reed

German meaning: `Schilfrohr'ö

Material: Gr. ἄρον n. `bistort, kind of reed', ἀρί-σάρον `therefrom a small kind';

lat. *harundō* 'a reed; meton., for an object made of reed, a fishing rod; limed twigs for catching birds; a pen; the shaft of an arrow, or the arrow itself; a shepherd's pipe; a flute; a weaver's comb; a plaything for children, a hobby-horse'; to formation compare *hirundō* 'a swallow' and *nebrundines* : ν ε φ ρ ο ί 'the kidneys'.

Note:

Maybe alb. (**harundinis*) *dalëndyshe* 'a swallow' : lat. *harundo -inis* f. 'a reed; meton., for an object made of reed, a fishing rod; limed twigs for catching birds' : *hirundo -inis*, f. 'swallow'. Similar phonetic setting alb. *dimën* 'winter' : lat. *hiemo -are* 'to winter, spend the winter' [see **Root / lemma: g^hei-2 : g^hhi-** : 'winter; snow']

Lat. and alb. prove that the original **Root / lemma: aro-m** : 'reed' was (***g^hher-**). Only lat., alb. and gr. have preserved the old laryngeal *h*-.

There is no doubt that from illyr.-alb.- lat. (**harundinis*) *dalëndyshe* 'a swallow' [common alb. *g^h- > d-* phonetic mutation] derived gr. χ ε λ ι δ ῶ ν 'swallow', therefore **Root / lemma: ghel-** : 'to call, cry' derived from **Root / lemma: aro-m** : 'reed' (***g^hher-**) where *r/l* allophones.

From Persson De orig. gerundii 59 added lat. *arista* 'the beard of an ear of grain; hence the ear itself; also a harvest', *aristis* 'holcus, a green vegetable' is defeated because of his suggesting to *genista* f. 'the broom-plant' under likewise suffix strongly to the suspicion to be Etruscan (see Herbig IF. 37, 171, 178).

From Mediterranean languageö

References: WP. I 79, WH. I 635 f.

Page(s): 68

Root / lemma: arōd-, arəd-

English meaning: a kind of waterbird

German meaning: 'ein Wasservogel'

Material: Gr. ῥ ω δ ι ρ ς , ἑ ρ ω δ ι ρ ς 'heron' (ἑ ρ ω δ ι ρ ς folk etymology in ending after ἑ δ ι ο ς), lat. *ardea* 'a heron' ds. (***arəd-**), anord. *arta*, aschwed. *örta* 'teal', Demin. anord. *ertla*, norw. *erle* 'wagtail', serb. *ro 'da* 'stork' (***rədā**).

Maybe truncated alb. (***ῥ ω δ ι ρ ς**) *rosa*, *rosë* 'duck', *rika* 'duckling, duck', rum. (***rada**) *rață* 'duck'.

Note:

Alb. and rum. prove that from **Root / lemma: anət-** : (duck) derived **Root / lemma: arōd-, arəd-** : (a kind of waterbird) [common rhotacism *n > r*]

References: WP. I 146 f., WH. I 64.

Page(s): 68

Root / lemma: arqu-

English meaning: smth. bent

German meaning: 'Gebogenes'

Material: Lat. *arcus*, -ūs (stem is in -qu- from, compare alat. Gen. *arquī*, further *argues*, *arquitenēns*) 'a bow, arch, arc; esp. the rainbow', *arquātus*, *arcuātus*

(*morbus*) `icteric, yellowed as if from jaundice, jaundice, relating to jaundice; m. as subst., a sufferer from jaundice', probably eig. `rainbow-colored, green and yellow looking' (compare Thes.); *arcuātus* also `arched-shaped, bow-shaped, supported by arches, covered (carriage)';

Note:

ital. *arcobaleno* `rainbow' > rum. *curcubeu* `rainbow' > alb. *ylber* `rainbow'

umbr. *arc. lataf* `a round cake; acc.pl. ` , wherefore v. Planta I 341, Götze IF. 41, 91 (**arkelo-* with loss of the labialisation); got. *arwazna* f. `dart, arrow' (*arwa-zna*, compare *hlaiwazna*), altn. *o. r* (Gen. *o. rvar*) f. `dart, arrow', ags. *earh* f. ds. (engl. *arrow*), germ. **arhvō*.

Maybe alb. *hark* `bow' [alb. is the only IE tongue that has preserved the old laryngeal h-]

For the basic approach *arqu-* (and not *arqu-*) would speak russ. *rakíta*, čech. *rokyta*, serb. *rokita* etc `a kind of willow tree', where **arqūta* (Miklosich EWb. 226, Torbjörnsson BB. 20, 140) forms the basis, and gr. ἄρκεος ἄρκος `juniper', which word with all likelihood concerning this is to be drawn Lide´n IF. 18, 507; in addition ἄρκος ἄρκος ἄρκος `juniper berry'.

Indeed, Lide´n takes relationship with gr. ἀρκος `net' (see Bezzenberger BB. 21, 285) in for what one compares under **ar-1**, S. 61.

Another connection for gr. ἄρκος ἄρκος ἄρκος and russ. *rakíta* etc seeks Endzelin KZ. 44, 59 ff., which more properly compares lett. *e`rcis*, *e`cis* (**e`rcis*) `juniper';

further *e`rce`ties* `torment oneself, grieve, straiten', *e`rceša* `a very quarrelsome person'; lett. *e`rkš(k')is* `thorn shrub' would be to Endzelin mixture from **erkīs* and lit. *erške`tis* `a thorn plant' corresponding as regards the root of the word form; gr. ἄρκος - then would have to contain zero grade from **er-*. S. under **erk-**.

References: WP. I 81, WH. I 64, EM. 69.

Page(s): 67-68

Root / lemma: *aru_ā* (**heru_ā*)

English meaning: intestines

German meaning: `Darm'ö

Material: Gr. ἄρτερος f. `bowel', lat. *arvina* f. `grease, fat, lard, bacon', originally `intestinal fat'ö (compare ahd. *mitta-garni* `recumbent fat in the middle of the bowels'); ἄρτερος ἄρτερος ἄρτερος. Σ ἄρτερος Hes. is lat. *Lw*.

Note:

Gr. (**horua*) ἄρτερος, alb. (**g`horna*) *zorrë* `bowel' [common alb. *g`h-* > *z-* phonetic mutation] prove that **Root / lemma:** *aru_ā* (**heru_ā*): `intestines' derived from **Root / lemma:** *g`her-5*, *g`hor-nā* : `bowels'. This discovery might shed light on the origin of the old larygeals in PIE.

References: WP. I 182, II 353, WH. I 71.

Page(s): 68

Root / lemma: *ast(h)-*

English meaning: `bones'

German meaning: `Knochen'

See also: s. *ost(h)-*.

Page(s): 69

Root / lemma: *ati, ato-*

Meaning: over, etc.

German meaning: `about etwas hinaus', daher bei einer dem Sprecher zugewendeten Bewegung `(about den Standort of Sprechenden) zurück', endlich einfach `her' under Verblissen der Vorstellung eines öberrannten Zieles oder Ortes.

Note: compare to the meaning question esp. Brugmann Grdr. II², 844 f. the colouring of the beginning vowel stands firm through Lat.-Kelt. (Greek) as idg. *a-*, and it gives no good reason before, balt.-slav., germ. (and ar.) forms can be attributed to idg. **o-*, by the book - following rules in a (very) strict way just because it would be a textbook example of ablaut to *e-* formed from **eti* bildete. With *eti* (see there) at least equality meaning and exchange existed in the use. Is *ati* reduction grade to *etiö*

Material: Old Indian *a ti* `about- onto (adnominal m. Akk.), exceedingly, very much' (Adv. and preverb), av. *aiti-*, Old pers. *atī-* ds. Adv. (as 1. compound part and preverb (before *i-* `go' as `go by, pass by' and *bar-* `carry, bear' as `bring over again, to carry'); ar. *ati* can also represent idg. **eti*.

Gr. presumably in ἄτ-άρ `however' (compare αὐτάρ from αὖτ' ἄρ; Brugmann-Thumb 623, KVG. 616; by connection with ἄτ ε ρ, got. *sundrō*, the att. it remained kind of unexplained). Lat. *at* `but, yet, moreover; sometimes introducing an imaginary objection, but, you may say' from increasing - to opposing `beyond it', what latter meaning in *athavus*, *at-nepos* (not in *apprīmē* under likewise, see Skutsch AfIL. 12, 213).

Gall. *ate-* (from **ati-*) in *Ategnātus* (= mbret. *(h)aznat*, nbret. *anat* `acquainted, known') under likewise, abrit. *Ate-cotti* `the very old', air. *aith-*, preceding *ad-* `against, un-', mcymr. *at-*, ncymr. *ad-*, *ed-* (Belege e.g. by Fick II⁴ 8, Pedersen KG. II 292);

here as **ate-ko-n* probably mir. *athach* n. `a certain time', cymr. *adeg* m. ds., compare gall. *ATENOVX* (name of 2th half month), Thurneysen ZcP. 20, 358ö

Got. *aþ-þan* `but, however' (very doubtful is against it derivation from got. as. *ak*, ags. *ac* `however', ahd. *oh* `but, however' from **aþ-* + *ke* = gr. γ ε; differently, but barely appropriate Holthausen IF. 17, 458: = gr. ἄ γ ε, lat. *age* `go! well!').

Lit. *at-*, *ata-*, more recently also *ati-*, in nominal compound *atō-* `back, off, away, from, up' (see Brugmann Grundr. II² 2, 844 f.), Old Prussian *et-*, *at-* (probably only from balt. *at-*, Trautmann 46);

Old Church Slavic *ot-*, *otъ* `away, since, ex, from', adnominal m. d. Gen.-Abl., introduces Meillet E^t. 155 f. back to gen.-ablative **atos* (in front of, before; in return for; because of, from = Old Indian *atah*, `thenceforth'ö rather Pron.-stem **e-* with ablat. Adv.-forms *-tos*); idg. **ati* (and **eti*) would be in addition Lok.; both remain very unsafe.

The double aspect lit. *ata-*: *atō-* reminds in *pa-*: *pō* (see **apo*), (see **apo*), and it is doubtful about whether one may see in ablative **atōd* a kind of *o*-stem formation. In the Slav. the form on long vowel is formed further in russ. etc. *ota* `va' `grommet', as

Old Prussian *attolis*, lit. *ato* 'as, lett. *ata* 'ls, *atals* 'grommet' speaking for idg. older short vocalized form lit. *ata* - = idg. **ato-* (compare to ending **apo*, **upo*):

air. *do-*, *to-* prefix 'to' with (idg.ö) zero grade of anl. vowels (Meillet aaO., Stokes BB. 29, 171, Pedersen KG. II 74), probably also illyr. *to-*, alb. *te* 'to, by' (Skok by Pokorny Urill. 50).

References: WP. I 42 f., WH. I 75, 421 f., 863.

Page(s): 70-71

Root / lemma: *at-*, **atno-*

English meaning: to go; year

German meaning: 'gehen, Jahr'

Note:

Gr. ἔν ο ς 'year' : lat. *annus* 'year' (**atnos*) 'year' : Old Indian *hā yana-* 'yearly', *hāyana* - m. n. 'year' prove that **Root / lemma: en-2** : 'year' : **Root / lemma: at-**, ***atno-** : 'to go; year' : **Root / lemma: u-et-** : 'year' [prothetic *u-* before bare initial vowels] derived from **Root / lemma: g hei-2**, **g hi-**, **g hei-men-**, ***g heimn-** : 'winter; snow'.

Material: Old Indian *a tati* 'goes, walks, wanders'. Moreover lat. *annus* 'year' from **atnos* = got. Dat. Pl. *apnam* 'year'. compare Fick I² 338, W. Meyer KZ. 28, 164, Froehde BB. 16, 196 f. (meaning development like with germ. **jēram* 'year' to *i ē-* 'go').

Maybe alb. geg. (**ant*) *vajt*, tosk. *vete*, *vajti* aor. 'to go', (**iti*) *viti* 'go around, year, all year around' [common alb. prothetic *v-* before initial bare vowels - proof of ancient laryngeal *h*].

Lat. has followed alb. phonetic mutations *t > nt > n*, clearly lat. *annus* 'year' derived from Old Indian (**antanti*) *a tati*]

Note:

Etruscan follows alb. phonetic mutations Etruscan **Avil** : year, **Avilxva** :yearly // derivated from **Avil**, by adding a adjectival suffix **-xva**.

Osk.-umbr. corresponds *akno-* 'year, festival time, sacrificial time' (with *-tn-* to *-kn-*, Brugmann IF. 17, 492). Received the word is durable in compounds lat. *perennis* 'the whole year; continuously' [*perennis* -e 'lasting throughout the year; durable, perennial', *perennitas* -atis f. 'duration, perpetuity', *perenno* -are 'to last many years'.], *sollennis* 'festive, annual, customary, returning or celebrated annually, solemn, ceremonial, ritualistic; usual' (additional form *sollemnīs* absolutely analogical results; Thurneysen AflL. 13, 23 ff., after *omnis*); umbr. *sev_hacni-*, *per-acni-* 'sollennis', Subst. 'victim, sacrifice, sacrificial offering'.

References: WP. I 42 f., WH. I 51, 847.

Page(s): 69

Root / lemma: *augh-*, *ugh-*

English meaning: nape

German meaning: 'Genick'

Material: Charpentier KZ. 46, 42 places together Old Indian *uṣ*, *ṇ*, *i hā* f. 'neck' (only Pl.) and gr. αὐχμήν 'nape, throat, straits'.

In *us*, *n*, *i* *hā* before lies diminutive suffix *-ihā* -, gr. - ι χ α -. The beginning is **ugh-s-nhi ghā* the first *gh* is reduced being produced by dissimilation. To **ugh-s-no* stands **au_gh-en-* in gr. αὐχὴν compared with here arm. *awj* 'throat', *awji-k* 'cervical collar'; öol. ἄμφην 'nape, neck', öol. αὐφεν ds. must be separated therefrom, in spite of Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 296; about gr. δάφνη: kypr. δαύχνα 'laurel' better WH. I 775 f. (compare above S. 43 and Hoffmann Gr. Dial. II 500, Meister Gr. Dial. I 120).

References: WP. I 25, Adontz Me I. Boisacq 10.

Page(s): 87

Root / lemma: *aug-*

English meaning: to glance, see, dawn

German meaning: 'glönnen; sehen'

Note:

Probably **Root / lemma:** *aug-* : 'to glance, see, dawn' derived from **Root / lemma:** *au_es-* : 'to shine; gold, dawn, aurora etc.'.

Material: Gr. αὐγὴ 'shine, ray, daylight; eye', αὐγάξω 'shines, illuminates; sees', ἔρ-αυγής 'shining very much';

alb. *ago j* 'dawns', *agume* 'aurora, morning, dawn' (see Persson Beitr. 369);

Note:

Root / lemma: *aug-* : 'to glance, see, dawn' derived from **Root / lemma:** *au_es-* : 'to shine; gold, dawn, aurora etc.'

gr. hom. ἄωσ *(*āusōs*), Gen. ἄωσος (ἄωος), att. (with accent innovation) ἔωσ, dor. ἄωσ, ἄφωρ, changing through ablaut öol. αὐωσ 'aurora' (proto gr. αὐ [σ] ωσ), böot. ἄα and Aἰαίη (*ἄαίη);

ἄγχαυρος 'near the morning', αὐρτοβ 'tomorrow' (*αὐσρ-); hom. ἦλεφ οἴβε 'radiative morning'; ἦλε-καυός 'rooster, cock' (**āusi-* 'singing in the morning early morning');

Maybe gr. ἄγχαυρος 'near the morning' : alb. *agu* 'dawn' *s/h* allophones : Estonian *agu* 'daybreak, dawn' : Latvian *ausma, sājums* 'dawn'

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)]

from also slav. *iugъ* 'south' (Fick KZ. 20, 168), russ. *užinъ, užinaö*

Probably wrong etymology since slav. *iugъ* 'south' : alb. *jug* 'south' must have derived from lat. *iugum* -i n. 'a yoke' - a constellation in the southern night skies. see **Root / lemma:** *i_eu-2, i_eu_ø, i_eu_-g-* : to tie together, yoke

References: WP. I 25.

Page(s): 87

Root / lemma: *au1*

English meaning: interjection of pain

German meaning: Ausruf of Schmerzes, der Verwirrung, Entrüstung

Material: Old Indian *o*, lat. *au* 'Oh!', ags. *ēa*, mhd. *ou(wē)*, nhd. *au*, lett. *au* [~], a [~]u (disyllabic *au*, *avu* with displeasure, refusal, astonishment, surprise), poln. *au*, čech. *ouder*

References: WH. I 78.

Page(s): 71

Root / lemma: *au-2*, *au-es-*, *au-s-*

English meaning: to spend the night, sleep

German meaning: 'öbernachten, schlafen'

Material: Arm. *aganim* 'spends the night', *vair-ag* 'living in the country', *aut* 'spend the night, night's rest, station'.

Gr. ἰαύω 'sleeps' from redupl. **i-ausō*, Aor. ἰ-αῦσα [~]α [~]ι, next to which unredupl. Aor. ἔεσα, Inf. ἐφέσ(σ)α [~]ι; αὔλας, -ιδοσ 'place of residence, camp, stable, night's lodging', αὐλίξομα [~]ι 'is in the court, spends the night', ἄγροαυλος 'spending the night outside', αὐλή 'court, courtyard, dwelling' (originally probably 'the fenced in space around the house in which the cattle is rounded up for the nighttime'); from ἰαύω comes except ἰαυθμός 'Night's lodging',

μηλιαυθμός 'sheep stable', ἐνιαυθμός 'place of residence' (: hom. ἐνιαύειν 'have his rest accommodation') also gr. ἐνιαυτάς actually 'rest, rest station', therefore the solstices as resting places in the course of the sun (*solstitium*), then 'year, solstice, anniversary' (different Specht Idg. Dekl. 15, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I, 424⁵, s. also *en-* 'year').

A heavy base **au-ē-*, **au-ō-* probably to be added hom. ἄωτες ἔπνον (from Schulze Qunder ep. 72 directly to ἰαύω put under formal comparison from ἐρ(F)ωτάω: ἐῖρομα [~]ι from **ἐρFομα [~]ι*) and ἄωρος (Sappho), ὤρος (Kallimachos) ἔπνον [~]ι' (Benfey Wzl.-Lex. I 298), wherefore ags. *wērig*, engl. *weary*, as. *wōrag*, *wōrig* 'tired, weary', ahd. *wuorag* 'inebriates'; about Old Indian *vāyati* 'gets tired'; see however, root *au-ē-* 'strive oneself, exert'.

References: WP. I 19 f. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 690.

See also: U̇ber *u-es-* 'verweilen' see under besonderem Artikel.

Page(s): 72

Root / lemma: *au-lo-s* (: *ēu-l-*) [**heu-l-*]

English meaning: tube, hole, *street

German meaning: 'Röhre, löngliche Höhlung'

Material: Gr. αὐλάς m. 'pipe flute, long cavity', ἔν-αυλος m. 'riverbed', αὐλῶν m. f. 'mountain valley, gulch, ditch, canal, strait';

Old Church Slavic *ulъjъ*, lit. *auly* [~]s and secondarily *avily* [~]s 'beehive', originally the cavity in the tree in which the swarm settles;

Note:

[probably Old Church Slavic *avily* [~]s 'beehive' < *vauly* [~]s; but prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels has been attested in illyr., alb. and slav. tongues; maybe through metathesis *au* > *ua* alb. tosk (**hau-lo-*) *huall*, geg. *huell*, *hoje* Pl. 'beehive, cavity' = lat. *alvus* 'beehive, cavity' [common alb. shift *l* > *j*], alb. *hollë* 'narrow,

thin', alb. is the only language to have preserved the old laryngeal h_2 -. Clearly the lat. cognate derived from illyr. and slav. cognates.

From (**halvus*, *alhwus*) lat. *alvus* 'beehive, cavity' derived rum. *albină* 'bee', Portuguese *abelha* 'bee', Spanish *abeja* 'bee', French *abeille* 'bee' [common Italic and Greek -*hw-* > -*b-* phonetic mutation].

Old Church Slavic *ulica* f. 'street, - in a built-up area - hollow, ravine, gorge, narrow pass', lit. *au* 'as f.', Old Prussian *aulinis* 'bootleg', Old Prussian *aulis* 'shinbone'.

Maybe zero grade in alb. tosk. *udhë ullë* 'road, street' [the common alb.-illyr.-lat. -*dh-* > -*ll-*, -*d-* > -*l-* shift]

Maybe **Root / lemma: au-lo-s** (: *ēu-l-*) : 'tube, hole, *street' derived from **Root / lemma: u₂eg h-** : 'to move, carry, drive' [common alb. -*g h-* > -*d-* phonetic mutation]

Arm. *uł*, *ułi* 'way' and (compare the meaning 'belly' from lat. *alvus*) *yłi* 'pregnant' (with ablaut *ū*, Pedersen KZ. 39, 459; derivatives *uł arkem* and *ylem* 'send in')*);

*) arm. word with the ablaut grade idg. *ū* from with the same lett. *ula*, *ula* 'wheel hub'ö (would be the 'tubularly hole' in which the axis is inserted; Lide 'n IF. 19, 321).

nnorw. *aul*, *aule* and (with idg. *ēu-* as a high step to *au-*) *jōl* 'angelica silvestris', anord. (*huann-*) *jōli* 'the hollow stems of angelica archangelica', both plants call in Norway also *sløke*, whose basic meaning likewise 'tube, pipe' is (Falk-Torp 474 and 1492 under *jol* and from Schroeder to germ. ablaut 58 f. likewise boat name *jolle* 'dinghy').

Here with lat. rearrangement of *aul-* to *alu-* also *alvus* m. f. 'belly, womb, stomach; hold of a ship, beehive', *alveus* 'a hollow, cavity, trough; hence boat; also the hold of a ship; bathtub; bed of a stream; beehive; gaming-table', although time and limitation of the rearrangement are still totally unclear (see Thurneysen IF. 21, 177, Sommer Hdb.² 78).

References: WP. I 25 f., WH. I 34 f., different Banateanu REtE 1, 122.

Page(s): 88-89

Root / lemma: au-3 (au₂e); u₂ē

English meaning: from, away, of

German meaning: 'herab, weg von -'

Material: Old Indian *a₂va* 'from, down', mostly prefix from verbs and Subst., rarely preposition m. Abl., av. ap. *ava* prefix 'down' and (while more the purpose than the starting point of the movement came to the consciousness) 'whereupon to, to what, near' (e.g. *avabar-* 'to take there, carry away' and 'to take there, procure, supply, get'), also preposition m. Akk. 'there, there in'; therefrom Old Indian *a₂vara-* 'inferior' and av. *aorā* 'after, below, down' (after *parā* extended from *avarā*);

av. *avarā* Adv. 'below, down' = Old Indian *ava₂r* RV. I 133, 7; Old Indian *ava₂h*, (*ava₂s*) 'down', whereof *avastād* 'under'; without auslaut vowel (compare av. *aorā*) Old Indian *ō-* e.g. in *ō-gaṇ* *a₂h* 'single, pathetic' (: *gaṇ*, *a₂h* 'troop, multitude'; Wackernagel Old Indian Gr. I 54);

gr. αὐ- probably in αὐχάττε (νῆα χωρεῖν, νῆα χαλεπὸ θάλασσαν Hes. (Schulze Qunder ep. 60);

illyr. *au-* '(of motion), towards, to (a person or place), at' in proper names (Krahe IF. 49, 273);

lat. *au-* 'away, off, gone' in *auferō* 'to take away, bear off, carry off, withdraw, remove' (= av. *a va-bharati*, av. *avaḥbar-*), *aufugiō* 'to flee away, run away, escape';

gall. *au-tagis* 'δ (άταξ)ς' (Vendryes BSL. 25, 36);

air. perhaps *ō*, *ūa* 'from, with, by', as a preposition m. dat., acymr. *hou*, more recently *o* 'if', *o* preposition 'from';

Old Prussian lit. lett. *au-* 'away, from' (e.g. lett. *au-manis* 'not-sensical, nonsensical'), Old Church Slavic *u* prefix 'away, from', e.g. *uḡmyti* 'to give a wash, wash away' (*u-be žati* 'flee from'), as preposition m. Gen. 'from' (with verbs of the desire, receive, take) and, with fading of the concept of the starting point, 'by, from';

maybe alb. particle of passive *u* 'by, from' used before verbs in passive voice.

hett. preverb *u-* (*we-*, *wa-*) 'here', *aḡwahān* 'away' (Sturtevant Lg. 7, 1 ff.).

thereof with *t*-forms ***aut(i)o-***: gr. αὐτως 'unavailing, in vain', αὐτοσ δσ and got. *aubja-* (N. Sg. **aupeis* or **aupis*) 'desolate, leave' (*'remote'), *aupida* 'desert', ahd. *ōdi*, nhd. *ōde*, anord. *audr* 'desolate'; air. *ūathad* 'item, particular, sort'. - goes to the frightening wilderness, wilderness also mir. *ūath* 'fright, terrible' (are to be kept away cymr. *uthr* 'terrible', corn. *uth*, *euth*, bret. *euz* 'fright') *ō* At least is their connection with lat. *pavēre* 'to quake with fear, panic; transit. to quake at, tremble' everything rather than sure, see ***pou-*** 'fear'.

Beside *aut(i)o-* steht perhaps changing through ablaut ***u-to-*** in alb. *hut* 'in vain, blank, vainly', ***u_e-to-*** (see unten ****u_ē-***) in gr. οὐκ ἐτός 'not free of charge, not without reason', ἐτός ος (*F* by Homer) 'in vain, without success, pointless'.

Maybe truncated alb. (**hot*) *kot* 'in vain, without success, pointless'; alb. is the only IE language to preserve the old laryngeal *h*- > *k*-.

to combine ****u_ē-*** with ****au-*** probably under ****au_e-***:

lat. **ve-* in *vēscor* 'to eat, feed on; to use, enjoy' originally 'whereof to eat up' (*esca*), from which back formation *vēscus* 'greedy; fastidiously in food (*merely nibbling off); underfed';

again alb. *eshkë* 'fungus': lat. *esca* 'food, victuals, esp. as bait'. Prothetic *v*- added to bare initial vowels is an alb.-illyr. phonetic mutation.

vē- to indication faulty too much or too little, *vē-cors* 'senseless, mad, moves, treacherous', *vē-grandis* 'diminutive, not large, tiny', *vēsānus* 'mad, insane; of things, furious, wild', *Vē-jovis*, umbr. *vehpurus* (Abl. Pl.), wheather '(i ε ρ ᾱ) ἔπυρα'.

Note:

Also in alb. *vē-* to indication faulty too much or too little: alb. *vēshtirë* 'difficult, hard' from (*vē-shtirë* (participle of alb. *shtynj* 'push with difficulty') see **Root / lemma: (s)teu-1** : 'to push, hit'.

u_o-: Gr. *F o-* in ark. *F o-φληκός*, att. *ὀ-φλησκάνω*, *ὀφείλω*, lesb. *ὀ-εῖλην* 'open', att. *οἶγω*, more recently *οἶγνυμι* (Prellwitz² 345, Brugmann IF. 29, 241, BSGW. 1913, 159).

u_̃es-: With Old Indian *ava* *ś* 'down' attached together formant germ. *wes-* in nhd. *West*, ahd. *westar* 'westwards', anord. *vestr* n. 'westen', Adv. 'in the west, against west' (**u_̃es-t(e)ro-*, compare anord. *norðr*), ahd. *westana* 'from west' etc (Brugmann IF. 13, 157 ff.; about the explanation of the *Wisigothae* as 'West-Goths, Visigoths' s. Kretschmer Gl. 27, 232).

Here (after Brugmann aaO.) the initial sound of the word for evening, idg. *u_̃esperos* and *u_̃eberos*, see there.

Relationship from idg. **au_̃-*, *u_̃ē-* with the Pron.-stem *au-*, *u-* 'yonder, over there' as 'on the other side, from there' is conceivable.

References: WP. I 13 f., WH. I 79, 850, Trautmann 16.

Page(s): 72-73

Root / lemma: *au-4*, *u-* (: *u_̃ē-*, *u_̃o-*)

English meaning: that; other

German meaning: Pronominalstamm 'jener', also gegenüberstellend 'alter, alius', 'andererseits, hinwiederum', in zwei aufeinanderfolgenden Satzgliedern gesetzt 'de r einerseits - de r andererseits', 'einerseits - andererseits'.

Material: *au_̃o:* Old Indian *av*. Old pers. *ava-* 'that'; Old Church Slavic aruss. *ovъ* - *ovъ* 'on the one hand - on the other hand which appears - other', *ovogda* - *ovogda* 'one time - the other time' (from this correlative use only poln. *o w* corresponds to English deictic "I" and serb. *o vaj* a deictic word meaning "that", also nbulg. -v [**u_̃o-s*] developed).

u-: Old Indian *amu* (Akk. Sg. *amu m* etc) 'that, yonder', arise from Akk. Sg. m. **am* (= idg. **e_hm* 'eum') + **um* (Akk. Sg. of ours stem *u*); s. Wackernagel-Debrunner III 550 f.

Toch. A *ok*, B *uk* 'still', A *oki* 'as, and', A *okāk* 'up to', perhaps only **u_hg* (zero grade to got. *auk*); from in addition B *om(p)ne*, *omte* 'there'ö

Particle Old Indian *u* 'thus, also, on the other hand, there again, against it', emphasizing esp. after verbal forms, Pron. and particles (*nō* 'and not, not' = *na* 'u, *athō* = *atha u*), gr. -v in *πάv-υ* 'even very much',

got. -*u* interrogative particle (also the enclitic -*uh* from -*u-^he*, s. Brugmann IF. 33, 173); this *u* also in Old Indian *a-sāu* m. f. 'that, yonder', av. *hāu* m. f., ap. *hauv* m. 'that, yonder', Wackernagel-Debrunner III 529, 541.

Particle Old Indian *u_htā*, in both parts 'on the one hand - on the other hand, soon - soon, - as', or only in the second part, a little bit opposing 'and, thus' (nachved. in *ity-uta*, *kim-uta*, *praty-uta*),

av. *uta*, ap. *utā* 'and, and also'; gr. *ἡύτ ε* 'just as' from **h₁F(ε)* + *υτ ε* (originally 'as on the other hand', 'as, also'), but hom. *εὔτ ε* 'εὔτ ε' from *εὔ* + *τ ε* after Debrunner IF. 45, 185 ff.; *δεὔτ ε* is formed in addition to *δεὔρ ο*; also *οὔτ ος*, *αὔτ η*, *τοὔτ ο* most probably from *δ, δ, τ ο* + *υτ ε* with additional final inflection;

wgerm. -*od* in as. *thar-od*, ahd. *thar-ot* 'thither, there', as. *her-od*, ahd. *her-ot* 'here', whereupon also as. *hwarod* 'whither, where', ahd. *warot* 'whither, where' (from **uteō* or from **utā* ö Also **aute*, **auti*, see below, would be possible basic form).

Here av. *uiti*, gthav. *ūtī* 'so', but not lat. *ut* and *utī*, alat. *utei*.

Beside *u*, *utā* etc. stands with the ablaut grade idg. **au-:**

gr. αὐτὸν 'on the other hand, again', *αὐτὸς 'again' (extended to ion. αὐτὸς, gort. αὐτὸς, after antique grammarians for 'right away, there', where from αὐτὸς κ' 'at the moment, straight away', αὐθις 'on the spot, here, there', αὐτὸς 'again, thus, further'; lat. *aut* (**auti*) 'or', *autem* 'however' (to the form see WH. I 87), osk. *aut*, *auti* 'or' and 'but, on the other hand, on the contrary, however' (to meaning see v. Planta II 465);

maybe alb. geg. *o* 'or' from ital. *o* 'or'

umbr. *ute*, *ote* 'aut'; perhaps got. *auk* 'then, but', anord. *auk* 'also, and', ags. *ēac*, as. *ōk*, ahd. *ouh* 'and, thus, but', nhd. *also* = gr. αὐτὸς 'again'.

Pedersen Pron. de m. 315 supposes gr. αὐ suitable form in the initial sound of from alb. *a-qe* 'so much'. - Brugmann BSGW. 60, 23 a 2 lines up in gr. αὐ-τός as '(he) himself - (he) of his own, self'; other interpretations see with Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 613 f.

Maybe alb. (**aut-*) *vetë* 'self' [common alb. prothetic v- before bare initial vowels].

With *r*-forms airan. *avar* 'here', lit. *aure* 'see there!', zero grade umbr. *uru* 'that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former', *ura-ku* 'ad illam', *ures* 'illis' (*orer ose* rather with *o* = *u* as = lit. *au*); perhaps δ εὔρο 'here, well, all right, well then (an obsolete interjection meaning "come now")' (δ εὔρω after εὔρωσσω under likewise, inschr. δ εὔρε after εὔρε) from *δ εὔρο (δ εὔ 'here' + αὐρο 'here'), Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 612, 632.

u ē -, u o-: meaning 'or' (= 'on the other hand') esp. in Old Indian *vā* 'or' (also 'even, yet; meanwhile; probably, possibly'; also confirming *vāi*), av. ap. *vā* 'or' (particle of the emphasis and assurance),

Old Indian av. *vā* - *vā* 'either - or', gr. ἤ-(F)έ, ἤ (with proclitic emphasis, proclitic stress for ἤ-(F)ε, as yet in the second part of the double question),

lat. -ve 'or' (also in *ceu*, *sive*, *seu*, *nēve*, *neu*), also probably ir. *no*, abret. *nou* 'or' (if from **nehu_e* 'or not' with fading the negative meaning originally in negative sentences, Thurneysen Grammar 551;

not more probably after Pedersen KG. I 441 a grown stiff imperative **neu_e* of the verb ir. *at-no i* 'he entrusts with him', gr. νενώω); toch. B *waht* 'where'.

compare also Old Indian *i-va* (: *va* = ἴ - δέ: δέ) 'just as, exactly the same way', *ē-va* 'in such a way, exactly the same way, just, only', *ēva m* 'so, thus' (behaves to be confirmed *vāi* and *vā* - *vā* as *ēna-* 'this' to *nā* - *nā* 'in different way', originally 'thus and thus'; with *ē-va* corresponds gr. οἷ(F)ος 'only' (*just only'), av. *aēva-*, Old pers. *aiva-* 'an, one' (compare with *no-* demonstrative idg. **oḥnoḥs* 'an, one').

References: S. esp. Brugmann Dem. 96 f., Grundr. II² 2, 341-343, 350, 731 f. m. Lit. II² 3, 987,

Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 629, 632, 804, Boisacq s. v. αὐ, etc

WP. I 187 f., WH. I 87, 209, Van Windekens Lexique 78, 80.

Page(s): 73-75

Root / lemma: *auq^w (h)-* : *uq^w (h)-* and beside it probably as andere lengthened grade *u_eq^w (h)-*

English meaning: cooking pot

German meaning: 'Kochtopf, Wörmepfanne'

Material: Lat. *aulla*, *aula*, vulg. *ōlla* 'jar, pot' from **auxlā*, Demin. *auxilla* (fal. *olna* in ending after *urna*); probably alb. *ane* 'f. 'vessel' (from **auq^wnāō* Jokl. Stud. 3); Old Indian *ukha* '-h, m., *ukhā* 'pot, saucepan'; got. *au hns* m. (**uk^wno* 's) 'oven, stove', with gramm. variation anorw. *ogn*, aschwed. *oghn* ds.

Maybe alb. (**ahna*) *ena* 'dish' : Indic *AnvA* 'oven, furnace'.

Besides forms with probably only to single-linguistic labial: gr. gr. ἰπνός, older ἰπνός 'stove' (after Fick III⁴ 29 between, Oštir WuS. 5, 217, Göntert Abl. 25 from **u_eq^w-no* 's; not **uq^wno* 's, s. Boisacq m. Lit.), after E. Fraenkel KZ. 63, 202 from **ἰκ F νός* through dissimilatorischen sound change öö (W. Schulze GGA. In 1897, 908);

Note:

Common gr. - celt. -*k^w*- > -*p*-, -*g^w*- > -*b*- phonetic mutation.

bret. *offen* f. 'stone trough' in spite of Loth RC. 43, 410 barely from **uppā*; ags. *ofnet* 'small vessel', *ofen*, ahd. *ovan*, anord. *ofn* 'stove, oven' (likewise leadable back in **u_eq^wnos*; beginning *u_e*- caused as in *wulfa*- 'wolf' the development from -*lv*- to -*f*-, during got. etc *auhns* goes back to idg. **uq^w-no* 's; then the loss of *w*- in *Ofen* then must be explained indeed from influence of this sister's form **uhna*-).

From the assimilated form aschwed. *omn*, mundartl. *umn* 'stove' is probably borrowed Old Prussian *wumpnis* 'oven', *umnode* 'bakehouse, oven, kiln, stove'. S. Meillet MSL. 9, 137, Meringer IF. 21, 292 ff., Senn Germ. Lw. studies, Falk-Torp under *ovn*, weigand herdsman and clever under *Ofen*.

To the objective see Meringer aaO., Schrader Reallex. 592 f.

References: WP. I 24, WH. I 84, 850, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 258.

See also: (compare S. 84 f. **aug-**: *u_eeg-*, oldest *au_eeg-*)

Page(s): 88

Root / lemma: aus- (**heuks*)

English meaning: to draw (water), ladle, *shed blood

German meaning: 'schöpfen'

Root / lemma: aus- : 'to draw (water), ladle' derived from the stem: **au_e/e /-**, **au_eent-**: of **Root / lemma: au_e(e)-9, au_eed-, au_eer-** : 'to flow, to wet; water, etc. '.

Material: Gr ἑξ αὐω 'scoops, extracts, takes from' (simple αὐω), ἑξ αὐοστήρ μετρούο ὕνομα, κατααῖσα (ἑξ αὐοστήρ σα, κατααῖσα, κατααῖσα ἑξ αὐοστήρ σα) (Spritus asper after the former present tense **αὐω* from **αῖω*, Sommer Gr. Lautst. 2 f.)

under likewise with zero grade ***us-** αῖφ-αὐω, αῖφ-αῖσσω (latter from Aor. αῖφίσσα) 'scoops', common gr.-illyr. -*ks*- > -*ss*- phonetic mutation;

αῖφυσμός ἀπαντήσας Suidas and αῖρῶ 'scoops', originally **Fα⁻ρ* (: Old Indian *vār* 'water') **ṽ[σ]ω* 'scoops water', αῖρυστήρ 'vessel for ladling'.

Anord. *ausa* 'to scoop', *austr* 'scoop, backwash, the shocks, wake', nnd. *ūtoesen* 'to draw (water), ladle, scoop', schwöb. *O* 'se 'vessel for ladling'.

Lat *hauriō*, -*īre*, *hausī*, *haustum* 'to draw up, draw out or in; to drink up, absorb, swallow; to shed blood; to drain, empty a receptacle; in gen., to derive, take in; also to exhaust, weaken, waste', then also 'slurp, tie, suffers', poet. 'wounds',

with secondary *h* as casual in *humerus*.

References: WP. I 27 f., WH. I 637, 869, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 190 f., Schwyzer Gr. I 644⁴.

Page(s): 90

Root / lemma: *au_ēg-*, *u_ōg-*, *aug-*, *ug-*

English meaning: to magnify, increase

German meaning: `vermehrten, zunehmen'

Note: with *s*-forms *au_ek-s-*, *auk-s-*, *u_ek-s-*, *uk-s-*

Material: Old Indian *ugra* - `immense' (compounds Sup. *ō jīyas-*, *ō jīś t ha-* `the stronger one, strongest') = av. *ugra-* `strong, hard' (compounds Sup. *aojyah-*, *aojīšta-*).

lat. *augeō*, *-ēre* `to increase, augment, enlarge, spread, extend', *auctor* (= umbr. *uhtur*) `a promoter, producer, father, progenitor, author etc', *auctiō* `an increasing; hence, from the bidding, an auction', *augmen(tum)* `an increase, growth, a kind of sacrificial cake' (= lit. *augmuo* `increase, growth', Old Indian *ōjma* *n-* m. `strength'), *augur* `a seer, soothsayer, diviner, augur' from **augos* `aggrandizement' (WH. I 83);

got. *aukan* (preterit *ai auk*), *auknan* `increase', *ana-*, *bi-aukan* `to append, subjoin, add on', ahd. *ouhhōn*, as. *ōkian* `increase', ags. *ēacian* `increase', *īecan* `increase', anord. *auka* (preterit *jōk* and *aukaða*) `increase', st. participle ags. *ēacen*, as. *ōkan* `increased, pregnant';

lit. *a ūgu*, *a ūgti* (lengthened grade) `increase, grow', *auginu*, *-i nti* `allow to grow, educate, bring up', changing through ablaut *pa-ūge* *ti* `grow up', *u gis* `growth, annual growth', lett. *au dze t*, *au dzina t* `gather', Old Prussian *auginnons* particle Perf. Akt. `drawn, pulled',

alett. *aukts* `high' = lat. *auctus* `to increase, augment, enlarge, spread, extend', lett. *au gt* `grow', as also thrak. *αὐθί-παροσ* `high ford', Old Prussian *Auctigarbin*, *aucktai-rikijskan* `authority', *aucktimmien* `chief',

next to which with *s* of *-es*-stem (see below) lit. *a ūkštas*, lett. *au ksts* `high' (: lat. *augustus* `consecrated, holy; majestic, dignified'), Old Prussian *auck-timmiskan* f. (Akk.) `authority', Old Prussian *aūgus* `costive, constipated' (as `increasing'), lit. *a ūgumas*, lett. *au gums* `increase, growth';

es-stem Old Indian *ō jas-* n. `vigorousness, strength', av. *aojah-*, *aogah-* (also *r-* stem *aogarə*) `vigorousness, strength', lat. *augustus* see above (also lit. etc *a ūkštas*); in addition with *s* in the verb:

Old Indian *va ks an*, *aḥm* `strengthening', *vaks a yati* `allows to grow', av. *vaxšaiti* `allows to grow', next to which with the weakest root grade Old Indian *u ks ati* `gains strength' (Perf. *vava ks a*), av. *uxšyeiti* `grows'; common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks* - phonetic mutation

got. *wahsjan* `grow' (= Old Indian *vaks ayati*, idg. Iter.-Kaus. **u_okse j_ō*; with it that combined *ō-* gradation Perf. *wōhs* to the paradigm; see Brugmann IF. 32, 180, 189);

gr. *ἀ(F)έξω* `grow, increase', *ἀέξομαι* `grows'; *αὔξω*, *αὐξάω* `grow, increase', lat. *auxilium* `help, aid, assistance, support, succor' (originally Pl. *-i a* `strengthening, reinforcements', N. Pl. *auxilis* `auxiliary troops, or in gen., military power');

anord. *vaxa*, *vexa* 'grow', ahd. *wahsan*, nhd. *wachsen*, *wuchs*, wherefore e.g. got. *wahstus* 'accretion, growth, body size', ahd. *wa(h)smo* 'growth' under likewise;

toch. A *oksiš* 'grows', A *okšu*, B *aukšu* 'old'; after Van Windekens Lexique 79 also here AB *oko* 'fruit', A *okar* 'plant'; against it Pedersen Tochar. 227.

Here with zero grade **u_̊ōg-**: got. *wōkrs* m. 'interest', ags. *wōcor* f. 'progeny, interest' (compare gr. *τόκος* in the same meaning), ahd. *wuohhar* m. 'yield of the ground, fetus, progeny, profit, interest, usury' (in addition steir. *wiech* 'extensive, excessive, rich in leaves' as umlautö

A little bit differently Schroeder Abl. 57 f.), there in not with *s* expanded root form *au_̊eg-* the grade *u_̊eg-* is covered in air. *fēr*, cymr. *gwair* 'grass, herbage'; probably with the same ablaut Old Indian *vā_̊ja-h_̊* 'strength, property, wealth, the prize (won in a contest) [The Greeks gave a wreath of laurels to winners in the Pythian games], race', originally 'quick, successful, energy', Oldenberg ZdMG. 50, 443 ff.

References: WP. I 22 f., WH. I 82 f., 850, Feist 67, 541, 572, Pedersen Tochar. 227.

Page(s): 84-85

Root / lemma: **au_̊ei-** (**əu_̊ei-ō**) (***hek^wei-**)

English meaning: bird, *water bird

German meaning: 'Vogel'

Note:

Both **Root / lemma:** **au_̊ei-** (**əu_̊ei-ō**) (***hek^wei-**): bird, *water bird : **Root / lemma:** **ak^wā-** (***ək^wā**): **ēk^w-** : water, river, derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** **g^hhāg^wh-** : young of an animal or bird; common gr. *gh-* > *h-* phonetic mutation.

Material: Old Indian *vī_̊h_̊*, *vē_̊h_̊* m. 'bird' (Gen. *vēh_̊*, Akk. *vim*), av. *vīš* ds. (G. Pl. *vaya_̊ m*, also with themat. case from stem *vaya-*), mpers. *vāi*, *vāyandak* 'bird', Old Indian *vayas-* n. 'fowl, bird', *vāyasa-h_̊* 'bird, crow'; verbal av. *ā-vayeiti* 'flies up' (from divinities), Old Indian *vēvīyatē* 'flutters'.

Note:

Common zero grade in alb. (***avidos**) *vide*, *vidhezë* 'dove' : Old Indian *vī_̊h_̊*, *vē_̊h_̊* m. 'bird'.

Gr. *αἰετός* 'eagle', att. *ἀετός*, *αἰβετός*, *ἄετός* Περὶ αἰόλου Hes. (***αF₁-ετός**);

Maybe nasalized alb. geg. (***heg^w-os**, **hab-os**) > ***gabo^hje**, **gabonje**, **shkab**(***on-**)**je**, **shqiponje** 'eagle' : gr *αἰβετός* (***αF₁-ετός**) 'eagle' : diminutive lat. (***aku_̊ei-la**) *aquila* 'eagle'.

Root / lemma: **g^hhāg^wh-** : young of an animal or bird : **Root / lemma:** **au_̊ei-** (**əu_̊ei-ō**) (***hek^wei-**): bird, *water bird similar phonetic mutations as hett. *hu-u_̊ha-aš* (*hu_̊haš*) 'grandfather' see **Root / lemma:** **au_̊o-s** (***ghue-ghue-as**) (***ghehu_̊o-s**): grandfather: the original root was a duplicated (***ghue-ghue-as**) hett. *hu-u_̊ha-aš* (*hu_̊haš*) 'grandfather' that was abbreviated into **Root / lemma:** **au_̊o-s**: grandfather; **Root / lemma:** **sūs-** (***ghus**): parent : alb. (***hu_̊haš**) *gjysh* 'grandfather'.

alb. *vi-do*, *vito*, *vidheze* 'dove';

Note:

Common gr. *-k^w* - > *-p-*, *-g^w* - > *-b-* phonetic mutation. Hence **Root / lemma: *au₁ei-*** (*əu₁ei-ō*) : 'bird, water bird' evolved simultaneously with **Root / lemma: *ak^wā-*** (**ə^kā*): *ēk^w* - : 'water, river'.

Lat. *avis* f. 'bird' (therefrom *auca* 'bird, esp. goose';

Back-formation from Demin. *aucella* from **avicella*; false by WH. I 79) = umbr. *avif* Akk. Pl. 'birds' (*aviekate* D. Sg. 'the taken auspices', *aviekla* 'relating to an augur or augury');

cymr. *hwyad*, acorn. *hoet*, bret. *houad* 'duck' from **au₁i₁etosō* (Pedersen KG. I 55). Arm. *hav* 'bird, cock, hen' can have indeed suggestion *-h*, but also as **pəu₁-* belong to **pōu₁-* 'the young, boy' (slav. *pъta* 'bird' etc).

References: WP. I 21, WH. 84, 850.

See also: In connection with it stand most probably the words for 'egg', see under *ōu-*.

Page(s): 86

Root / lemma: *au₁(e)-10, au₁ē(o)-, u₁ē-*

English meaning: to blow

German meaning: 'wehen, blasen, hauchen'

Grammatical information: participle *u₁ē-nt-*

Note: in slav. languages often from the 'throw dice', i.e. to the cleaning of the grain of the chaff by throwing of the grains against the wind.

Material: I. belong to light root form *au₁(e)-*:

a. Gr. ἄοος (if not late neologism), -αήος (see under *ā*).

b. Mcymr. *awyđ* 'violent gust of wind', acorn. *awit* 'air' (**au₁eido-*);

c. *u₁e-dhro-* presumably in anord. *veđr* n. 'wind, air, weather', as. *wedar* n. 'weather, bad weather', ahd. *wetar* 'weather, scent, free air, wind (of animals)' and Old Church Slavic *vedro* 'cheerful weather', *vedrъ* 'jovial, merry (from the weather)';

u₁e -d- perhaps in gr. ἐδαύος 'fragrant'; in *u₁e -dh-* correlates Persson Beitr. 664 doubting still ἐθμήατος, κἀπνός λεπτός, ἀτμή Hes.).

d. *r-, l-* derivatives: gr. αἰρα 'aerial breath, draft' (places light root form *au₁e -* ahead, as ἄελα, ἀετμός, *Wetter*, see under); but ἀήρ, Gen. ἥερος 'smoke, fog, air' stays away, see under *u₁er-* 'bind, hang up'.

Gr. ἄελα, öol. αἰελα 'storm' (**āFελ- (α₁α₁)*); cymr. *awen* 'inspiration', *awel* f. 'wind, breath', acorn. *auhel* 'aura, heaven, breeze', mcor. *awel* 'weather', brit. Lw. mir. *ahel* (h hiatus sign), *aial* 'wind, breath'. According to Thurneysen Grammar 125 air. *oal* 'mouth' from **au₁elā*.

e. *au₁-et-* in gr. ἀετμός τὸ πνεῦμα Hes., ἀετμός φλόξ Et. M., ἀτμός (contracted from ἀετμός) 'vapour, smoke, smoke', with zero grade, but analogical absorption of *ā*: ἀυτμή 'breath, draft of the bellows, the wind, smell, hot aura of the fire', ἀυτμήν ds.

II. belong to heavy root form:

a. *uē-, uə-*: Old Indian *vāti*, av. *vāiti* 'blows', gr. ἄηος ds., kypr. ζάε (read

ζ ᾱ η with ζ from *dj-) Hes. (that α in ᾱ η σ ι perhaps prothetic; from light root form come gr. ᾱ ο ς π ν ε ὤ μ α Hes.;

maybe alb. (***u_ē-nts*) *vesh* `strike, blow, hit'.

ᾱ κ ρ α ῖ ῥ ς `sharp blowing', δ υ σ α ῖ ῥ ς `adverse blowing', ὀ π ε ρ α ῖ ῥ ς `excessive blowing' with stretch in compound); besides the participle **u_ē-nt-* `blowing' (Old Indian *vānt-*, gr. Akk. ᾱ ε ν τ α) stand **u_ē-nto-s* `wind' in lat. *ventus*, got. etc *winds*, ahd. *wint*, cymr. *gwynt* `wind', wherefore lat. *ventilāre* `(*expose to a draught, brandish, fan), oscillate, vibrate', *ventilābrum* `throw shovel', got. *diswinþjan* `separate the grain (the wheat) from the chaff', *winþiskau rō* `throw shovel' (germ. *þ*, next to which with gramm. variation *d* in:) ahd. *wintōn* `winnow, fan', *winta*, *wintscūvala* `winnowing shovel', ags. *windwian* `to expose to the hoist, winnow, fan' (engl. *winnow*); toch. A *want*, B *yente* `wind'.

About hett. *hu-u-wa-an-te-eš* (*h(u)u_anteš*) `hoist' (ö) see Forrer by Feist 565, places the word as `(hurrying) clouds' to *hu-wa-a-i* `runs, flees', which also belongs here; see Couvreur H. 119 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 680⁴.

n- present: gr. α ῖ ν ω from *ᾱFá-ν-ι_ω (compare to the formation Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 694) and ᾱ ῖ ν έ ω from *ᾱFα_νέω `clean the grains by shaking up of the chaff, sieves', Fᾱ ν α ι π ε ρ ι π τ ῖ σ α ι Hes. (delivers γ ᾱ ν α ι π ε ρ ι π τ ῖ σ α ι; see also Bechtel KZ. 46, 374); is based on such zero grade **n-** present, but in meaning `blow', thus Old Prussian *wins* `air', Akk. *winnen* `weather'ö

i_ō-present (or from root form **u_ēi-* ö): Old Indian *vāyati* `blows', av. *fravāyeiti* `goes out', got. *wai ān wai wō*, ags. *wāwan*, ahd. *wājan*, *wāen* `blow', Old Church Slavic *ve jō*, *ve jetъ* `blow' and `winnow, fan' (therefrom russ. *ve jalo*, sloven. *ve vnica*, poln. *wiejaczka* `winnowing shovel, a winnowing-fan'); nominal: lit. *ve jās* `blow'; Old Indian *vāyu-h*, av. *vāyuš* `blow, wind, air'.

For root-like value of *-i-* leads the sound grade **u_i-* to the following words in which give space, however, partly to other views: Old Church Slavic *vijaъ*, *vijalica* `storm, weather', russ. *vbja lica* `snow flurry' (also *ve ja lica!*), *vbjuga* `blizzard, snowstorm', *zavbja tь* `snow-covered, covered with snow', čech. *va ti* (**vbjati*) `blow' (only slav. developments from vortonigem *ve j-ö*);

r.-Church Slavic *vichъrъ* (**u_ēisuro-*) `whirlwind' (in any case, at first to russ. *vichatъ* `shake, move', *vichljatъ* `toss, fling', s. Brugmann Grundr. II¹ 1049, Pedersen IF. 5, 70, and probably as `whirl, swing in the circle' to **u_eis-* `turn');

lit. *vy dra*, *vidras* `gale' (see Leskien Bild. 438; in Lit. very rare forms *-dra* - compare really lit. *ve tra* `storm' - urges to caution);

hom. ᾱ ι ο ν ῖ τ ο ρ , θ υ μ ᾱ ν ᾱ ι ο θ ε , α ῖ σ θ ω ν from breathing out or letting out the vitality (to last meaning Bechtel Lexil 21 f.), gr. root ᾱFι_σ-; mcymr. *awyð* s. 82 above.

b. au_ē-d-: ahd. *wāzan*, *wiaz*, mhd. *wāzen* `blow, exhale, inflate', *wāz* `gust of wind', lit. *ve di nti* `ventilate, cool'; at most gr. ᾱ ᾱ ζ ω `breathes' from *ᾱFáδ-ι_ω (rather, however, gr. neologism of after other verbs in -ᾱ ζ ω);

presumably also (from **au_ē-d-ro-*) lit. *a ūdra* m. `storm', n. `thunderstorm', Old Prussian *wydra* `blow'. About Old Indian *ūdhar* n. `chillness, cold', av. *a o δ arā*, *aota* ds. compare Persson Beitr. 11.

c. u_ē-lo- perhaps in lat. *ēvēlātus* `scattered, dissipated, fan away, winnow thoroughly', whence *vēlābra* `something winnowing the grain' (Paul. Fest. 68, 3) and in ahd. *wāla* m. n. `fans' (if not from **wēþla*, see under)ö

d. u_ē-s-: Old Indian *vāsa-h*, *vāsaka-h* `fragrance', *vāsayati* `fills with fragrance', *sam vāsita-h* `makes stinking'; isl. *vās* `frigid aura', *væsa* `exhale, blow, breathe', ndl. *waas* `white frost, ripe, smell, fragrance', lit. *ve stu*, *ve sti* `cool

off, become chill or become aerial', *ve' sa* 'chill air, coolness', *ve' sus* 'chilly, aerial'.

e. *t-* further formations: Old Indian *vāta-h*, av. *vātō* 'blow', Old Indian *vātula-h* (see under), gr. *ἀήτης* 'blowing, wind', *ἀήσυχος* 'windy, aerial' = Old Indian *vātula* 'windy' (also 'mad; crack-brained; demented; mind-boggling; insane; crazy; unbalanced'; in addition also perhaps gr. *ἀσύλος* 'sacrilegious, outrageous, wanton, wicked' after Brugmann BSGW. 1901, 94; in spite of *ἀσύλος* ds. not after Bechtel Lexil. 15 to Old Indian *yātu-h* 'spook, ghost');

lat. *vannus* 'winnowing-fan' (from **u_{at}-no_s*, compare the Demin. *vatillum* originally 'a small winnowing shovel'; from lat. comes ahd. *wanna*, ags. *fann* 'winnowing-fan', also nhd. *Wanne*);

anord. *vēl*, *vēli* 'whisk, tail' (about syncopated **vepla-* from **vabila-*), ahd. *wedil* ds.; ahd. *wadal* 'tail, fan', Adj. 'wandering, fickle, beggar', *wadalōn* 'sweep in a curve, rove' (proto Germanic **wabla-*, idg. **u_ə-tlo-*), ags. *waþol* 'wandering', *wæ_̃dla* 'beggar, poor', *wæ_̃dl* 'poverty', *wæ_̃dlian* 'beg, be poor' (proto Germanic **wēpla-*), next to which ahd. *wallōn* 'wander, gad about, pilgrimages', ags. *weallian* 'wander; roam; travel; journey; drift; float; rove; stray; migrate; hike; walk; ramble; tramp' (from **wādlo_{-ja}-n*); ahd. *wāla* 'fans' (from **wēpla-* or **wēla-*, see above); lit. *ve' tra* 'storm', thunder - storm', Old Church Slavic *ve' trъ* 'air, blow', Old Prussian *wetro* 'blow'; lit. *ve' tyti* 'winnow, fan'.

Maybe alb. (**ve' tytinj*) 'strike (lightning)': lit. *ve' tyti* 'winnow, fan'

About Old Indian *u' p a-vājayati* 'make (fire / embers) blaze by blowing air onto (it / them)' (composed from Pāṇi *ini* as Kaus. to *vā-*) see Wackernagel KZ. 43, 292.

Maybe alb. *vatra*, *vatër* 'hearth, (place where one blows the fire)'

Maybe here gr. *ἄεθλος* (see **au_ē-11** 'strive oneself') as 'gasp, pant, wheeze'ö

References: WP. I 220 f., Feist 565 a, Trautmann 345, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 680.

Page(s): 81-84

Root / lemma: **au_(e)-9, au_{ed}-, au_{er}-** (**aku_{ent}-* : *a_hu_{ent}-*)

English meaning: to flow, to wet; water, etc.

German meaning: 'benetzen, befeuchten, fließen'

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** **ang^w (h)i-** : 'snake, worm' derived **Root / lemma:** **ak^w ā-** (more properly **ə^w ā**): **ē^w -**

: 'water, river'; **Root / lemma:** **eg^h hero-** : 'lake, inner sea'; **Root / lemma:** **ad(u)-, ad-ro-** : 'water current': Illyr. *pannon*. VN 'Oσ ε ρ (ἄ τ ε ς [common alb.-illyr.-balt. -g^h h- > -d-, -z- phonetic mutation].

From **Root / lemma:** **ak^w ā-** 'water, river' nasalized in **aku_{ent}-* (suffixed in -er, -or) derived **Root / lemma:** **au_(e)-9, au_{ed}-, au_{er}-** : 'to flow, to wet; water, etc.'

Material: a) **au_{/e}-, au_{ent}-:**

Note:

The following mutations have taken place: Root: *ak^w ā-* > *aku_{/e} /-*, *aku_{ent}-* > *au_{/e} /-*, *au_{ent}-:*

Hisp. FIN *Avo[s]* > span. *Ave*, PN *A[v]o-briga*; gall. FIN *Aveda* > prov. *Ave* 'ze

(Gard), *Avisio portus* (Alpes-mar.);

Old Indian *avata* ᵛh m. 'fountains, wells' (**au_n.tos*), *avat* a ᵛh 'cistern, tank' (with prakrit. *t* from *t*), ital. FIN *Avēns* in Sabine land (therefrom *Aventinus* m. hill of Romeö), *Aventia* (Etrurian), gall. *Aventia*, spring nymph of *Aventicum* > frz. *Avenches* (Schweiz), numerous FIN *Avantia* (**au_n.tiā*) > frz. *Avance*, *La Vence*, abrit. **Avantisā* > cymr. *Ewenni*; alit. FIN *Avanta*, lett. *avuo* ts (**au_ontos*) 'sources, wellspring, spring'.

b) ***au_ed-*, *aud-*, *ū d-***;

Note:

The zero grade of **Root / lemma: *ak̥ ā-*** 'water, river' has been suffixed in nasalized *-(n)dor*, *-(n)tor*: **(a)ku_e / e -*, **(a)ku_entor*, **(a)hu_entor* > *(a)u_ed-*, *(a)ud-*, *ū d-* (**(a)hu_ed-*):

heteroklit. *r/n-stem u_e dōr*, *u_o dōr* (Nom. Sg.), *ude n(i)* (Lok.Sg.), *udne s* (Gen. Sg.) 'water', compare J. Schmidt Pl. 172 ff., Pedersen KZ. 32, 240 ff., Bartholomae PBrB. 41, 273.

Old Indian *ōdatī* 'the soaking, the flowing', *ōdman-* n. 'the waves, floods', *ōda-na m* 'mash boiled in milk', av. (**ahuoda*) *ao δa-* m. 'wellspring, fount'.

Old Indian *una tti* (**u-n-ed-ti*), 3. Pl. *unda ti* 'soaked, moistened'; av. *vai δi-* f. 'water run, irrigation canal'.

Old Indian *uda n(i)* Lok., *udna ᵛh* Gen., *udā* Nom. Akk. Pl. 'water' (Nom. Akk. Sg. *udaka ᵛm*); from *r-stem* derived *samudraᵛh* 'sea', *anudraᵛh* 'waterless' (= gr. ὕδρως);

udro-s 'water animal': Old Indian *udra ᵛh* 'a water animal' = av. *udra-* m. 'otter' (= gr. ὕδρως, ahd. etc *ottar*, compare also lat. *lutra* and with *ū* lit. *u dra*, Old Church Slavic *vydra* ds.);

also nasalized alb. (**lutra*) *lundra* 'otter' a Latin loanword

from **-(e)s-stem** Old Indian (**hutsa-*) *utsaᵛh* 'spring, well', compare air. (**hudeski_o-*) *uisce* (**udeski_o-*) 'water';

Note:

The following phonetic mutations have taken place: zero grade in arm: *(a)ku_ent-* > *gu_et*, zero grade in slav. *(a)hu_eda-* > *voda*, zero grade in phryg. *(a)ku_edu* > β ε δ υ [common Greek *g̥* > *b*, *k̥* > *p* phonetic mutation]:

arm. (**gwet*) *get* 'river' (basic form **u_edō*, Sandhi form to *u_edōr*, compare under slav. *voda*; it corresponds also phryg. β ε δ υ 'water', i.e. **vedū* from **u_edō*, Kretschmer Einl. 225).

Maybe alb. (**gu_et*) *det* 'sea' : arm. *get* 'river' common alb. *gu_-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

Note:

Maybe phryg. β ε δ υ 'water' : nasalized illyr. *Bindus* 'water god' [common illyr. *gu_-* > *b-* phonetic mutation].

Maybe alb. geg. *bdore* 'snow', *vdore* 'snowfall' : gr. ὕδωρ 'water' common illyr. *gw-* > *b-* phonetic mutation.

Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος (**uδ-n.-τος*) 'water' (with metr. elongation ὕδωρ); from *r-stem* derived ὕδατος 'waterless', ὕδρως, ὕδαρ 'water snake', ὕδαρ 'otter', ὕδαρ 'watery' (ὕδαρ εὐός ds. with suffix exchange; similarly ὕδαρ 'water snake, ichneumon' : ὕδρως = lak. ἕλαλα :

ῥῥα), ὕδρως 'dropsy', ὕδρῑα 'water bucket' (: lat. *uter*); from *n*-stem (compare ὕδνη 'watery') derived ἁλὸς ὕδνης eig. 'sea wave, wave, the billow' (ö), epithet of Amphitrite and Thetis (Johansson Beitr. 117;

from also ὕδρον 'truffle' as 'juicy'öö), as well as probably Κῶλον, -ύδων (-ύμων), Κῶλον, -ύμων (see Boisacq 998 a)ö

es-stem τὸ ὕδωρ 'water' is only late poet. Nom. Akk. to Dat. ὕδρι.

Maked. PN *Εδισσα from **u₂edesi₂ā*, Kretschmer RIET Balc. 1, 383. common gr.-illyr. -ks- > -ss- phonetic mutation.

Alb. *uje* 'water' (after Pedersen KZ. 34, 286; 36, 339 not from **ud_hni₂ā*, but from **ud*-; or, nevertheless, from **udōō*).

The shift -*dn*- > *nj* > *j* of possibly alb. (**udna-h*) *ujë*, *ujna* Pl. 'water' has also been attested in alb. *shtynj*, *shtyj* 'poke, push' (**studni₂ō*); see **Root / lemma: (s)teu-1** : 'to push, hit'

Maybe alb. *uje* 'neut. Pl. 'water' is a truncated derivative of Luwian *wida*- 'watery', hitt. *witi* 'in water'.

Luwian **watti** 'ö'

D-LSg *wa-at-ti*: KBo XXIX 25 iii 10.

Could be cognate of Hitt. *witi* 'in water', but unprovable.

Luwian **wida**- 'watery'

D-LPl *ú-i-da-an-za*: 45 ii 6.

See Watkins, *Flex. u. Wortbild.* 376. Cf. perh. *witam*[] at KBo

XXIX 37,4. Contra Starke, *StBoT* 31.567f, *witi*, °*witaš* and

witaz are Hittite!

Luwian **witantalli(ya)**- 'of the water(s)' (öö)

N-ASgNt *ú-i-ta-an-ta-al-li-an*: 43 ii 1.

ú-i-ta-an-ta-al-li-ya-an-za: 43 ii 9.

ú-i-ta-an-tal-li-ya-an-za: 19,4*.

AbIn *ú-i-ta-an-tal-li-ya-ti*: 19,8*.

Mere guess based on shape & context. Far from assured!

Luwian **witatt(a)**- 'ö'

ASg *ú-i-ta-at-ta-an*: 43 ii 11.

Perhaps again a derivative of 'water'. A 2nd pl. inv. of *wida(i)*-

is highly unlikely in the context.

Luwian **NINDA wiyattatar** 'ö'

N-ASg NINDA *ú-i-ya-at-ta-tar*: XVII 24 ii 3.

Lat. (**hunda*) *unda*, f. 'water, fluid, esp. a wave; fig. a stream of people' (with *n*-infix from the present; compare Old Prussian (**gwundan*) *wundan* n., *unds* m. 'water' and Old Indian (**hundati*) *una tti*, *unda ti* as well as lit. *vanduo* , -en š, *va ndeni* , žem. *unduo*, lett. *u dens* m. f. 'water', and in addition Schulze EN. 243, Brugmann Grdr. II² 3, 281, 283, Trautmann 337);

(**huter*) *uter*, *utris* 'hose, tube' (**udri-s* 'water hose', compare gr. ὕδρῡς), *lutra* 'otter' (*l*- after *lutum* 'mud, mire, dirt; clay, puddle').

Umbr. (**hutor*) *utur* n. 'water' (= ὕδωρ), Abl. *une* (**udni*).

Air. (**hudesko*) *u(i)sce* 'water' (**udeski_o-*), *odar* 'brown' (**udaros*), *coin fodorne* 'otters' ('water dogs').

Got. *watō* (*n*-stem), Dat. Pl. *watnam* 'water'; aschwed. *vætur* (æ = idg. *eō* rather umlaut from germ. *a* in the *-in-* case, see Bartolomae aaO.),

aisl. (**gvatna*) *vatn* n. (takes *o*-stem, compare got. Dat. Pl. *watnam*), *vatr*, nord. sea name *Vöttern*; ahd. *wazzar*, as. *watar*, ags. *wæter* (**u_odōr*) 'water';

aisl. (**huotar*) *otr*, ags. *otor*, ahd. *ottar* m. 'otter, water snake', in addition FIN *Otter*, old *Uterna*; with nasalization within the word (compare above to lat. *unda*) probably got. *wintrus*, aisl. *vetr*, ags. *winter*, ahd. as. *wintar* 'winter' as 'wet season' (Lide n PBrB. 15, 522, Falk-Torp under *vinter*; not better to ir. *find* 'white', see under **su_eid-** 'shine');

perhaps to *Wasser* also ahd. ags. (**hwaschan*) *wascan*, aisl. *vaska*, nhd. *waschen*, *wusch* (**wat-sk-*); with lengthened grade *ē* of the root shaped from aisl. *vātr*, ags. *wæ t*, engl. *wet* 'wet, soaked'.

In Germ. also with *þ* ags. *waðum* m. 'wave', zero grade aisl. *unnr*, *uðr*, Pl. *unnir* 'wave', as. *ūthia*, *ūðia*, ags. *y ð*, ahd. (**gvundra*) *undea* 'wave, billow, flood', like from a root variant **u_et-*, however, it is found nowhere else; Johansson Beitr. 117 f. sees therein the *t* of the type Old Indian *yakr_-t*.

Lit. (**gvounduo*) *vanduo* etc (see above); lit. (**hudras*) *u dra*, a pr. *udro* f., ostlit. *u dras*, lett. *u dris* m. 'otter'; Old Church Slavic (**gvudras*) *vydra*, skr. *vidra* (bsl. *ūd-*: lit. *va nd-eni*; see finally Trautmann 334 m. Lit.; to *ū* compare Pedersen E t. Lit. 54 f.);

Maybe alb. *vidra* 'sea otter' Slavic loanword.

Old Church Slavic (**gvoda*) *voda* 'water' (become Fem. because of the ending *-a*, here for idg. *-ō[r]*); lengthened grade Old Church Slavic *ve dro* ` κ á δ ο ς , σ τ α μ ν ο ς ' (with ὕδρῡς attuning well in the meaning, s. Meillet MSL. 14, 342, Trautmann 337);

hett. *wa-a-tar* (**gwātar*, *wātar*) 'water', Gen. *u ē-te-na-as* (e-grade as phryg. β ε δ υ , *a* of Nom. from *eō*). Nom. Pl. *u -wihtaḥar*, with unsettled vocalism in spite of Pedersen Hitt. 167.

Maybe the old laryngeal present in hitt. Gen. *u ē-te-na-as* 'of water', Nom. Pl. *u -wihtaḥar* 'waters' was transmitted to turk. *su* 'water'.

c) **au_er-** 'water, rain, river' (*u_ēr-* : *ūr-*; to the ablaut Persson Beitr. 604, Anm. 2).

1. **u_ēr-**, **u_er-**: Old Indian *vā r*, *vā ri* n. 'water', av. *vār* n. 'rain' (with themat. inflection iran. av. *vār* 'to rain', med. 'allow to rain, let rain'), Old Indian *vārī* f. 'water', av. *vairi-* m. 'sea';

toch. A *wör*, B *war* 'water';

arm. *gayr* 'marsh, mud' (**u_{er}i-o-*);

gr. perhaps in ἄρῳ 'scoops', if **Fāp ũ[σ]* (see **aus-* 'scoop, draw water, ladle');

alb. (after Jokl SBAk. Wien 168 I 30, 89, 97) *vre ĩnde* 'light rain' (*nt-* participle); *hur-de* 'pond, tank, marsh' (**ūr-*), *shure* 'urine', *shure* (postverbal) f. 'urine' (prefix *sh* from lat. *ex* or idg. **sm_s* + *ūr-ne*; or + gr. οὐρεῶ);

Note:

Albanian preserved the old laryngeal *h* > *s*- like satem languages alb. (**sūrīna*) *shura* 'urine' : Hittite *šehur* 'urine' : lat. *ūrīna* 'urine'. But in alb. *hur-de* 'pond, tank, marsh' alb. preserved *h*- laryngeal like centum languages.

cymr. *gwer* m. 'suet, sebaceous, tallow';

anord. *vari* m. 'liquid, water'.

2. *ūr-*, *au_{er}-*: Lat. *ūrīna* 'urine' (in which meaning influenced by οὐροῦ), *ūrīnor*, *-ārī* 'to dive', *ūrīnātor* 'a diver';

Maybe alb. *urela* 'water-pit' : Basque *ura* 'water'.

anord. *ūr* 'fine rain', *y_{ra}* 'to rain subtly', *ūrigr* 'dew-covered', ags. *ūrig* ds.;

perhaps anord. *ūrr*, Gen. *ūrar* (*u-*stem), ags. *ūr*, ahd. *ūro*, *ūrohso*, lat. Lw. *ūrus* 'a kind of wild ox', schwed. mdartl. *ure* 'randy bull, a bull in heat' (*one that scatters, drops, one that inseminates' as Old Indian *vr.śan-* etc, see under);

root form *au_{er}-* in thrak. FIN Aϣ ρ α ς, gr. (Persson IF. 35, 199) *αϣ ρ α 'water, spring' in ἄν α υ ρ ο ς 'without water, of brooks' under likewise (about gr. θ η σ α υ ρ ὅ ς and Κ έ ν τ α υ ρ ο ς compare Schwyzler Gr.Gr. I 267, 444);

in FIN: ital. *Met-aurus* (Bruttium), *Pisaurus* (Umbrien), gall. *Avara* > frz. *Avre*, *Aura* > frz. *Eure*, *Aurana* > nhd. *Ohrn* (Wörttemb.), *Ar_{auris}* > frz. *He_{rault}*, *Vi-aurus* > frz. *Le Viaur*; a pr. *Aure*, lit. *Aur_{yte}*; anord. *aurigr* 'wet', *aurr* 'wet, water', FIN *Aura*, ags. *ēar* 'sea';

a pr. *wurs* (**ūras*) 'pond, pool', *iūrin* Akk. Sg., *iuriay* Pl. fem. 'sea', alett. *jūri-* m., lett. *ju_{ra}*, lit. *jū_{re}* s, *jū_{rios}* Pl. fem. 'sea, esp. the Baltic Sea' (see above to lat. *ūrīna*; *j-* presumably suggestion after J. Schmidt PL 204);

lit. *jauru_s* 'swampy, marshy', *ja_{ura}*, *ja_{uras}* 'marshy place, marshy ground, swamp bottom' from **eu_{ar}-* (see Berneker IF. 10, 162, Trautmann 335 m. Lit.).

Maybe arm. *jur*, Gen. *jroy* 'water' [not from (**g^w hōōro-*) see **Root / lemma: g^w hōer-** : 'to run, flow'

]: alb. (**jura* > *uja*) *uje*, *uje_{ra}* Pl. 'water'.

3. Verbum: Lit. *ve_{rdu}*, *vi_{rti}* 'bubble, surge, cook', *versme* 'wellspring', *vy_{rius}* 'whirlpools', *atvyrs* 'counterstream on the shore', lett. *ver_{du}*, *vir_t* 'soak, bubble, boil, cook', *atvars* 'whirl',

Old Church Slavic *vy_{rjo}*, *vy_{re}ti* 'stream, bubble, surge, boil, cook', *vir_z* 'whirlpool', *izvor_z* 'wellspring (bubbling water)', wherefore with from 'cook' developed meaning 'heat', lett. *wersme* 'glow', Old Church Slavic *var_z* 'heat'.

About possible affiliation of **u_{er}/nā* 'alder' see there.

4. extension *u_{er-s-}* 'rain, dew': Old Indian *vars_a-n.* 'rain, rainy season, year' (*varšati* 'it is raining'), gr. οὐροῦ 'urine'; ἔρση, ἔέρση 'dew', ion. att. οὐρεῶ 'urinates' (kausativ **u_{orseiō}*, F- proved by the augmentation ἐούρησα), οὐρία 'a water bird';

mir. *frass* 'rain' is older *fross* (*u₂roshtā*, in spite of Pedersen KG. I 44); hett. *waharṣahaš* 'rain' (ö) seems Old Indian *Lw*.

Maybe alb. (**vars ā* -) *vesa* 'dew' : *ēē p σ η* 'dew'.

u₂r₂sen- 'discharging semen = virile', Old Indian *vr₂śa ṇ-* 'virile', m. 'manikin, man, stallion'.

thereof derived av. *varəšna-* 'virile', Old Indian *vr₂ ś₂ a-*, *vr₂ ś₂ abha* - 'bull', *vr₂ ś₂ ṇ₂ i-* 'virile', m. 'Aries, ram' (= av. *varəšni-* ds.), *vr₂ ś₂ a-* m. 'testicles';

Specht (Dekl. 156) places here (from germ. **wrai-njan-*) without *s*-extension ahd. *reineo* 'stallion', as. *wre ṇio* ds., ags. *wræ ṇe* 'horny, lustful'; ahd. *wrenno* 'stallion' is back-borrowed from Mlat.

u₂ersē/i- lat. *verrēs*, -*is* 'boar', lit. *ver ṣis* 'calf', lett. *versis* 'ox, rother, cattle'.

References: compare in general Persson root extension 47, 85 f., Johansson KZ. 30, 418, IF. 2, 60 ff., Persson Beitr. 604 f., 845 (also against connection of *u₂ers-* with *ers-*). About finn. *vesi*, stem *vete* 'water' s. Mikkola Me I. van Ginneken 137.

WP. I 252 f., 268 f., WH. I 81 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 93, 105, 159, 169, Specht Dekl. 18 f., Trautmann 20, 334, 337, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 519, 548, 838.

Page(s): 78-81

Root / lemma: ***au₂es-***

English meaning: to shine; gold, dawn, aurora etc.

German meaning: 'leuchten', especially vom Tagesanbruch

Material: Old Indian *uṣ₂ ā ḥ₂* f. Akk. *uṣ₂ ā ṣam*, Gen. *uṣ₂ a ṣah₂* 'aurora', av. *ušā^{*}*, Akk. *ušā^{*} ḡham*, Gen. *ušāḡhō* ds. (*ušas-tara-* 'eastern'), next to which Old Indian Gen. Sg., Akk. Pl. *uṣ₂ a ḥ₂*, av. Lok. Sg. *uši-[dā^{*}*, s. ****demā-*** 'to build'] either from a root noun **us-*, or as **us-s-* to *s*-stem; Old Indian *uccha ṭi* = av. *usaiti* (**us-sk ē ṭi*) 'shines in (from the morning)',

Perf. Old Indian *uvāsa*, Aor. *avasran* 'they shone'; *uṣ₂ ar-*, *usr* 'dawn, aurora, early morning, prime of the day, red sky', *uṣ₂ arṭbu dh-* 'early awake', *usra* - 'early morning, reddish', also figurative 'cow', m. 'bull' (Frisk, nominal formation 3);

u₂es-*, *u₂ōs- in Old Indian *vasarṭha ṇ-* 'striking in the morning early morning', *vāsara* - 'early morning', m. 'day' (compare in addition also the related root under particular catchword *r/n*-stem ****u₂es-r-***, ***u₂es-n-*** 'springtide, spring');

gr. hom. ῥῶς (**(āusōs)*, Gen. ῥοῖς (ῥόος), att. (with accent innovation) ἔως, dor. ἄῤῥος, ἄῤῥος, changing through ablaut öol. αὔως 'aurora' (proto gr. α υ [σ] ῥος), böot. ἄα and Aī αἰ η (*ἄαἰ η);

ἄγχαυρος 'near the morning', αὔρονο 'tomorrow' (*α υ σ ρ-); hom. ῥιε Φοῖβε 'radiative morning'; ῥι-καυός 'rooster, cock' (**āusi-* 'singing in the morning early morning');

Maybe gr. ἄγχαυρος 'near the morning' : alb. *agu* 'dawn' *s/h* allophones : Estonian *agu* 'daybreak, dawn' : Latvian *ausma*, *sājums* 'dawn'

Note:

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)]

lat. *aurōra* f. 'aurora, the morning, dawn, daybreak' (for **ā ṽusōsā*); *auster* (**aus-t(e)ro-* = germ. **austra-*) 'souther, southerly wind', *austrālis* 'southern';

presumably also *aurum*, sabin. *ausom* 'gold' as '*reddish'; to lit. *a úksas* (*k* - unexplained), alit. *ausas*, a pr. *ausis* 'gold';

maybe truncated alb. (**aur-*) *ar* 'gold'

perhaps toch. A *wös* 'gold', but compare arm. *ostki* 'gold', finn. *vas-ki* 'copper'; perhaps *Vesuvius* (differently under *eus-* 'burn');

mir. *fāir* 'sunrise', cymr. *gwawr* 'aurora', bret. *gwere laouen* 'morning star' (**u_ōsri-*, Pedersen KG. I 82);

germ. **austrō* in ags. *ēastre* 'spring goddess', *ēastron* Pl. 'Easter' = ahd. *ōst(a)ra*, *ōstarūn*; against it with idg. *-t(e)ro-*, ahd. *ōstar* 'eastern' and Adv. 'the after east', nhd. *Oster-reich*, anord. *austr* n. 'East' and Adv. 'eastwards',

ags. compounds *ēasterra* 'more to the east', in addition *Ostrogothae*, older *Austrogoti* as 'the eastern Goths'; ahd. *ōstan* 'from the east', ags. *ēaste* f. 'East', anord. *austan* 'from the east'; **āusōs* in ags. *ēarendel* 'morning star', ahd. MN *Orendil*;

lit. *aušra* f. 'aurora', *au šta* 'day is breaking', lett. *a ūst ds.*; lit. *auštri nis* (ve ĵas) 'north-east wind', lett. *a ūstra* f. 'daybreak', *a ūstrums* m. 'East'; in ablaut žem. *apy ūšriai* m. 'daybreak';

Old Church Slavic *za ustra* τ ὀ π ρ ω ῖ (about *utro*, *jutro* 'morning' from **aus(t)ro-* compare Trautmann 19, Mikkola UrsI. Gr. 179 and Berneker 462 f. m. Lit., wherefore Bröckner KZ. 46, 212, auspoln. *u ś cīc* 'shine' reconstructs sl. **usto* 'lustre, shine'), *ustr* ъ 'relating to summer' (see Pedersen IF. 5, 69).

compare to ablaut J. Schmidt KZ. 25, 23 f., Hirt Abl. 134, 147, Reichelt KZ. 39, 69.

maybe alb. (**nē* 'in' + *aušra*), *nesrë*, *nesëret*, *nesër* 'tomorrow morning, tomorrow'

References: WP. I 26 f., WH. I 86, 87 f., Trautmann 19, Specht Dekl. 10, Wackernagel-Debrunner Old Indian Gr. III 213 and 281 f., Kretschmer Gl. 27, 231; Leumann IF. 58, 121 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 349, 514, 557.

Page(s): 86-87

Root / lemma: *au_ē-11 (u_e-d(h)-ö)*

English meaning: to try, force

German meaning: 'sich möhen, anstrengen'ö

Material: Solmsen Unters. 267 f. connects Old Indian *vāyati*, *-tē* 'gets tired, is exhausted, tires' with gr. ἄεθλοσ 'drudgery, contest' (**āFε-θλοσ*), ἄεθλον, ἄθλον 'fight, cut-throat price, battlefield', whereby ἄ- assumes either suggestion vowel *i* or a more full root form **au_ē* - besides **u_ē*. With it at most compatibly is Zupitzas KZ. 37, 405 comparing the gr. words with mir. *feidm* 'effort',

fedil 'persistent, persevering', air. *ni fedligedar* '(he, she) does not stay' (whereby formal measure relationship would be comparable as **mē-* '(apportion by measure), allot, (*cut)': **med-*, **u_ē-* 'blow': anord. *veðr*, nhd. *Wetter*), wherefore Pedersen KG. I 110, cymr. *gweddil* 'remnant, leavings' (out of it mir. *fuidell*) places; here toch. B *waimene* 'difficult, hard'ö

However, the arrangement is quite unsafe in all its parts. For *vāyati* 'exert itself' as basic meaning in would put the question through the meaning 'dry up' from *vāna* 'dry', *upa-vāyati* 'be extinguished by drying up, dry up',

upavāta- 'become dry'; and in ἄεθλοσ takes turns most of course - θλοσ-as

suffixal, while the dental ir. words root-like *d* or *dh* is, thus at best surely exists distant relationship.

References: WP. I 223, Van Windekens Lexique 149.

Page(s): 84

Root / lemma: *au_ig* ^-

English meaning: a kind of grass, oat

German meaning: `Grasart, Hafer'

Material: Lat. *avēna* `oats or wild oats, made only as a cattle feed; hence oaten pipe, shepherd's pipe; in gen., any stalk, straw' (presumably after *arēna*, *terrēnus* to occurred suffix exchange for **avīna* from **au_ig* ^-*snā*);

lit. *aviža* ^, lett. (Pl. f.) *a`uzas*, Old Prussian *wyse* `oat', Old Church Slavic *овъсѣ*, russ. *ове́сѣ* `oat' (s from z probably because it occurs at the end of the word in conservative Nom. **ovъz*), but *αἰ. γί. λ. ω. ψ* `a wild grass kind, straw, stalk or likewise' barely as **α. F. ι. γ. ι. λ. ω. ψ* here.

After Specht Dekl. 298 would be assumed rather idg. **au_i-* besides **au_es-* (**au_esnā* > *avēna*).

References: WP. I 24, WH. I 81, Trautmann 21.

Page(s): 88

Root / lemma: *au_-5, au_ē-*

English meaning: to weave

German meaning: `flechten, weben'

Material: Unextended in: Old Indian *ō`tum*, *ō`tavē* (from der set-basis *vā`tavē*) `to weave', Perf. *ūvuh* ^, participle *ūta* ^-, *vy`-uta-* (also das present *va`yati* `weaves' can be after Wackernagel Old Indian Gr. I 94 an *-ei_o-*present *v-a`yati*, so that Fut. *vayīśyati*, *vāya-* `weaver' only in addition one would be new-created), *ō`tu-* m. `woof of fabric', *vāna-* n. `the weaving'.

To the existence of a heavy base is to be stuck against Wackernagel because of *vā`tave* `weave, twist', *vānam* (W. must understand *ūta* ^- as neologism to *va`yate* after *hūta* ^- : *hva`yate*).

dh-extension 1. *au-dh-*, 2. *(a)u_ē`dh-*, *u-dh-*:

1. Arm. *zḡaud* `strap' (*zḡaudem* `connects, ties together'), *yḡaud* `strap, limb, joint' (*y-audem* `join together'), *aud* `shoe';

lit. *a`udžiau*, *a`udžiu*, *a`usti* `to weave', *ataudai* ^ Pl. `woof', *u`dis* `a unique fabric, the weaving', *u`das* `eel line' (vowel as with *a`ugu* `increase, sprout': *ūgy`s* `annual growth');

russ. *uslo* `fabric' (*uzda* `bridle'ö), see below **eu-** `pull'. It goes back to the image of the weaving or spinning and that of her assigned fate goddess:

audh- `luck, possession, wealth': illyr. PN *Audarus*, *Audata* (: germ. *Audoḡberht*), paion. PN *Audāḡleōn* (Krahe IF. 58, 132), cymr. *udd* (**audos*) `master, mister' (different Lewis-Pedersen 14),

bret. *ozac'h* `landlord' (**udakkos*), Loth RC. 41, 234; as. *ōdan*, ags. *ēaden*, anord. *auḡinn* `granted from the destiny, grants', anord. *auḡna* `destiny, luck', *auḡr*

`wealth', ags. *ēad* `possession, wealth, luck',

as. *ōd* `possession, prosperity', ahd. *alhōd* `full and free possession' (mlat. *alodium*), mhd. *klein-ōt* `jewel', got. *audahafts* `makes happy', *audags* `blessed, fortunate', ahd. *ōtac* `happy, rich'.

2. Anord. *vād* f. `fabric, piece, stuff, as comes ready of the loom, drag net', Pl. *vādir* `gowns, clothes', ags. *wæd* (**wēdī-*) f. `clothes, rope', as. *wād* `clothes', ahd. *wāt*, Gen.-i `clothes, armament';

anord. *vaðr* m. `rope, string, fishing line', schwed. norw. *vad* n. `drag net' (anord. *vozt* f. `spot for fishing at sea from **wada-stō*), mhd. *wate*, *wade* f. `drag net, trawl net', mhd. *spinne-wet* `spinning web'.

References: WP. I 16 f., WH. I 88.

See also: Maybe here *u_ebh-* `to weave', *u_edh-* `bind, connect' (wherefore as nasal form probably *u_endh-*), see there; also perhaps *u_ei-* `twist, spin', (*a)ueg-* `to weave etc' (*u_er-* `twist, spin'ö), *u_es-* `wrap'.

Page(s): 75-76

Root / lemma: *au_-6, au_ed-*

English meaning: to speak

German meaning: `sprechen'

Material: Gr. hom. αὔε Imperf. `(he, she) called (out), shouted', ἄβ α τ ρ ο χ ὀ ς ῆ β ο ῖ Hes.

Old Indian *va'dati* `lets the voice resound, talks' (Perf. *ūdima* , participle *udita* -), *va'danam* `the sounds, talking, mouth', *u'ditih* f. `speech', *vādayati* `allows to sound, plays (a music instrument), allows to speak', *vāditram* `musical instrument, music', *vāda-* `sound letting, m. sound, call, sound, statement, battle of words';

in the lengthened grade and the meaning compares itself in next Old Church Slavic *vada* `calumny', *vaditi* `accuse';

nasalized Old Indian *vandate*, *-ti* `praises, praises, greets with respect', *vandanam* `praise, price, reverential greeting', *vandāru-* `appreciative, praising'; see still Uhlenbeck Old Indian Wb. under *vallakī* `a kind of sounds', *vallabha-h* `minion, favourite'.

Gr. γ ο δ ῶ ν [i.e. F o δ ῶ ν] κ λ α ῖ ε ι ν Hes., ἦ Η σί (F) ο δ ο ς `qui ῖ η σί Fό δ α ν, i. e. ῶ ο ι δ ῆ ν, γ ο δ ῶ ν [i.e. F o δ ῶ ν] γ ῶ η τ α Hes.;

zero grade ὠ δ ῶ, ὠ δ ω (brought out somewhere from the Alexandrines) `sings, glorifies', ὠ δ η φ ῆ μ η, ὠ δ η (Theognostos κ α ν. 19, 26) (ὠ μ ν ο ς `ballad, song' rather to the wedding call ὠ μ ῆ ν: other interpretations ver. Walde LEWb.² under *suō*, Boisacq s. v., again different Risch 50).

Lit. *vadinu* , *vadi'nti* `shout, call'.

au_-ē-d- in ῶ (F) η δ ῶ ν `nightingale' (ἄ β η δ ῶ ν α ῖ η δ ῶ ν α Hes., öol. ῶ ῖ δ ω ν and ῶ ῖ δ ω, the zero grade ῶ υ δ- in αὔδῃ `sound, voice, language' (öol. αὔδω Sappho), αὔδάω `shouts, speaks', αὔδῃ ε ι ς, dor. αὔδάε ι ς `speaking with human voice'.

au_-ei-d- in ῶ (F) ε ῖ δ ω (att. ῶ δ ω) `sings', ῶ (F) ο ι δ ῆ (att. ὠ δ ῆ) `song', ῶ ο ι δ ῶ ς `singer', ῶ ο ῖ δ ι μ ο ς `singer'. Differently Wackernagel KZ. 29, 151 f.

Toch. B *watk-*, AB *wötk-*, B *yaitk-* `command, order'.

References: WP. I 251 f., Specht KZ. 59, 119 f., Van Windekens Lexique 155.

Page(s): 76-77

Root / lemma: *au* -7, *au ē*-, *au ēi*-

English meaning: to like; to help, *desire

German meaning: `gern haben'; daher einerseits `verlangen', andererseits `begünstigen, hilfreich sein'

Material: Old Indian *a* ¹*vati* `desires, favors above others, promotes, patronizes' = av. *avaiti* `provides, helps' = air. *con-ōi* `protects'; messap. α F ι ν α μ ι `I bid (s.o.) farewell (to wish s.o. to be strong to be healthy)';

Old Indian *a* ¹*vas*- n. `satisfaction, favour, assistance' = av. *avah*- n. `help' (in addition probably Old Indian *avasa* ¹- n. `nourishment'), compare gr. ε ν - η ῥ ῖ ς `favorable' (*ε ν - ᾱ F ῥ ῖ ς); Old Indian *ōman*- `favorable, helping' = av. *aoman*- `supporting, helping', Old Indian *ōma* ¹*n*- m. `favour, assistance, protection',

ōma ¹*h* ¹*h* ¹ `comrade'; Old Indian *avita* ¹*r*- m. `patron, sponsor, patronizer' (from which 2-syllable root form as Fut. *aviśyati*, Perf. 2. Sg. *āvitha*, as well as participle *ūta* ¹- and:) *ūti* ¹*h* ¹*h* ¹ `delivery, help';

arm. *aviun* `violent desire, longing; esp. irrational whim, caprice, or immoderate passion, lust' (Petersson Et. Misz. 8);

gr. -ᾱ F ο ν ε ς in 2. part of Greek family names (ῥ ῖ F ο ν ε ς)ö compare Kretschmer Gl. 18, 232 f., different Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 487, 3; 521; ᾱ ῥ ῖ τ α ῖ ς (Theokrit) `friend, lover';

lat. *aveō*, -*ēre* (basis *au ē*[i]- as in preceding) `be eager, have a wild desire, long for, desire', *avidus* `desiring, longing for; esp. greedy for money, avaricious' (therefrom *audeō*, -*ēre* `to be daring; to dare, venture, bring oneself to'), *avārus* `covetous, greedy';

air. *con ōi* `protects', cymr. *ewyllys* `favor, wish desire', corn. *awell* `desire', abr. *a* ¹*h* ¹*ul* `unaided, wantonly, voluntarily', mbret. *eoull*, *youll* `favor, wish desire', as a name component in gall. *Avi-cantus* (=abret. *Eucant*), acymr. *Euilaun* under likewise, also in ahd. names as *Awileib*, *Awo*; compare got. *awi* ¹*liu* ¹*þ* ¹ χ ᾱ ρ ι ς , ε ὐ χ α ρ ι σ τ ῖ α ; mcymr. *ri* ¹*h* ¹*m* ¹*haw* `he grants to me', cymr. *ad-aw* (with negat. *at*-) `leave', abret. *di-eteguetic* `abandoned, forsaken, deserted, destitute' (**di-at-aw-etic*).

Falk-Torp 1407 adds also an: ahd. *ōdi*, as. *ōthi*, ags. Adj. *ieþe*, Adv. *ēaþe* `easy, comfortable', ahd. *ōdmuoti*, as. *ōthmōdi* `modest', ags. *ēaþmōd* `modest', anord. *auðmjūkr* `to move easily, willing, modest',

auðkendr `to recognize easily'; basic meaning is `willing', from which `to make easy'; formal germ. *to*-participle-formation to *awi*- (example germ. *aupia*- `deserted; flat; waste; empty; abandoned; blasted; desolate; bleak; grey; gray; barren; stuffy; dull; tedious'ö). Rather uncertainly.

If also altlit. *auštis* `refresh oneself', *ataušimas* `refreshment', lett. *ataust* `recover, refresh', *atau še t* `invigorate, refresh' are used, the zero grade lies to them **aus* - of in Old Indian *a* ¹*vas*-, gr. ε ν - η ῥ ῖ ς present as a basis *es*-stem. Or = lit. *a* ¹*ušti* `get cold', *a* ¹*ušyti* `cool'ö

Toch. B *au-lāre*, A *olar* `comrade'; as dubious B *omaute* `longing', *w-ör(īn)*- `crave, long for', A *w-aste* `protection' with angebl. zero grade the root rather here *wa*- `give', A 1.Sg. *wsā* (Pedersen Tochar. 186).

References: WP. I 19, WH. I 81, 850, Van Windekens Lexique 9, 79, 153, 157.

Root / lemma: *au₁-8, au₁ēi-*

English meaning: to perceive, understand

German meaning: 'sinnlich wahrnehmen, auffassen'

Material: Old Indian *-avati* with *ud-* and *pra-* 'aufmerken, heed', Old Church Slavic *umъ* 'Verstand' (basic form **au-mo-*); moreover toch. B *om-palokon n̄e* 'meditation'ö Different Pedersen, Tochar. 223 Anm.

ā u₁is-: lengthened grade Old Indian *āviś* Adv. 'apparent, manifest, obvious, bemerkbar', av. *āviš* Adv. 'apparent, manifest, obvious, vorAugen' (npers. *āškār* 'clear, bright'; Old Indian *āviś t̄ ya-h*, av. *āvišya-* 'offenkundig'); Old Church Slavic *ave*, *jave* Adv. 'kund, apparent, manifest, obvious' (in ending after den Adjektivadverbien auf -e reshaped from **avъ*, whereof:) *aviti*, *javiti* 'offenbaren, kundmachen, show' (lit. *o v̄ytis* 'sich in Traume sehen lassen' Lw. from dem Slav.).

full grade: gr. *αἰσθάνομαι*, Aor. *αἰσέσθαι* 'wahrnehmen' (**α F (σ-θ-)*); lat. *audiō* 'hear' from **au₁izdh₁iō*, compare *oboedio* from **o₁b-avizdhiō* about **oboīdiō*; gr. *αἰώ* (neologism to Aor. *ἐπιτίσσει*, *αἰέω*) 'vernehme, hear' (**α F (σ-)*), *ἐπάσσει* 'belongs, ruchbar, bekannt'.

Here probably hett. *u-u₁h₁i* 'I see, observe', *a₁huš₁zi* 'sees', *a-u₁ri-iš* (from *a₁hu₁-wa₁rh₁iš*) 'Ausschau, Warte', iterat. *ušk-* 'wiederholt sehen'.

References: WP. I 17, WH. I 80, Trautmann 21, Pedersen Hittitisch 172 f.

Page(s): 78

Root / lemma: *au₁o-s* (**h₁u₁h₁aš*)

English meaning: grandfather

German meaning: 'Großvater mütterlicherseits'

Note:

The original root was hett. *h₁u-u₁h₁a-aš* (*h₁u₁h₁aš*) 'grandfather' branched into **Root / lemma:** *au₁o-s*: grandfather in centum languages and **Root / lemma:** *sūs-* (***ghus**): parent: alb. (**h₁u₁h₁aš*) *gjysh* 'grandfather' in satem languages; old laryngeal centum *h₁-* > *a-*, *e-*: satem *h₁-* > *s-*;

Material: Arm. *hav*, Gen. *havu* 'grandfather', lat. *avus* 'grandfather; poet., in gen., an ancestor'; fem. lat. *avia* 'grandmother' (see finally Leumann-Stolz⁵ 204), dubious gr. *αἰα* as 'primordial mother earth' (compare Brugmann IF. 29, 206 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 473;

lat. also *-hu₁-* > *-v-* phonetic mutation.

different Jacobsohn Phil. 67, 484 f., Kretschmer Glotta 5. 307); *avitus* 'of a grandfather, ancestral' is probably shaped after *maritus*, older *i*-stem in lit. *avy₁nas* 'brother of the mother';

differently Jacobsohn Phil. 67, 484 f., innkeepers Glotta 5. 307); *avitus* 'large-scale fatherly, angestammt' is formed probably after *maritus*, old *i*-stem in lit. *avy₁nas* 'brother of the mother';

i₁o-derivative Old Prussian *awis* 'uncle', Old Church Slavic **uj₁ь ds.* (*ujka* 'aunt'), air. (*h*)*a₁ue* 'a grandson, a nephew', mir. *o₁(a)*, *u₁a ds.*; *en*-stem: got. *awō* 'grandmother', anord. *afi* 'grandfather', *āi* 'great-grandfather', ags. *ēam*, afries.

ēm, ahd. *ōheim*,

nhd. *Oheim*, *Ohm* (after Osthoff PBrB. 13, 447 **awun-haimaz* 'the one (he) who lived in grandfather's home'), after R. Much Germ. 205 from **auhaim* < idg. **au-os* k̑oimos 'dear grandfather', compare cymr. *tad cu* [**tatos koimos*] 'grandfather'),

lat. *avunculus* 'brother of the mother' (probably caressing diminutive an **avō*, -*ōnis*); cymr. *ewythr*, acorn. *euitor*, bret. *eontr* 'uncle' (**au-en-tro*).

The stem called originally the grandparents on the maternal side, become through the words for 'uncle or aunt on the maternal side' probably, s. Hermann GGN. 1918, 214 f.

Da arm. *hav* could go back also to **pap-*, would be *au-os* only north - west idg. On account of here hett. *hū-uh-ha-aš* (*huhhaš*) 'grandfather' ö Lyk. **χuga* 'grandfather on the maternal side' appears to speak rather for Asia Minor origin.

References: WP. I 20 f., WH. 88 f., 851, Pedersen Lyk. under Hitt. 25 f., Risch Mus. Helv. 1, 118 ff.

Page(s): 89

Root / lemma: *ā bel-*, *ā bōl-*, *ab_el-*

English meaning: apple

German meaning: 'Apfel'

Note:

Root / lemma: *ā bel-*, *ā bōl-*, *ab_el-* : 'apple' derived from **Root / lemma:** *om-* (**hamel*): 'raw, bitter, *sweet'.

Material:

Maybe **Old Indian:** *abala* - m. 'the plant *Tapia Crataeva*' {*Crataegus roxburghii*' (H. Ebel KZ VI, 1957:216)} [It is a proof of the European origin of the cognate].

Lat. *Abella* (osk. town, city in Campanien) *malifera* 'apple-bearing', after Verg. Aen. 7, 740, might have received her name after of the apple breeding and reject on the basic form **ablonā*. The apple is not named possibly only after the town.

In the Kelt. the names are to be distinguished for 'apple' (**ablu*) and 'apple tree' (**abaln-*). Gall. *avallo* 'fruit', *Aballō* (*n*-stem) PN, frz. *Avallon*, abrit. PN *Aballāva*, gallo-rom. **aballinca* 'Alpine mistletoe' (Wartburg);

Maybe illyr. PN *Aulona*

air. *ubull* (**ablu*) n. 'apple', ncymr. *afal*, Pl. *afalau*, corn. bret. *aval* m. 'apple', but mir. *aball* (**abalnā*) f. 'apple tree', acymr. *aball*, mcymr. *avall* Pl. *euyill* (analogical) f., acymr. *aballen*, ncymr. *afallen* 'apple tree' (with singulative ending).

The same ablaut forms in the Germanic:

Krimgot. *apel* (got. **aplsö*), ahd. *apful*, *afful*, mhd. *apfel*, ags. *æppel* (engl. *apple*), an. *epli* n. (*apal-grār* 'apple-gray') 'apple'. Germ. probably **ap(a)la-*, **aplu-*. Further an. *apaldr* 'apple tree', ags. *apuldor*, *æppuldre*, ahd. *apholtra* (compare nhd. *Affoltern* PN), mhd. *apfalter* 'apple tree' (**apaldra-*).

The Baltic shows clear tracks in Idg. completely isolated *l-* declension **ābōl*, G. Sg. **ābeles*.

lengthened grade of the suffix appears mostly in the word for 'apple': ostlit. *obuoly* 's, lett. *a buolis* (*-ii-o*-stem), westlit. *o buolas*, lett. *a buols* (*o*-stem) from idg.

**ābōl-*;

Normal grade mostly in the word for 'apple tree'; lit. *obeli* 's (fem. *i*-stem), lett. *a bēls* (*i*-stem), *a bēle* (*ē*-stem) from idg. **ābel-*; but Old Prussian *woble* f. (**ābl-*) 'apple', *wobalne* (**ābolu-*) f. 'apple tree'.

Abg. *abl ъko*, *jabl ъko*, poln. *jabłko*, slov. *ja bōlko*, russ. *ja bloko* 'apple' (**abl ъko* from **āblu-*) etc; abg. (*j*)*ablan ъ*, sloven. *ja blan*, ačech. *jablan*, *jablon*, russ. *ja blon ъ* 'apple tree', from idg. **āboln-* (influences the sound form of **ablo* 'apple').

Although a uniform basic form is not attachable, it becomes both lat. kelt. germ. bsl. forms only around ancient relationship and barely around borrowing act. With respect to lat. *abies* 'fir' etc. very uncertain.

Note:

The oldest IE cognate is Luvian: **šamlu(wa)-* 'apple-(tree)'; Attestations: [HittErgSg] **ša-ma-lu-wa-an-za**: 145 iii 18. ^{GIS}**H_AS H_UR-an-za**: XLIV 4+ Vo 26. ^{GIS}**H_AS H_UR-lu-wa-an-za**: XLIV 4+ Vo 28.

Commentary: Above analysis most likely, but textual tradition is corrupt. Luvian nt. nom.-acc. sg. *šamluwan=za* also possible. Cf. Starke, KZ 95.153f, and Soysal, Or 58.174ff.

From the common IE shift *m* > *mb* > *b* derived **šamlu(wa)-* > **Root / lemma:** *ā bel-*, *ā bōl-*, *ab_el-* : 'apple' in Germanic languages while in Romance languages took place the common illyr. alb. *sa* > *zero*, phonetic mutation Luvian **šamlu(wa)-* 'apple-(tree)' > lat. *malum* -i n. 'an apple, or other similar fruit'; alb. geg. *mollë* 'apple'.

Also Proto-Slavic form: *jemela*; *jemelo*; *jemel ъ* ; *j ъ mela*; *j ъ melo* {2} [Page in Trubac̣ev: VI 26-27]: Russ. *ome la* 'mistletoe' [f ā], Old Russ. *imela* 'mistletoe' [f ā], Czech *omela* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [f ā]; *omelo* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [n o]; *jmeli* , *meli* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [f iā], Slovak *jemelo* (dial.), *hemelo* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [n o]; *imelo*, *jmelo* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [n o], Poln. *jemioł a*, *jamioł a* 'mistletoe' [f ā]; *imioł a* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [f ā], Upper Sorbian *jemjel* 'mistletoe' [m o], Lower Sorbian *jemjoł*, *hemjoł* 'mistletoe' [m o], Serbo-Croatian *o mela* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [f ā]; *i mela*, *me la* 'mistletoe' [f ā], Slovene *jeme la* (dial.), *ome la* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [f ā]; *ime la*, *me la* 'mistletoe' [f ā], Proto-Balto-Slavic reconstruction: *emel-*; Lith. *a malas*, *e malas* 'mistletoe' [m o] 3^b, Latv. *amuols*; *e muols* (BW); *amuls*; *āmals*; *āmuls* 'mistletoe, clover' [m o] {1}, Old Pruss. *emelno* (EV) 'mistletoe'.

Bibliography: Anikin 1998: 334-336, Andersen 1996: 133-135

Notes: {1} The forms with *ā-* may show the influence of *a bōl* 'apple, clover'. {2} This plant name is probably a borrowing from the **Illyrian Venetian** substratum language. The Slavic forms with **j ъ m-* must be due to popular etymology (the mistletoe's sap is used to produce bird-lime), cf. OCS *imati* 'to take'. An etymological connection with PIE **h₁m-* 'to take' is doubtful, as is the connection with **H₃eHm-* 'raw' .

maybe gr. **Compounds:** ἀμάμη λίσ plant growing in the same time as the apple-tree, 'medlar', = ἐπι μ η λίσ .

Probably **Tocharian B:** *māla** 'a kind of intoxicating drink'; **Paradigm:** [-, -, māla//]

Examples: *se s, a[māne] mot māla trikelyesa s akse yoköm, pāyti* 'whatever monk drinks alcohol or intoxicating beverage through befuddlement or brandy, *pāyti* '[*māla* = BHS *maireya*] (H-149.X.3b1/2 [Couvreux, 1954b: 48]), *tumem, pörwettsai mālasa yokalle* 'then it [is] to be drunk with an aged drink' (W-33a5).

Derivatives: *mālatstse** 'drunken': *arön cacu epreta Mārō[nts]= ādan c mālatsai ... s, pyarkatai-me* 'O courageous and brave one, thou hast destroyed Māra's

drunken bite' (241a2/3).

References: WP. I 50, WH. I 3, E. Fraenkel KZ. 63, 172 ff., Trautmann 2.

Page(s): 1-2

Root / lemma: *ā ġ her-*, *ā ġ hen-*, *ā ġ hes-* (or *ōg her* etc) (**dā ġ hen*)

English meaning: day

German meaning: `Tag'

Grammatical information: Heteroklit. Neutrum.

Material: Old Indian *a har*, *a hah*, Gen. *a hnhas*, av. Gen. Pl. *asnha m* `day'. In Germ. is found anlaut. *d-* by influence from proto germ. **dā 3waz* (idg. **dhō ġ ho-*, s. **dheg h-* `burn') `warm season' (: lit. *da ġas* `summer heat'): the *o*-stem got. *dags*,

aisl. *dagr*, ahd. *tac m.* `day' is from neutr. *es*-stem reshaped (got. PN Δ α γ λ σ - θ ε ο ς = **Dagisthpius*, ahd. *Dagihbert* etc), also in ablaut, ags. *dæ ġ* (**dō 3iz*), Pl. *dōgor n.* `day' (got. *fidur-dōgs* `fourth day'), aisl. *døgr n.* `day or night' besides there is *n*-stem adö n. *døgn n.* `day and night'.

Note: From **Root / lemma:** *dheg h-*: `to burn, *day' derived **Root / lemma:** *ā ġ her-*, *ā ġ hen-*, *ā ġ hes-* (or *ōg her* etc): `day' the same as **Root / lemma:** *ak ru*: `tear' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dak ru*: `tears'. The phonetic shift *da-* > *a-*, zero is a common Baltic phonetic mutation. Compare **Root / lemma:** *del-5*: `long': balt. with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): lit. *i lgas*, f. *ilga*, lett. *il ġs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. `long': hitt. Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) `long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. `length'. This is a sound proof of Aryan migration from the Baltic region to North India.

References: WP. I 849 f., WH. I 467, Feist 113 f., Sievers-Brunner 121, 243, Wackernagel-Debrunner III 310 f.

Page(s): 7

Root / lemma: *ā ġ -*

English meaning: goat

German meaning: `Ziegenbock, Ziege'

Note:

Root / lemma: *digh-*: `goat' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *deig h-*: `to prick; tick'. From the older root **Root / lemma:** *deig h-*: `to prick; tick' derived **Root / lemma:** *aig -*: `goat' and **Root / lemma:** *ā ġ -*: `goat' [common balt. - illyr. - alb. *de-*, *da-* > zero phonetic mutation]. Hence the gr. cognate derived from proto illyr.

Material: Old Indian *aja h-* `he-goat', *ajā h-* `she-goat', mpers. *azak* `goat', npers. *azg ds.*;

alb. *dhī* `goat' (G. Meyer BB. 8, 186, Pedersen KZ. 36, 320, 335; probably from **adhi*, as *sii* `eye' from *asii*);

Note:

Maybe a zero grade in alb. (**ā ġ hi*) *dhī* `goat' [the common alb. shift *-g h-* > *-d-*],

older alb. geg. (**ā g hi*) *edha* `goats, sheep'.

lit. *ožy* `s (**āg i os*) `he-goat', *ožka* `goat', Old Prussian *wosee* `goat', *wosux* `he-goat';

Old Indian *aji nahm* `fur, fleece';

lit. *oži nis* `belonging to he-goat', *oži ena* `billy goat's meat';

Church Slavic (*j*)*azno* (**az no*) `skin, leather'.

References: WP. I 38, Trautmann 22. compare also *aig* -.

Page(s): 6-7

Root / lemma: *ā ier-*, *ā ien-*

English meaning: day, morning

German meaning: `Tag, Morgen'

Grammatical information: n.

Note:

Root / lemma: *ā ier-*, *ā ien-* : `day, morning' derived from a reduced **Root / lemma:** *ā g her-*, *ā g hen-*, *ā g hes-* (oder *ōg her* etc.): `day'.

Material: Av. *ayarə*, Gen. *aya n n*. `day'.

Gr. Lok. **ā (l) ε ρ ι* - in *ā ρ ι σ τ ο ν* (from **ai_eri-d-tom*, to *ed-* `eat') `breakfast' (uncontracted *ā ε ρ ι σ τ ο ν* still produceable Hom. Ω 124, π 2); lengthened grades **ā (l) ε ρ ι* in the derivative *ή ε ρ ι ο ς* `early morning', contracts in *ή ρ ι* `in the morning'. Different Risch 105.

Got. *air*, aisl. *ār*, Adv. `early' (likewise Lok. **ai_eri*), in addition Kompar. got. *airiza* `earlier', Adv. *airis* = ags. *æ r*, ahd. *ēr*, nhd. *eher*, *ehe*; Superl. ags. *æ rest*, ahd. *ērist*, nhd. *erst*.

Maybe alb. (**ēherst*) *herēt* `early'; it seems that alb. has preserved the old laryngeal h-.

References: WP. I 3, Feist 24b.

Maybe to *ā i-4*.

Page(s): 12

Root / lemma: *ā(i)g h-* : *īg h-*

English meaning: to need

German meaning: `bedürfen, begehren'

Material: Av. *āzi-š* m. `desire', np. *az ds.*, av. *āzahš* m. `striving, eagerness, zeal'; changing through ablaut av. *izyati* `strives, striving for' and *i žā* `striving, zeal, success, prosperousness' Old Indian *ihā* `desire', *ihatē* `strives whereupon';

gr. *ἀ χή ν* `poor' = *ή χή ν ε ς κ ε ν ο ι*, *π τ ω χ ο ι* Hes. (by support of words, with *ā-* privative out of it *ἀ ε χή ν ε ς π έ ν η τ ε ς* Hes., and *ἀ χ ε ν ί α* `lack, poverty'), *κ τ ε α ν η χή ς π έ ν η ς* Hes., changing through ablaut *ι χ α ν ά ω* `longs for', *ι χ α ρ* `desire';

toch. A *ākāl*, B *akālk* `wish, longing'. Different Pedersen Toch. 42.

References: WP. I 40, Van Windekens BSL. 41, 55; unwahrscheinlich Bartholomae IF. 5, 215.

Page(s): 14-15

Root / lemma: *ā īk̃ - : ī k̃ -*

English meaning: spear, pike

German meaning: 'Spieß; with einer spitzen Waffe treffen'

Note:

Both **Root / lemma:** *ak̃ -, ok̃ -* : 'sharp; stone' and **Root / lemma:** *ā īk̃ - : ī k̃ -* : 'spear, pike' are reduced roots of an older root **heg̃^w-el* created through metathesis from Root/ lemma ***helg̃^wa*. This older root was solidified by **Church Slavic:** (**heg̃^w-el*) *igla* 'needle' [f ā]

Slavic languages inherited the common *da-* > zero phonetic mutation from the older Baltic-Germanic languages. The phonetic shift *da-* > zero is a common Baltic phonetic mutation. Compare **Root / lemma:** *del-5* : 'long': balt. with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): lit. *i lgas*, f. *ilga* , lett. *il gs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. 'long' : hitt. Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) 'long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugastī*) n. 'length'.

Hence from **Root / lemma:** *dhelg-* : 'to stick; needle' derived the alleged Baltic Root/ lemma ***helg̃^wa* from which **Church Slavic:** (**heg̃^w-el*) *igla* 'needle' [f ā], then Both **Root / lemma:** *ak̃ -, ok̃ -* : 'sharp; stone' and **Root / lemma:** *ā īk̃ - : ī k̃ -* : 'spear, pike'.

Finally alb. geg. *gjilpanë* n. f. 'needle' is a compound of **gjil-* 'needle' + *peni* 'thread'; alb. common zero grade **ilga* > **gil-* 'needle' phonetic mutation corresponds to zero grade in **Lower Sorbian:** *gŕa* 'needle' [f ā].

Material: Gr. ἀἰκλολι αἰ γωνία ι τοῦ βέλους Hes., gr. ἰκτέα ἀκόντιον Hes., kypr. ἰκμαμένος or ἰχμαμένος (in the latter pitfall from ἰκσμαμένος) 'wounds', gr. αἰχμή 'spear, spit' (**aik-smā*), Old Prussian *aysmis* 'spit, broach', lit. *ie šmas*, *jie šmas* 'spit, broach', (basic form **aik mos* or Gr. exact congruent **aik -smos*); from moreover Old Prussian *ayculo*, Church Slavic *igla* etc 'needle', with *g* instead of *ž* (compare S.18¹)ö lat. *īcō* (analogical *īciō*), -e *re* 'hit, wound, strike, smite; esp., to strike a bargain', *ictus* 'slash, blow, stroke; in music, beat', probably also av. *išarə* 'instant, (very short space of time)' = gr. ἱκταρ 'near' (as 'adjoining, adjacent') and ἱγδῆ, ἱγδς 'mortar' (also ἱξ, ἱκς 'worms damaging the vine', from which ἱπς ds. could be reshuffled after the related to meaning κνῖπς, σκνῖπς, θρῖπς; different Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 299.

Here possibly anord. *eigin* n. 'a sprout that has just emerged from a seed' ('point, cusp'), schwed. mdartl. *öjel* m.ds. (Fick4 III 2) and nd. *īne* 'awn, ear of corn' (Bezenberger Federal Railway. 27, 166).

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**ahel*) *halë* 'needle, fishbone, awn, ear of corn' [common alb. -k- > -h- phonetic mutation].

References: WP. I 7, WH. I 670, Trautmann 3, 4.

Page(s): 15

Root / lemma: *ā ī-4*

English meaning: to burn

German meaning: `brennen, leuchten'

Material: from ags. *āfor* `sharp, violent', ahd. *eibar, eivar* `harsh, bitter, pungent, rough, shaggy, bristly; shivering with cold. Transf., wild, savage; unpolished, uncouth; frightful, horrible' derived from **aibhro-* not is to be connected certainly.

Maybe but here gr. ἰαίνω `warms up' from **(i)-aniō*; see under **eis-1** `move, shake violently'.

See also: S. under **ai-dh-**, **ā īer-**, **ai os-**, **aisk-**, **ai-tro-**.

Page(s): 11

Root / lemma: **ā ī-3**

English meaning: to wander, roam

German meaning: `planlos umherschweifen, irren; also geistig irre sein'

Material: Gr. ἄλγῃ `the vagrancy, the wandering about', ἄλῶμα (horn. Pf. ἄλῶμα), ἄλῶμα `wanders about', ἄλγῃς `beggar',

ἄλγῃς `wander, begging around', ἄλῳς `in vain' (Spiritus asper admittedly, still unexplained, s. Boisacq 44, also against the assumption of anl. F-);

from a basis **alu-, aleu-** gr. ἄλῳ `I'm beside myself'**, ἄλῳσσω ds. (Hom.; Fut. ἄλῳξῃ Hippokr.), ἄλῳκῃ `restiveness, worry, concern, fear, alarm', ἄλῳς (from ἄλῳ) `angst', ἄλῳς, -ῳς (Plut.) `idle hanging around, boredom'; common gr.-illyr. -ks- > -ss- phonetic mutation;

with the concept `wander around, around a dangerous place or thing not to come near to', also ἄλῳμα, ἄλῳμα `avoids', ἄλῳσκω (*αλῳσκω, compare Aor. ἤλῳξα) `escapes', ἄλῳσκάω `avoid, flee', ἄλῳξῳ ds., ἄλῳξή `defense' (*ἄλῳξ formation as φεῖδωλή).

*) ἄλῳξῳ `fibber, boaster, bragger' (actually dragging around juggler, mountebank), derives after Bonfante (BSL. 37, 77) from thrak. VN Ἀλῳξῳς.

**) ἄλῳ, ἄλῳ from **ἄλῳ3 ῳ* vergleichen Schulze Qunder ep. 310 f., Lagercrantz Z. gr. Lautg. 89 with Old Indian *ros, ati, rus, yati* `be cross with, be angry', but from Uhlenbeck Old Indian Wb. 256 is placed more right to lit. *ru śtas* `unfriendly, unkind'.

Mit *ā-*: ἄλῳσκω `wanders around', ἄλῳνω `be demented', Med. `wander around', ἄλῳματῳς (dor. ἄλῳματῳς Theokr.) `foolish, futile, vain', ἄλῳθῳς `trifling, in vain, brainless', ἄλῳξῳς `confuses, beguiles; bewildering', (besides öol. equivalent ἄλῳς an **ā-λῳς* in:) hom. ἄλῳ φρῳνέω ν φρῳνάς ἄλῳξῳς `dazed, unconscious' (from dor. **αλῳξῳς* derives lat. *ālea* `a game of dice, game of hazard; hence chance, risk, uncertainty, blind luck').

Lat. *ambulō* `to walk, go for a walk, travel, march' (umbr. *amboltu* `a walk, a stroll'); (lat. *alūcinor* `to wander in mind, dream, talk idly' is probably borrowed from ἄλῳ under formal support in *vāticinor*).

In addition lett. *aluo īt, aluo ītie īs* `wander around, get lost', with *ā* lett. *āla* `half-mad person', *āl'uo ītie īs* `behave foolish, gestures clownish'.

Toch. AB *āl-* 'distinguish, remove'.

References: WP. I 87 f., WH. I 33, 38, EM. 43 (places *ambulō* to gr. ἐλαύνω, stem *el-*).

Page(s): 27-28

Root / lemma: *ālu-*, *ālo-*

English meaning: a bitter plant

German meaning: 'bittere Pflanze'

Material: Old Indian *ālu* 'h₁, *āluka* 'm- 'bulb, onion, round esculent radix'; lat. *ālum*, *ālium* 'garlic', osk. **allō* from **ali* *ā* probably as foundation of gr. ἄλλος 'sausage (*stuffed tubular casing)'; lat. *ālum* or *ālus* 'Symphytum officinale L., comfrey, blackwort' a plant appreciated for its roots (perhaps gall. wordö s. Thesaurus).

Maybe alb. *helm* 'bitter; poison'

Note: alb. is the only IE lang. that preserved the old laryngeal h₁.

References: WP. I 90 f., WH. I 30, 33.

See also: Probably to *alu-*.

Page(s): 33

Root / lemma: *āmer-* (*āmōr*, *āmr*.)

English meaning: day

German meaning: 'Tag'

Material: Gr. horn. ἡμέρα, -α τ ο ς, att. ἡμέρα (Asper probably after ἐσπέρα, Sommer Gr. Ltst. 123), otherwise ἡμέρα 'day' (with Lenis, hence not to idg. **sem-* 'summer';

Lit. bei Boisacq s. v., wherefore Fick KZ. 43, 147); arm. *aur* 'day' (from **āmōr* about **amur*, **aumr*; Meillet Esquisse 55). To the stem formation s. still J. Schmidt Pl. 195 f., to ion. μεσημβρία 'midday' Boisacq under μεσημβρία. Van Windekens (Lexique 80) places here toch. A *omöl*, B *emalle* 'hot', from idg. **āmel-*.

References: WP. I 53, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 305, 481, 518.

Page(s): 35

Root / lemma: *āno-*

English meaning: ring

German meaning: 'Ring'

Material: Arm. *anur* 'neckband, ring', lat. *ānus* 'circle, ring', air. *āinne* (**āni* *ni* *o-*) m. 'ring, anus'.

Maybe through metathesis alb. (**ānus*) *unazë* 'ring'.

References: WP. I 61, WH. I 55, Pedersen Litt. 2, 80.

Page(s): 47

Root / lemma: *āpero-*

English meaning: shore

German meaning: 'Ufer'

Material: Gr. ἡπειρος, dor. ἄπειρος f. 'shore; mainland'; ags. *ōfer*, mnd. *ōver*, mhd. (md.) *uover*, nhd. *Ufer*; but arm. *ap`n* 'shore' requires idg. *ph* and hence, stays away.

Maybe alb. (*ἄπειρος) *afēr* 'near, close, related, neighboring, in the area of': Old Indian *a`para-* 'back, later'.

relationship to **apo* 'since, from, ex', Old Indian *a`para-* 'back, later' as lengthened grade formation becomes adopted by Specht Dekl. 23.

References: WP. I 48.

Page(s): 53

Root / lemma: *ā`p-2*

English meaning: water, river

German meaning: 'Wasser, Fluß'

Note:

It seems that from **Root / lemma:** *ak^w ā-* (more properly *ek^w ā*): *ek^w -* : 'water, river' [through the shift *g^w > b*, *k^w > p* attested in Greek, Illyrian and Celtic languages] derived **Root / lemma:** *ab-* : (water, river) and **Root / lemma:** *ā`p-2* : 'water, river'.

Material: Old Indian *ā`p-* f. 'water', e.g. Pl. Norn. *ā`pah*, Akk. *apa`h*, Gen. *apā`m*, av. Nom. Sg. *āfš*, Akk. Sg. *āpām*, Instr. Sg. *apā(-ca)*, Old Indian *ā`pavant-* 'watery', in older contraction with reduplication-stem in *-i*, *-u* auslaut prefixes (Kretschmer KZ. 31, 385, Johansson IF. 4, 137 f.) *pratīpa* 'directed against the stream', *nīpa* 'low lying, deep-recumbent', *anūpa* 'situated, lying in water',

dvīpa 'island, sand bank in the river', *antarīpa* 'island'; the same contraction with in *-o* ending 1. part in gr. river names 'Ἰνὼπιάς, Ἀσωπιάς (: Ἰνός, ἄσος; Fick BB. 22, 61, 62); gr. Ἀπεία 'Peloponnes', Μεσσηνιακός ds., lokr. Μεσσηνιακός, ill. Μεσσηνιακός (different Krahe ZONF. 13, 20 f.) common gr.-illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation and *A`puli* of Lower Italy, river names 'Ἀρκιδών (Arcadia), Ἀθηναϊκός (Thessaly), thrak. Ἀπός (Dacia),

ill. Ἀψός, *Apsus*, apul. PN *Sal-apia* ('saltwater'); here as vestiges ven.-ill. immigration part of the West German *apa-* names, as *Erft* (**Arnapia*), and all FIN with *-up-*, as nhd. *Uppia*-Bach (Tirol), frz. *Sinope* (Manche), brit. harbour *Rutupiae*, sizil. Κακύπαρος (compare lit. *Kakupis*), compare the thrak. FIN Ὠπύλος, Ὠπάλλος;

Old Prussian *ape* 'river', *apus* 'spring, fountain, stream, brook', lit. *u`pe*, lett. *upe* 'water' (*u* is perhaps reduplication-stem from idg. *o*, *a*, Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 11; or belongs *up-* rather to Old Church Slavic *vapa* 'sea'ö). Here *Ach-* (**aps-*) in cymr.

FIN, gall. *Axonaō*

Besides kelt.-lat. *ab-*, see below *ab-*.

Johansson IF. 4. 137 f. goes to explanation the *b*-form from through ' *Ἀπ(δ)ύς*, ' *Ἀπ(δ)ύς* as well as by Old Indian *a'ḥda-h* m. 'cloud' and with *āpah*, paradigmatic welded together Instr. Dat. Pl. Old Indian *adbhih*, *adbhyah*, presumed stem **ap(ə)d-* (perhaps 'giving water', with *dō-* 'give' belonging to the 2nd part) from: **abdō(n)*, Gen. **abdne's*, from which **abne's*; from obl. case arose from lat. *amnis*, was compensated during in Celtic **abdō(n)* : **abne's* to **abā* (mir. *ab*), **abonā* (hence mir. *abann*).

References: WP. I 46 f., WH. I 40, 846, Krahe Gl. 20, 188 ff., Pokorny Urillogyrier 110 ff., 130 f., Krahe Würzburg. Jahrb. 1, 86 ff.

Page(s): 51-52

Root / lemma: *ā's-*, therefrom *azd-*, *azg(h)-*

English meaning: to burn

German meaning: 'brennen, glöhen'

Material: Old Indian *ā'sa-h*, 'cinder, dust' (about a *śita-h*, 'black' s. **n.si-* 'dirt-color, dark color'); lat. *āra* 'altar; hence refuge, protection; 'arae', plur., name of certain rocks at sea' (= osk. *aasai* 'in the altar', umbr. *are* 'altars' etc), *āreō*, -*ēre* 'to be dry', *āridus* 'dry, arid, dry, parched, thirsty' (therefrom *ardeō* 'to burn, glow, be on fire; of bright objects, to gleam; of feeling (esp. of love), to burn, smart; of political disorder, to be ablaze', participle Pass. *assus* 'dried, roasted; n. pl. as subst. a sweating bath'), *ārea* 'a level or open space, site, courtyard, threshing floor; esp. a playground; hence, in gen., play' (eigentl. 'burnt-out, dry place'); ahd. *essa* f., nhd. *Esse* (**asi.ōn*), urnord. *aRina*, aisl. *arinn* 'exaltation, elevation, hearth, fireplace', ahd. *erin* 'floorboard, ground, bottom' (**azena*); toch. AB *as-* present, *ās-* Perf. and causative 'dry up', A *āsar* 'to dry'; hett. *ḥa-aš-ši-i* (*ḥaši*) Lok. 'on the hearth' (*ḥašaš*).

Perhaps here mir. *ān* 'igneous, radiant, noble' (**āshno-*). About gr. *δ(ι)ψάω*, *πε(ν)νάω* s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 724.

Because *r* in hett. *aḥaḥri* (*āri*) 'becomes hot' does not belong to the stem, it must be distinguished lat. *āreō* 'to be dry, be parched' not from *āra* 'a structure for sacrifice, altar'.

Formant extensions:

azd- in gr. *ἄζω* (**azhōi.ō*) 'parch, dry', *ἄζα* f. 'dehumidifier, dirt', *ἄζαλέος* 'dry, inflaming', *ἄδδ(α)υο(ν)ξ(η)ρόν*. *Ἄκωνες* Hes. (-*δδ* from *-zd-*); čech. apoln. *ozd* 'a device for drying malt or a room for drying malt', čech. slov. *ozditi* 'to dry malt'.

azg- arm. *ačīun* 'ash' (Meillet Esquisse 29), gr. *ἄσβολος* (**āσγ-β(ο)λος*) 'soot' ('ash - throw'), germ. **askōn* in aisl. *aska*, ags. *asce*, *æsce*, ahd. *asca*, nhd. *Asche*.

Maybe zero grade lat. *cinis -eris* m. f. 'ashes' < arm. *ačīun* 'ash'; alb. (**aski*) *hi* 'ash' [common alb. *ski-* > *hi-* phonetic mutation].

Note:

Root / lemma: *ken-2*, *kenə-*, *keni-*, *kenu-* : 'to rub, scrape off; ashes' must have come from zero grade of an extended **Root / lemma:** *ā's-*, therefrom *azd-*, **azg(h)-** : 'to burn' into *ā'sk-en* with the suffix *-en*. This assumption is proved by alb. geg. (**askini*) *hini* 'ash' [common alb. *ski-* > *hi-* phonetic mutation].

azgh-ō in arm. *azazim* 'dries' (Meillet Esquisse 33, EM. 70), got. *azgo* 'ash' (**azgōn*). About the difficult relation from germ. **askōn* : **az-gōn* s. Feist 72b; again different Specht Dekl. 201, 219. Also the conclusiveness arm. examples are not quite flawless.

References: WH. I 61, 65, 848, Feist 72, Trautmann 22, Pedersen Hittitisch 27, 164.

Page(s): 68-69

Root / lemma: *āt(e)r-*

English meaning: fire, *blow the fire

German meaning: 'Feuer'

Note:

Root / lemma: *āt(e)r-* : 'fire, *blow the fire' derived from a suffixed **Root / lemma:** *au(e)-10, au ē(o)-, u ē-* : 'to blow' with common IE formant *-ter*.

Material: Av. *ātarš* (Gen. *āθrō*) m. 'fire', wherefore Old Indian *átharvan-* 'fire priest', Lw. from av. *a θaurvan-*, *a θaurun* (das *θ* from *āθrō*) ds.;

arm. *airem* 'burns, lights' (due to from **air* from **ātēr*); serb. *va tra* 'fire', klr. *va tra* 'fire, stove', poln. *vatra* 'straw cinder' are borrowed after Jokl WZKM. 34, 37 ff. from rum. *vatra* 'stove', these again from Alb. (geg. *votre* 'vote' *r* with *v*-suggestion before alb. *ot-* from **āt-*, viell. iran. Lw.).

Note:

Alb. tosk. *vatra*, geg. *voṭër* 'hearth' proves that Slavs borrowed prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels from illyr. This phonetic mutation in alb. took place before the invasion of Slavs into the Balkans because alb. and rum. share the same cognate.

Perhaps as 'burnt' also lat. *āter* 'dead black, dark; poet. clothed in black. Transf., dark, gloomy, sad; malicious, poisonous' = umbr. *atru*, *adro* 'black, coal-black, gloomy, dark'; but lat. *A tella* = osk. *Aderl[ā]* (**A trolā*, e.g. v. Planta I 551), lat. *A trius* = osk. *Aadi riis* (v. Planta II 768, Thurneysen 1A. 4, 38, Schulze Lat. Eig. 269, 578) are suspectly Etruscan origin.

Maybe illyr. *Adria* 'deep, dark water, sea', zero grade in alb. (**āter*) *terr* 'dead black, dark'.

Possibly affiliation from ir. *a íth* (Gen. *a ítho*) f., cymr. *odyn* f. 'oven, stove', s. Fick II⁴ 9.

References: WP. I 42, WH. I 75 f., 849 f.

Page(s): 69

Root / lemma: *ā tos, attā* (ḡatta)

English meaning: father, mother

German meaning: Lallwort 'Vater, Mutter'

Material: Old Indian *attā* 'mother, older sister', *attḡh* 'older sister', osset. *ōda*, gr. ἄττα 'old man, old fellow, father', dial. Akk. ḫṭṭε (v), ḫṭṭε (v) 'grandfather', lat. *atta* m. 'father; term of endearment of the children towards the father', got. *atta* 'father' (Demin. *Attila*, ahd. *Ezzilo*), afries. *aththa* ds., ahd. *atto* 'father, forefather, ancestor' (*tt* by running always besides unpostponed

neologism), Old Church Slavic *отѣцъ* (**attiko* *s*) 'father'; alb. *at* 'father', *joshe* ' (on the maternal side) grandmother' (**āt_hsi* *āō*), hett. *at-ta-aš* (*attaš*) 'father'.

Note:

Alb. and Slav use prothetic *j-* for lost old laryngeal *h-*.

A similar **ā* *to-s* in germ. **abala*, **ōbela* appears the basis from ahd. *adal* 'sex, gender', nhd. *Adel*, as. *athali*, ags. *æðelu* N. PL 'noble parentage', aisl. *aðal* '(the rudimentary basis of an organ or other part, esp. in an embryo) anlage, sex', Adj. ahd. *edili*, as. *ethili*, ags. *aeðele* 'noble, aristocratic', lengthened grade ahd. *uodal*, as. *ōthil*, ags. *ēðel*, anord. *ōðal* '(fatherly) genotype' (compare also ahd. *fater-uodal*, as. *fader-ōðil* 'property inherited from a father, patrimony');

here got. *haimōpli* n. 'genotype', compare with the same vocal leng ahd. *Uota* (actually 'great-grandmother'), afries. *ēdila* 'great-grandfather'; toch. A *ātöl* 'man'; here also av. *ā_θwya-* 'name of the fathers' *Θraētaona* 's' 'as' 'from noble parentage' *ō*

The affiliation from gr. *ἄταλός* 'in a juvenile manner, childish', *ἄτάλλω* 'gathers, waits and is in habit' and 'jumps cheerfully like a child', red. *ἄτ(ε)τάλλω* 'draws up (Redupl. under influence from *τεθνήνῃ* 'nurse' *ō*), is denied by Leumann Gl. 15, 154.

One on the most different linguistic areas to itself always newly pedagogic babble-word (e.g. elam. *atta*, magy. *atya* 'father', türk. *ata*, bask. *aita* ds.). Similarly ***tata***.

References: WP. I 44, WH. I 77, 850, Feist 62, 233, Trautmann 16.

Page(s): 71

Root / lemma: *ā*

English meaning: interjection

German meaning: Ausruf der Empfindung

Note: often new-created

Material: Old Indian *ā* exclamation of the meditation;

gr. *ἄ* exclamation of the displeasure, pain, astonishment; *ἄ*, *ἄά* exclamation of the surprise and complaint; in addition *ἄζε* *ε* *ι* *ν* 'groan';

lat. *ā*, *āh* exclamation of pain, the displeasure;

lit. *a* , *aa* 'exclamation of the surprise, the reprimand or mockery, *ā* exclamation of the astonished question (of loud new creations);

got. *ō* exclamation of the displeasure, the admiration; ahd. *ō* exclamation of pain; mhd. *ō* exclamation of pain, the admiration, suspended thus to the vocative.

References: WP. I 1, WH. I 1, Loewe KZ. 54, 143.

Page(s): 1

Root / lemma: *baba-*, (**bal-bal-*)

English meaning: barbaric speech

German meaning: Schallwort, Lallwort for unartikuliertes undeutliches Reden

Note: also *bal-bal-*, *bar-bar-* with multiple dissimilations, onomatopoeic words

Material: Old Indian *bababā-karōti* from the crackle of the fire; gr. βαβαῖ, παπαῖ 'upon my soul, damn it all!' (out of it lat. *b a b a e, p a p a e* ds., as *babaecalus* perhaps 'fop, dandy' from *βαβαίκαλος), βαβάζω 'chats, talks indistinctly' (different is the sound conceivability from βαβρίζω 'chirps');

lat. *babit* (gloss.) 'he/she shall make happy, gladden, bless', *babiger* (gloss.) 'stupid'; ital. *babbo* 'father' (cymr. *baban* 'kid, child' is engl. Lw.);

Maybe alb. *baba* 'father' : *bebe* 'child'

alb. *bebe* 'the newborn kid, child'; engl. *baby* 'kid, child', schwed. mdartl. *babbe* 'kid, child, small boy' (see also unter *bā^xmb-* 'swell'), mhd. *bābe, bōbe* 'missis; old woman, mother' (about *buobe* 'boy' see under *bhrātēr* 'brother'); lit. *bo* 'ba, Old Church Slavic *baba* 'old woman'; serb.-Church Slavic *bъbl'u, bъbati* 'stammer', serb. *bo* 'boc'em, boba' 'tati' 'clatter with the teeth' etc; lett. *bibināt* 'babble, murmur', Old Prussian *bebbint* 'mock'.

balbal- (**babal-**, **bambal-**, from which *bamb-b-*, *bal-b-* under likewise):

Old Indian *balbalā^h-karōti* 'stammers'; bulg. *blabol* 'ъ, bълбо' 'ъ' 'chats', lit. *balba* 'syti' 'babble', serbokr. *bla* 'bositi' 'stammer', russ. *bolobo* 'litъ' 'chat, drivel', čech. *beblati* 'stammer'; lat. *babulus* 'chatterbox, a babbler, fool'; nhd. *babbeln, pappeln*, engl. *babble*, norw. *bable*, schwed. *babbla*, aisl. *babba* 'chat';

lat. *balbus* 'stammering, babbling', *balbūtio* 'to stammer, stutter; hence in gen. to speak obscurely', Old Indian *balbūtha^h* name (actually 'stammerer');

Mayne alb. (**balbus*) *belbëzoj* 'babble'

čech. *blb* 'gannet, gawk', *blblati, bleptati* 'stammer, stutter'; serb. *blebe* 'tati, lit. *blebe* 'nti' 'babble'; gr. βαμβάλλω (out of it lat. *bambalō*), βαμβάλλω 'my teeth are chattering', βαμβάλλω 'stammers'.

Mit -r-: Old Indian *barbara^h* 'stammering', Pl. name of non-Aryan people (provided that here *r* on idg. *r* and Old Indian *l* in *balbalā* goes back to idg. *l*), gr. βάρος βαροσ 'not Greek, speaking an unintelligible / incomprehensible language' (from which lat. *barbarus*) βαροβαροφωνοσ 'from incomprehensible language' (barely after Weidner Gl. 4, 303 f. from babylon. *barbaru* 'stranger, foreign, alien'), serb. *brboljiti, brbljati* 'babble' (see also under *bher-* 'to drone, buzz, hum'), lat. *baburrus* 'foolish, silly', gr. βαβύρτασ ὁ παράμωροσ Hes. (about lat. *burrae* 'trifles, nonsense' s. WH. I 124).

Here perhaps also Old Indian *bālā^h* 'young, childish, simple', possibly also slav. relationship from russ. *bala* 'katъ' 'twaddle', *balamu* 'tъ' 'babblers, stunner, head turner'. -Unredupl. presumably also gr. βαζω 'talks, patters', βαξίς 'speech', βάσκες (ν λέγειν, κακὸς λόγος) Hes.;

but gr. βάσκαω 'invoking, imploring, exorcising; bewitching, casting a spell; spreading malicious gossip, speaking badly of; slanderous; envious, jealous', βασκαίνω 'bewitches, envies' has derived as magic word through borrowing from nördl. language, perhaps Thrak. or Illyrian, from *bhā-* 'speak' belonging to present **bha-skō* 'speaks, discusses' (βάσκω; this also in Hesychs βάσκω) (Kretschmer Einl. 248 f.);

lat. *fascinum* 'giving it the evil eye, spell casting, invocation (exorcism (ö)); the male member; initially (at first) as a preventative against being bewitched', *fascināre* 'enchant, bewitch, envy' are borrowed from gr. and are adapted only in folk etymology in *fāri* etc.

After Specht Dekl. 133 here lat. osk. *bl-ae-sus* 'lisping, babbling'; different WH. I 107 f.

Maybe alb. (**phlas*) *flas* 'speak' not from lat. *fābula* 'a narration, narrative'.

References: WP. II 105 f., WH. I 90, 94, Trautmann 24 f.

Page(s): 91-92

Root / lemma: *badi* os

English meaning: gold, brown

German meaning: 'gelb, braun'

Note: (only lat. and ir.; maybe from one, at most not idg., language of ancient Europeö).

Material: Lat. *badius* 'brown, chestnutcolored, bay'; air. *buide* 'gold, yellow' (compare to Lautl. air. *mag* 'field', Gen. *muige*; gall. *Bodiocasses* because of *o* rather for *boduo-*, about which under **bhaut-* 'hit'). Gr. β á δ ι ο ς , β á δ ε ο ς derives from lat.

References: WP. II 105, WH. I 92.

Page(s): 92

Root / lemma: *baitā* or *paitāö*

English meaning: goatskin

German meaning: 'Ziegenfell, out of it gefertigter Rock'

Material: the relation from gr. β á λ τ η 'tent or skirt from (nanny goats) fur' to got. *paída* f. 'body skirt, petticoat', as. *pēda* 'skirt', ags. *pād* 'mantle', ahd. *pfeit* 'shirt, shirtlike vestment, shirtlike piece of apparel' is decided there, that germ. word is borrowed from gr. words;

from dem Germ. again finn. *paíta* and perhaps alb. *petke* 'pete 'k 'clothes'; gr. β á λ τ η is probably thrak. Lw. or goes back to alb. forms in illyr. **paitā ö*

References: WP. II 104, Feist 381 f., Bonfante BSL. 36, 141 f.

Page(s): 92-93

Root / lemma: *bak-*

English meaning: stick, to hit

German meaning: 'Stab as Stutze', also 'stechen, stoßen, schlagen' ö

Material: Lat. *baculum* 'a staff, walking stick' from **bac-(c)lom*, older **bak_htlom*; vestiges of -cc- in Demin. *bacillum*, for which repeatedly delivers *baccillum*, compare also *imbēcillus* '(without support) weak, frail' from -*baccillos*. Pisani (REtE. 3, 53) places *baculum* as **bat-lo-m* to *battuō*, that he considers as osk.-urnbr. Lw. (from **bakt-*).

Maybe lat. *baca* (*bacca*) -ae f. 'a berry, fruit; a pearl', *bacalis*, *bacale* 'berry-bearing (designation of the female laurel)', MFr. (**bacale*) *Bacoule*, n.f. *Belette* 'weasel': alb. *buklë* 'weasel', *bukur*, *bukurosh* 'good, pleasing, beautiful, slender (like a weasel)': rum. *bucuros* 'glad'.

Note: In many lang. the name of weasel and good come from the same root.

Gr. βάκτρον, βακτηρία, βακτηρίον 'a staff, walking stick',
βάκταρισχυροί Hes. (Contrast from *imbēcillus*), probably also βακόν
πεσόν Hes.

Gr. βάκλα τύμπανα (i.e. 'club') Hes., otherwise 'club, shillelagh, stick', is
probably borrowed from Lat.

Mengl. *pegge*, engl. *peg* 'pin, peg', nhd. *pegel* 'pole'; but mnd. *pegel* 'mark in a
vessel for liquids (from a ring or small existing plugs)', ags. *pægel* m. 'wine pot',
engl. *pail* 'bucket' from mlat. *pagella* 'col, column, yardstick'.

Lit. *ba 'kstele' ti* 'bump, puff', lett. *baksti t* 'poke' (or to onomatopoeic word
lit. *ba 'kstö*).

Against it air. *bacc* (nir. *bac*) 'stick, a crook', cymr. *bach* 'corner, hook', bret. *bac'h*
'heel, stick' (from 'clutch, crutch of the stick'), are in the Island-Celtic or already in
the occurred through Latin back-formations from *baculum*.

References: WP. II 104 f., WH. I 92.

Page(s): 93

Root / lemma: *bal-bal-*

See also: see under *baba-*

Page(s): 93

Root / lemma: *bal-, balbal-*

English meaning: to shake, dance

German meaning: 'wirbeln, sich drehen'

Note:

It seems **Root / lemma: *bal-, balbal-*** : 'to shake, dance' derived from **Root /
lemma: *baba-*, (**bal-bal-*)**: 'barbaric speech' through an Old Indic intermediary
(see above).

Material: Old Indian *balbalīti* 'whirls', *balva* 'crooked'; gr. (in Sicily)
βαλλίζω 'dances', out of it borrows lat. *ballāre* 'dance'.

Maybe alb. (**bal-*) *valle* 'dance' [common alb. *b > v* shift]

References: WP. II 109, WH. 1, 95, Wackernagel Old Indian-Gr. I 181.

Page(s): 93

Root / lemma: *ba^xmb-, bha^xmbh-, pa^xmp-, pha^xmph-*

English meaning: to swell

German meaning: 'schwellen'

Note: Lautnachahmung, from den aufgeblasenen Backen genommen,
psychologisch from *ba^xmb-, bha^xmbh-* as unmittelbarer imitation eines gehörten
dumpfen onomatopoeic words Schalles different.

Material: Old Indian *bimbaḥh* -*m* 'Scheibe, ball, Halbkugel', *bimbī* f. 'momordica
monodelpha' (eine Cucurbitacee; *bimbaḥm* 'deren rote fruit'); gr. βέμβλιξ
'Kreisel, Wasserstrudel; bumblebee', wherefore due to eines schwundstufigen

β ᾱ β α ξ `babbler': β α β ᾱ κ τ η ς `ῥο χ η σ τή ς'; with *bh* (or *ph*): gr. πέ μ φ ι ξ , -
τ ῡ ο ς `breath, breeze, storm, drip, blister', π ο μ φ ῶ ς `blister, shield boss';

lit. *ba* `mba `navel', *bam* `balas `Dickbauch', *bum* `bulas `knot am stick, in Garn',
bum `bulas, *bur* `bulas `vesicle, blister', *bum* `buly `s `Steckröbe', *bu* `mburas,
pum `puras `bud'; lett. *ba* `mba, *bum* `ba `ball, sphere', *bemberis* `Tannenzapfen';
bimbul'i `Kartoffeln', *bumbulis*, *bur* `bulis `knot, knag', *bum* `burs `sphere, ball,
Kartoffel';

russ.-alt. *bubulja* `Regentropfen', nowadays *bu* `blikъ (*ba byl-ikъ) `pretzel,
Kringel', klr. *bu* `ben `small Junge, toddler', skr. *bu* `ban `kind of bean', *bu* `bla
`clump', čech. *boubel*, *bublina* `vesicle, blister', poln. *ba*, *bel* `vesicle, blister'.

Unverschobenes **ba*^x*mb*- or verschobenes *bha*^x*mbh*- in schwed. mdartl. *bamb*
`paunch', norw. mdartl. *bamsa* `greedy devour, pampfen', dö.n. (jöt.) *bams* `thick
person', nhd. *Bams* `thick porridge, mash', mhd. *bemstīn* `die einen dicken Bauch
hat'.

Verschobenes *ba*^x*mb*- or unverschobenes *pa*^x*mp*- in schwed. mdartl. *pampen*
`aufgedunsen', dö.n. mdartl. *pampe* `sich brösten, brag, boast', norw. mdartl.
pempa seg (**pampjan*) `sich with Trank füllen', mnd. *pampen* `sich stuff' (nhd.
pampfen), nhd. *pampe* `thick porridge, mash'.

With Tenuis: lat. *pampinus* `(*bud, *eye) fresh Trieb of Weinstockes, vine-layer';
lit. *pampstu* , *pampau* , *pam* `pti `swell up', *pamply* `s `Dickbauch', *pu* `mpa `knob,
handle, button, pommel, Teichrose', *pim* `pilas m. `penis', lett. *pa* `mpt, *pempt*,
pumpt `to swell', *pampali* `Kartoffeln', *pimpala* `das männliche limb, member',
pumpe `hump, hunchback, swelling, blister' (die *u*-forms are as contamination with
**pup*-aufzufassen);

abg. *pup* ъ `navel', russ. *pup* `navel', *pu* `pyš `bud, bulge', poln. *pe*, *p* `spigot';

aisl. *fífl* `giant; rogue, Einfaltspinsel', *fimbul-* verstärkendes prefix, ags. *fifel*
`Seeungetö m, giant' (**pempelo-*), aisl. *fimbul-*, *fambi* `Erztropf'.

Besides with auslaut germ. Tenuis dö.n. *fomp*, norw. mdartl. *fump*, *famp* `thick
fool'.

With Tenuis asp. arm. *p* `amp `ušt `bladder'.

References: WP. II 108 f., WH. I 122, Niedermann WuS. 8, 87 f., Trautmann 26,
205.

See also: see also **ba*^x*b*- ds.

Page(s): 94-95

Root / lemma: *band-* (**g^w* *heid-*)

English meaning: drop

Note: Considering phryg. β ε δ υ `water' : nasalized illyr. *Bindus* `water god',

Root / lemma: *band-* (**g^w* *heid-*): `drop' : **Root / lemma:** *oid-* (**g^w* *heid-*): `to
swell; strong, *fast, swelling, lump, water' derived from a zero grade of **Root /**
lemma: *au* (*e*)-**9**, *au* *ed-*, *au* *er-* (**aku* *ent-*): `to flow, to wet; water, etc. `

German meaning: `Tropfen'ö

Material: Old Indian *bindu* ´-h, `drop' (probably for **bandu* ´-h, under influence of
i ´ndu_hh, `drop'), related to corn. *banne*, *banna*, bret. *banne* `drop' (from which is
borrowed mir. *banna*, *bainne* `drop, milk'), really Irish *buinne* `to gush forth, spring
up, flood'; illyr. FIG *Bindus* (**Bendus*), apul. *fons Bandusiae*ö

Note:

Old Indian *bindu*´-h, `drop' : illyr. FIG *Bindus* prove that illyr.- phryg. were the intermediaries of satem and centum languages.

References: WP. II 110, Petersson Heterokl. 204 f., A. M a y e r Gl. 29, 69 ff.

Page(s): 95

Root / lemma: *bar-bar-*

See also: see under *ba-ba-*

Page(s): 95

Root / lemma: *bata-*

English meaning: murmur, babble

German meaning: onomatopoetisch for löppisches Lallen or Erstaunen

Material: Old Indian *bata* interjection of the astonishment `oh, blow', *bata*´-h, `weaklingö'; abret. *bat*, nbret. *bad* `numbing, dizziness', *bada*, *badaoui* `talk thoughtlessly', *bader*, *badaouer* `mouth monkey', acorn. *badus* `moonstruck', gr. βατταρίζω `stammers', βατταλόγῳ `chats pointless stuff' (compare Blaß-Debrunner⁷ p. 40 appendices).

References: WP. II 105.

Page(s): 95

Root / lemma: *bau*

English meaning: sound of barking

German meaning: Nachahmung of Hundegebells, Schreckwort

Material: Gr. βαῦ βαῦ `dog barking', βαῦξω `barks, blasphemes', Βαυβώ `bugbear, Hecate', lat. *baubor*, -*ārī* `to bark gently or moderately'; a little bit differently uses lit. *bau* `bti `bawl, bellow' from ox, *bau* `bis cattle God as `bawler', serb. *bau bau* `fright word', *bau* `kati `get a fright' etc

Maybe alb. (**baubi*) *bubi* `dog'.

Gr. βαυβάω `sleep' is, like βαυβών `penis', folklike code word.

References: WP. II 104, WH. I 99, W. Oehl IF. 56, 119.

Page(s): 95

Root / lemma: *ba^xb-, bha^xbh-, pa^xp-*

English meaning: to swell

German meaning: `schwellen'

Note: (as *ba^xmb-*, s.d.)

Material: Old Indian *pippala*-h, `berry, paradise fig tree', *pippalaka*-h, `breast

nipple'. *pipulh* 'pimple, mole, mark on the body ("witch's tits" - any kind of mark on the body that a witch could use to suckle a demon)' (probably eig. 'blister, vesicle'); lat. *papula* 'a pimple, vesicle', *papilla* ds. 'nipple, teat, breast'; lit. *pa pas* 'nipple, teat, breast, tit', *popa* 'ulcer', *pupuolo* 'thick bud' (*u* can be Redukt.-stem to *a*, or assimilated in following *uo*, but also the root derived form *pup-*).

Unchanged or neologism schwed.-norw. mdartl. *pappe* 'women's breast', mengl. *pappe*, engl. *pap* 'nipple, teat, breast'; besides *u-* forms see under *p(h)ū* - 'inflate, swell'.

Also besides under *baba-* combined babble and child words, like engl. *baby*, stand mhd. *buoben* Pl. 'feminine breasts', westflöm. *babbe* 'growth, swelling, lump' (idg. *bh* or in the onomatopoeic word unpostponed *b*) which will belong from the image of the inflated cheeks in our circle.

References: WP. II 107.

Page(s): 91

Root / lemma: *ba^xmb-*

English meaning: a kind of noise

German meaning: Nachahmung for dumpfe, dröhnende Schalleindrücke

Material: Gr βόμβος m. (out of it lat. *bombus*) 'a boom, deep hollow noise', βόμβυξ, -υκός 'fleas', βόμβυκτα 'humming insects', βόμβυλη 'narrow-necked vessel' (as 'gurgling'), βόμβυλας or -ύλας 'bumblebee' (and 'narrow necked vessel'); about βαμβαίω 'clatters with the teeth; stammer, lisp' see under *baba-*;

alb. *bumbulit* 'it thunders';

maybe alb. *bumballë* 'Blatta orientalis', also dial. 'bumblebee': lit. *bim̃̃* 'balas, bim̃̃' 'bilas' 'gadfly, horsefly'.

germ. with by neologism prevented sound movement aisl. *bumba* 'drum', dö.n. old *bomme, bambe* 'drum', holl. *bommen* 'to drone' (compare auch nhd. *bum bum*; a little bit similarly nhd. *bammeln, bimmeln* 'ring, sound');

lit. *bambe* 'ti' 'hum', in ablaut *bim̃̃* 'pti' ds., *bim̃̃* 'balas, bim̃̃' 'bilas' 'gadfly, horsefly'; russ.-Church Slavic *bu benъ, bubonъ* 'drum', russ. *bubni tъ* 'chat, babble', poln. *be, ben* 'drum'.

References: WP. II 107, Trautmann 26, WH. I 111.

Page(s): 93-94

Root / lemma: *bdel-*

English meaning: to suck

German meaning: 'saugen, zullen' ö

Material: Gr. βδάλω 'sucks', βδέλλω 'leech'; nhd. *zullen* 'suck in a sucking sac', *zulp* 'piece of cloth used for soaking up liquid', ndl. *tullen* 'drink, booze, sup', nhd. *tulken* 'suck, drink with large gulps, quaff' ö Kretschmer KZ. 31, 423;

very uncertain because of more similar germ. words like norw. *tūna* 'drink a lot' under likewise (see Falk-Torp under *tylde*). If the connection applies, was idg. initial sound *bd-*, or it is gr. β - perhaps in child language ö - from π (- = ἐπὶ shortened prefix (*be-* 'suck' ö).

References: WP. II 119.

Page(s): 95

Root / lemma: *bed-*

English meaning: to swell

German meaning: `schwellen'ö

Material: Old Indian *badvaḥm* `troop, heap; a certain high number'; Old Church Slavic (etc) *bedro* `thigh'; arm. *port* (**bodro-*) `navel, belly, center'.

Maybe here schwed. *mdartl. patte* `woman's breast, nipple', isl. *patti* `small child', engl. *pat* `small lump (from butter)'; the forms standing besides with germ. *b-*, öltedön. *arsbatte* `buttock',

schwed. *mdartl. batt* `of small heaps' then showed the same auslaut fluctuation as *b(h)eu-*, *b(h)ū* - `inflate, swell', wherewith root *b(h)ed-* (: *b(h)u-d-*, *-t-*) had the origin from the image of the inflated cheeks together.

Lat. *bassus* `stout, fertile, fat', roman `low, menial', stays away.

References: WP. II 109, WH. I 98, 477, 851, Kretschmer Gl. 22, 258 f.

Page(s): 96

Root / lemma: *bel-1*

English meaning: to cut off

German meaning: `ausschneiden, graben, höhlen'öö

Material: Perhaps arm. *pelem* `excavates, digs', at most also mir. *belach* `cleft, gap, pass, way' and kelt. **bolko-*, *-ā* in cymr. *bwlch* m. `fissure', bret. *boulc'h* ds., mir. *bolg* f. (das *g* after *tolg* ds.)ö

References: WP. II 110; about not existierendes Old Indian *bāra* `Öffnung' s. Wackernagel under Debrunner KZ. 67, 171 f.

Page(s): 96

Root / lemma: *bel-2*

English meaning: strong

German meaning: `stark'

Material: Old Indian *ba ṛaḥm* n. `force, strength, power', *ba ṛīyān* `stronger', *ba ṛiṣ ṭ haḥh* `the strongest'; gr. β ε λ τ ῖ ω ν, β ε λ τ ε ρ ο ς `better', β ε λ τ ι ο τ ο ς, β ε λ τ α τ ο ς `best' (this *-τ-* by reorganization from *β ε λ ῖ ω ν, *β ε λ ι ο τ ο ς after φ ε ρ τ ε ρ ο ς etc);

lat. *dēbilis* `feeble, weak'; Old Church Slavic *bolj ѡ ѡ ѡ* `greater', *bolje* Adv. `more, rather, to a greater extent, plus' and `very, more'. Uncertain ndl.-nnd.-fries. *pal* `motionless, steadfast'.

With lengthened grade Old Indian *bāla* ṛ-h. `young, childish', m. `boy, kid, child', f. `girl'.

Maybe in *i*-grade alb. (**bāla* ḱ) *bila* 'girl', *bir* 'son, boy' : Old Indian *bāla* 'h', where *l*/*r* are allophones.

References: WP. II 110 f., WH. I 326 f.

Page(s): 96

Root / lemma: *bend-*, *bn.d-no-*

Meaning: spike, needle, etc.

German meaning: 'vorspringende Spitze'

Note: perhaps in following kelt. and germ. words:

Material: Mir. *benn* 'horn, summit' (**bn.d-no-* or **bend-no-ö*), *bennach* 'pointed', cymr. *bann* m. 'hill, summit, horn' (**bn.d-no-*), mbret. *ban* 'eminence, overhang, haughtiness, pride', gall.**ande-banno-* > frz. *auvent* '(*protection roof) canopy, shield, shelter' (eig. 'big horn'), Jud Rom. 49, 389 f., gall. dial. *lacus Bēnācus*, if for *Bennācus*, 'the horned' (Sirmione), from **benno-* (idg. **bend-no-* or **bn.d-no-*);

west-flö m. *pint* 'cusp, point', mnd. *pint* 'penis', mhd. (mnd.) *pinz* 'awl', ags. *pintel* 'penis' (engl. *pintle* also still 'peg'), norw. *pintol* 'penis', wherefore probably with ablaut nhd.-bair. *pfouzer*, *pfunzer* 'sharpened cudgel, club';

with kelt. forms to suitable *n*-suffix (**penn-* from **bend-n-*) and. *pin* 'wooden pin, peg, small stake', mnd. *pin*, *pinne* 'pin, point, nail, peg', mhd. *pfinne* f. 'nail', ags. *pinn* 'peg, staff, stick', spötaisl. *pinni* m. ds., ablaut. **pann-* in ostfries. *penne* = *pinne*, ndd. *pennen* 'latch a door (with a bolt)', ags. *on-pennian* 'open (*the pen)', engl. *pen* 'enclose so as to prevent from escaping; shut in, confine (shut in a pen)', ags. *penn* m. 'pen, fold'.

Maybe alb. *pendë* 'pair of oxen tied together' [common alb. *n* > *nd* shift] homonym to alb. *pendë* 'feather' : lat. *penna* 'feather'.

References: Johansson KZ. 36, 347 f. (also against borrowing of *Pinne* from lat. *pinna*, in which Kluge¹¹ sticks).

WP. II 109 f.

Page(s): 96-97

Root / lemma: *b(e)u-1*, *bh(e)u-*

English meaning: expr. sound of hitting

German meaning: schallnachahmend for dumpfe Schalleindröcke, e.g. Uhurf, dumpfer Schlag among others

Material: Npers. *būm* 'owl'; arm. *bu*, *buēč* 'owl' (without consonant shift in onomatopoeic word), gr. βύαζ m., βύζα f. 'eagle owl', βύζεν v 'cry like an eagle owl', lat. *būbō* 'eagle owl', bulg. *buh* 'eagle owl', russ. *bu chat* 'shout vaguely and persistently long';

Maybe alb. (**buph*) *buf* 'owl' : rum. *bufniță*; *buhă* 'owl'

lit. *baublys* 'great bittern', *bau bti* 'roar, bellow', *bubenu* 'drones vaguely'; lat. *būtio* 'great bittern', *būteo* 'a falcon's kind'; gr. βοή 'call, cry, shout', βοάω 'shouts, cries' (out of it lat. *boāre* 'shout, cry'), βοήτω 'call, cry for help' (*βοήτω), seem to be shaped from such *bū* - as rhyme words to γοή, γοάω (see root *gō u-*).

With ending in a guttural sound: Old Indian *bu k-kāra-h* 'roar of the lion', *bukkati*

`barks' (av. *bučāhin-* 'he who is prone to howling and snarling / hissing', *buxti-* 'howl, hissing'ö), gr. βύκ τ η ς 'howling'.

Maybe hung. *bagoly* 'owl (*horned birdö)'

Perhaps mir. *bōchna* 'sea' ('*roaring breaker'; basic form **boukaniā*); lit. *bu* 'kčius' 'stammerers', lett. *bu* 'kšk e t' 'resound vaguely'; slav. *buk-* (from zero grade of **bouk-*) in russ.-Church Slavic *bučati* 'drone, roar', serb. *bu* 'čēm, *bu* 'kati 'roar', *bu* 'čīm, *bu* 'čati 'roar (from the sea)';

Maybe alb. (**bučati*) *bučas* 'roar (from the sea)'

būk-* in russ. etc *byk* 'bull (*roar of the bull)'; about angebl. **bu* 'k- in Old Church Slavic *b* 'čela, *b* 'čela 'bee' (compare russ. *byča* 't ' 'hum, from bees') see under *bhei-* and WH. I 555; nasalized poln. *ba*, *kac* 'talk in a low voice, murmur', *ba*, *k* 'great bittern', old 'cry like a great bittern (bird that booms/ roars like an ox during mating'; in the application to vague blow push russ. *bu* 'kat ' , *bu* 'chat ' (bouk-s-*) 'bump, hit that resounds', *buch* 'fall!', serb. *bu* 'hnuti 'break out', *bušiti* 'hit, throw, fall, fall with noise', lit. *buku* 'oti, lett. *bau* 'kš 'description of sound produced by a strong blow', presumably also *buka* 'punch' (also lit. *buku* 's 'dull' here as 'become dull through hitting'ö); mhd. *buc* 'blow, push' (without sound movement by continual running beside neologism), *puchen*, *buchen*, nhd. *pochen*, ndl. *beuken* 'hit, bump', schwed. *boka*, *bauka*, *buka* ds. (however, also 'dig, spade, thrash about', as aisl. *bauka*; this versch. wordö see also WH. I under *faux*), engl. *to poke* 'bump, sting', norw. *pok*, *pauk* 'crude cudgel, club', perhaps mir. *būalaim* 'hit' (**bough* ..., or to *bhāu-d-* 'hit').

Maybe from the extended **Root / lemma: b(e)u-1, bh(e)u-** : 'expr. sound of hitting' derived **Root / lemma: bheg-, bheng-** : 'to break' in: alb. (**beuka*) *buka* 'bread' : phryg. β ε κ ά ς 'bread', actually 'crumb'.

References: WP. II 112 f., WH. I 111, 119, 124, 470.

Page(s): 97-98

Root / lemma: b(e)u-2, bh(e)ū -

English meaning: to swell, puff

German meaning: 'aufblasen, schwellen'

Note: Explosive sound of the inflated cheek, like *pu-*, *phu* see d .; running beside primeval creation crosses the sound-lawful development, so that e.g. germ. forms with *pu-* from idg. *bu-*, but from unpostponed idg. or new *pu-* are explainable. From the concept of the inflated cheek the meaning 'swell, plump bloated (then convex) of the most different kind', also 'make bulge, stuff, darn' and 'blow, cough under likewise'. Originally differently the onomatopoetic words **b(e)u-1** for vague onomatopoetic sounds and **bu-** 'lip, kiss'.

Material: Gr. βύβημι τ ού μ ε γά λ ο υ έ λ έ γ ε τ ο κ α λ Σώφ ρ ω ν βύβ α , ά ν τ λ τ ού μ ε σ τ ά κ α λ π λ ή ρ η κ α λ μ ε γά λ α EM; presumably here also β ο υ ν ό ς 'hill' (dialect), β ο υ ν ι ά ς 'a turnip kind', β ο υ ν έ ξ ω 'piles up', β ο ύ ν ι ο ν 'any plant of the Umbelliferae family'; redupl. β ο υ β ώ ν 'the groin, glands near the genitals, part. in morbidly swollen state'; nisl. *pūa* 'blow, breathe'.

Reduplicates as βύβ α , β ο υ β ώ ν also lit. *bubsu* , *bubse* 'ti 'throw up bubbles' (from water or fermenting dough), mnd. *bubbeln* 'throw up bubbles, surge', schwed. *bobba* 'bombast, grandiloquence, fin, insect', *bubba* 'louse' and 'Trollius europaeus' under likewise (with idg. *bh* or with consonant shift prevented by new creation of *b*), anord. *by* 'fa (**bhūbhiōn-*) 'big, lumpy foot', norw.dial. *būve*, *būva* 'thicker, uncouth, clumsy person, scarecrow, also a word for male member'.

With certain **bh-**: Old Indian *bhū* 'ri-h. 'rich, a lot, immense', compounds *bhū* 'yas-

bha 'vīyas-, Superl. *bhū* 'yīšt, *ha-h*, av. *būiri*- 'plentiful, full, complete', compounds-Adv. *baiyō* '(more, timewise =) longer, on longer than', Superl. *bōištām* 'most, greatest number of things, very much, most possible'; arm. *bavel*, *bovel* 'suffice'; lit. *būry* 's 'heap (houses), amount (sheep, birds, also rain)', lett. *bu* 'ra 'heap (people)';

without *r*-suffix: Old Church Slavic *bujь* (**bhou* .i. o-) 'wild, cruel, brainless', russ. *bu* 'jnyj 'growing vehemently, wildly, excessively'; from here nnd. *bō*, *bōje*, ndl. *bui* 'gust, gust of wind, shower'ö;

maybe alb. *bujë* 'fuss'

gr. φάαξις α ν θήμα τ α ξ ν τῷ σώμα τ ι Hes.; with lengthened grade **bhōu*-gr.-ion. φωῖδες, att. φῶδες 'blisters'; gr. φαῖσ (γ ξ, φαῖσ τ ι γ ξ 'blister, bubble' (with Abl. *au* besides *ōu*).

Also the root *bheu*- 'become, originate' is probably developed from 'swell', compare the meaning of Old Indian *pra* 'bhūta-h. 'rich, numerous' (: *bha* 'vati) with that of *bhū* 'ri-h.

extensions with *l* are perhaps: Old Indian *buri-h*, *buli-h* (unbel.) 'buttock, vulva' = lit. *buli* 's (also *bu* 'le', *bule*) 'buttocks', gr. βυλλάβες βυσμένας Hes., mnd. *poll* 'head, point, treetop' (**bulno*-), mnd. *pull*, *poll* '(bloated) shell, pod', engl. *pulse* 'legume'; changing through ablaut mnd. *puyl* 'bag', *puyla* 'swelling, lump, growth'; with **bh-**: got. *ufbauljan*, only in participle *ufbaulidai* '(*inflated), conceited, haughty', ahd. *paula* f. 'a pimple, bubble', ags. *by* 'le, ahd. *pūlla*, mhd. *biule* 'swelling, blister', anord. *beyla* 'hump, outgrowth', aschwed. *bolin*, *bulin* 'swollen'; air. *bolach* 'swelling, blister' (**bhulāk*-, at most *bhol*- to *bhel*- 'to swell'); arm. *boil*, Gen. Pl. *bulic*, 'crowd, amount, herd', serb. *bu* 'ljiti 'open the eyes wide in a stare, to goggle'.

Dental extensions: gr. βύταννα κόνδυλον, ὄλεβρύταννα Hes. (but βυτίονη λάγυνος ῥῆμας. Ταράντιον οἶ Hes., origin germ.-rom. kinship of nhd. *Bötte*, lat. *buttis* 'barrel, cask, keg, cask', corresponds gr. πύτωνα 'demijohn, wickerbottle, carboy', see *pū* 'inflate, bloat'); here probably poln. *buta* 'pride', *bucic* 'sie. 'brag, boast'.

Old Indian *budbuda-h* 'blister, bubble', gr. βυζών πυκνόν, στυνέτόν, γαῖρον δεκαῖ μέγα Hes. (**budi* .o-, perhaps 'distended, bloats'ö Yet see under βύζην S. 101); norw. *pūte* 'pillow, cushion', *pūta* 'bulky woman', schwed. *puta* 'be inflated', *puta* 'pillow, cushion' (dial. 'female pudenda'; with the same application perhaps gr. βύττος γυναικὸς αἰδοῖσθαι Hes.), engl. *to pout* 'push the lips forward, usu. as an expression of displeasure, sullenness, or flirtatiousness; show displeasure, sulk' ('*to swell'), *pout* 'a young domestic fowl, a chicken, a young turkey, pheasant, pigeon, guinea-fowl', ags. *æle-pūte* ds. (*capitō*, actually 'big-head'), ndl. *puut* 'frog';

with germ. -d- (-p-): nnd. *puddig* 'swollen', ags. *puduc* 'swelling, lump, growth, wart', mengl. nnd. *podde* 'toad' with not yet cleared meaning development ags. *pudd* 'water ditch', mengl. *podel*, engl. *puddle*, nhd. mdartl. *Pfudel* 'a small pool of muddy water, esp. one formed on a road or path after rain', as also (with germ. *t*) norw. mdartl. *pøyta*, westf. *pōt* (**pauta*) 'slop, puddle, pool'; as a convex curvature in addition perhaps ags. *pott*, afries. mnd. *pot* 'pot, pan' (different Kluge¹¹ under *Pott*);

compare arm. *poytn*, Gen. *putan* 'pot, soup pot, jug' from **beud-n*- or **boud-n*-.

With germ. **b-**: ahd. *būtil*, mhd. *biutel* 'sac, bag, pocket'; isl. *budda* 'sac, bag, purse', ags. *budda* 'dung beetle', mengl. *budde* 'bud' and 'beetle, chafer', *budden* 'redound' ('*to swell'), engl. *bud* 'bud', *to bud* 'redound', mnd. *buddich* 'thickly inflated', nndd. *budde* 'louse, cock chafer grub; fright picture'; mnd. *buddelen*, *bod(d)elen* 'throw bubbles, foam', norw. mdartl. *boda* 'roar, bubble, from the water'; anord. *bodī* 'breaker, surge, breakers, surf'; mhd. *butte*, nhd. *Hagebutte*;

besides with germ. **-tt-**: mnd. *botte*, ndl. *bot* 'bud', mhd. *butze* 'lump, mucus; goblin, fright figure', nhd. *Butze(n)*, *Butz* 'fright figure; lumps, mucus, crowd; cores', etc, ndd. *butt* 'clumsy, dull, coarse', mhd. *butzen* 'to swell';

besides with **-t-** after long vowel or diphthong mhd. *buzen* 'swell, jut out, bulge (from the belly, the eyes)', ahd. *bōzo* 'a bundle of flax', mhd. *bōze* 'ds.; ridiculous person, knave, boy';

perhaps lit. *bude' le'* 'a kind of mushroom', slav. **bъdъla* in čech. *bedla* 'a saprophytic fungus of the order Agaricales having an umbrella-like cap with gills on the underside', *bedly* Pl. 'oral fungi, funguettes in oral or nasal cavity'; from Arm. here besides *poytn* (see above) also *ptuɬ*, Gen. *ptɬoy* 'fruit' and *ptuk*, Gen. *ptkan* 'green branch, young shoot' and 'breast, nipple, teat'.

Air. *buiden* 'troop, multitude, crowd', cymr. *byddin*, abret. *bodin* ds. has root-like *u* and belongs likewise here.

Labial extension: ags. *pyffan* 'blow out, puff out', engl. *puff* 'puff, blow, be inflated', norw. *puffa*, ndd. *puffen*.

guttural extensions:

Lat. *bucca* 'the cheek, esp. when puffed out. Transf., a declaimer, bawler; a parasite; a mouthful'; mhd. *pfūchen*, nhd. (*p*)*fauchen* (can contain unpostponed idg. *p*, compare lit. *pu* 'kšti' 'pant, gasp, wheeze'); schwed. *puk* 'swelling, lump, growth, tubers', anord. *poki* m. 'sac, bag, sack, bag', engl. *poke* ds., nhd. dial. *Pfoch* 'sac, bag', ags. *pohha*, *pocca* 'sack, bag, sac, bag', engl. *pocket* 'pocket', mndd. nndd. *pogge*, *pugge* 'frog, toad; swelling, lump, growth in the abdomen with cows and mares', ags. *pocc* 'blister', nhd. (actually ndd.) *Pocke*, dial. *Pfoche* 'blister'; anord. *pūki* m. 'devil', ags. *pūca*, *pūcel*, engl. *puck* 'fairy demon, ghost' (from Germ. derived ir. *pūca* 'ghost', perhaps also lett. *pūk'is* 'dragon'); zero grade ndd. *pōk* 'subnormal person in growth', norw. mdartl. *pauk* 'small, weak person, knave, boy' (about got. *puggs* 'sac, bag, purse', anord. *pungr*, ags. *pung* ds. and *scaz* (*p*)*fung* 'purse' s. though Feist 385).

With germ. **b:** mengl. nengl. *big* (**bugja-*) 'thick, big, large, conceited'; norw. mdartl. *bugge* 'mighty man', mengl. *bugge* (engl. *bug*) 'a lump of (semi-)dried nasal mucus, booger; chafer, bedbug; bugbear, spectre, bogeyman', nhd. mdartl. *bogg(e)* 'booger, the core in fruit or the carpels of an apple or a pear, bugbear, spectre, bogeyman'.

Here presumably germ. **buh-* (idg. **bhuk-*) in ahd. *buhil* 'foreland, hill', aisl. *bōla* f. 'swelling, blister, shield boss' (**buhlōn-*) and **bū k-* (idg. **bhū g-*) in schweiz. *Böcki* 'keg', engl. *buck* 'bucket, pale' and aisl. *būkr* 'belly, body'; ags. *būc* 'belly, crock, pitcher', ahd. *būh*, nhd. *Bauch*, in addition lett. *bugarains* 'tubercular', *buga* 'hornless cow', *budzis* 'swelling, blister, unripe Fruit'; but lit. *bau* 'žas' 'hornless', *bužy* 'š' 'scarecrow, bogie, spectre', *būžy* 's' 'bedbug, louse', *bu* 'ože' 'club, mace, joint, pinhead' (*u* 'o' probably from *ōu*, compare above S. 99 φ ω ὕ δ ε ς) can contain balt. *ž* as single-linguistic forms and are based on the unextended root.

s-extension:

Gr. βύβω > (*βύβωσ, to υ: s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 692), βω (*βυσω), βεβυσ μένος, βυστός 'to cram, fill, chock, stuff, ram up', βύστρος, βύσμα 'bung, clot, thrombus', βύζην (βυσ-δην) 'crushed, thrust, thronged, full'; alb. *mbush* 'fill'; mir. *būas* 'sac, bag, pocket, belly' (**bhousto-*, compare aisl. *beysti* 'ham'),

Note:

alb. *mbush* 'fill' [common alb. shift **b** > **mb**]

anord. *pūss* 'pocket, sac, bag', isl. *pose*, ags. *pusa*, *posa*, ahd. *pfoso* 'sac, bag';

with the more originary meaning 'blow, inflate, bloat, to swell', aschwed. *py̅sa* 'pant, sniff, snort', mhd. *pfūsen* 'pant, sniff, snort, sneeze', *sich pfūsen* 'self inflating, inflated', nhd. mdartl. *pfausen*, ags. *pos* 'catarrh, waterfall', engl. *pose* 'a cold in the head, catarrh', mndd. *pūsten* 'pant, sniff, snort', *pūster* 'bellows', nhd. *pusten* (actually ndd.) mdartl. *pfausten*, anord. *pūstr* 'slap in the face, box on the ear' (as frz. *soufflet* to *souffler*); norw. *pūs* 'swelling, lump, growth', *peysa*, *pūsna* 'to bloat, bulge, swell', schweiz. *pfūsige* 'swollen', nhd. *Pfausback*, with ndd. anlaut *Pausback* (besides *Bausback* with germ. *b-*, see under); norw. mdartl. *pusling* 'toddler, fairy demon, ghost, goblin', schweiz. *Pfosi* 'toddler, clumsy, stupid person' ('short and thick'); norw. *pūs*, *pøysa* 'mud puddle', anord. *pyss* ds. (in place names).

Mit germ. **b** (= idg. *bh*, partly perhaps unpostponed or the new *b*): ags. *bōsom* (germ. **būs-mo(n)-*), ahd. *buosam*, mhd. *buosem*, *buosen*, nhd. *Busen*, mhd. *būs* 'vanity, arrogance, pomposity, flatulence, bloatedness, inflatedness, bumptiousness, conceitedness, vaingloriousness, swelling fullness', *būsen* 'indulge oneself', nhd. *bausen* 'to booze, bouse, quaff, tippie, carouse, swell', *Baus* 'abundance, tumor, inflation', *Bausback*, *Bausch* 'swelling, turgescent, bulgy cushion, stuffed breast', mhd. *būsch* 'bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, wad, plumper', anord. *busilkinna* 'woman (with chubby cheeks), a chubby-cheeked woman', norw. *baus* 'proud, rollicking, wanton, violent, quick-tempered', ahd. *bōsi* 'stonyhearted, bad', nhd. *böse*, engl. *bōsten*, nengl. *to boast* 'brag, boast' ('*blow up'), nhd. *beysinn* 'thick, wide and large (from clothes)', *büstinn* ds., aisl. *beysti* 'ham', nhd. mdartl. *Baust* 'bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb', *bauste(r)n* 'to swell', ahd. *biost*, nhd. *Biest-milch* (actually 'fat milk'), ags. *bēost*, *by̅sting*, engl. *beastings*, *biestings* ds., norw. mdartl. *budda* (**buzdōn-*) ds. (insecure is, whether schwed. mdartl. *buska* 'fresh, fermenting beer' and associated with it as **beuza-* is to be added ahd. *bior*, ags. *bēor* 'beer' as 'frothing at the mouth, foaming, bubble-throwing, blistering'; about other interpretations of beer see Kluge¹¹ and Weigand-Hirt).

Russ. *bu̇chnutъ* 'to bloat, bulge, swell, gush, well up', sloven. *bu̇hnem*, *bu̇hniti* 'to bloat, bulge, swell, sich inflate, bloat', *bu̇hor* 'vesicle, blister', kasch. *bucha* 'pride, hauteur' (**bauṡ ā*).

There is used probably the following group which meaning 'blasting forth, sallying forth' from 'swell' can be developed: aisl. *bysia* 'stream out with big power'; norw. mdartl. *bøysa* 'storm forth'; schwed. *busa* 'dismay, hurtle out'; ostfries. *būsen* 'be violent, roar, make a noise, attack' (and 'live the high life, high on the hog / or high off the hog, have a luxurious lifestyle', compare above mhd. *būsen* 'indulge oneself'), *būsterig* 'stormy', Old Church Slavic *bystrъ* 'board up; strand; take away; bring; mishit; wallop; thrash', russ. *bẏstryj* 'fast, sharp sighted, rapid from the current' (**bhūs-ro-*).

References: WP. II 114 f., Trautmann 28, 39.

Page(s): 98-102

Root / lemma: *bē, bā*

English meaning: sheep's bleating

German meaning: Nachahmung of Schaflautes

Material: Gr. *βῆ*, lat. *bēbō*, *-āre* 'bleat, shout, from a young deer', *bālāre* and vlat. *bēlāre* 'bleat', nhd. *böh*, slav. (e.g. klr.) *bėkati* 'bleat', lett. *bė*, *bėku*, *biku* Interj. 'bleating, grousing, blatant', aisl. *bekri* 'Aries, ram', schweiz. *böckeln* '(*from the alpine chamois)'; similarly air. *bėiccithir* 'bellow, roar', cymr. *beichio* 'bellow', perhaps also Old Indian *bēkurā* 'voice, sound, tone', all single-linguistic neologisms. Similarly air. *bėiccithir* 'roars', cymr. *beichio* 'mugire', perhaps Old Indian *bēkurā* 'voice, tone', all single-linguistic new formations.

References: WP. II 121, WH. I 95, 99.

Page(s): 96

Root / lemma: *bhabhā*

English meaning: bean

German meaning: and anklingende words for 'Bohne', under zw. 'broad bean'

Note: compare to Sachlichen Hoops Waldb. 350, 400 f., 464 f., Hehn Kltpfl.⁸ 221, 570, Schrader RL.² 159 f.

Material: Lat. *faba* (fal. *haba*) 'the broad bean' (in addition the PN *Fabius*, *Fabidius* etc and the island *Fabāria*),

Note: common lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift

russ. etc *bob* б, Old Prussian *babo* ds. Probably reduplicated babble-word and as 'inflated, bulged pod, tumescence' related to gr. φακός m. 'lentil': alb. *bathe* 'f. 'broad bean' (**bhak* ^hā).

Note: common alb. shift *-kh* > *-th* also *-gh* > *-dh*

Also aisl. *baun*, ags. *bēan*, ahd. *bōna* 'bean' (*Baunonia* Frisian island by Plinius) have originated probably through dissimilation from **baPnā* to **baunā*.

Note: The assumption of a duplicated **Root / lemma:** *bhabhā* (*bha-bhā*) seems to be wrong. Common lat. *k^w* > *p* phonetic mutation corresponds to common gr. *g^w* > *b* phonetic mutation : gr. φαῖς οἷος 'clean, gleaming', φαίλας, φαλαξ 'clean', ἄφαιλας οἷος 'smudges' (**bhoig^w*-o-), ἄφαλας, ἄφαλας (**bhig^w*-) 'impure, unclean'. That means gr. φακός m. 'lentil' and alb. *bathe* 'f. 'broad bean' derived from an intermediary root (**bhak* ^hā) and that one from **Root / lemma:** *bheig^w* - : 'to shine'.

Obviously Germanic forms **baPnā* derived from illyr. **bathna* (alb. *bathe* 'f. 'broad bean'); common alb. nasalization *t* > *nt* > *n*.

References: WP. II 131, WH. I 436.

Page(s): 106

Root / lemma: *bhag-1*

English meaning: to divide

German meaning: 'zuteilen; as Anteil bestimmen or (originally medialō) as Anteil, as Portion erhalten'

Material: Old Indian *bhajati* 'allocates, apportions, divides' = av. *bag-* (*bažat* 'be determined as an interest', Old Indian *bhagaḥ* 'property, luck', av. *baga-*, *baγa-* n. 'favorable interest, attractive lot'; Old Indian *bhaga-h* 'allocator, master, mister, epithet of Savitar and another Aṁditya' = av. *baγa-* 'master, mister, god', npers. *baγ* 'god' : Old Church Slavic *bog* б 'god' (formal also = gr. -φαγος);.

Maybe suffixed alb. (**baγ-*) *bagēti* 'sheep (animal god)'

ur-ind. (Mitanni) PN *Bagarriti* (= **bhaga-rīti*- 'blessing stream'), GN *Bagbartu* (= **bhaga-bhr̥t-* 'blessing donator'), kleinas. VN Βαγαδ(α)ονεος (= **bhaga-dā-u-on-* 'making a donation'), Kretschmer KZ. 55, 95, Gl. 18, 232;

Old Indian *bhakta* -m 'repast, meal' = av. *baxta-* participle 'as allotted lot'. n.

`assigned lot, fate determination, esp. bad luck'; Old Indian *bhakṣati* `enjoys, consumes' = av. *baxšaiti* `has or gives lot', Desid. Old Indian *bhikṣate* `requests';

phryg. Β α γ α ῖ ο ς Ζ ε ὐ ς Φ ρ ὀ γ ι ο ς Hes. (perhaps of Iranian origin); or from to gr. φ η γ ῖ ο ς `oak' ö S. under *bhāgo* -s;

gr. φ α γ ε ῖ ν `eat', σ τ ο -φ ά γ ο ς `eating grain', etc; because of gr. φ α γ ῖ ν ε ς σ ι α γ ῖ ν ε ς, γ ν ά θ ο ι Hes. perhaps here (Much Zfdt Wtf. 2, 283) as. (kinni-) *bako*, nhd. *Backe*;

slav. **bogъ* `lot' in Old Church Slavic *ubogъ*, *nebogъ* `poor', *bogatъ* `rich', Old Church Slavic *bogъ* `god' (proto extension or iran. Lw.); GN *Daždi-bogъ* `bestowing wealth';

toch. A *pāk*, B *pāke* `deal, portion', A *pāc. im.* `treasure, tribute'.

References: WP. II 127 f., W. Schulze KZ. 60, 138 = Kl. Schr. 469.

Page(s): 107

Root / lemma: *bhag-2*

English meaning: sharp

German meaning: `scharf, also vom Geschmack'öö

Material: Kret. φ ά γ ρ ο ς `whetstone', ῥ κ ῖ ν η, φ ο ξ ῖ ο ς `pointy heads, pointedheads, pointhead' (from **φ α ξ ῖ ο ς* after λ ο ξ ῖ ο ς `crooked *(with a pointed angle'ö) would compare from Lide´n Arm.-stem 57 ff. with arm. *bark* (could be = φ ά γ ρ ο ς) `bitter, sharp from taste; violent, angry' compared, yet *bark* could belong also to idg. **bhorgʷo-s* .

References: WP. II 128.

Page(s): 107

Root / lemma: *bhardhā*

English meaning: beard

German meaning: `Bart'

Note:

Root / lemma: *bhardhā* : `beard' derived from the fusion of suffixed **Root / lemma:** *gʷer-1*, *gʷerə-* : `to devour; throat' + zero grade *gʷ(h)i-* `snake, worm, fish' **Root / lemma:** *angʷ(h)i-* : snake, worm, *fish'.

Material:

Maybe alb. geg. (**gʷer- gʷha*) *verza* `(*throat), gill of fish' Latvian *bārda* `gill of fish' : Latvian: *bārda* `beard' [f ā]; *bārza* (dial.) `beard' [f ā] : Greek β ρ ά γ χ ι α, β α ρ ά γ χ ι α `gill of fish' = **Root / lemma:** *gʷer-1*, *gʷerə-* : `to devour; throat' + zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *angʷ(h)i-* (**egʷhi-*, *ogʷhi-* and *egʷhi-*): `snake, worm, *fish (*hedgehog = snake eater)'

Lat. *barba* `beard' (assimil. from **far-ba*);

ahd. *bart*, ags. *beard* `beard' m., therefrom ahd. *barta*, as. *barda*, aisl. *barða* `hatchet, beards', because the iron stands like a beard in the handle; from the Germ. Old Church Slavic *brady* `axe, hatchet';

Old Church Slavic *brada* `beard', russ. *boroda* `ds., also `chin', skr. *bra`da*, Akk. *bra`du* `beard' etc;

Old Prussian *bordus* `beard' (unclear after Trautmann 27);

lett. *bā`rda* and (see to *zd* under) *bārzda*, lit. *barzda* `', Akk. *bar`zda* `beard';

lat. *barbātus*, Old Church Slavic *bradatъ*, lit. *barzdo`tas* `having a beard, bearded'.

Maybe rum. *bărbat* `man, jack, male, husband, spouse (bearded manö)' : alb. *burre* `man, jack, male, husband, spouse (bearded manö)'

lit. and partly lett. *-zd-* is probably through the analogy the balt. correlation (**barzdā*) caused from Old Church Slavic *brazda*, russ. *borozda* `furrow'.

maybe alb. *brazda* `furrow'

just as slav. **bъrъ* `millet, sorghum' (see under ***bhar-*** `bristle ear') will be based also idg. **bhar̥dhā* `beard' on **bhar-* `bristle, stand up', next to which extension **bhares-* ds.

References: WP. II 135, WH. I 96, Specht Dekl. 87.

Page(s): 110

Root / lemma: ***bharek^w*** - or ***bh_erek^w*** -

English meaning: to stuff

German meaning: `vollstopfen, zusammendröngen'

Material: Gr. φράσσω, φράττω (**φρακ(ι)ω* ~~**barm^k*~~ -) `encloses, crams into, crowds together', common gr.-illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation;

φρακτός `locked in', with secondary γ: Aor. ἐφράγην (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 760), φραγμός etc, epid. φάρχμα from **φάρκσμα*, δρύ-φ[ρ]ακτος `wooden shack, shed', in addition φύρκος τέχλος Hes.;

lat. *farciō*, *-īre* `to fill full, stuff full, cram', *fartus* `stuff, fill up, gorge oneself, cram into', perhaps *frequ-ēns*, *-tis* `crowded, numerous, full; of places, full, frequented, populous; of time, repeated, frequent, constant; of persons, often doing a thing; of things, often done or used';

Note: common lat. *ph* > *f* shift

mir. *barc* f. `onrush (esp. the waves, billows)'; whereas derives mir. *barc* f. `fortress' probably from gallo-rom. **bar(i)ca* `framehouse, a wooden house' (compare Bollelli L'It. dial. 17, 147 f.);

toch. A *prākör*, B *prākre* `firmly fixed in place; not easily moved; physically stable' (Van Windekens Lexique 100).

References: WP. II 134 f., WH. I 456 f., Loth RC. 38, 303 f. Zweifel by EM 332.

Page(s): 110-111

Root / lemma: ***bhares-*** : ***bhores-***

English meaning: point, stubble (with formants)

German meaning: `Emporstehendes, Spitze, Borste'

Note: Mit *s*-extension

Material: *bhars-*

Lat. *fastigium* (**bharsti-*) 'the gable end, pediment of a roof; hence a slope, either up or down; of measurements looking up, height; looking down, depth; abstract, high rank, dignity; principal point in a subject', here perhaps *fastus*, -*ūs* m. 'pride, haughtiness, arrogance' (*tu-stem*), in addition *fastidium* 'loathing, squeamishness, disgust, dislike; hence scorn, haughtiness, disdain' (from **fasti-tidium*, to *taedium*); s. also Pisani Rc. R. Ist. Lomb. 76, 2, 17 f.;

air. *barr* 'top, point, summit, foliage', cymr. corn. *bar*, bret. *barr* ds., abrit. PN *Cuno-barros* 'fierce, furious like a battle dog', gall. **barros* 'bush, treetop' (M.-L. 964).

bhors-

Mir. *borr* 'stout, proud, swollen', mcymr. *bwrr* ds., corn. *bor* 'fat';

ahd. *parrēn* 'stand up stiffly', *parrunga* 'pride', aisl. *barr-* 'needle, conifer', ags. *bærs*, *bears*, mhd. *bars*, nhd. *Barsch*, ahd. *bersich* 'barse, perch'; ablaut. schwed. *agh-borre* (**borzan*, idg. **bhr̥s-*) ds.;

ndd. (out of it nhd.) *barsch* (**bhors-ko-*) 'coarse, stern, rough'; mengl. *burre*, *borre* 'burdock, roughness in the throat', engl. *bur(r)* ds., dön.-schwed. *borre* 'burdock', schwed. *sjö-borre* 'hedgehog', norw. dial. *borren*, *byrren* 'stout, proud'.

Maybe alb. geg. *burrë* 'man, valiant man, proud man', *burrni* 'pride, bravery' *mburr* 'be proud, boast' [common alb. *b* > *mb* phonetic mutation].

Note:

Maybe alb. geg. *burrë* 'man, valiant man, proud man', *burrni* 'pride, bravery' *mburr* 'be proud, boast' [common alb. *b* > *mb* phonetic mutation] proves that **Root / lemma: *bhares-* : *bhores-* : 'point, stubble' derived from an extended **Root / lemma: *bher-1* : 'to bear, carry' (see below).****

bhr̥sti-, bhr̥rsti-

Old Indian *bhr̥s̥ t̥ i ṛh̥* f. 'prong, spike, cusp, peak, edge, point' = germ. **bursti-* in aisl. *burst* f. 'bristle, ridge of the roof', ags. *byrst* f. 'bristle', ahd. *burst*, *borst* m. n., *bursta* f. 'bristle', mhd. *burste* 'bristle brush' (from dem Pl. from *burst* 'bristle mass'); slav. **b̥rsti-o-* in russ. *boršč* б̆ 'acanthus', *boršč* 'red turnip soup', etc

With formants **-dho-, -dhā-:**

bhrezdh-

Ags. *breord*, *breard* m. 'edge, bank, border, shore, surface, plain, area' (**brerdaz*), besides *briord* (**brerdia*), aschwed. *brædder* ds., nschwed. *brödd*, etc

Maybe alb. (**bhrez*) *brez* 'hillside, (*border) strap, belt' the same in rum. ööö similar to russ. *brozde* 'bridle, rein'.

bhrozdh-

Alb. *breth*, *bredhi* 'fir'; air. *brot* 'sting, prick', acorn. *bros*, bret. *broud* ds., compare mir. *brostaim* 'spur on, drive on, goad, incite, arouse' from **bhros̥t-* (Loth RC. 42, 70), mistakenly O'Rahilly Ériu 13, 169 f.; ahd. *brart* 'edge, border, stem, stem bar, stem post', schwed. dial. *bradd*.

bhr̥zdh-, bhr̥zdh-

Mir. *brataim* 'loots, robs' (in addition *brata* 'salmon') = cymr. *brathu* 'sting, bite, drill through'; **bhr̥zdh-* or **bhr̥zdh-* to germ. **bruzd-* in ahd. *brort* 'edge,

border', ags. *brord* m. 'cusp, peak, germ, sprout, leaf', wsöchs. *brerd* (**brozdi*),

ags. *bryrdan* 'sting, goad, stir, tease, irritate', aisl. *broddr* 'cusp, peak, grain germ, cutting edge', ahd. *gibrortōn* 'to hem, gird, border'; = baltoslav. **bruzdā* in Old Church Slavic *brъzda*, russ. *brozde* 'bridle, rein',

lit. *bruzdu* 'klis, old 'bridle, rein', currently 'peg, plug, toggle'. Whereas is lit. *bri* 'zgilas, Old Prussian *bisgelan* 'bridle, rein' probably borrows from proto germ. *brīzđila-* (ags. *brigdels* 'bridle, rein', *bregdan* 'flax, wattle, braid'). Different Specht Dekl. 142.

References: WP. II 131 ff., WH. I 461 f., 546.

Page(s): 109-110

Root / lemma: *bhares-*

English meaning: barley

German meaning: 'Gerste'

Material: Lat. *far* (eig. *farr*), *farris* n. 'spelt, grain, meal' from **far(o)s*, **far(e)zes* (respectively **fars*, **farsthes*) = osk. *far*, umbr. *far*; lat. *farīna* 'meal, flour' (from **farrīna*), *farreus* = umbr. *farsio*, *fasiu* 'made of spelt or wheat, meal';

Note: common alb. *ph-* > *f-* shift

maybe alb. *farë* 'seed, barley seed'

got. *bariz-eins* (= lat. *farīna*) 'from barley', aisl. *barr* m. 'corn, grain, barley', ags. *bere* 'barley' (**bar(a)z-*, respectively **bar(i)z-*); but slav. **barsina-* in Old Church Slavic *brašъno* 'nourishment, food', skr. *brašno* 'meal, flour', russ. *bo rošno* 'rye flour', after Jokl Miletič-Festschr. (1933) 119 ff. rather to **bher-1** 'bear, carry'.

Maybe alb. *bar* 'grass, pasture, fodder' : aisl. *barr* m. 'corn, grain, barley'.

References: WP. I 134, WH. I 455 f., 864.

See also: compare also *bhares-* S. 109.

Page(s): 111

Root / lemma: *bharu-, -u_o-*

English meaning: fir-tree, tree, forest

German meaning: 'Nadelbaum, Baum, Wald'

Material: Aisl. *bo rr* m. 'tree', ags. *bearu*, Gen. *bearwes* m. 'wood, forest, shrubbery, bush', ahd. *bara-wāri* 'forest ranger...a keeper of a park, forest, or area of countryside, priest'; slav. **borъ* in russ.-Church Slavic *borъ*, Pl. *borove* 'fir, spruce, spruce forest', skr. *bo r*, Gen. *bo ra* 'pine tree', čech. *bor* m. 'pinewood'.

References: WP. II 164, Trautmann 26 f., Hoops Waldbäume 362.

Page(s): 109

Root / lemma: *bhar- : bhor- : bhr,-*

English meaning: bristle, stubble, sharp point

German meaning: `Hervorstehendes, Borste, Spitze, Borstenöhre, Grannenkorn'

Material: Mit vok. formant:

got. *bai ra-bagms* `mulberry tree', engl. *black bear-berry* `uva ursi', norw. *bjørneber* `rubus caesius' are reinterpreted after the bear's name **bara-* `shrub, bush' = `briar';

from proto slav. **bъrъ* (**bh_or-*) derive russ. dial. *borъ*, kir. *bor*, Gen. *bru* `kind of millet, sorghum', skr. *ba`r* ds.

Other formations with *g* are:

air. *baigen* f. `bread' (**barigenā* or **barigonā*), cymr. etc *bara* m. ds. (**barag-*, compare lat. *farrāgō* `mixed fodder for cattle, mash; a medley, mixture').

With formants *-ko-*:

mir. *barc* `spear shaft', cymr. *barch* f. `spear, javelin', slav. *bъrkъ* in skr. *brk* `cusp, peak, germ, sprout, whisker, moustache', čech. *brk* `keel, pinion of birds, primary feather, quill-feather', also probably russ. *be`rce*, *be`rco* `shinbone', dial. `pole' (Berneker 119).

Perhaps here (with consonant increase) **brokko-* `badger', mir. *brocc*, cymr. mbr. *broch* ds., whether originally `pointy or sharp snouted, rat faced, incisive looking, spiky' to lat. (kelt.) *broccus* `to with protruding teeth', gall. **broccos* `cusp, peak, spiky', frz. *broche* `spear' etc Unclear is, to what extent mir. *brocc* `smut', göl. *brocach* `mottled, speckled, *tabby', cymr. *broch* `rage, fury, din, fuss, noise, scum, froth, foam', nbr. *broc'hed* `mad, wicked, evil (= stung, bitten)' are to be owed to secondary semantic change or belong to different stems.

It is striking poln. (ven.-ill). FIN *Brok*, perhaps signifies `river badger'.

References: WP. II 134, 163, 164, WH. I 455 f.

Page(s): 108-109

Root / lemma: *bhasko-* (bhedh-sko*)**

English meaning: bundle, heap

German meaning: etwa `Bund, Böndel'

Note:

Root / lemma: *bhasko-* : `bundle, heap' is a truncated formation of an older root **bhedh-sko* from which derived both **Root / lemma: *bhedh-2*** : `to bow, bend' and **Root / lemma: *bhasko-*** : `bundle, heap' (see below). The alleged root **bhedh-sko* derived from *bhegh-* [common illyr. *-gh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Maked. βασκιολι δεσμων φρυγανων and βασκευται φασκιδες (these genuine gr. vowel form), ἄγκάλα Hes.; perhaps here gr. φασκωλος `leather sack';

lat. *fascia* `bandage, band, girdle, girth, strap, land stripe', *fascis* `alliance, bundle, parcel; the fasces with excellent hatchet as a token of the imperious power';

Note: common lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift

Maybe alb. *bashkë* `together, bound', *bashkonj* `put together, unite', *bashkë* `fleece (a bundle of wool)'.

Note:

Alb. proves that from an early root ***bhegh-** [common illyr. *-gh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation] derived **Root / lemma: *bhedh-2*** : 'to bow, bend' and **Root / lemma: *bhadh-sko-*** : 'bundle, heap' (see below).

mir. *basc* 'collar, neckband', abrit. *bascauda* 'brazen rinsing boiler' (perhaps originally an earthen and burnt vessel formed about a twisted skeleton good as basket), cymr. *baich* 'burden, load', mbret. *bech*, nbret. *beac'h* ds.; gallo-rom. **ambi-bascia* 'load', alyonn. *ambaissi* 'kneader for the sheaves' (Jud Rom. 47, 481 ff.).

References: WP. II 135 f., WH. I 97, 459 f.

Page(s): 111

Root / lemma: *bhā d-*

English meaning: good

German meaning: 'gut'

Material: Old Indian *bhadra* ^h 'joyful, gratifying, lucky, good', n. 'luck, salvation', *su* ^h *bhadra* ^h 'lovely, superb, pretty, splendid' = av. *hu-ba δra-* 'lucky';

got. *batiza* 'better', *batista* 'best', aisl. *betre*, *betstr*, ags. *bet(e)ra*, *betst*, ahd. *bezzir(o)*, *bezzist*, nhd. *besser*, *best*; in addition das Adv. of Kompar. aisl. *betr*, ags. *bet* (**batiz*), ahd. *baz* (**bataz*, congealed Neutr. 'benefit');

aisl. *batī* m. 'improvement, salvation', afries. *bata* m. 'benefit, advantage', mhd. *bazze* ds.; got. *gabatan* 'acquire benefit', aisl. *batna* 'become better', ags. *batian*, ahd. *bazzen* ds.;

with ablaut got. *bōta* f. 'benefit', aisl. ags. *bōt* 'improvement, replacement', ahd. *buoz(a)* f. 'improvement, penance, atonement'.

References: WP. II 151 f., Feist 83, 103, 174, J. Weisweiler Buße (1930).

Page(s): 106

Root / lemma: *bhāghu -s*

English meaning: elbow, arm

German meaning: 'Ellbogen and Unterarm'

Material: Old Indian *bāhu* ^h m. 'arm, esp. forearm; with animals forefoot', av. *bāzāu-š* 'arm', Gen. *bāzvō* (arm. *bazuk* from dem Iran.);

gr. *πῆχ υς*, öol.-dor. *πῆχ υς* 'elbow, forearm', aisl. *bōgr*, Akk. PL *bōgu* 'arm, shoulder', ags. *bōg* 'shoulder, arm; twig, branch', ahd. *buog* (nhd. *Bug*) 'shoulder, hip, haunch, point of shoulder of animals';

toch. A B *poke*, B *pauke* 'arm'.

References: WP. II 130.

Page(s): 108

Root / lemma: *bhā gh-*

German meaning: `Mud, marsh'

See also: s. *bhō* ṣgh-.

Page(s): 108

Root / lemma: *bhāgo* ṣ-

English meaning: beech

German meaning: `Buche'

Grammatical information: f.

Material: Gr. φηγάς, dor. φαγάς f. `oak' (compare Specht KZ. 66, 59); *faḡus* f. `beech'; gall. *bāgos* in PN *Bāgācon*, *Bāgono*-; ahd. *buohha* `beech' (*bōkōn*-, compare *silva Bācenis* `resin' by Caesar and mlat. *Bōcōnia* `Rhön -an area in Germany'),

aisl. *bōk* f., ags. *bōc*, *bēce* (*bōkjōn*-), in addition got. *bōka* f. `alphabetic letter',
aisl. *bōk*, ags. *bōc*, ahd. *buoh* f. n. `book (as the wood of rune-tablets)', ahd.
buohstap `alphabetic letter', actually `beech stick for scratching'.

Nisl. *beyki* n. `beech forest' is (because of *bæki* ds.) writing variant from **bōki*, a
late collective to *bōk*; also is to define perhaps nisl. *beykir* `cooper'. Unclear is mir
aisl. *budkr*, *baudkr* `first aid kit, medicine box', after Cleasby-Vigfusson 85b a Lw.
from mlat. *apotheka* `bin, box, case, crib, tank, bucket' is soilö

Slav. **buza* - : **bъzъ* - `elder' in russ. *buz* m. : slov. *bъz*, russ. dial. *boz* stay away
probably; also kurd. *būz* `a kind of elm', goes back to older *vūz* (from idg. **u₁igo* ṣ).

Mhd. *būche*, *biuche* `lye', *biuchen*, *būchen* `boil or wash in lye' belongs rather to
root *bheug(h)*- `clean, sweep'.

idg. side by side from *bhāug*- (: *bhāug*-: *bhū* ṣg-) and *bhāg*- is extremely unlikely;
compare W. Schulze KZ. 27, 428 = Kl. Schr. 55.

Perhaps after E. Leumann (KZ. 57, 190) to av. *baga*- `interest, portion, lot, fate',
also `fortune cookie tree', because marks were scratched into it by pilgrims.

References: WP. II 128 f., WH. I 445 f., 863 f., E. Passler in `Fröhgesch. under
Sprachw. (Wien 1948).

Page(s): 107-108

Root / lemma: *bhā-1*, *bhō-*, *bhə-*

English meaning: to shine

German meaning: `glönnen, leuchten, scheinen'

Material: Old Indian *bhā* (in compound) `shine, light, lustre', *bhā* ṣti `shines, (he)
appears', *bhā* ṣti-h. `light', *bhā* ṣna-m n. `the shiners, apparition' (compare air. *bān*
`white', ags. *bōnian* `polish'), *bhānu* ṣ-h. `light, ray, sun' (: as. *banu* ṣt), *bhā* ṣma-h.
`light, shine';

av. *bā-* `shine, appear, seem' only with *ā-* (*avā* ṣntam `the resembling, the similar'),
frā (*fra* ṣvāiti `shines out') and *vi-* (*vi* ṣbā- `gleam, shine', Benveniste BSL. 32, 86 f.),
vīspō-bām(y)a- `all gleaming', *bāmya-* `light, gleaming', *bānu-* m. `light, ray';

arm. *banam* (**bhā* ṣn-) `open, reveal, divulge, uncover, expose' (if actually `point,
allow to become visible'), Aor. *baḡt* ṣsi, compare gr. φαίνω and alb. *ba* ṣj;

gr. $\pi\epsilon\phi\eta\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ 'will appear', **bhā-n-* in present $\phi\alpha\lambda\nu\omega$ (* $\phi\alpha\nu\iota\omega$ instead of * $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 694) 'makes visible, points', $\phi\alpha\lambda\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ 'appear, seem, shine, gleam' ($\xi\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\nu$, Aor. $\xi\phi\eta\nu\alpha$);

$\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$ 'obvious, apparent, clear', $\phi\alpha\nu\alpha$ 'torch'; $\phi\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$ 'rising of a star' (see also under *bhā-2*), $\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha$, $-\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'apparition, face, omen, sign' (compare $\pi\epsilon\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$);

$\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\alpha\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ 'apparent, manifest, obvious' ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha-\phi-$); $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\omicron\nu\tau\alpha$ Hes. (to * $\phi\alpha\mu\iota$ = Old Indian *bhā ti*); compare $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\phi\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\upsilon\phi\omicron\varsigma$ 'glossy white';

alb. geg. *ba j*, tosk. *be nj* (= $\phi\alpha\lambda\nu\omega$) 'make, seem' (originally probably 'bring to an apparition');

Note:

Alb. uses a taboo explanation which reflects the religious aspect of the cognate.

air. *bān* 'white', *oi b* f. (**opi-bhā*) 'apparition, beauty';

as. *banut* 'touchwood, tinder'; ags. *bōnian* 'polish' (i.e. 'make gleaming'), nnd. (and out of it nhd.) *bōnen* 'scour, rub, clean, beans', mhd. *bōenen* 'beans' (*white)' (from got. *bandwa*, *-wō* 'mark, token, sign', *bandwjan*, aisl. *benda* 'give a mark, token, sign' here belong - perhaps as *u-*-derivative of participle *bhā-nt-* 'shining, seeming' -, is doubtful. Lit. by Feist 79 f.);

osorb. *baju*, *bac* 'so 'burn indiscernibly, gleam', nsorb. *bajom*, *bajas* 'se 'gleam, flicker';

toch. A *pam* 'clear, bright' (**bhāno-*), *pan i* 'beauty', B *pen ijo* ds. (Duchesne-Guillemain BSL. 41, 164); A *pākör*, B *pākri*, *a-pākörtse* 'open, distinct'; A *pā-tsōnk*, B *pa-tsōn* 'k 'window' (*-tsōnk* etc 'gleam, shine'), Van Windekens Lexique 78 f.; B *pate*, A *pāt* (in compound) 'apparition' (**bhānti-*), Pisani Re. R. 1st. Lornb. 78, 2, 28.

s-extension ***bhō-s-***: Old Indian *bhā ś-* n. (ved. also disyllabic), Instr. *bhāsā* 'light, shine, glory, magnificence, power', *subhā ś-* 'having beautiful shininess', *bhā śati* 'glares, gleams', *bhā śant-* 'gleaming', *bhā śah* n. 'light';

gr. $\phi\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\iota\delta\iota\alpha\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota$ Hes., $\delta\iota\alpha\phi\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$ 'begins to shine' are perhaps (from $\pi\iota-\phi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\kappa\omega$) reshaped after $\phi\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$, also $\phi\omega\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ 'lustre, shine, shiner'

Doubtful is, whether mir. *basc* 'red', ags. *basu*, *baso* 'purple' (**bhās-ko-*, *-u.o-*) are to be connected, to got. *weina-basi* 'grape', ahd. *beri* 'berry', actually 'red berry' ö In addition the full grades MN ahd. *Buoso*, aisl. *Bōsi* etcö

u--extension ***bhā-u-***: Old Indian *vi-bhā va-h*, *vi-bhā van-* 'radiating, shining, seeming';

gr. hom. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$ (* $\phi\alpha F\epsilon$) 'gleamed, appeared', $\phi\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\theta\omega\nu$, $-\omicron\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'gleaming', $\phi\alpha\epsilon\omicron\iota-\mu\beta\rho\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$, Pind. $\phi\alpha\upsilon\omicron\iota-\mu\beta\rho\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'for the bright people shining',

$\phi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$ (öol. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, pamph. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\beta\omicron\varsigma$) att. kontr. $\phi\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$, Gen. $\phi\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, 'light, salvation', whereof * $\phi\alpha F\epsilon\sigma-\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ in lesb. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\nu\nu\omicron\varsigma$, ion. $\phi\alpha\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, att. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\varsigma$ 'gleaming',

hom. $\phi\alpha\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$ 'gleams'; $\pi\iota\phi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\kappa\omega$ 'allows to shine; points, shows, evinces; make known'. Different Specht KZ. 59, 58 f.

Is germ. **baukna-*, in afries. *bāken* 'emblem, landmark, mark, fire signal', as. *bōkan* 'mark, token, sign, emblem, landmark', ags. *bēacen* 'mark, token, sign, banner, ensign, flag', ahd. *bouhhan* 'mark, token, sign' from such germ. **bau-*

shaped after **taikna-* 'mark, token, sign'ö

References: WP. II 122 f., WH. I 454 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 694, 709.

Page(s): 104-105

Root / lemma: *bhā-2*

English meaning: to speak

German meaning: 'sprechen'

Material: Old Indian probably in *sabhā* 'congregation, meeting' ('*conversation, discussion'; *bhā-* in Old Indian indeed otherwise - up to *bha 'nati*, see under - only in the meaning 'shine, appear, seem, shine');

arm. *ban* (**bhānis*), Gen. *-i* 'word, speech, reason, judgement, thing', *bay*, Gen. *bayi* 'word, verbalism' (**bhā-ti-s* = gr. φάτις); *bay* particle '(he, she) says' (= φησί, also *bam* = φημί, *bas* = lesb. φα from **bhāsi*);

gr. φημί, dor. φαμί 'say', φήμη, dor. φάμα 'knowledge, shout, call, revelation' (= lat. *fāma* 'a report, rumor, saying, talk, tradition'; ἀφήμιονες ἄρρητοι, οὐκ ὁνομαζόμενοι Hes. and only with Apuleius meeting *affāmen* 'harangue, speech' needs to be no old equation);

φάσκω 'say, believe' (also βάσκαλον, lat. *fascinum*, see under **baba* onomatopoeic word), φάτις f. 'rumor', φάτις 'language, speech, assertion, announcement'; with ablaut φωνή 'voice';

lat. *for*, *fārī* (from **fāi-ō(r)* = Church Slavic *baju*, ags. *bōian*) 'speak';

Note: common lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift.

Maybe alb. geg. *me folë* 'to speak', *fjalë* 'word', tosk. *flas* 'I speak' : lat. *for* 'speak' [r/l allophones].

lat. *fācundus* 'eloquent, fluent, ready of speech', *fātum* 'an utterance, esp. a divine utterance; hence destiny, fate, the will of a god', *fāma* 'a report, rumor, saying, talk, tradition' (Denom. osk. *faamat* perhaps 'calls'), *fābula* 'talk, conversation; a tale, story, fable, drama, myth' (**bhādhilā*), *fās* actually 'divine command or law; sometimes fate, destiny; in gen. right, that which is allowed, lawful', probably from (*ne*)*fās* is with infinitive *fās* (s-stem) 'it is (not) to be pronounced' (different EM 333);

in addition *diēs fāstus* 'day on which the praetor could administer justice, court-days. Transf. a list of these days, with festivals, etc., the Roman calendar; a register, record; a list of magistrates', *fāsti* 'the list of these days, calendars'; as derivative of a participle **bhā-to -s*, lat. *fateor*, *-ērī*, *fassus* 'to confess, admit, allow; to reveal, make known' = osk. *fati'um* 'speak', lat. *Fātuus* 'speaking by inspiration', epithet of 'foretelling Faunus';

Maybe alb. (**fateor*) *fajtor* 'guilty (*confess, admit guilt)', then truncated alb. *faj* 'guilt'.

aisl. *bōn*, *bøn* 'request, prayer', ags. *bōen* 'request, soccage' (**bhā-ni-s*; or with *ō-* gradation as gr. φωνή); ags. *bōian* 'brag, boast' (as lat. *fōr* from **fāi-ōr*, slav. *bajo*);

russ.-serb.-Church Slavic *baju*, *bajati* 'tell, discuss, heal, cure', Church Slavic *basnъ* 'fable, spell, charm', Old Church Slavic *balъji*, Gen. *-bje* 'physician, medicine man, magician'.

At a present **bhāen-* based on Old Indian *bha 'nati* 'speaks'; auf **bhān-u-* (or auf germ. reshuffling after *spannan*) ahd. *bannan* redupl. verb. 'summon by

proclamation (esp. to arms); curse or damn; pronounce an ecclesiastical curse upon', ags. *bannan* redupl. verb 'summon, order',

aisl. *banna* schw. Verb. 'forbid', whereof ahd. *ban*, PL *banna* 'order under penal threat' (nhd. *Bann*, *Bannwald*), ags. *gebann*, aisl. *bann* n. 'forbid, ban'.

Toch. A *pā-*, *pā-c-* - 'beg' (Van Windekens Lexique 87 f.).

After Kuiper (A O. XII 262) here (**bhā-s-*) Old Indian *bhiṣṣ* a *kti* 'heals', *bhiṣṣ* a *j-* 'physician, medicine man, magician', jav. *-bis-* 'healing'; about av. *bišazjāt* compare Kuiper Nasalpras. 44 f.

References: WP. II 123 f., WH. I 437 f., 450, 458 f., 525 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 674 f.

Page(s): 105-106

Root / lemma: *bhāso-* or *bhēso-*

English meaning: a kind of a large bird of prey

German meaning: 'größere Raubvogelart'

Material: Old Indian *bhāsa-h* 'a certain bird of prey'; gr. hom. att. *φρίων* 'an eagle kind, probably *Vultur monachus*', was possible from **bhās-nā* or **bhēs-nā*; also **bhānā* (to *bhā-1*).

References: WP. II 135.

Page(s): 111

Root / lemma: *bhāt-* : *bhæt-*

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: 'schlagen, stoßen'

Material: Lat. *fatuus* 'foolish, idiotic, silly, awful, tasteless from taste' (*from beaten the head, dull); gall. Lw. lat. *battuō*, -ere, more recently *battō* 'to beat, knock', out of it back-borrowed cymr. *bathu* 'strike coins, mint',

Illyr. *Batto* 'appellation for rebellion leaders', alb. *batoj* 'rock the boat'

compare also gall. *anda-bata* 'blind combatant, gladiator fights with a helmet without openings' with *ā*: russ. *bat* *ъ* 'oaken stick, cudgel, club', skr. *ba* *tati* 'hit, knock', perhaps also (with *a* *̣*) russ. *bo* *tat* *ъ* 'trample, swing' etc;

perhaps older dö.n. *bad* 'fight, struggle, damage, pity', mnd. *bat* 'damage, pity, misfortune', nhd. *Blutbad*.

Unclear is the relationship to **bhāu-t-* (see under); it must be assumed instead of **bhāt-* is perhaps **bhu* *āt-*, or lies a root **bhā-* with variant formant the basic, which is perhaps present in lat. *fāmex*, -icis 'a bruise, contusion, bloodshot' (*haematoma, effusion of blood resulted from blow)ö

Note: common lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift

References: WP. II 126 f., WH. I 46, 99, 452, 464.

Page(s): 111-112

Root / lemma: *bhā* *ũ-1* : *bhū* *̣-*

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: `schlagen, stoßen'

Material: a) With present formation **-d-**:

Lat. *fūstis* (**bhūd_hsti_s*) `a knobbed stick, cudgel, staff, club' (= gall. *būstis* in aprov. *bust* `tree stump' etc), *fūsterna* `knot, burl, burr, stump, snag';

Note: common lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift, maybe alb. *fut*, *fus* `hit, insert, copulate'

air. *bibdu* `culpable, fiend' (**bhe-bhud-u.ōts*), mir. *bu´alaim* `hit' from **bhāud_hl-* ... (or **boug-l-* ... to nhd. *pochen* above S. 98); probably also air. *bodar* `deaf, stuns, dazes, deafens, baffles', cymr. *byddar* `deaf' (**budaro-*);

aisl. *bauta* (-*aða*) `hit, bump, poke', ags. *bēatan* (*bēot*), ahd. *boz(z)an* (*biez* or schw. Verb) ds., mhd. *boz*, *bōz*, *būz* m. `blow, knock', nhd. *Amboß*, ags. *by´tel* `hammer',

md. *botel* ds., mhd. *bæzel* `beetle, hammer', aisl. *bøytill* `penis of horses'; aisl. *butr* `short piece of a tree trunk'; with expressivem tt: ndd. *butt* `dull, clumsy' (in addition the fish name *Butte*),

mhd. *butze* `truncated piece, clump', ags. *buttuc* `bottom, piece land', norw. dial. *butt* `stump, clot, chunk' (also wood skid). But ags. *bytt* `flask, a large cask or barrel, used esp. for wine, ale, or beer' derives from lat. *buttis* `barrel, vat, cask', also cymr. *both* `flask';

aisl. *beysta* `knock, hit' (**bhaud_hsti-*, compare lat. *fūstis*); with *-sk-* suffix perhaps mhd. *būsch* `cudgel, club, blow, knock' (**bhūd-sko-*), perhaps different from *būsch* `wad, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb', see above S. 101.

b) with **t**-formants:

Alb. *mböt*, *mbös* `suffocate, drown', skut. *mös* `slay, kill', compare pe´rmisme´´ `downfallen';

Note:

Common alb. *b* > *mb* phonetic mutation

lat. *confūtō*, *-āre* `to check, repress; by speech, to put down, silence', *refūtō*, *-āre* `to drive back, check, repress; to refute, disprove' (mit *ū* from previously *au*), probably also *fūtuō*, *-ere* `have sexual relations with (a woman), to sleep with';

maybe alb. (**fūtuō*) *fut* `have sexual relations with (a woman), penetrate, insert, cheat'

air. *fo-botha* (**butāt*) `threatens', Verbaln. *fubthad*; got. *baup_s* `deaf, dumb, mute'.

References: WP. II 125 ff., WH. 1 259 f., 573 f.

Page(s): 112

Root / lemma: *bhāu-2*

See also: s. *bhā-1*

Page(s): 112

Root / lemma: *bhebhru-*, *bhebhro-*

See also: s. *bhē´r-* `braun'

Root / lemma: *bhedh-1*

English meaning: to pierce, dig

German meaning: `stechen, especially in die Erde stechen, graben'

Material: Lat. *fodiō*, -ere, *fōdī* `to dig; also to dig out; to excavate. Transf. to prick, prod, jog', *fossa* `ditch, trench, channel', *fodicāre* `sting repeatedly, dig, jog';

gall. *bedo-* `canal, ditch, trench, channel' (Wartburg I 313), cymr. *bedd*, corn. *bedh*, bret. *be* *z* `grave'; gall. **bodīca* `fallow field' (M.-L. 1184);

got. *badi* n. `bed', ags. *bedd* ds., ahd. etc *betti* `bed, a garden-plot (to be) filled with plants; a place where osiers, willows, etc., are grown', an. *bedr* m. `bedspread, eiderdown' (idg. **bhodhi_o-*), originally `a bed burrowed in the ground', compare nhd. *Flußbett*, *Beet*, engl. *bed* also `garden bed, garden plot';

lit. *bedu* *˘*, *bedžiau* *˘*, *be sti* `prick, bore, dig', *badau* *˘*, *bady ti* `prick, bump, poke', *ba das* `hunger', *be dre* f. `pit, pothole', Old Prussian *boadis* `prick, sting', *em-badusisi* `he/she sticks';

Old Church Slavic *bodo* *˘*, *bosti* (s-Aor. *bas ъ*) `prick', *bodl'* m. `thorn, backbone' (**bodh* *l* *ь*);

toch. A *pat-*, *pāt-* `to plough';

perhaps also hitt. *pi d-da-i* (can also be read *pa dd-da-i*) `makes a hole into the earth', compare Pedersen Hitt. 77.

Perhaps here gr. *βύθρον* *ο* *ς*, *βύθρον* *υ* *ο* *ς* m. `pit, pothole', Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 262, Zus. 2. Different Petersson Heterokl. 128 ff.

Probably in addition kelto-germ. *bodu_o-*, -ā `fight, struggle' in gall. PN *Ate-boduus*, -uā, *Boduo-gnātus*, air. *bodb* f. `crow, battle goddess in the form of a crow';

aisl. *bođ* f. (**badwō*), Gen. *bo đvar*, ags. *beadu* f., as. *Badu-*, ahd. *Batu-* (in PN) `fight, struggle'.

References: WP. I 126 ff., 188, WP. I 99, 521 f., 866, Trautmann 29.

Page(s): 113-114

Root / lemma: *bhedh-2*

English meaning: to bow, bend

German meaning: `krömmen, beugen, dröcken, plagen'

Material: Old Indian *bā dhatē* `throngs, presses, plagues', Desid. *bī bhatsatē* `is shy of something, feels disgust', *jñ u-bā dh-* `bending knee';

alb. *bint*, med. *bindem* `be bent (**be* convinced, pressured)', *bashkr* `together', *bashkonj* `unite, assemble';

Note:

Alb. proves that from an early root **bhegh-* [common illyr. -gh- > -dh- phonetic mutation] derived **Root / lemma: *bhedh-2*** : `to bow, bend' and **Root / lemma: *bhadh-sko-*** : `bundle, heap' (see above).

got. *bida* `prayer', ahd. *beta* f. `request', got. *bidjan* (sek. -*bidan*) `bid, beg, ask,

pray', aisl. *biðja*, ags. *biddan*, ahd. *bitten*, aisl. *knē-beðr* m. 'knee pad', ags. *cnēow-gebed* n. 'prayer' (compare Old Indian *jñ* 'u-bādh-);

Maybe alb. geg. *me u betu* 'to vow', tosk. *betohem* 'I vow, swear'

lit. *bodu* 's 'unsavory, distasteful', *bode* 'tis 'nauseate before';

toch. B *peti*, A *poto* 'worship, veneration'.

References: WP. II 130 f., 140, 185, WH. I 461, 495, Feist 89 b; different Kluge¹² 60.

Page(s): 114

Root / lemma: *bheg-*, *bheng-*

English meaning: to break

German meaning: 'zerschlagen, zerbrechen'

Material: Old Indian *bhana* 'kti, Perf. *babha* 'n ja 'break, rupture' (only afterwards after reshuffled the 7th class), *bhaṅga-h*, 'break; billow' (compare lit. *banga* 'billow'), *bhan* 'ji-h, 'diffraction, declension, crooked way, sale, step, wave';

arm. *bekanem* 'break', *bek* 'broke';

but phryg. β ε κ ό ς 'bread', actually 'crumb' (ö) has unexplained *k*;

With -*u*- grade: also alb. (**beuka*) *buka* 'bread' : phryg. β ε κ ό ς 'bread', actually 'crumb'

Note:

From an extended **Root / lemma:** *b(e)u-1*, *bh(e)u-* : 'expr. sound of hitting' derived **Root / lemma:** *bheg-*, *bheng-* : 'to break', **Root / lemma:** *bheng* 'h-, *bhn* g 'h- (Adj. *bhn* g 'hu -s) : 'thick, fat', **Root / lemma:** *bheug-1* : 'to flee, *be frightened', **Root / lemma:** *bheug-2*, *bheugh-* : 'to clear away, free', **Root / lemma:** *bheug-3*, *bheugh-* : 'to bow', **Root / lemma:** *bheug-4* : 'to enjoy, *consume, bite' as taboo words.

air. *bongid*, -*boing* 'breaks, reaps, harvests, wins (*gains)' verbal noun *bu* 'ain (**bhog-ni*-), enclitic -*bach*, -*bech* (**bhogo-m*), Thurneysen Grammar 447, 461; Pass. preterit -*bocht*, perhaps = *bocht* 'poor';

dropping the nasal the preterit *buich* has probably secondary *u* (compare air. *mag* 'field', Dat. *muig* < **magēs*), so that it is not necessary, to go back in **bheug(h)*- 'bend';

mcymr. *di-vwng* 'inflexible'; to meaning 'defeat, conquer' compare air. *maidid* 'break out' = 'defeat'. To *o* grade point at also mir. *boimm* 'morsel, bite, mouthful' from **bhog-smn*;

lit. *banga* 'billow, heap, lashings, pelting rains', *prabanga* 'excess', lett. *buogs* 'a dense crowd', in addition lit. *bangu* 's 'rash, hasty, violent' (from brooks and downpours), *bingu* 's 'gamy' (of horses), *bengiu*, *bengiau*, *ben* 'gti 'finish', *pabanga* 'f. 'termination';

pr. *pobanginnons* 'moves, weighs'; in the meaning 'finish, end' come into being through ablaut derailment forms with *ei*, *ai* (compare Endzelin Lett. Gr. 60) in lett. *bei* 'gas Pl. 'end, inclination, slope', lit. *pabaiga* 'ds., *beigiu* 'and *baigiu* 'end', lett. *be* 'idzu ds.;

here lett. *buoga* also stands for 'stony place', here belongs probably also russ. *bu* 'ga 'flooded tract of forest'; different about *beig-* (to *bhei-* 'hit') Kuiper

Nasalprös. 184.

The following forms are to be kept away because of the auslauts and because of meaning and to indicate probably as onomatopoeic words:

germ. **bang-* 'hit' in aisl. *bangā* 'hit', *bang* 'din, fuss, noise', engl. *bang* 'knock, hit', with ablaut mhd. mnd. *bungen* 'drum'; nnd. *bengel* 'club, cudgel, boor' = nhd. *Bengel*, engl. dial. *bangle* 'gnarled stick', anord. epithet *bo, ngull*.

In addition with intensive consonant increase:

germ. **bank-* in aschwed. *banka*, abl. *bunka* 'hit, knock', obd. *bunken* 'knock, bump, poke', mnd. *bunken*, ndl. *bonken* 'hit, thrash'.

Lett. *bunga* 'drum', *bunga* 'blow, knock' derive probably from Mnd.

Maybe alb. *bungë, bunga* Pl. 'kind of oak, Quercus sessiflora (stick for beatingö)'

References: WP. II 149 f., WH. I 503, 541, Trautmann 26.

Page(s): 114-115

Root / lemma: *bheg^m* -

English meaning: to run

German meaning: 'davonlaufen'

Material: Hindi *bhāg-* 'flee';

gr. φέβομαι, φοβεομαι 'flee, be afraid', φάβοσι 'escape, fear', φοβεω 'startles', φοβερός 'frightening, timorous';

lengthened grade lit. *be' gu, be' gau, be' gti* 'run, flee', *be' gas, be' gis* m. 'escape, run', lett. *be' gu, be' gt* 'flee', with ablaut kausat. *boginu*, *bogi nti* 'flee something, to get there quickly';

slav. **be go*, in russ. *be gu* (Inf. *be ža t b*), klr. *bihu* (Inf. *bi čy*) 'run', in addition as neologism Old Church Slavic *pribe gno*, *pribe gno, ti* etc 'flee', as well as Old Church Slavic *be žo*, *bežati* 'flee' etc;

toch. A *pkönt (pköt)* 'remote, distant, apart, separated' (Van Windekens Lexique 96).

References: WP. II 184 f., Trautmann 29, Meillet Slave commun² 220, 235, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 717.

Page(s): 116

Root / lemma: *bheidh-1*

English meaning: to advise, force

German meaning: 'jemandem zureden, zwingen', med. 'sich einreden lassen, vertrauen'

Material: Gr. πείθομαι 'lets me persuade, follow' (Aor. ἐπέθμεν, hom. πεπειθεῖν, πειθέσθασι; Perf. πέποιθα 'trust'), Akt. (sek.) πείθω, Aor. ἐπέστα 'persuade, convince', πεῖθω, -οῦς 'persuasion', πιστός (for *φιστός) 'reliable, loyal, faithful, relying', πίστις, -ισος, -εως 'loyalty, reliance', hom. ἐν πείσῃ 'in reassurance' (*πεῖθ-σ-);

alb. *bëf*. 'oath, vow, pledge' (**bhoidhā* = Old Church Slavic *be da* 'need'), ostgeg.

per-bej 'curse, hex' (in addition neologism *bese* f. 'faith, belief, pact, covenant, loyalty');

Note: alb. *bē* f. 'oath' derived from a truncated alb. *betim* 'oath'

maybe TN illyr. *Besoi* : alb. *besoj* 'believe, have faith'

lat. *fīdō*, -ere, *fīsus sum* 'to trust, believe, confide in' (*fīsus* is to- participle), *fīdus* 'reliable'; *foedus* (**bhoidhos*), by Ennius *fīdus* (**bheidhos*) n. 'trusty, true, faithful, sure', *fīdēs* 'trust, confidence, reliance, belief, faith', *Dius Fidius* 'the god of faith, a surname of Jupiter'; umbr. *combīfiatu* (**bhidhiā*-) 'you shall trust, confide, rely upon, believe, be assured'; about osk. *Fiisiais*, umbr. *Fise, Fiso, Fisovio*- s. WH. I 494;

Note:

Alb. alb. *fē, fēja* 'religion', *fejonj* 'perform engagement ceremony (marriage vows)'; AN *fed*, OFr. *feid, feit* : lat. *fides*;

got. *baidjan* 'constrain, oblige', aisl. *beīða*, ags. *bædan*, ahd. *beitten* 'urge, press, push, arrogate' = abg. causative *be ždo*, *be diti* 'constrain, oblige', *pobe diti* 'defeat, conquer', *be da* f. 'need';

here probably also got. *beidan* 'wait, hold on', aisl. *bīða*, ags. *bīdan*, ahd. *bītan* ds., schweiz. *beite* = ahd. *beitten*, but in the meaning 'wait, hold on'. basic meaning 'await' from 'trust' or 'oneself constrain, oblige'.

References: WP. II 139 f., 185 f., WH. I 493 f.

Page(s): 117

Root / lemma: *bheidh-2*

German meaning: 'binden, flechten'

See also: s. *bhidh-*.

Page(s): 117

Root / lemma: *bheid-*

English meaning: to prick, pierce

German meaning: 'spalten'

Material: Old Indian *bhina dmi* (participle *bhinda nt-* = lat. *findēns*, *bhinna -h*, besides *bhitta -h* = lat. *fissus*), *bhē dāmi* 'split, carve, rupture etc', *bhidya tē* 'is split';

probably gr. $\varphi \epsilon \acute{\iota} \delta \omicron \mu \alpha \iota$ (redupl. Aor. hom. $\pi \epsilon \varphi \iota \delta \acute{\epsilon} \sigma \theta \alpha \iota$) 'with which are stingy, avoid sparingly; spare; avoid a thing' (basic meaning partly perhaps 'separate myself from something = take myself away', above all but 'pinch off, stingy, from what cut off oneself only a little');

lat. *fīndō*, -ere, *fīdī* (probably Aor. as Old Indian Opt. *bhidēyam*, ags. *bīte*, ahd. *bizzi* 'to split, cleave, divide, halve'), *fissum* 'split, cloven', *fissum* n., *fissūra* f. 'cleft, fissure';

got. *beitan* 'bite', aisl. *bīta* 'bite; penetrate (from sword under likewise)', as. ags. *bītan*, ahd. *bīzzan* 'bite' (= Old Indian *bhē dati*, gr. $\varphi \epsilon \acute{\iota} \delta \omicron \mu \alpha \iota$); Kaus. aisl. *beita* 'allow to bite, allow to graze', ags. *bætan* 'rein, curb, restrain, hunt, chase', ahd. mhd. *beizen* 'ds., corrode', aisl. *beizl* 'set of teeth, bridle, rein' (**baitislan*), ags. *gebæ tu* N. Pl., *gebæ tel* n. 'set of teeth'; aisl. *bīti* m., ags. *bīta* m. 'morsel,

mouthful', ahd. *bizzo* m., *bizza* f. 'morsel, mouthful, nip'; got. *baitrs* 'bitter' ('bitting from taste');

changing through ablaut aisl. *bitr* 'biting, sharp, painful', ags. *biter*, *bitter*, as. ahd. *bittar* 'biting, sharp, bitter'; aisl. *beiskr* 'sharp, bitter' (**bait-skaz*); got. *beist* 'sourdough' (**bhei[d]-sto-*); ags. *bitela* 'biting', *bitel* 'beetle, chafer', engl. *beetle*;

Maybe alb. *bisk* 'branch, twig' (**beamö*)'

aisl. *beit* n. 'ship' (originally 'hollow dugout canoe' to aisl. *bite* 'balk, beam'), ags. *bāt* m. 'boat', mengl. *bōt*, out of it borrows nhd. *Boot* and perhaps aisl. *bātr* ds.; mnd. *beitel*, *bētel* 'chisel', mhd. *beizel* 'sting, prick' (: Old Indian *bhēdura* हृह, *bhēdira* हृह, 'thunderbolt').

The fact is that *bheid-* extension to **bhei(ə)-* 'hit' seems possible.

References: WP. II 138 f., WH. I 500 f.

Page(s): 116-117

Root / lemma: *bhei(ə)-*, *bhī-* (**bher-*)

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: 'schlagen'

Material: Av. *byente* 'they fight, hit' (H. Lommel KZ. 67, 11);

arm. *bir* 'big stick, club, mace, joint' (**bhiḥro-*);

gr. φῆτρῆς m. 'tree trunk, wooden log', φῆμῆς m. 'toggle, muzzle';

maybe alb. (**bheir*) *bie* 'hit, strike', *bie* 'fall, die', sub. *bjeri* 'strike', *bie* (**bjer*) bring : illyr. TN *Boii*

Alb. and arm. prove that **Root / lemma: *bhei(ə)-*, *bhī-*** : 'to hit' derived from **Root / lemma: *bher-1*** : 'to bear, carry' through an illyr. -r > -j phonetic mutation.

ven. PN φ*ohiio-s-*, ill. VN Β ο ι ο ί 'the combatants, fighters' (: russ. *boj*), gr.-ill. PN Β ο ῖ ο ν ῆ ρ ο ς, VN Β ο ι ω τ ο ί, kelt.-ill. VN *Boii*; messap. β ῖ σ β η ν δ ρ ε π α ν ο ν ᾱ μ π ε λ ο τ ῶ μ ω ν, β ι σ β α ῖ α κ λ α δ ε υ τ ῆ ρ ι α Hes.;

lat. *perfinēs* 'break through, break in pieces, shiver, shatter' Hes.;

air. *ben(a)id* 'hits, knocks' (**bi-na-tī*), *ro-bīth* 'was hit', *bīthe* 'beaten', *fo bīth* 'weel' (= 'under the blow'), mbret. *benaff* 'cut, bite', acymr. *etbinam* 'to mangle', without *n*-Infix abret. *bitat* 'cut loose, cut off', cymr. *bidio* 'cut a hedge', *bid* 'thorn hedge', mir. *fid(h)b(h)a* 'sickle' = acymr. *uiidimm* 'lignite', ncymr. *gwyddyf* 'scythe, pruning knife' = gallo-lat. *vidubium* 'hack, mattock, hoe' (**vidu-bion* 'wood hoe'), compare mir. PN *Fai ī-be* '(*weapon, magic wand for killing wolves) wolf killer' (**vailu-bios*); air. *binit* f. 'rennet, cleaver' ('incisive', **bi-n-antī*), mir. *bian* 'skin, fell, fur', air. *bā īl* 'hatchet', acymr. *bahell*, ncymr. *bwyell*, *bwyall* ds., mbret. *bouhazl* ds. (**bhiī-ḡli-*), air. *bēimm* n. 'blow, knock' (**bhei-smn.*), corn. *bommen* ds., gall. **biliā* 'tree stump', frz. *bille*;

aisl. *bīldr* 'head of the arrow, bloodletting iron' (**bhei-tlo-*); ahd. *bī(h)al* 'hatchet' (**bhei-ḡlo-*), hence probably germ. **bilja-* and not **biPla-* in ahd. ags. *bill* n., as. *bil* 'sword', mhd. *bil*, *billes* 'stone mattock', nhd. *Bille* f. 'hack, mattock, hoe', mhd. *billen* 'to hoe, chip, trim', ahd. *bilōthi*, *bilidi*, nhd. *Bild*; ahd. *billa* f. 'sourdough'; with formants -li- ags. *bile* m. 'bill, beak, neb', additional form to engl. *bill*;

Old Church Slavic *bijo*. (*b ъ jo*.) *biti* 'hit', skr. *bi ṛje ṁ bi ṛti*, russ. *б ъ ju bit ъ* ds., therefrom with formants -dhlo-: russ.-Church Slavic *bilo* n. 'a louse rake or comb',

skr. *bi* ʹlo ʹthe transverse piece of wood at the front of a wooden rake (to rake leaves with)', čech. *bidlo* ʹshaft, pole', russ. *bi* ʹo ʹbeetle, hammer'; *bi* ʹtva ʹfight, struggle, blow, knock' (: messap. βί σ β η), Old Church Slavic *bič* ʹ whip, scourge' (from Slav. nhd. *Peitsche*); in ablaut Old Church Slavic *u-boj* ʹ m. ʹmurder', skr. *bo* ʹj, Gen. *bo* ʹja ʹbattle', russ. čech. *boj* ds. (: illyr. *Boii*).

References: WP. II 137 f., WH. I 503 f., 506, Trautmann 33, Lide ʹn KZ. 61, 12, Karstien KZ. 65, 154 f.

See also: S. above under *bheid-*.

Page(s): 117-118

Root / lemma: *bheig^w* -

English meaning: to shine (ö)

German meaning: ʹglönnenʹö

Material: Apers. **bigna-* ʹlustre, shineʹö in den PN *Bagā-bign a-*, ʹ A ρ ι α - β ι γ ν η ς ;

gr. φ ο ῖ β ο ς ʹclean, gleamingʹ, φ ο ι β á ω, φ ο ι β á ζ ω ʹcleanʹ, ᾀ φ ο ί β α ν τ ο ς ʹsmudgesʹ (**bhoig^w-o-*), ᾀ φ ι κ τ á ς, ᾀ φ ι κ τ ρ á ς (**bhig^w-*) ʹimpure, uncleanʹ.

Note:

Typical *g^w* > *b* gr. phonetic mutation

About φ ο ῖ β ο ς ʹ A π ó λ λ ω ν compare Kretschmer Gl. 15, 199.

References: WP. II 138, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 299.

Page(s): 118

Root / lemma: *bhei-*

English meaning: bee

German meaning: ʹBieneʹ

Note: with *n-*, *k-* or *t-*extension

Material: The short form still in aisl. *by-fluga*, alem. *bī*, bair. *beij*; besides forms with *n* (barely extracted only the weak Dekl.), as ahd. *bini* n. ʹbeeʹ, ablaut. *bīa* f. (**b_hōn-* = ags. *be* ʹo, engl. *bee*), *bīna* (nhd. dial. *Bein*);

Old Church Slavic *b* ʹčela, *b* ʹčela ds. (**bhikelā*); cymr. *bydaf* ʹbeehiveʹ, a pr. *bitte*, lit. *bi* ʹte ʹ, *biti* ʹs, lett. *bite* ʹbeeʹ.

Gall. **bekos* ʹbeeʹ (M.-L. 1014), air. *bech* m. ʹbeeʹ, göl. *speach* ʹprick, stingʹ, cymr. *beg_heg(y)r* ʹdroneʹ deviate of vowel (taboo causing distortionö).

References: WP. II 184 f., WH. I 555 f., Specht Dekl. 46.

Page(s): 116

Root / lemma: *b(h)e1* and *b(h)eg ʹh*

English meaning: outside, without

German meaning: ... ʹaußer, außerhalb, ohneʹ

Material: Old Indian *bahih* (-š) `outdoor, outward, outside from' (m. Abl.);

Old Prussian *bhe* `without' (preposition m. Akk.), lit. *be* `without' (preposition m. Gen., and nominal prefix), lett. *bez* `without' (preposition m. Gen., and nominal prefix);

Old Church Slavic *bez* etc (dial. also *be*) `without' (preposition m. Gen., and nominal prefix). Here also lit. *be* `still, yet' (*in addition'), *be t* `however, but' (formation as *neht* `but'), *be' š*, lett. *bē št* `possibly, perhaps' (**bhe* + *est*, Endzelin Stud. balt. 7, 32 f.).

On account of here air. *be š* `perhaps', vorton. from **be is* < **bhe-estiö*

References: WP. II 137, Trautmann 28, Endzelin Lett. Gr. 497 f.

Page(s): 112-113

Root / lemma: *bh(e)lāg-*

English meaning: weak, ridiculous

German meaning: etwa `schlaff, albern'ö

Material: **bhlāg-* or **bhlōg-* in wruss. *bŭa hyj* `evil, bad, nasty' (hence borrowed lett. *blāgs*, lit. *blo* `gas' `feeble, weak'), *bŭa žic* `romp', gr., russ. *blago j* `obstinate, nasty',

dial. *blažno j* `stupid', poln. *bŭagi* `bad, nothing worth'; barely to gr.

φ ε λ γ ú ν ε ι ᾱ σ υ ν ε τ ε ι , λ η ρ ε ι Hes., because in heavy slav. word, which points gr. light basis; see under (s)p(h)elg-.

Here (apparently with expressive Geminatio), however, lat. *flaccus* `flabby; of men, flap-eared'.

References: WP. II 183 f., 680, WH. I 507 f.

Page(s): 124

Root / lemma: *bheld-*

English meaning: to knock, hit

German meaning: `pochen, schlagen'

Note: perhaps originally *d*-present of the onomatopoeic word *bhel-*

Material: From Germ. probably in addition mnd. *bolte(n)* `bolt for a door, dart, arrow', ahd. *bolz*, nhd. *Bolz*, *Bolzen*, ags. *bolt* `bolt for a door, dart, arrow', schwed. *bult* `bolt for a door' (**bhl.d-*),

perhaps also nhd. *Balz*, Vb. *balzen* and *bolzen*, norw. mdartl. *bolt* m. `male forest bird; tomcat, male-cat', nhd. *Bolze* `tomcat, male-cat'; norw. mdartl. *bolta* `rumble, storm ahead',

older dön. *bolte* `curl up, roll oneself', schwed. *bulta* `knock', schwed. mdartl. *bultra* `wallow, romp', norw. mdartl. *bultra* `rant, roister, romp', abl. norw. mdartl. *baltra* `wallow, romp';

lit. *beldu* `-, -e' *ti* and *be idžiu*, *be isti* `hit, knock', ablaut. *bildu*, *bilde* *ti* `din, drone, rumble', *ba idau*, *-yti* `knock, stark rumble', *baldas* `pestle'; lett. *bel žt* `hit' (perhaps contamination from **belžu* = lit. *be idžiu* with *telz-* `hit', Möhlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-dt. Wb. 278).

Root / lemma: *bheleg-*

English meaning: to shine

German meaning: `glönnen'

Note: extension from *bhel-* ds.

Material: *bhelg-*: Old Indian *bha* 'rgas- n. 'radiative lustre, shine' (**bhelgos*); *Bhr.* 'gavah', Pl. 'mythical priests of the flash fire'; lett. *bal* 'gans 'whitish';

perhaps here Old Church Slavic *blag* 'good', russ. (old and mtdarl.) *bo* 'logo Adv. 'good', eig. 'light' (contrast 'dark': 'mad, wicked, evil'); toch. AB *pölk-* 'burn, gleam, shine, get hot', A *pölk*, B *pilko* 'look', A *polkām* 'stars' (: lit. *ba* 'lgans), B *empalkaitte* 'careless, neglectful' (Negation + **palk-* 'gleam, shine' besides *pölk-*);

bhleg-: gr. φ λ ε γ ω 'burn, singe, ignite', φ λ ε γ ε θ ω 'singe, to set on fire; intr. burn, be in flames', φ λ ε γ μ α n. 'blaze; inflammation; mucus', φ λ ε γ μ ο ν ή f. 'inflammation, ignition; ferventness, passion; rutting', φ λ ε γ ύ α ς ᾄ ε τ ό ς ξ α ν θ ό ς Hes. (Adj. 'fiery red') φ λ ό ξ, φ λ ο γ μ ό ς 'flame';

lat. *flagrō*, -*āre* 'to blaze, burn, glow, flame, also to glitter. Transf., to glow or burn with passion; to suffer from', wherefore probably *flamma* 'a flame, blazing fire; Transf. a source of light, torch, star, lightning; luster, glitter; the fire or glow of passion; devouring flame, destruction' as **flagmā*, osk. *Flagiui* 'perhaps 'an interpreter of lightning';

Maybe alb. (**flagrō*) *flegra* '(*ardent, passionate breathing) nostrils', *flakëroj* 'shine', *flakë* 'fire';

besides *fla* 'g- (red.- grades **bhl_egro* -, **bhl_egmā* - or because of φ λ ο γ μ ό ς, φ λ ό ξ rather **bhl_ogmā*) stand zero grades **bhl_og-**, lat. *fulg-* in lat. *fulgō* and *fulgeō*, -*ēre*, *fulsī* 'to flash, to lighten; in gen., to shine, glitter gleam; fig., to be distinguished, to shine', *fulgor*, -*ōris* 'lightning; in gen., glitter, brightness; fig., brightness, glory, lustre, shine', *fulgus*, -*uris* 'a flash or stroke of lightning; sometimes an object struck by lightning; in gen., brightness', *fulmen* (**fulgmen*) ds.;

mir. *imblissiu* 'pupil (of the eye); orb' (**m_hbhl_hbhl_gh_s-*, Vendryes RC. 40, 431 f);

ahd. *blecchen* (**blakjan*), mhd. *blecken* 'become visible, allow to see', nhd. *blecken* 'show the teeth'; ahd. *blecchazzen*, mhd. *blecken* 'flash', mndl. nndl. *blaken* 'flame, burn, glow', ags. *blæcern*, *blacern* 'candlestick, flambeaux', aisl. *blakra* 'blink, glitter, flash'; here probably as 'burnt (compare nd. *blaken* from blackening lamp flame), sooty', ags. *blæc* 'black', n. 'ink', ahd. *blah* ds.;

nasalized germ. **blenk-*, **blank-* in mhd. nhd. *blinken*, mhd. *blinzen* (**blinkatjan*), nhd. *blinzeln* (besides with germ. *g* older dōn. *blinge* 'blink, glitter, flash' under likewise, s. Falk-Torp under *blingse*); ahd. *blanch*, mhd. *blank* 'blinking, gleaming, gleaming, white', nhd. *blank*, ags. *blanca* m. 'steed' (eig. from bright color, compare:) aisl. *blakkr* 'sallow, paled', poet. 'steed' ('dun horse, grey, *white horse'), aschwed. *blakker* 'sallow, paled, dun (horse)', but also 'black, dark' (from Germ. borrows frz. *blanc*, ital. *bianco*). From this nasal form also pr. *blingis* 'pallid';

lit. *bla* 'gnytis 'sober oneself up; lighten up', alit. *blinginti* 'shine'.

A variant on -*g* - perhaps in lett. *bla* 'zt 'shimmer', *bla* 'zma (*blāg* -*ma*) 'reflection of moonlight on the water'.

References: WP II 214 f., WH. I 510 f. 865, Pedersen Toch. 162, 218, Van Windekens Lexique 17, 98, EM. 398.

See also: Beside *bheleg-* stands synonymous to *bhereg* ^h-, see there.

Page(s): 124-125

Root / lemma: *bheleu-*

English meaning: to hit; weak, ill

German meaning: `schlagen, durch Schlagen kraftlos machen, schwach, krank'

Material: Acorn. *bal* f., pl. -ow `disease, malady', mbr. *baluent*;

got. *balwa-wēsei* `wickedness, malice, cowardice', *balwjan* `torment, smite', ags. *bealo* `evil, mad, wicked, evil', aisl. *bo* f., Dat. *bo* lve `misfortune', ahd. *balo*, Gen. *balawes* `ruin'; got. *bliggwan* (**bleuu_an*) `hit', ahd. *bliuwan*, nhd. *bleuen* ds., mengl. *blowe* `blow, knock', aisl. *blegðe* m. (**blauu_iðan-*) `wedge';

abg. *bolъ* `sicker', *bole* ^{ti} `be ill'.

About nhd. *Block* etc see under *bhel-5*.

References: WP. II 189, Hirt Idg. Gr. II 150, Feist 79, 100, Specht Dekl. 133.

See also: Besides a root form *bhlēu-*: *bhlau-* : *bhlū-*, see there.

Page(s): 125

Root / lemma: *bhelg* ^h-

English meaning: to swell

German meaning: `schwellen; Balg (aufgeblasene Tierhaut), Kissen, Polster'

Note: (extension of *bhel-* `inflate, bloat' etc)

Material: Old Indian *barhi* ^{ś-} n. `sacrificial grass, (*sacrificial bed of straw)' = av. *barāziš-* n. `cushion, pillow, cushion', npers. *bālīš* `pillow, cushion'; Old Indian *upa-ba* ^{īrhan} a-m, *upa-ba* ^{īrhan} ī f. `cover, cushion';

Note:

Clearly alb. *bar* `grass, straw' derived from Indian languages. Hence alb. is a direct descendant of Sanskrit. Clearly alb. belongs to satem family.

Whether with Asp.-Diss. against forms -*ha-* here Old Indian *ba* ^{īrjaha-h} ^ī `udder' ^ō

ir. *bolgaim* `swell', *bolg* f. `bubble', *bolg* m. `sack, bag, belly, husk, trouser', mir. *bolgach* f. `swelling, blister, bubble, blister; pox', *bolgamm* `gulp', cymr. *bol*, *bola*, *boly* `belly, sack, bag',

bul `seed capsule, seminal shell' (PL. of *boly*), bret. *bolc'h* `linen pod', vann. *pehl-en* (from **pehl-*) ds., gall. *bulga* `leather sack' (out of it ahd. *bulga* `water container made of leather'); gall. *Belgae* `the angry (*a warlike people in the north of Gaul)';

got. *balgs* m. `hose', aisl. *belgr* m. `stripped animal skin, bag, belly', ahd. mhd. *balg* `bag, hose, bellows, sword scabbard', ags. *bielg*, *byl(i)g* `sac, bag', engl. *belly* `belly', *bellows* `bellows' (germ. **balǣ-* m., compare a pr. *balsinis*; perhaps hat also Old Indian *barhis* -, av. *barāziš-* idg. -*i-s-* as extension dieses *i*-stem);

aisl. participle *bolginn* `swollen', Kaus. *belgja* `make swell up', as. ags. *belgan*

stem-V. 'be angry', ahd. *belgan* 'swell up', refl. 'be angry with', afries. participle *ovirbulgen* 'angers';

aisl. *bylgja* 'wave', mnd. *bulge* ds.; **bul(h)stra-* in aisl. *bolstr* m. 'pillow, cushion', ags. *bolster* n. 'pillow, cushion', ahd. *bolstar* ds., ndl. *bolster* 'fruit skin, husk';

Old Prussian *balsinis* 'pillow, cushion' (**bholg* 'hi-nos), *pobalso* 'feather bed', lett. *paba* 'lsts m. 'pillow' (and 'pad', see above S. 123); slov. *blazi* 'na 'pillow, cushion, mattress, a downy or feather bed; pad, ball of the foot or ball of the thumb, heel of hand [anat.]' (and 'roof beam, crossbeam of the sledge, stake, stanchion', see above S. 123), skr. *bla* 'zina 'pillow, cushion, feather-bed'; russ. *bo* 'lozen ь m. 'weal, callus, swelling, blister, clavus, corn' (but russ. dial. *bo* 'lozno 'thick board').

Here probably as ven.-ill. Lw. Old Prussian *balgnan* n., alit. *balgnas*, lit. *bal* 'nas 'saddle' (probably from 'pillow, cushion'). Further baltoslav. forms see above S. 123.

References: WP. II 182 f., WH. I 122. compare about gr. *μολυβδός* 'leather sack' Vendryes BSL. 41, 134 f.

Page(s): 125-126

Root / lemma: *bhel-1*, balto-slav. also *bhelə-*

English meaning: shining, white

German meaning: 'glänzend, weiß', also von weißlichen Tieren, Pflanzen and Dingen, as Schuppen, Haut etc

Note: to *bhā-1* standing in the same relationship, as *stel-* to *stā-* 'stand', *del-* 'split' to **dā(i)-* 'divide'

Material: Old Indian *bhālam* n. 'lustre, shine, forehead', *sam-bhālayati* 'glances' (lengthened grade); *balākā* 'a crane's kind' with *b-* after *baka* 'h', 'a heron's kind';

arm. *bal* 'pallidness, paleness';

Maybe alb. *balë* 'badger (animal with white spots in the snout)', *balo* 'a dog with white spot on the forehead'.

gr. *φάλαξ* 'white' Hes., *φάλαυξ* *ι* *λαμπρύνξ* *ι* Hes., *φάλα* (F) *ός* 'gleaming, white, white-fronted', *φάλαηρός*, dor. -*α* *ρός* ds., *φάλαηρίς*, dor. -*α* *ρς* 'coot (*bald-headed)', *φαλακρς* 'bald-headed',

Note: dor. *φάλαηρός* - *α* *ρίς* 'coot (*bald-headed)', *φάλακρς* 'bald-headed' related to alb. alb. *bale* 'forehead, (*shining forehead, *bold as a coot)'

dor. *παμφάλας* 'look shyly around'; *βαλαξός* 'white, it is white-mottled' is probably illyr. Lw.;

illyr. **balta* 'swamp, marsh, white clay', out of it lat. *blatea* f., 'excrement lump', adalm. *balta* 'sea swamp'; ligur. **bolā* 'swamp, marsh' (M.-L. 1191b), FIN *Duria Bautica* (from **Baltica*), perhaps here *mare Balticum* (ven.-ill.ö) 'Baltic Sea' (Einhard, 9. Jh), compare Bonfante BSL. 37, 7 f.;

Note: clearly illyr. *Albanoi* TN derived from the IE root **bal* 'white'

alb. *bale* 'forehead, (*bold as a cootö)' (= Old Prussian *ballo* ds.), *bala* 'sh 'white horse or ox', *balte* 'f., *balt* m. 'slime, mud, swamp, marsh, white clay';

maybe alb. (**balakha*) *balluke* 'hair fringe'

lat. *fulica* (compare ahd. *belihha*) and *fulix* f. 'coot' (**bholik-* with dial. *u*); but

whether *fēlēš*, *-is* f. 'a polecat, cat, marten; hence a thief' here belongs, is dubious because of *mēlēš*, *-is* f. 'marten, badger';

kelt. *belo-* 'luminous, white' in cymr. *beleu* (**bheleu_o-*) 'marten', air. *oi bell* m. 'blaze, glow, heat' (f. 'spark, glowing coal') = cymr. *ufel* m. 'spark, fire' (**oph̥bhelo-*), mir. *Bel-tene* 'festival of 1st May' (= beacon), gall. GN (*Apollo*) *Belenos*, (*Minerva*) *Belisama* (Superlat.), FIN *Belenā* > frz. *Bienne*, schweiz. *Biel*; afrz. *baille* 'paleness' (out of it mbret. *baill* ds.) could on ablaut. gall. **bali_o-* go back, compare frz PN *Bailleuil* < **Bali_o-i_alon*; gall. *belsa* 'field' from **belisā*;

got. *bala* m. 'bald horse, horse with a blaze' (from Belisar's steed [Belisar was a Byzantine commander]), engl. dial. *ball* 'horse with white paleness' (out of it cymr. *bal* ds), mengl. *balled*, engl. *bald*, dön. *bældet* 'naked, bald, bleak', ahd. *belihha* (compare lat. *fulica*), nhd. *Belche* 'coot', BergN *Belchen* (to suffix s. Brugmann Grundriß II 1, 511, Specht Dekl. 213 f.), lengthened grade aisl. *bāl* 'flame', ags. *bæ l* 'pyres, funeral piles' (**bhēl-*).

Whereas are germ. **pōl-* in ags. *pōl*, engl. *pool*, ahd. *pfuol* 'pool', ablaut. ndl. *peel* (**pali-*) 'morass', ags. *pyll*, engl. *pill* (**puli_a-*, older **bl_i_o-*) probably from Ven.-IH. borrows (see above **bolā*); different Petersson Heterokl. 205;

lit. *ba l̃as* 'white' and 'snowdrop', *bala* f. 'white anemone' and m. 'swamp, marsh, moor, fen, pool', *balu* f., *balau* f., *ba l̃ti* 'become white'; lett. lengthened grade *ba l̃s* 'pallid, pale, wan'; Old Prussian *ballo* f. 'forehead' and **balo* 'swamp, marsh' in PN;

Old Church Slavic lengthened grade *be l̃z* 'white' (**bhēlo-*), f. 'splint in wood', poln. dial. *biel* f. 'marshy wood, forest', russ. dial. *bil* 'swamp, marsh'; ablaut. *bala* (**bhōlā*) in russ. *bala-ružina* 'puddle, slop', klr. *balka* 'marsh';

lit. *ba l̃tas* (**bhol̃atos*), lett. *bal ts* 'white', North Sea *Baltin, a ezers*;

slav. substant. neutr. Adj. **bolto-* (**bhol̃ato-*) 'swamp, marsh, pond, pool, sea' in Old Church Slavic *blato* 'sea', skr. *bla to* 'sea, ordure', russ. *bołto* 'to 'swamp, marsh';

lit. *ba l̃inas* 'white' (with glottal stop, idg. **bhol̃anos*), *balan dis* 'baptism', *bala nda* 'orache', russ. *lebeda* f., serb. *lobo da* ds.;

slav. **bolna* f. (with trail tone, idg. **bholnā*) in čech. slov. *bla na* 'membrane, skin, cutaneously', russ. *bołona* 'sickly outgrowth on trees, sap-wood, (dial.) lump', *bo łon b* f., 'splint in wood', originally identical with čech. *blana* 'meadow, grassland', poln. *błon* f., *błonie* n. ds., russ. *bołon bje* n. 'deeply situated meadows';

perhaps toch. B *palsk-*, *pölsk*, A *pöl(t)sk* 'cogitate' (*see, compare Old Indian *sam-bhālayati*);

whether here gr. φ ε λ λ ά ς (**bhel-so-*), 'cork, oak cork', φ ε λ λ ε ύ ς 'rocky ground', ά φ ε λ ή ς 'even' (*of land, ground, etc.: level, flat, not hilly or sloping; of uniform height), φ ο λ ί ς 'scale, flake (ones of reptile)'ö

References: WP. II 175 f., WH. I 108 f., 559 f., W. Schulze Berl. Sbb. 1910, 787 = Kl. Schr. 111, Trautmann 25, 29 f., Specht Dekl. 116 f.

See also: Here further *bhel-2*; *bheleg-*; *bhleij-*, *-g-*, *-k-*; *bhlendh-*; *bhles-*; *bhleu-*, *-k-*, *-s-*; *bhlēu_o-*; *bhl.ndho-*; *bhl̃ido-*.

Page(s): 118-120

Root / lemma: *bhel-2*

English meaning: in names of henbane

German meaning: in Bezeichnungen of Bilsenkrautes

Note: probably with *bhel-1* identical

Material: Gall. (illyr. ö) *belinuntia* f., β ε λ έ ν τ ο ν n. 'hyoscyamus', to names of *Apollo Belenos* (see above *bhel-1*);

ags. *beolone* (**bhelunā*), as. *bilene*, zero grade older dö.n. *bylne* (germ. **buln-*), *bølme*, schwed. *bolmört*, nhd. dial. *bilme*; but ahd. *bil(i)sa* is probably kelt. Lw. (compare aprov. *belsa*);

slav. **belena-*, **belenā* in r.-Church Slavic *belen* ъ m., russ. *belena* 'f.', slav. **beln* ъ m. in slov. *ble* 'n, ačech. *ble* 'n, zero grade slav. **bъln* ъ in skr. *bu* 'n.

References: WP. II 180, WH. I 99 f., Trautmann 30, Kretschmer Gl. 14, 97, Specht Dekl. 140.

Page(s): 120

Root / lemma: *bhel-3*, *bhlē-*

English meaning: to grow, spread, swell

German meaning: 'aufblasen, aufschwellen, sprudeln, strotzen'

Material: Old Indian *bhān* d. a- n. 'pot, pan, vessel' (**bhāln̥daö*); after Thieme (ZDMG. 92, 47 f.) here av. *barā-s-man-* 'bundle of branches', Old Indian *ba* 'rsva m. Pl. 'bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, gums' (Lw. from av. **barsman* 'cushion'); compare under ahd. *bilorn*.

Arm. *beṭun* 'fertile' (: gr. φ á λ η ς), *beṭn-awor* ds. (: gr. φ α λ λ á ς), Adontz, Me 'l. Boisacq 9.

Gr. φ α λ λ á ς, φ á λ η ς 'penis' (φ α λ λ á ς from **bhl.no* 's or **bhēlno* 's; compare air. *ball*, nhd. *Bulle*);

Maybe alb. geg. *pallosh* 'penis' : gr. φ α λ λ á ς 'penis'

in addition φ á λ λ α ι ν α (formation as λ ú κ α ι ν α), φ á λ λ η 'whale' (compare that probably borrowed through illyr. mediation lat. *ballaena*; also mhd. *bullich* calls big fish kinds;

identical is φ á λ λ α ι ν α 'moth', about φ ε λ ή ς and supplementary see above Z. 1; about φ ε λ ο ς see below *phel-*; after Persson Beitr. 299 also φ λ á μ ο ς (φ λ á ν ο ς) Great mullein, plant with thick woolly leaves, as **bh(e)lohmohsö*

Probably phryg. β á μ - β α λ ο ν, β á - β α λ ο ν 'αἰ δ ο ῖ ο ν' Hes., also β α λ λ ι á ν 'penis'; thrak. VN T ρ ι - β α λ λ ο ῖ .

Lat. *follis* 'a leather bag; a pair of bellows; a purse; a puffed-out cheek' (**bhl.nis* or **bholnis*, compare the germ. words with -ll- from -ln-);

cymr. *ba* 'l f. 'elevation, rise, mountaintop' (**bhl.ā*);

zero grade air. *ball* m. 'limb, member, part, body part', then 'deal, portion, place, spot, mark' (also in the body), hence perhaps also cymr. *ball* 'epidemic', *balleg* 'sack, bag'; changing through ablaut *bol*, *boll* in cymr. *dyrn-fol* 'glove', *arfoll* 'become pregnant', *ffroen-foll* 'with swollen nostrils' (: φ α λ λ á ς);

Maybe alb. *bole* 'testicle'

zero grade with formants -ko- and meaning as ahd. *bald* (see below): nir. *bale* 'strong', cymr. *balch*, bret. *balc'h* 'stout, proud, hubristic, overbearing'.

bhl- (**bhel-**) in aschwed. *bulin*, *bolin* 'swollen', *bulde*, *bolde*, *byld* 'hump, ulcer'; aisl. *bulr*, *bolr* m. 'tree trunk, trunk', mnd. mhd. *bole* f. 'plank' (nhd. *Bohle*); aisl. *boli* 'bull', ags. *bula* ds., *bulluc* 'young bull', engl. *bull*, mnd. nhd. *Bulle* (as **bull-ōn* = gr. $\varphi \acute{\alpha} \lambda \omega \nu$ from a stem **bulla-* = $\varphi \alpha \lambda \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$); hess. *bulle* 'vulva'; aisl. *bolli* m. 'drinking bowl' (**spherical vessel*; mir. *balla* 'n' 'drinking vessel' probably from Nord.), ags. *bolla* m. 'bowl', *hēafodbolla* 'brain box, cranium', afries. *strotbolla* 'larynx', as. *bollo* 'drinking bowl', ahd. *bolla* f. 'vesicle, blister, fruit skin or knot of the flax', mhd. *bolle* f. 'bud, spherical vessel', ahd. *hirnibolla* 'cranium', nhd. *Bolle*, *Roßbollen*, mhd. *bullich*, *bolch* 'big fish among others cod' (compare $\varphi \acute{\alpha} \lambda \alpha \iota \nu \alpha$), compare also ahd. *bolōn*, mhd. *boln* 'roll, throw, toss, fling' and with the meaning swollen = 'thick, big, large', schwed. mdartl. *bā l*, *bol* 'thick and large, strong, very daring', aisl. poet. *bolmr* 'bear'; here probably aisl. *bulki* 'ship load', schwed. dön. *bulk* 'hump, nodules, tubers';

in heterokl. paradigm (ö) **bhelr-*, Gen. **bhelne* 's interprets ahd. *bilorn* m. f. 'gums' (**bilurnō* 'swelling, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb'), whether not from **beluznō*;

germ. **beln-* also in hess. *bille* 'penis' (: *bulle*), mnd. (ars-) *bille*, ndl. *bil* 'buttock', schwed. *fotabjölle* 'ball of the foot';

also alb. *bili* 'penis', *bole* 'testicle'

changing through ablaut ahd. *ballo*, *balla*, nhd. *Ball*, *Ballen*, ahd. *arsbelli* m. Pl. 'buttocks', ags. *bealluc* m. 'testicles' (**bholn-*), aisl. *bo llr* 'ball, sphere, testicle'; aisl. *bali* 'elevation along the the edge of the lake bank; small rise on ground level'; with formants -to- and the meaning 'swollen, inflated' = 'arrogant, bold', got. *bal-paba* Adv. 'boldly', *balpei* f. 'boldness', aisl. *ballr* 'dreadful, dangerous', *baldinn* 'defiant', ags. *beald* 'bold, audacious', ahd. *bald* 'bold, audacious, quick, fast', nhd. *bald* Adv.; in addition ags. *bealdor* 'prince, lord, master, mister', aisl. GN *Baldr*.

With coloring gradation **bhōl-* probably norw. *bøl* 'in heat, rutting, of the sow' (changing through ablaut *bala* 'rutting, be in heat').

root form **bhlē-**:

Gr. $\varphi \lambda \eta \nu \alpha \varphi \omicron \varsigma$ 'gossip, talkative', $\varphi \lambda \eta \nu -\acute{\epsilon} \omega$, $-\acute{\alpha} \omega$ 'be talkative'; $\acute{\epsilon} \kappa \omega \varphi \lambda \acute{\alpha} \iota \nu \omega$ as $\varphi \acute{\alpha} \iota \nu \omega$ from *bhā-*, Aor. $\acute{\epsilon} \kappa \varphi \lambda \eta \nu \alpha \iota$ 'bubble out';

lat. *flō*, *flāre* 'to blow; intransit., of winds, persons and instruments; transit., to blow, blow forth; to blow on an instrument; to cast metals, to coin' (probably from **bhlā-i_ō*), but *flēmīna* 'varicoses' is probably Lw. from gr. $\varphi \lambda \varepsilon \gamma \mu \omicron \nu \eta$; norw. dial. *blæma* 'bleb on the skin, skin vesicle'; aschwed. *blæmma* ds.; ahd. *blāt(t)ara*, as. *blādara* 'blister, bubble', ags. *blæ dre* ds., reduplication-stem aisl. *blaðra* 'vesicle, blister, bubble', ahd. etc *blat* 'leaf'; aisl. *blā-* in Zs. 'excessive, very'; with prevalent meaning 'blow' ahd. *i_o*-present *blājan*, *blāen* 'blow, swell, blow out', ags. *blāwan* 'blow' (here *w* from Perf.), ahd. *blāt*, ags. *blæd* 'blow, breath, breeze, gust of wind', aisl. *blæ r* 'gust of wind'; with -s- got. *ufblēsan* 'inflate, bloat', aisl. *blāsa* 'blow, pant, gasp, inflate, bloat; unpers.: 'swell up', ahd. *blāsan* 'blow', *blāsa* 'bubble', *blāst* 'blast, breath, breeze', ags. *blæ st*, aisl. *blāstr* (**blēstu-*) 'blast, breath, breeze, snort, rage, fury';

Maybe alb. *plas* 'blow'

lett. *ble n* as 'prank' derives from russ. Lw. *ble dis* 'confidence trickster, swindler'.

Maybe alb. geg. *blenj* 'I buy, bargain, strike a deal)' similar meaning shift as lat. *īcō-e re* 'hit, wound, strike, smite; esp., to strike a bargain'

Here perhaps got. *blōp* 'blood', s. *bhel-4*.

References: WP. II 177 f., WH. I 515, 524 f.

See also: In addition *bhel-4* 'bloom' etc and the extensions *bhelg* 'h-', *bhlē* 'd-', *bhleg* 'w-', *bhleī*-, *bhleu*-'to swell' etc

Page(s): 120-122

Root / lemma: *bhel-4* and *bhlē*-, *bhlō*-, *bhlə*-

English meaning: leaf; bloom

German meaning: 'Blatt, Blöte, blöhen; öppig sprießen'

Note: probably from *bhel*-'to swell' in sense of 'vegetable lushness' and 'swelling = bud'

Material: Gr. φύλλον *o* v 'leaf' (**bh^ul_iom*), lat. *folium* ds.; mir. *bileo* 'c' 'leaf' (from **bile* < **bheli_io-*); moreover probably air. *bile* n. 'tree';

Maybe alb. (**φύλλον o v*) *pyll* 'forest' [common alb. shift *u* > *y*]

bhlē-, mostly *bhlō*- in: lat. *flōs*-, *-ris* m. 'a flower, blossom. Transf., the prime, flower of anything, the best, the pride; on the face, first beard, down'; *flōreō*-, *-ēre* 'to bloom, flower. Transf., to be in one's prime, to prosper, flourish, be in repute; with abl. to abound in, swarm with'; osk. *Fluusai* 'the goddess of flowers, whose festival was celebrated on the 28th of April, often with unbridled license', *Fluusiasai* 's' 'of the festivals of Flora', sabin. *Flusare* 'of or belonging to the festival of Flora, of the Floralia'.

Mir. *blāth* m. 'bloom, blossom, flower', cymr. *blawd*, acorn. *blodon* 'bloom, blossom' (**bhlō-t-*), mbret. (with *-men*-suffix) *bleuzven*, nbret. *bleun* (v)enn ds., with *s*-derivative mhd. *bluost* 'bloom, blossom', nhd. *Blust*, ags. *blōstma*, *blōsma*, *blōstm* 'flower, blossom', an. *blōmstr* ds., ndl. *blōsen* 'bloom' (= mnd. *blōsen* 'blush', see below *bhles*-'shine');

got. *blōma* m., ahd. *bluomo* m. 'flower, blossom', aisl. *blomi* m. ds., *blōm* collective 'flower, blossom'; ahd. *bluojen*, *bluowen*, as. *blōjan*, ags. *blōwan* 'bloom'; ahd. *bluot* f. 'blossoming, bloom, blossom' = ags. *blēd* f. 'scion, shoot, twig, branch, flower, blossom, fruit'; but got. *blōþ* n., aisl. *blōð*, as. ags. *blōd*, ahd. *bluot* 'blood' probably to **bhelē*-'effervesce'.

With *ē*: ags. *blæd* m. 'breath, breeze', n. 'bubble', f. 'bloom, blossom', ahd. *blāt* 'bloom, blossom' (compare also ags. *blæd*, ahd. *blāt* 'life, breath, breeze' and *bhel*-'inflate, bloat');

with *a*: ahd. *blat*, as. *blad*, ags. *blæd*, aisl. *blað* n. 'leaf'; toch. A. *pölt* ds.

References: WP. II 176 f., WH. I 518 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 351.

Page(s): 122

Root / lemma: *bhel-5*, mostly with *-g* (-*k*) suffix: *bhel_eg*-, *bhelə-n-g*-, *bheleg*-, *bhl_k*-

English meaning: balk

German meaning: 'Bohle, Balken'

Material: Basic *bhel*- in Old Indian *bhuri jāu* Du. 'arms, arms or shafts of the cart's pole'; gall. **balākon* '(wall) projection', cymr. *balog* 'pinnacle' (M.-L. 890).

With guttural extensions:

Gr. φάλαγγξ, -γγος f. 'stem, balk, beam; battle row, array', φάλαγγα

`planks, planking' (if only with secondary nasal rendering from other nouns in - γ ξ , so $\ast\varphi\alpha\lambda\alpha\gamma-$ = Old Indian *bhurij-*; yet perhaps with *bh_ela-g* - only parallel *g* -extension from a *n*-stem $\ast bh_elan-$ from); with *-k-*: $\varphi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\kappa\eta\varsigma$ m. `balk, beam plank in ship'.

Lat. *fulciō*, *-īre*, *fulsī*, *-tum* ($\ast bhl.ki\bar{o}$) `to prop up, support; to strengthen, secure; morally, to support, stay, uphold' (eig. `through balk, beam'); *fulcrum* ($\ast fulc-lom\ddot{o}$) `the post or foot of a couch (prop, rack, rest camp)'.

Perhaps also *sufflāmen* `a brake, drag, hindrance' ($\ast fla\check{g}-$ = idg. $\ast bhl\check{a}g-smen$);

aisl. *bialki* ($\ast belkan-$) `balk, beam'; ablaut. ($\ast balkan-$): ags. *balca*, *bealca*; ahd. as. *balko* `balk, beam'; aisl. *balkr* `partition wall, dividing off, partitioning off', *bo, lkr* `dividing off, partitioning off';

zero grade ags. *bolca* m. `gangplank'; but ahd. *bloh(h)*, mhd. *bloch*, nhd. (nhd.) *Block* `clot, chunk, balk, plank' contains idg. *u*, also from idg. $\ast bhluko-$ or, whether with germ. consonant increase, from $\ast bhlugo-$, to mir. *blog* `piece, fragment', further perhaps to got. *bliggwan*, ahd. *bliuwan*, nhd. *bleuen* `hit', from idg. $\ast bhleu-$ *ono-*; see under *bheleu-*.

Whereas belong probably to $\ast bhelg\hat{h}-$ `to swell' from a meaning mediation `thick, tumescent' from:

lit. *balžien a* `long beam in the harrow', *balži énas* `crossbar, crossbeam', lett. *ba lžie ņs*, *be lžie ņs* m. `prop', ostlett. *bo lgzds* m. `props connected in the wood sledge level', lett. *paba lsts* m. `prop, handle, grasp, handle in the plow', *ba lzi t*, *paba lsti t* `prop, sustain';

russ. mdartl. (Gouv. Olonez) *bo lozno* `thick board', slov. *blazi na* `roof beam, crossbeam of the sledge, stake, stanchion'; kašub. *błozno* `the runners connecting the sledge skids'.

References: WP. II 181 f., WH. I 559, Trautmann 25 f.

Page(s): 122-123

Root / lemma: *bhel-6*

English meaning: to sound, speak, onomatopoeic words

German meaning: `schallen, reden, bröllen, bellen'; Schallwurzel

Material: Old Indian *bhaṣa* \hat{a} $\acute{h}h$ `barking, baying' ($\ast bheh\check{s}-$), *bhāṣatē* `talks, speaks, prattles'; *bhan* \hat{d} *atē* (Dhatup.) `speaks, jeers, rebukes' ($\ast bheh\check{n}d\ddot{o}$), *bhaṇ* \hat{n} *ati* `talks, speaks' ($\ast bhel-n\ddot{o}$) are after Kuiper Proto-Munda 32 f. nichtidg.

aisl. *belja* `roar, bellow', mndl. *belen* `bark, bay'; aisl. *bylja*, *bulda* `threaten, drone, roar', *bylr* `gust of wind', ags. *bylgan* `roar, bellow', mhd. *boln* `cry, roar, bellow';

with germ. *ll* (consonant increase in the onomatopoeic words), ahd. *bellan* `bark, bay', ags. *bellan* `roar, bellow, bark, bay, grunt'; ahd. *bullōn* `howl (from the wind), bark, bay, roar, bellow', isl.-norw. *bullu* `babble, chat'; aisl. *bjalla*, ags. *belle*, engl. *bell*, mnd. *belle* `bell', nhd. (eigentl. nhd.) *Bellhammel* `bellwether (with bell)';

with germ. *ld* (probably from a present *dh-* and perhaps with lit. *bi ldu* to compare, because latter contains most probably idg. *dh*) \ddot{o} n. *baldre*, norw. mdartl. *baldra*, schwed mdartl. *ballra* `rant, roister' mnd. ndl. *balderen* \ddot{o} s., \ddot{o} n. *buldre*, schwed. *bullsa*, mnd. ndl. *bulderen*, *bolderen*, mhd. *buldern*, nhd. *poltern*; Old Prussian *billit* `say, speak', lit. *bi lstu*, *bilau* \check{z} , *bi lti* `to start to talk', *bīlu*, *biloti* `talk', *bilo ju*, *-o ti* `say, talk', *byl-au* \check{z} , *-o ti* \ddot{o} s., *byla* \check{z} `speech, pronunciation, conversation, entertainment', lett. *bil stu*, *bil žu*, *bil st* (in Zs.) `talk, address, speak to', *bil de t*

`address, speak to'; lett. *bil* $\tilde{}$ *l* *a* $\tilde{}$ *t* (from **bil* $\tilde{}$ *n* *a*) `weep, cry'; with formants -so- lit. *bal* $\tilde{}$ *śas* `voice, sound, tone';

toch. AB *pöl-*, *pāl-* `praise, laud' (Van Windekens Lexique 89).

References: WP. II 182, WH. I 516, Trautmann 25.

See also: From this derived **bhlē-* `bleat'.

Page(s): 123-124

Root / lemma: *bhendh-*

English meaning: to bind

German meaning: `binden'

Material: Old Indian *badhnā* $\tilde{}$ *tī*, only later *bandhati* `binds, fetters, captures, takes prisoner, put together', av. *bandayaīti* `binds', participle Old Indian *baddha* $\tilde{}$ -, av. ap. *basta-*, Old Indian *ba* $\tilde{}$ *ndhana-* n. `ligation', *bandha* $\tilde{}$ *h* m. `ligation, strap',

Note:

Probably from av. ap. *basta-* n. `ligation' derived alb. *bese* $\tilde{}$ $\tilde{}$ `pact, covenant, faith, belief, armistice', previously illyr. TN *Besoi* [common alb. shift *st* > *s*]; clearly illyr. displays simultaneous satem and centum characteristics since it was created before the split of Indo European family. Because the institution of *bese* is the most important pagan medium that surpasses monotheistic religions in alb. psyche, that means alb. are the descendants of illyr. Only alb. and Indic languages relate to the fact of blood bond. The institution of *bese* marks the ancient code of blood revenge and the victory of patriarchy or the blood line of the father.

av. *banda-* m. `band, manacle' (: aisl. as. *bant*, ahd. *bant* n., nhd. *Band*; got. *bandi*, ags. *bend* f. ds.; lit. *banda* $\tilde{}$ `cattle', see under); Old Indian *ba* $\tilde{}$ *ndhu-h* m. `kinsman, relative' (as $\pi \epsilon \nu \theta \epsilon \rho \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$).

Gr. $\pi \epsilon \tau \sigma \mu \alpha$ `rope, hawser, rope, cable' (from $*\pi \epsilon \nu \theta \sigma \mu \alpha$, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 287, compare Brugmann IF. 11, 104 f., also for $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \sigma \mu \alpha$ and $\pi \acute{\alpha} \sigma \mu \alpha$), $\pi \epsilon \nu \theta \epsilon \rho \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$ `father-in-law' ($*\tilde{}$ `linked by marriage');

here after Pedersen (REtE. 1, 192) also $\pi \acute{\alpha} \sigma \chi \omega$ `suffer' as `is bound, is entrapped', as also lat. *offendō* `to strike against, knock; to hit upon, fall in with; to shock, offend, displease; intransit. to knock, strike; to run aground; to stumble, make a mistake, to give offence (with dat.); also to take offence', *dēfendō* $\tilde{}$ $\tilde{}$ `(*release from the entanglement) to repel, repulse, ward off, drive away (2) to defend, protect; esp. to defend in court; in argument, to maintain a proposition or statement; to sustain a part'; $\pi \acute{\alpha} \theta \nu \eta$ (covers late, but old), with sound rearrangement hom. att. $\varphi \acute{\alpha} \tau \nu \eta$ `crib' (**bhn* $\tilde{}$ *dh* $\tilde{}$ *nā*; under a basic meaning `twisted, woven basket' as kelt. *benna* `carriage basket');

thrak. $\beta \epsilon \nu \delta$ - `bind' (vgl Kretschmer Einl. 236); alb. *bese* $\tilde{}$ $\tilde{}$ `pact, covenant, faith, belief, armistice';

illyr. TN *Besoi*

lat. *offendimentum*, *offendix* `the knot of a band, or the band itself, chin strap under priest's cap, apex (a Roman priest's cap), fastened with two strings or bands';

gall. *benna* `kind of vehicle', galat. $\text{Z} \epsilon \tilde{\nu} \varsigma$ $\text{B} \acute{\epsilon} \nu \nu \iota \sigma$ ς , cymr. *benn* `wagon, cart' (out of it ags. *binn*, and through roman. mediation nhd. dial. *benne* `carriage boxes', ndl. *ben* `basket, trough'; basic form **bhendh-nā*; mir. *buinne* `strap, bangle' (**bhondhiā*);

got. ags. *bindan*, aisl. *binda*, ahd. *bintan* `bind', got. *andbundnan* `is unfastened',

got. *bandi* etc see above;

lit. *ben`dras`* 'partner, comrade' (formant associated with gr. $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$),
banda` 'herd of cattle' (eig. 'the tied (down) cattle, the bound cattle').

Here also got. *bansts* m. 'barn' (**bhondh-sti*; compare in other meaning afries. *bōst*
'matrimonial union' from **bhondh-stu-* 'bond');

ndd. *banse`* 'silo, garner, barn', ags. **bōs*, engl. *boose`* 'cattle shed', ags. *bōsig*
'crib', aisl. *bāss* m. 'room for keeping, cattle stall' (**band-sa-*);

jöt. *bende`* 'divided off room in cattle shed' erases probably every doubt about the
relationship of above group with *binden*.

References: WP. II 152, WH. I 102, Feist 79, 80 f., 93.

Page(s): 127

Root / lemma: *bhend-*

English meaning: to sing, rejoice

German meaning: etwa 'singen, schön klingen, jauchzen'

Material: Old Indian *bhandatē`* 'receives cheering shout, is praised, glares,
gleams', *bha`ndis, t, ha-h,`* 'in loudest cheering, shrilly, screaming, best of all
praising',

bhanda`na-h,` 'cheering', *bhanda`nā`* 'merry tintinnabulation, cheer' (doubts the
meaning partly); zero grade air. mir. *bind`* 'melodic', abret. *bann`* 'melodious,
harmonious'.

References: WP. II 151 f.

Page(s): 126-127

Root / lemma: *bheng`h-, bhn.g`h-* (Adj. *bhn.g`hu`-s*)

English meaning: thick, fat

German meaning: 'dick, dicht, feist'

Material: Old Indian *bahu`-`* 'dense, rich, much, a lot of' 'compounds Sup.
bam`hīyas-, bam`hišt, ha- (= gr. $\pi\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$);

bahula`-` 'thick, dense, vast, spacious, big, large, rich, much, a lot of' (= gr.
 $\pi\alpha\chi\upsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ Adv. by Aristot., if these not newer formation); *ba`m' hatē`* (uncovered)
'increase, multiply', *bha`m' hayatē`* 'clamps, fastens, strengthens';

av. *ba, zah-* n. 'height, depth', *ba, šnu-* m. ds., bal. *bāz`* 'much, a lot of', *baz`*
'dense';

gr. $\pi\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ 'thick, dense, fat, obese' (compounds $\pi\alpha\acute{\sigma}\sigma\omega\nu$), $\pi\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\varsigma$ n. 'thickness,
fatness' (occurs after $\pi\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ for * $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\omicron\varsigma$ = av. *ba, zah-*), $\pi\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'thick;
thickness, fatness';

aisl. *bingr`* 'heap', aschwed. *binge* ds., ahd. *bungo`* 'tuber, bulb', nhd. *Bachbunge*;
in addition with intens. consonant-sharpening aisl. *bunki`* 'stowed away shipload',
norw. *bunka* (and *bunga*) 'small heap, swelling, blister', ndl. *bonk`* 'clump, lump'
under likewise;

Note:

Alb. *bungë* 'kind of edible oak fruit' : with -u- grade alb. (**beuka*) *buka* 'bread' : phryg. β ε κ ῦ ς 'bread', actually 'crumb' prove that from an extended **Root / lemma: *b(e)u-1, bh(e)u-*** : 'expr. sound of hitting' derived **Root / lemma: *bheg-, bheng-*** : 'to break', **Root / lemma: *bheng ĥ-, bhn.g ĥ-*** (Adj. *bhn.g ĥu -s*) : 'thick, fat', **Root / lemma: *bheug-1*** : 'to flee, *be frightened', **Root / lemma: *bheug-2, bheugh-*** : 'to clear away, free', **Root / lemma: *bheug-3, bheugh-*** : 'to bow', **Root / lemma: *bheug-4*** : 'to enjoy, *consume, bite' as taboo words.

lett. *bi ēzs* 'dense, thick', *bi ēzums* 'thickness, fatness';

lat. *pinguis* 'fat; oily; rich, fertile; n. as subst. fatness, fat. Transf. thick, dense; heavy, stupid; easy, quiet' has perhaps originated through hybridization of **fingu-is* = π α χ ῦ ς, *bahu* - with that to *opimus*, π λ ω ν respective words;

toch. B *pkante, pkatte* 'greatness, bulk, extent' (Van Windekens Lexique 96);

hitt. *pa-an-ku-* (*panku-*) 'all, in general'.

References: WP. II 151, Couvreur H. 177.

Page(s): 127-128

Root / lemma: *bhen-*

English meaning: to hit, wound

German meaning: 'schlagen, verwunden'; also von durch den Schlag böser Geister bewirkter Krankheit (avest.; compare to diesem Aberglauben Havers IF. 25, 380 f.)

Material: Av. *ba. nayən* 'it makes me sick', *banta-* 'sickens, waste away';

got. *banja* 'blow, knock, wound, ulcer', aisl. *ben*, ags. *benn* f., as. *beni wunda* 'wound'; aisl. *bani* m. 'death; murderer', ags. *bana*, ahd. as. *bano* 'killer, murderer', ahd. *bano*, mhd. *bane, ban* 'death, ruin'; perhaps also mhd. *bane, ban* f. and m. 'pathway, way, alley' as '*by all means through an wood, forest' or '*a (well-) beaten track, a way used often'; mir. *epit* f. 'scythe, pruning knife' from **eks-bhen-tī*; corn. *bony* 'axe'; but cymr. *bon-clust* 'slap in the face, box on the ear' contains *bon* 'stick'.

Av. *bata-*, if 'ground coarsely, from the grain', could be related as **bhn.ĥto-*, but because of the uncertain meaning is only to name with reservation.

References: WP. II 149, Feist 80.

Page(s): 126

Root / lemma: *bheredh-*

English meaning: to cut; board

German meaning: 'schneiden'

Note:

Root / lemma: *bheredh-* : 'to cut; board' derived from **Root / lemma: *bhereg ĥ-*** : 'high; mountain, *sharp' [common illyr. - balt -g ĥ- > -dh- phonetic mutation].

Material: Old Indian *bardhaka-h.* 'cutting, clipping', m. 'carpenter', *s āta-bradh-na-h.* 'having 100 metal points'; perhaps gr. π έ ρ θ ω 'destroy, smash', π ο ρ θ έ ω 'destroy, smash, devastate';

bhredhos- in as. ags. *bred* 'board', ahd. *bret* n., therefrom ahd. *britissa*, nhd. *Pritsche*;

bhr.dho- in got. *fōtu-bau* 'rd n. 'splint', aisl. *bord* n. 'board, table, desk', ags. *bord* n. ds., ahd. *bort* ds. = umbr. *forfo-* ds. in *furfant* 'they lay on the board'; probably with it identical aisl. *borð* 'edge, border, ship's rim', ahd. mhd. *bort* ds. (nhd. *Bord* from Ndd.), ags. *bord* 'board, edge, shield'; ags. *borda* m. 'edge, ornament, decoration', ahd. *borto*, nhd. *Borte*;

bhordho- in aisl. *barð* 'edge, border', norw. dial. *bard* ds.

From germ. **burð-* derive skr. *br* 'do, russ. *be* 'rdo etc 'weaver's reed' and lett. *birde* f. 'weaver's rack'.

References: WP. II 163, 174, Devoto Me'l. Pedersen 227 f., Meillet Slave commun² 75.

Page(s): 138

Root / lemma: bherēg-

English meaning: expr. to sound, roar, cry, etc., *sharp voice

German meaning: in Schallworten 'brummen, bellen, lörmen under likewise'

Note: compare *bher-* ds. as well as that by *bhreg-* 'break, rupture' and 'crack, creak' encountering onomatopoeic sounds

Note:

Root / lemma: bherēg- : 'expr. to sound, roar, cry, etc., *sharp voice' derived from **Root / lemma: bherēg h-** : 'high; mountain, *sharp'.

Material: Ags. *beorcan* stem-V., *bearkian* (**barkōn*), engl. *bark* 'bark, bay', aisl. *berkja* 'bark, bay, rumble, rage, clamor';

lit. (žem.) *burge* 'ti 'drone, grumble, quarrel, squabble, be unfriendly', *burge* 'sus 'crosspatch, grouch'; presumably also skr. *br* 'gljati 'mumble, murmur, chat', *brgalica* 'turtledove'.

Besides similar **bherēg-**: lett. *bre* 'cu, *bre* 'kt 'cry', russ. *brešu* ' , *breča* 'tɕ 'yelp, cry, quarrel, squabble, lie', *brechnja* 'empty gossip', skr. *bre* 'šēm, *bre* 'hati 'pant, gasp, loud cough' (**bhreq-s-*), *bre* 'kc 'ēm, *bre* 'ktati 'pant, sniff, snort'.

Somewhat different because of the clear onomatopoeic words are the following words, which in their partial *i-* and *u-*vocalism in these by *bher(e)g* 'roast' remind present vocal differences, which are explained from different sound imitation:

gr. φ ρ υ γ ί λ ο ς 'a small bird' (transposition from *φ ρ ι γ ύ λ ο ς : lat. *frig-ō*);

lat. *frigō*, -ere 'squeak (of small children)', *friguttiō*, -īre 'chirp, twitter (from birds), lisp', later *fringuliō*, *fringultiō* ds., *frigulō*, -āre 'cry (from the jackdaw)', *fring(u)illa* 'finch, sparrow';

maybe alb. (**fringuilla*) *fërgëlloj* 'shiver, tremble (like a birdö)'

russ. *bergle* 'z 'goldfinch', skr. *br* 'glijez 'Sitta syriaca', čech. *brhel* 'Eurasian golden oriole, golden oriole', möhr. 'woodpecker', poln. *bargiel* 'mountain titmouse'.

Similar ones, but indeed new onomatopoeic words are lat. *merulus frindit*, lit. *brizge* 'ti 'bleat, grouse, drone, hum, grumble'.

References: WP. II 171 f., WH. I 548.

Root / lemma: *bherēg* *h-*

English meaning: high; mountain

German meaning: `hoch, erhaben'

Note:

Root / lemma: *bherēg* *h-* : `high; mountain' derived from **Root / lemma: *bherag* *-*, *bhrēg* *-*** : `to shine; white, *ash wood, ashen, birch tree, elm'

Material: Old Indian Kaus. *barha* *yati* `increases', *br.m* *ha* *ti* `makes fat, obese, strengthens, uplifts', presumably *barha-s*, *-m* `tail feather, tail of a bird, esp. from a peacock'; *br.ha* *nt-* `big, large, high, convex, elevated, noble, sublime', also `high, loud (of the voice)', fern. *br.hatī* (= ir. *Brigit*, germ. *Burgund*), av. *barāzant-* (npers. *buland*), f. *barāzaitī* `high', in compound *barāzi-* (: **barāzra-*), *barāz-* `high' and `height, mountain' (= npers. *burz* ds., ir. *bri* ; the Nom. av. *barš* Subst. could contain ar. *-ar-*, but also ar. *-r-*, Bartholomae IF. 9, 261), zero grade av. *uz-barāzayeni* `I shall allow to grow up' (in addition Σ α τ ι - β α ρ ζ á ν η ς `improve luck', iran. **barzana-*), *barāzan-* m. *barāzah-* n. `height', *barāšnu-* m. `elevation, height, sky, heaven, head', *barāzyah-* `higher', *barāzišta-* `the highest, the most suitable'; npers. *bālḥā* `height' (**barz-*), *burz* (see above);

Old Indian *br.ha* *nt-* stands for also `big, large, vast, grand, thick, massive' and *br.m* *hati* `makes fat, obese, invigorates, strengthens, increases, furthers', *br.ha* *ñ. ā* Adv. `dense, tight, firm, strong, proficient; very, absolutely', *paribr.d.* *ha-h.* `standing firm, dense, solid'.

Arm. *berj* `height' in *erkna-*, *lerna-berj* `sky-, mountainous' (**bherg* *hos*), *barjr* `high' (**bhr.g* *hu* -), (*ham-*)*bar* *nam* (**barjnam*, Aor. *barji*) `lift up' etc.

Berg- in PN the Mediterranean countries: thrak. Β ε ρ γ ο ύ λ η , maked. Β ε ρ γ α , ill. *Berginium* (Bruttium: *Bergae*), lig. *Bergomum*, kelto-lig. *Bergusia*, hisp. *Bergantia* etc about *p-* in kleinas. Π έ ρ γ η , Π έ ρ γ α μ ο ς , maked. kret. Π έ ρ γ α μ ο ς suppositions by Kretschmer Gl. 22, 100 f., Krahe ZNF. 19, 64.

Lat. *for(c)tis*, alat. *forctus*, dial. *horctus*, *horctis* `physically, strong, powerful, robust; morally, brave, courageous, steadfast, bold, audacious' (from **forg-tos*, idg. **bhrēg* *h-tos* = Old Indian *br.d.* *ha* *h.*).

Cymr. *bera* `heap' (= nhd. *Berg*), acorn. bret. *bern* ds. (*-rg* *h-n-ō* s. Pedersen KG. I 105), gall. PN *Bergusia*, zero grade mir. *bri* , Akk. *brig* `hill' (see above), cymr. *bry* `high, above', fem., cymr. corn. bret. *bre* `hill', gall. *Litano-briga* among others PN; gall. *Brigantes*, Β ρ ί γ α ν τ ε ς people's name (either `the sublime, noble' or `troglodyte, cave dweller, cliff dweller'; Old Indian *br.hant-*), *Brigantia* PN `Bregenz (western Austria)' and name of a feminine divinity, air. *Brigit* (**bhr.g* *hn.tī*) `name of a famous saint and generally women's name' (also Old Indian *br.hatī* is used as woman's name, also ahd. *Purgunt*), cymr. *braint* `privilege, prerogative' (eig. `highness'), pl. *breiniau*, in addition mcymr. *breennhin*, ncymr. *brenin* `king', corn. *brentyn*, *bryntyn* ds. (**brigantinos*).

Got. *bai* *rgahei* `mountain range, mountainous region', aisl. *bjarg* and *berg*, ahd. as. *berg* `mountain', ags. *beorh*, *beorg* `height, burial mound', engl. *barrow* `burial mound' (compare arm. *-berj*, cymr. *bera*, Old Indian *barha-*);

germ. **burgundī* (= Old Indian *br.hatī*, kelt. **brigantī*, ir. *Brigit*) in *Burgund*, oldest name of *Bornholm* (Danish island) (eig. `the high-rising') and name Danish and norw. islands, ahd. *Purgunt* women's name, in addition *Burgundiōnes*, family name.

Got. *baurgs* f. `town, city, tower', ahd. *burg* etc `castle' is genuine germ. equivalent

of av. *bəraz-*, kelt. *brig-* with the meaning 'fortified height as refuge'; With it is coincident though lat. *burgus* 'castle, fort', that is borrowed from gr. *πύργος* 'tower', an oriental loanword from urart. *burgana* 'palace, fortress' derives (820 v. Chr., s. Adontz REtE 1, 465), whereof would have also derived arm. *burgn*, aram. *burgin*, *burgon* 'tower' etc. after Kretschmer though *πύργος* germ. Lw.

Maybe alb. *burg* 'prison'

This contemplates **berg hō* 'save, hide, shelter', originally ostensibly 'providing sancturay for someone at a refuge' as retrograde derivative to **bherg h-* 'mountain' (Gl. 22, 113); s. above S. 145.

Old Church Slavic *bre gъ* 'bank, border, shore, slope', skr. *bri jeg* 'hill, bank, border, shore', russ. *bēreg* ds., is probably not germ. Lw., but rather ven.-ill. origin; Bröckner KZ. 46, 232, Persson Beitr. 927;

Maybe alb. *bregu* 'bank, border, shore, slope'.

from latter with *bre gъ* as genuine Slavic words related klr. *o-bor ĭ h*, čech. *brah* 'haystack' etc belongs rather to Old Church Slavic *bre go*, 'care' (*preserve, save, hide, shelter), as *stogъ* : στέγω.

Maybe alb. *brengë* 'care, sadness, sorrow', *brengos* 'sadden, worry'

With other vowel gradation **bhregh-* perhaps in ags. *brego*, *breogo* 'master, mister, ruler, prince, lord', aisl. *bragr* 'best, most exquisite, most distinguished, leader, chief, prince', mhd. *brogen* 'rise, direct upwards, wanton brag'.

Toch. AB *pörk-* 'rise', A *pörkânt*, B *pirko* 'the rising', A *pörkör*, B *parkre*, *pörkre* 'tall';

perhaps A *prākör*, B *prākre* 'tight, firm, solid' (compare lat. *fortis*); hitt. *pa ṛ-ku-uš* (*parkus*) 'high' (: arm. *barjr*).

Maybe alb. (**parkus*) *pragu* 'threshold, elevation before the door' : hitt. *pa ṛ-ku-uš* (*parkus*) 'high'

References: WP. II 173 f., WH. I 124, 535 f., 853, Feist 75 f., 85 f., Trautmann 30 f., Van Windekens Lexique 90, Couvreur H. 178.

Page(s): 140-141

Root / lemma: *bherem-1*

English meaning: to stick out; edge, hem

German meaning: 'hervorstehen, eine Spitze or Kante bilden; Kante, Spitze'ö

Material: *bhorm-:*

Aisl. *barmr* 'edge, hem', *ey̆barmr* 'the edge of an island', norw. dial. *barm* 'extremity, border, brim, edge, rim' (e.g. in the sail), nnd. *barm*, *berme* 'a ledge at the bottom of a bank or cutting, to catch earth that may roll down the slope, or to strengthen the bank; a narrow shelf or path between the bottom of a parapet and the ditch'.

bhrem-:* *bhrom-:

Perhaps lat. *frōns*, *frondis* f. 'a leaf, foliage; meton., a chaplet or crown of leaves' (**bhrom-di-*, as *glāns* from **glan̥dī-*);

Note: common lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift

an. *brum* n. 'leaf buds', ahd. *brom*, *brum* ds., schweiz. *brom* 'flower bud, young

twig, branch', ablaut. *brāme* ds.

In a basic meaning 'bristly, thorn' go back: ags. *brōm* m. 'broom' (**bhrēmo*-), mnd. *brām* 'blackberry bush, broom', ahd. *brāmo* m., *brāma* f. 'briar, blackberry bush', *brāmbēri*, nhd. *Brombeere*, ags. *brēmel*, engl. *bramble* (proto germ. **brāmil*), ablaut. mnl. *bremme*, ahd. *brimma* 'broom' and mnd. *brēme*, *brumme* ds.

With the meaning 'edge, border': mhd. *breīm* n. 'border, edging, edge', nhd. *verbrömen*, changing through ablaut mengl. *brimme*, engl. *brim* 'edge'.

References: WP. II 102.

Page(s): 142

Root / lemma: *bherem-2*

English meaning: to buzz, drone

German meaning: 'brummen, summen, surren'

Material: Old Indian *bhramara* 'h, 'bee';

gr. φόρμιγξ, -γγος f. 'zither', because of suffixes loanwordö Initial sound variant ***brem-** probably in βρέμω 'boom, blaster, sough, rustle, bawl, blaster', βρόμος m. 'noise, crackling', βροντή f. 'thunder' (*βρομ-τα);

lat. *fremō*, -ere 'roar, murmur, growl; with acc. to murmur out something, grumble, complain'; *frontēsia* 'thunder and lightning' is Lw. from gr. βροντήσος (to βροντή);

Maybe alb. *frymë* 'breath, exhalation', *frynj* 'blow'

cymr. *brefu* 'bleat, roar, bellow'; ahd. *bremān* 'drone, grumble, roar, bellow', ags. *bremman* 'roar, bellow', *brymm* n. 'flood, sea', mhd. *brimmen* ds., ablaut. *brummen* 'drone, grumble' (in addition *brunft* 'heat, rut, rutting season'); mnd. *brummen* and *brammen* ds., ahd. as. *bremo* 'gadfly, brake', mhd. *breme*, as. *bremmia*, ahd. *brimisse*, nhd. *Breme* and (from dem Ndd.) *Bremse*;

poln. *brzmiec* 'sound, clink, buzz' (**brzm-*), bulg. *br̃mč̃* 'buzz, drone, hum', *br̃mkam* ds., *br̃mb-al*, -ar, -ar 'bumblebee, beetle, chafer'.

Maybe alb. geg. diminutive (**brum-el*) *brumull*, tosk. *brumbull* 'bumblebee, beetle, bug' [common alb. **m** > **mb** phonetic mutation]

As extensions **bhrem-* perhaps here the onomatopoeic words: Old Indian *bhr̥gga-h*, 'giant black bee'; poln. *brze̦k* 'sound, tinkling, clinking; gadfly, brake', russ. *brja* 'kat̚ 'clang, clink, clatter', čech. *brouk* 'beetle, chafer'; lit. *bri* 'nktere 'ti 'fall chinking' etc;

lit. *brenzgu*, *brengsti* 'clang, clink, knock', ablaut. *branzgu*, *brangsti* 'sound, clink'; slav. *bre̦zg̃* in russ. *brja* 'zgi Pl. 'empty gossip'; russ.-Church Slavic *brjazdati* 'sound, clink'.

References: WP. II 202 f., WH. I 544 f., Trautmann 37.

Page(s): 142-143

Root / lemma: *bheres-*

English meaning: quick

German meaning: 'schnell'

Material: Lat. *festinō*, *-āre* 'to hasten, hurry; transit., to hasten, accelerate', Denom. von **festiō(n)-*, *-in-* 'haste, hurry', Erweit. to **festi-* (from **fersti-*) in *cōnfestim* 'immediately, without delay' (from **com festī* 'with haste, hurry');

mir. *bras* 'quick, fast, stormy' (**bhr_esto-*), cymr. *brys* ds. (**bhr_esto-*), mbret. *bresic*, *brezec* 'hasty';

lit. *bruz-g-u* 's 'quick, fast', *bruz-d-u* 's 'movable, nimble', besides *burz-d-u* 'lis ds., *burz-de* 'ti 'run to and fro';

slav. **b_zrz_z* in Old Church Slavic *br_zzo* Adv. 'quick, fast', skr. *br_z* 'quick, fast', russ. *borzo* 'quick, fast, fiery', besides **b_zrd_z* in wruss. *bo_zrdo* Adv. 'quick, fast', skr. *brzdi* 'ca f. 'rapids, speed in stream'.

Perhaps here ligur. FIN *Bersula*, schweiz. FIN *Birsig* (Krahe ZONF 9, 45).

Maybe alb. (**bersul*) *vërsul*, 'rush forward, attack', truncated (**vërsul*) *sul* 'rush, attack' [common alb. *b-* > *v-* shift].

References: WP. II 175, WH. I 259, 488 f., Trautmann 40, Specht Dekl. 192.

Page(s): 143

Root / lemma: *bh(e)reu-* : *bh(e)rū* -

English meaning: to boil, to be wild

German meaning: 'sich heftig bewegen, wallen, especially vom Aufbrausen beim Gören, Brauen, Kochen etc'

Note: extension from *bher-2*.

Material: A. ablaut *bheru-* (*bh_eru-*), *bhrū* -:

Old Indian *bhurva* 'i-h_i 'restless, wild', *bhurva* 'n- 'uncontrollable movement of water'.

Arm. *bark* 'sharp, sour, cruel, savage' (*barkanam* 'I get angry'), which is very much ambiguous, it is constructed here from Dumezil BSL. 40, 52 as **bhr_ehu-*, likewise *berkrim* 'I am glad' as **bher_ehu-*; very doubtful!

Gr. φαρυμόςτος λαμηρός, θρασύς Hes. (**bh_er-u-*) and φορυτός 'mixture, rubbish, chaff, crap, muck', φορύνω, φορύσσω 'knead, jumble, mingle, sully, besmirch', probably also φρυ-άσσοματ 'gestures, behaves impatiently (esp. from wild horses); be rollicking, wanton' common gr.-illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation.

Thrak. βρυτός (see below).

Alb. *brum* m., *brume* 'f. 'sourdough', *mbruj*, *mbrönj* 'knead'.

Lat. *ferveō*, *-ēre*, *fervō*, *-e_re* 'to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow. Transf., to be in quick movement, to seethe; to be excited by passion, rage' (about *fermentum* s. **bher-2**); *dēfrūtum* 'leaven, yeast; a kind of beer. Transf. anger, passion' (: thrak. βρυτός, βρυτον, βροῦτος 'a kind of barley beer'; from thrak. **brūti_e* (gr. βρύτα), derives illyr. *brīsa* 'skins of pressed grapes', proto extension alb. *be_rsi* 'ds., from which serb. *bersa*, *bi_rsa*, *bi_rza* 'mould on the wine'; lat. *brīsa* from dem Venet. or Messap.).

Note:

Not only alb. is the direct descendant of illyr. but Albans in **Alba Longa** brought their beer formula from Illyricum (*Albanoi* illyr. TN) to Italy. Slavic languages borrowed their cognates from illyr.

Mir. *berbaim* 'cook, simmer, seethe', cymr. *berwi*, bret. *birvi* 'simmer, seethe, boil', *bero*, *berv* 'cooked, boiled', gall. GN *Borvo* (from spa, mineral spring), compare with other suffix *Bormō* above S. 133; perhaps also frz. *bourbe* 'slime, mud' from gall. **borvā* 'mineral water'; air. *bruth* 'blaze, glow, fury', mir. *bruith* 'cook', *enbruite* 'broth, meat broth' (to *en-* 'water', see under **pen-2**), acymr. *brut* 'courage, spirit, vivacity; also pride, arrogance', ncymr. *brwd* 'hot' (*cymmrwd* 'mortar' from **kom-bru-to-*, compare mir. *combruith* 'simmer, seethe, boil'), *brydio* 'seethe, froth', acorn. *bredion* 'dealer, broker' (Umlaut), abret. *brot* 'jealousy', nbret. *broud* 'hot, fermenting'.

About germ. *bru*-forms see under B.

B. ablaut **bhrē ũ-** and (partially again) **bhrū -**:

At first in words for 'wellspring' = 'bubbling over' (*r/n*-stem, perhaps **bhrēu r**., **bhrēu n-**, **bhrun-**); arm. *aḫ biur*, *aḫ beur* (Gen. *aḫ ber*) 'wellspring' (from **bhrēw(a)r* =) gr. *φ ρ έ α ρ*, - *α τ ο ς* 'stream, brook' (**φ ρ ῖ F α ρ* -, - *α τ ο ς*, hom. *φ ρ ῖ α τ α*, consigns *φ ρ ε ῖ α τ α*); mir. *tipra f.* 'wellspring' (maybe from air. **tiprar* < **to-ek ṣ-bhrēu r*.), Gen. *tiprat* (**to-ek ṣ-bhrēu n.tos*); air. *-tiprai* 'streams against...' (**to-ek ṣ-bhrēu -ītō*); from stem *bhrun-* the case obliqui from as *en*-stem proto germ. **brunō*, **brun(e)n-*, got. *brunna*, ahd. *brunno*, ags. *brunna*, *burna* 'well, water hole, spring' (aisl. *brunn*), with metathesis nhd. (nhd.) *Born*.

Maybe alb. *buronj* 'spring, originate', *burim* 'origin, source, spring, bubbling water (as if boiling)'; russ. *bruja* 'current'; also alb. (**bruth*) *burth* 'Cyclamen europaeum (burning of donkey's mouth)' where *-th* is a diminutive alb. ending.

Note:

Alb. shows that **Root / lemma: bh(e)reu-** : **bh(e)rū -** : 'to boil, to be wild' is an extended **Root / lemma: bher-2** : 'to boil, swell; to get high' (see below) while the latter root evolved from **Root / lemma: bher-1**

: 'to bear, carry'.

With similar meaning russ. *bruja* 'current', *brui t b* 'rapidly flowing, streaming in', wruss. *bru jic* 'urinate, pass water' (this meaning also in mhd. *brunnen* and in nhd. dial. *brunzen*, bair. *brunnlen* 'urinate, pass water' from *Brunnen*), formal next to lit. *br(i)a ūjs*, *br(i)a ūtis* 'push forward with brute force' (**bhrēu-*), lett. *brauli* 'gs' 'horny, lustful'; also Old Prussian *brewingi* 'conducive, helpful' ö

bhre-n-u- (present with nasal infix, compare nhd. *brennen*) with with respect on licking flames lies before in got. ahd. as. *brinnan*, ais. *brinna*, ags. *beornan*, *birnan* 'burn', Kaus. got. *brannjan*, aisl. *brenna*, ahd. *brennan*, ags. *bærnan* 'burn', wherefore among others ahd. *brant* 'blaze', *brunst* 'burn, blaze', aisl. *bruni*, ags. *bryne* 'blaze', ahd. *bronado*, ags. *brunaþa* 'itchiness, heat in the body', schwed. *brañ nad* 'rutting';

bhre ũ- : **bhruu -** in: ahd. *briuwān*, ags. *brēowan* 'brew', aschwed. *bryggja* (from **bryggwa*) ds.; germ. **brudā-* in: aisl. ags. *broð*, ahd. *proð* 'broth' (: *defrūtum*, air. *bruth*, thrak. *β ρ ῖ τ ο ς*; mhd. *brodelen*, nhd. *brodeln*);

germ. **braudā-* in: aisl. *braud*, ags. *brēad*, ahd. *brôt* 'bread' (from the ferment); about ahd. *wintes prūt* 'storm; tempest, whirlwind' s. Kluge¹¹ 692.

References: WP. II 167 f., WH. I 333 f., 487.

Page(s): 143-145

Root / lemma: bheræg - , bhrēg -

English meaning: to shine; white, *ash wood, ashen, birch tree, elm

References: WP. II 170 f., WH. I 458, 510 f., 544, Trautmann 32, 37 f., Specht

Root / lemma: *bherək* ^h-, *bhrēk* ^h-

English meaning: to shine

German meaning: `glö nzen'

Note: equivalent with *bheræg* ^h-, *bhrēg* ^h- ds. (see there, also because of ambiguous words)

Material: Old Indian *bhrā́ś* ^hatē `blazes, shines' (uncovered);

gr. φ ο ρ κ ό ν λ ε υ κ ό ν, π ο λ ι ό ν, ῥ υ σ ό ν Hes., compare but S. 134;

perhaps here air. *brecc* `mottled, speckled, *tabby', cymr. *brych* ds., gall. PN *Briccius* (from **bhr.k* ^h-, with expressive consonant stretch);

uncertain suppositions about the origin of cymr. *breuddwyd* `dream', mir. *bruatar* ds. by Pedersen Litteris 7, 18, Pokorny IF. Anzeiger 39, 12 f.; whether from **bhrog*^w *hdh-eiti*-, *-ro-ö*

mhd. *brehen* `sudden and strong flash', aisl. *brjā*, *brā* (**brehōn*) `flash', *braga*, *bragða* `sparkle, glitter, flame, burn', *bragð* (**blink*) moment', with originally bare prös. *-dh-* also aisl. *bregða*, preterit *brā* `quick, fast move, swing, reproach', ags. *bregdan*, *brēdan* st. V. `quick, fast move, swing', engl. *braid* `flax, wattle, braid', *upbraid* `reproach', ahd. *brettan*, mhd. *bretten* `pull, tear, twitch, weave' (in addition ahd. *brīdel*, ags. *brīdel*, older *brigdels* `bridle, rein');

with formants *-u_o-* got. *brahw* in *in brahwa augins* ^hε ν ῥ ι π ῖ ό φ θ α λ μ ο ū, in a flash, at the moment' (compare aisl. *agnabragð* n. `blink, winking the eyes') and lengthened gradees **brḗ hwā*, **brḗwā* in aisl. *brā* f. `eyelash', ags. *brǽ w*, *brēaw*, *brēg* m. `eyelid', as. *brāha* `eyebrow', *slegi-brāwa* `eyelid', ahd. *brāwa* f. `brow', *wint-prāwa* `eyelash' (the meaning `brow' oriented from **brū-* `brow', idg. **bhrū-*); that in spite of Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I. 350, 463⁶ and Specht Dekl. 83, 162 ahd. *brāwa* could go not back to **bhrēu.ā*, is proved through the grammat. variation in Ags., the form with *-ku_*- assumes (Sievers-Brunner 200).

Here probably a kind of fish ahd. *brahs(i)a*, *brahsina*, as. *bressemo* `bream, freshwater bream', norw. *brasma*, *brasme* ds., ablaut. aisl. *brosmā* `a kind of codfish'.

Hitt. *pá rkuḫiš* (*parkuiš*) `clean, pure', *pá r-ku-nu-uz-zi* (*parkunuzi*) `purified, clean'.

References: WP. II 169, Feist 76 f., 103 f., Couvreur H. 327.

Root / lemma: *bherg* ^h-

English meaning: to hide, keep

German meaning: `bergen, verwahren'

Material: Got. *bai rgan* `save, store, keep', aisl. *bjarga*, ags. *beorgan*, ahd. *bergan*, as. *giberган* `save, store'; changing through ablaut ags. *byrgan* `bury', *byrgen* (**burgiznō*), *byrgels*,

as. *burgisli* `burial, funeral' and ahd. *bor(a)gēn* `spare, look after, entrust, borrow', ags. *borgian* `look after, watch over, keep, borrow'.

Note:

Alb.-illyr. and celt.-slav. languages prove that from a zero grade of **Root / lemma: *bhereg* *h-*** : 'high; mountain' derived **Root / lemma: *bherg* *h-*** : 'to hide, keep'. Cognates deriving from those two roots mark of wave of IE people who introduced burial mounds in Europe.

Maybe alb. nasalized (**bergo*) *brenḡ* 'concern, sadness (for a dead personö)', *brenḡos* 'sadden' : Old Church Slavic *bre ḡo* , *bre ṡti* 'care, worry'.

Slav. **bergo* in Old Church Slavic *bre ḡo* , *bre ṡti* 'care, worry' in *nebre ṡ ti* 'neglect', russ. *beregu* , *bere ṡb* 'beware, preserve, protect, spare, look after, spare', skr. older *br̥ṣem*, *brijec* 'i' 'guard, watch, preserve, protect, care, worry; hold festivities'; changing through ablaut klr. *obor* 'i' *h*, gen. *oboro* 'ha' 'haystack',

čech. *brah* 'haystack, heap', poln. *bro ḡ* 'barn, haystack' (out of it lit. *bra ḡas* ds.); zero grade čech. *brh* 'cave, cottage, tent'; ostlit. *bir ḡinti* 'spare'.

Perhaps here gallo-rom. (rhöt.-ill.) *bargā* 'covered thatched hut', whether from **borgā*; Tagliavini ZrP. 46, 48 f., Bonfante BSL. 36, 141 f.

References: WP. II 172, Trautmann 31, Feist 76.

See also: compare above S. 141.

Page(s): 145

Root / lemma: *bher-1*

English meaning: to bear, carry

German meaning: 'tragen, bringen' etc (also Leibesfrucht tragen; med. 'ferri'), also 'aufheben, erheben'

Grammatical information: The root *bher-*, forms the exceptional both themat. and athemat. present, because the durative recognizes neither Aor. nor Perf. in Idg.

Note: Beside *bher-*, with them. vowel ***bhere-***, sees a heavy basis ***bherə* : *bhrē-***.

Material: Old Indian *bha ṛati* 'carries', av. *baraiti* ds. (and 'ride'), Old pers. *barantiy* 3. Pl. ds. (= arm. *berem*, phryg. α β - β ε ρ ε τ , gr. φ έ ρ ω , lat. *ferō*, air. *biru*, alb. *bie*, got. *baira*,

Old Church Slavic *bero*); Old Indian *bha ṛti* (also as gr. φ έ ρ τ ε , lat. *fert* old unthem. form), *bibha ṛti*, *bi ḡharti*, *bibhr̥ma ḡ* , *bibhrati* (compare that probably with π ρ ο ρ α μ ε ν = *bibhr̥me* derived ε σ -π ι φ ρ ά ν α ι 'bring in, take in'), them. *abibhran*, *bibhramān*, *a-h* and av. *-bībarāmi*;

Perf. *babhāra* and *jabhāra* (hybridization of *babhāra* with *jahāra* from *ha ṛti*);

participle Old Indian *bhr̥ta ḡh* , av. *barate-*; Supin. Old Indian *bha ṛtum*; Kaus. Old Indian *bhāra ṡyati* = Iter. av. *bāraya-*;

Sup. av. *bairiṡta-* 'he cherishes best, cares, looks after' (= gr. φ έ ρ ι σ τ ο ς 'most superior, best', probably 'he carries the richest, most fertile');

Old Indian *bhr̥ti ḡh* 'carrying, sustenance, livelihood, food, wage' = av. *baratis* 'carrying' (= lat. *fors*, got. *gabau* *rps*, arm. *bard*); Old Indian *bhr̥tyā ḡ* 'food, nourishment, care, cultivation' (compare got. *bau* *rpei*);

Old Indian *bha ṛman-* n. 'preservation, nourishment, care, cultivation; load' (= gr. φ έ ρ μ α , Old Church Slavic *bre ḡme*), heavy basis in *bharīman-* n. ds.; *bhari* *trahm* 'arm' ('*wherewith one carries');

Old Indian *bhára-h*, `acquiring, carrying off, profit, gain, booty; burden'

Maybe alb. *barrë* `burden' : Old Indian *bhāra* *ḥh*, `bundle, work, load';

npers. *bar* `fruit' (= gr. *φοῖος*, Old Church Slavic *сѣ-borъ*); Old Indian *-bhara* *ḥ*, `bearing, carrying, bringing etc', av. *-barō* ds. (= arm. *-vor*, gr. *-φοῖος*, e.g. *δύσφορος* = Old Indian *durbhara-h*);

maybe alb. *bar* `grass, herb' related to npers. *bar* `fruit'.

Old Indian *bháran*, *a-m* `carrying, bringing, providing, support' (= Inf. got. *bai(ran)*); Old Indian *bhártar*, *bhartar* *r*- `bearer, provider', *prábhartar*- `carrier (of the sacrifice)', av. *fra-bəratar*- `carrier of things, secondary priest' (compare lat. *fertōr-ius*, umbr. *arsfertur*), fem. Old Indian *bhartrī*, av. *barəθrī* `supporter, upholder, mother'; lengthened grade Old Indian *bhāra* *ḥh*, `bundle, work, load', *bhārin*- `bearing, carrying', *bhā́rman*- (n.) `bringing, attendance', *bhā́rya-h*, `to bear, carry, support, nourish' (= ahd. *bāri* or = **bhōrio*- in gr. *φορτιάμνος*); *ba-bhri* *-h*, `bearing, carrying, borne'.

Arm. *berem* `bear, bring' (Aor. *eber* = *ἐφερος*, *ábharat*), *ber* *n*, Gen. *ber* *in* `burden, load' (compare gr. *φερνή* `dowry'), *ber* `yield, fruit, fertility' and `movement, run', *-ber* `bringing, bearing, carrying', e.g. in *lusaber* `light-bringing, morning star', secondary instead of *-vor*, e.g. *lusa-vor* `light-bringing' (compare lat. *Lūci-fer*, gr. *λευκο-φοῖος*); *bari* `good', *barv-ok* `good, best'; *bard* `heap; compound', lengthened grade **bhōr*- in *bur* *n* `hand, fist; force, might';

phryg. (*κακοῦν*) *αββερετ* (also *αββερετα*) `(injury, evil) cause, carry';

gr *φέρω* `bear' (only present system, once participle *φερετός*; lrv. *φέρτε*), med. *φέρομαι* `moves me fast' (also Old Indian *bharatē*, lat. *ferrī*, compare above arm. *ber* and under Alb.), lter. *φορέω* `bear etc' (= alb. *mbaj*); about *φέροστος* `the best, noble', Kompar. *φερετερος* see above S. 128 and Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 300², 535, 538; about *ἔφορος* s. Boisacq s. v. and S. 132;

Note:

common alb. *b-* > *mb-* > *m-* phonetic mutation as in alb. geg. *maj* `bear'

φεροτρον, with them. Vok. *φέρετρον* `bier, stretcher' (lat. *feretrum* `a litter, bier' from dem Gr.); *φέρμα* `fruit, field crop, agricultural crop, unborn child; fruit of one's womb, fetus'; *φερνή* `dowry', öol. with them. vowel *φέρενα* f. ds.; *φόρος* `yield, tax', *-φόρος* `bearing, carrying', *φορά*: `carrying, plentiful yield, fullness, wealth'; *ἄμφ[ι]φορέας* `means: container/vessel with two grips/handles'; *φορτος* `burden, load, cargo'; *φορέτρα* `quiver'; *δί-φορος* `the charioteer's and the combatants' holding part of the war chariot'; *φύρ* `thief' (= lat. *fūr*), *ἱσφορες ληστές*, *κλέπτα*. *Λάκωνες* Hes.; from *φύρ* derived *φωράω* `spy on the thief', then generally `spy on, track', *φωπά*: `house search'; *φορτιάμνος* `box for the storage of clothes' due to **bhōrios* `wearable, bearable'.

From the heavy basis **bh(e)rē-** (ö): Fut. *-φορήσω*, Aor. *-έφορησα*, *-φορήνα* *ι* joined together (with *δία*- `let pass', with *εἰς*- `let in, put in', with *ἐκ*- `bring out, let out, unburden'); paradigmatic with (*ἔσ*)-*πι*-*φοράνα* *ι* (see above to Old Indian *bibhr.maḥ*).

Ligur. FIN *Porco-bera* `guiding fish', *Gando-bera* `guiding scree'.

Mess. *maḥberan*, *beram* etc, *tabara* `priestess' (**to-bherā*), dor.-ill. *βερονώμεθα* *κληρωσώμεθα*. *Λάκωνες*, Hes. (to gr. *φέρων* `dowry'), doubtful *ἄβήρ οἴκημα* *στοὰς* *ἔχων*, Hes.

Note:

Illyr., Mess. and later alb. display satem characteristics the same as Old Indian and av. Not only illyr. shares with Old Indian and av. the cognates for 'bear' but also the institution of priesthood and earth fertility: Mess. *maḥberan*, *beram* etc, *tabara* 'priestess' : av. *fra-baratar-* 'carrier of things, secondary priest' (compare lat. *fertōr-ius*, umbr. *arsfertur*), fem. Old Indian *bhartrī* , av. *barə θ rī* 'supporter, upholder, mother';

Alb. [causative *bjer*] *bie* (**bherō*), 2. Pl. *bir' ni* 'bring, bear, lead, guide', also 'fall, fail, hit', *ber*, *beronje* 'dart, arrow'; kompon. **dz-bier*, *vdjer* etc 'fall, lose, destroy', *ndzjer* 'bring out', *zbjer* 'fall, lose'; also *bie* in the meaning 'fall' (compare φέρω etc), wherefore *dzboře* , *vdore* etc 'snow' (prefix *dz-*, *de-* and **bhērā* eig. 'the falling down, falling off');

iterative **bhore* ī ō in tosk. *mbanj*, *mbaj*, older *mba*, geg. *mba*, *mbaj* 'keep, tend, look after, observe, bear', nordostgeg. also used from carrying pregnant animals, with restored *r* also *mbar*, *bar* 'bear, drag'; [common alb. *b-* > *mb-* phonetic mutation]

Note:

Alb. (**nde* -bore) *de* 'bore' , *dzboře* , *vdore* , *bdorë*, *xborë*, *borë* 'snow' is a translated Germanic cognate.

Albanian *nde* - 'below, low' + (**bherō*) 'fallen' = Swedish *nederbörd* 'snowfall' (*nedan* 'below' + *börd* 'descent, fall (birth, descent, ancestry, lineage, parentage)' = German *niederschlagsmenge* (*nieder-schlagsmenge*).

Alb. abbreviated (**nde-bor*) *zboře* 'snow': rum. *zbura* 'fly, fly out, flight, flit, tower, flash, career, sweep, hover, sail, dart, dash, flee, fleet, slip, glide', *zbor* 'flight, soar, soaring, fly, flying, race, volitation, gliding, towering'.

Latvian *birt* 'to snow (*fall, descend)' : Latvian: *bērt* 'scatter' from Old Church Slavic: *bъrati* 'gather, select' [verb], *bero* : Polish *zbór* '(church) gathering' : Russian *sobór* 'church, assembly, meeting'

Also alb. *borë* '(fallen) snow' : Latvian *birt* 'to pour, fall, rain, snow, hail' : Hungarian *porhó* n. 'snow'.

Altaic etymology :

Protoform: *po^hru

Meaning: 'to snow, rain'

Turkic protoform: *bora-

Mongolian protoform: *boruᠠ

Tungus protoform: *pur-

Korean protoform: *pora

Japanese protoform: *pu^hr-

Note: Poppe 21, Ozawa 288-289, О С Н Я 1, 188-189, А П и П Я Я 69. Cf. *boru, a contamination with which should explain Mong. *b- (one would expect *h- with low tone and shortness).

Kaus. **bhōrei* ō in gr.-alb. *bonj*, pass. *bonem* from mating of the mares and cows, eig. 'make bear, make pregnant', and *dzbonj* (etc) 'chase away, drive out, drive away' (*'make fall away, make flee'); *mbare* 'good, lucky', *barre* 'load' (**bhornā*, compare got. *barn* n. 'kid, child'); *mberat* 'pregnant', *bark* 'belly' etc, *bar* 'grass, herb' (**bhoro-* 'yield');

Note:

Maybe alb. (**brauk*) *barku* 'belly' derives from **Root / lemma: *bhreus-1*** : 'to swell' (see below).

bir 'son' (**bh_er-*, compare got. *baur* 'son'), *bije* 'daughter' (with diminutive suffix *-e* 'le', *-e* 'je') : ags. *byre* 'son';

Note:

Maybe alb. *l/r* are mere allophones as in alb. *gjarpën*, *gjalpër* 'snake'.

burre (**baur*) 'man, husband' (compare to meaning ahd. *baro* 'man, husband'; alb. basic form **bh_ornos*, reduplication-stem besides got. *barn*); presumably also *mburr* 'praise', *mbur* 'em' 'boast, brag, be proud'.

Maybe kurd. *bere* 'offspring'

Lat. *ferō*, *ferre* 'to bear, bring, carry; to bring forth, produce; to bring to a place or a person, fetch, offer; to bear away, carry off; to bear along, move forward, put in motion. Transf., to move, impel, carry away; without object, to lead, tend' (as gr. φέρω only present system), umbr. *fertu* 'you shall bear' etc, volsk. *ferom* 'bear, carry', marruc. *ferenter* 'they are carried, they are born' (compare from compound *ad-*, *afferō*: got. *atbai* 'ra; *efferō*: ἐκ φέρω, air. *as-biur*); *ferāx* 'fertile';

Lat. *ferculum* 'a frame, litter, bier, tray; of food, a course or dish', *praefericulum* 'wide offering vessel'; **fertor* 'the bearer', assumed from *fertōrius* 'a sedan which serves for carrying' and = umbr. *ar* 'fertur, *arsfertur* 'the priest of some particular god'; *fertilis* 'fertile', pöl. *fertlid* Abl. Sg.; *-fer* in compound secondary instead of *-for* 'bearing, carrying, bringing'; *forda* f. 'pregnant' (*do-* extension of Adj. **bhoro* 's bearing, carrying', s. WH. I 527); *fūr* 'thief' (= gr. φῦρ, s.o.; to lat. *ūs* WH. I 569);

fors Nom. (= idg. **bhr₂tis*), *forte* Abl. 'chance, luck' = pöl. *forte* Pl. 'chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune';

fortūna 'chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune. Transf., lot, condition, state, mode of life; property, possessions' (from *tu*-stem **bhr₂-tu-s*).

Note: common lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift.

Air. 1. Sg. *biru*, *-biur*, 3. Sg. *berid* 'bear, carry', *as-biur* 'tell', *do-biur* 'give', cymr. *cymeraf* 'take' etc; mir. *bert* m. 'bundle, load', f. 'feat, dead, act, plan, birth' etc, *birit* 'sow' = Old Indian *bha* 'ranti' 'bearing, carrying';

air. mir. *breth* and (eig. Dat. Akk.) *brith*, *breith* (Gen. *brithe* 'carrying, parturition (Verbaln. to *biru*); birth; judgement' (**bhr₂tā*); cymr. *bryd* 'thought, notion' (rather **bhr₂tu-* as **bhr₂ti-*, s. Lewis-Pedersen 345), corn. *brys* 'thought, notion', *brys* 'womb'; gall. *uergo-bretus* Office title, whether for **-britos*;

ir. *barn* 'judge', cymr. bret. *barn* 'judgement' (probably **bh_ornos*, compare above alb. *burre*; Pedersen KG. I 51 nimmt *-r₂-*, i.e. *r₂a*, an);

air. *brāth*, gen. *-o* 'court', cymr. *brawd* 'judgement', corn. *bres* ds., bret. *breut* 'address to the jury; summation; summing up; plea', Pl. *breujou* 'the assizes of justice, judgments of a court of law', gall. *Brātu-spantium* PN, βραττοϋδεν 'from judgment' (**bh_er₂-tu-*); gall. **com-boros* 'the amassed', out of it mhd. *kumber* 'rubble, heap of rubble', nhd. *Kummer*.

Got. *bai* 'ran' 'bear, carry, bring, beget, spawn, to give birth to children' (*bērusjōs* 'parents');

aisl. *bera* 'bear, carry, bear, endure, bring, produce, give birth to children', ags. ahd. *beran* 'bear, carry, beget, spawn, to give birth to children', nhd. *gebören*;

got. aisl. ahd. as. *barn*, ags. *bearn* 'kid, child'; got. *barms* 'breast', schwed. dan. *barm* 'breast, lap', aisl. *baðmr* 'bosom', ahd. as. *barm* 'lap', ags. *bearm* ds. (= gr. φ ο ρ μύς ö s. S. 137); ahd. *baro* 'man, husband';

schwed. mdartl. *björe* (**beron*-), *bare* (**baron*-) '(carrying, i.e.) luck-bringing magical creature'; aisl. Pl. *barar*, *barir*, *bo*, *rir* 'barrow, bier', ags. *bearwe*, engl. *barrow*, ostfries. *barwe*, ndl. *berrie* 'barrow, bier';

lengthened grade ahd. *-bāri*, nhd. *-bar* (e.g. *fruchtbar* = bearing fruit, bearing, carrying), ags. *bǣre* (*wæstmǣre* 'fertile'), aisl. *bǣrr* 'capable for carrying, bearable';

ahd. as. *bāra*, ags. *bǣr* f. 'barrow, bier' (also aisl. *bāra*, mengl. mnd. *bāre* 'wave'ö perhaps here as 'the lifting one', compare below the group from ahd. *burian* 'soar, rise');

zero grade got. *bau* *í* r 'the born', aisl. *burr*, ags. *byre* 'son'; got. *gabau* *í* r n. 'money collected from people, (φύρ ος), tax', *gabau* *í* m. 'feast, festival' (to *gabai* *í* ran 'collect, gather'), mhd. *urbor*, *urbar* f. n. 'interest of a property', m. 'tax-payer'; ahd. *bor* f. 'upper space, height', ahd. *in bor(e)* 'at the height, upwards', mhd. *enbor(e)*, nhd. *empor*, ahd. *burian*, mhd. *börn* 'raise, uplift'; here obd. *borzen* 'overhang' = ags. *boretan* 'swing' (germ.**ati_an*), in addition nhd. *Börzel* under *purzeln*; ahd. *giburian*, mhd. *gebörn* 'occur, happen, close juridically, to be due', as. *giburian*, ags. *gebyrian*, aisl. *byrja* 'be proper, befit, be suitable', aisl. *byrja* also 'begin', eig. *'lift, raise';

Maybe alb. *buronj* 'begin, gush, spring, originate'

ags. *byre*, *gebyre* m. 'favorable occasion, opportunity', got. *gabau* *í* r *jaba* adv. 'willing, fain, yearning', *gabau* *í* r *ōpus* 'lust, desire'; from the concept of 'aroused, lifted, high' arose from the strengthening sense of ahd. *bora*-, e.g. in *bora-tall* 'very tall, very high', next to which o-grade as. *bar*- in *barwirdig* 'very solemn, honorable, noble'; presumably also aisl. *byrr* m., ags. *byre* 'favorable wind', mnd. *bore-los* 'without wind' as '(the ship) bearing, carrying'.

Got. *gabau* *í* r *þs* f. 'birth, parentage, ancestry, gender, sex', aisl. *burðr* m. 'carrying, parturition, birth', *byrð* f. 'birth', ags. *gebyrd* f., ahd. *giburt*, as. *giburd* 'birth', also 'fate, destiny' (=Old Indian *bhr̥ti* -h̥, lat. *fors*); got. *baurþei* 'burden, load', ahd. *burdi* f. 'burden', **bhr̥ti* *ōn*:- *-tīn*; aisl. *byrdr*, ags. *byrþen*, *byrden* ds.

Old Church Slavic *bero*, *bъrati* (*bъrati*) 'gather, collect, take', skr. *be* *īrēm* *bra* *īti* ds., russ. *beru* *í* *bratъ* ds. etc (slav. **bъrati* derived from an older **bъrti* after the preterite stem bsl. **birā*-), Old Church Slavic *bre* *īme* 'load, burden', skr. *bre* *īme*, russ. mdartl. *bere* *īmja*, ač. *br̆īeme* (**bherā-men*-), Old Church Slavic *sъ-borъ* 'congregation, meeting'; Church Slavic *bre* *īžda* 'pregnant', russ. *bere* *īžaja* 'pregnant (from the mare)', skr. *bre* *īda* ds. from cows (**bherā-di.ā*), in forms similarly lat. *forda*; Old Church Slavic *brašъno* 'dish, nourishment, food' see under *bhares*- 'barley'.

Lit. *be* *īnas* 'youngling; farm laborer', alit. 'kid, child', lett. *bē* *īns* 'kid, child'; probably lett. *bars* 'heap, bulk, mass'.

Here with specialization on delivering the seminal grain: transitive lit. *beriu*, *be* *īriau*, *ber* *īti* 'strew, distribute' (from grain, then also from flour, ash, cinder etc), lett. *ber* *īu*, *be* *īrt* ds., in ablaut intransitive lit. *byru*, *birau*, *bi* *īrti* 'strew, distribute, fall out', lett. *bir* *īstu*, *biru*, *bir* *īt* 'fall out, fall off, drop', etc.

Toch. A B *pör*- 'bear, carry, bring, get, fetch', perhaps also in A *kos-prem*, 'how muchö' *ku-pre* 'if', *töprem*, 'if', *tāpör(k)* 'yet', whether to gr. ὅ-φ ο ρ α ... τός-φ ο ρ α 'as long as' (see129).

About hitt. *bar-aḥ-zi* 'hunts, scuds, chases' s. Pedersen Hitt. 185.

Specht will restore here also (Dekl. 148), with *i*- and *u*-forms, ags. *brīd*, *bird* 'young bird', germ. *brū-tis* 'wife, woman, bride', Old Indian *bhrūn*, a - 'embryo', lett. *brau* 'na, čech. *brnka* (**bhru-nka*) 'placenta, afterbirth'. S. but under *bh(e)reu*- 'gush, well up, soak'.

References: WP. II 153 f., WH. I 483 f., 527, 569, 865, 866, Trautmann 31, E. Hermann Stud. Bait. 3, 65 f.

Page(s): 128-132

Root / lemma: *bher-2*

English meaning: to boil, swell; to get high

German meaning: etwa 'aufwallen', von quellendem or siedendem Wasser (also vom Aufbrausen beim Göhren, Kochen, as well as vom fire) 'sich heftig bewegen'

Note: often with *m*- forms; also as heavy basis *bherə* : *bhr.* -, *bh(e)rēi*-, *bh(e)rī*-. compare *bher-6*.

Material: Old Indian *bhura* 'ti (**bhr.* -e -ti) 'moves, shrugs, jerks, flounders', Intens. *ja* 'r-*bhurīti* ds.; also: 'flickers, from fire'; *bhuran*, *ya* 'ti 'shrugs, jerks, is restless; sets in violent movement, stirs, stirs up' with *m*-forms Old Indian *bhramati*, *bhrāmyati* 'wanders around, turns round',

bhrama -h, 'whirling flame, whirlpool', *bhr.* 'mi-h, 'movable, nimble; whirlwind' (see under aisl. *brimi* etc); *bhū* 'rn, 'h, 'violent, angry, irate, wild, keen, eager', might be based as **bhr.* 'ni- likewise on the heavy basis;

here probably av. *avabaraiti* 'streams from', *uzbarante* 'they stream forth (ö)', *baranti aya*, n 'during one day, where it squalls, storms'.

From gr. *π ο ρ φύ ρ ω* (**π ο ρ φ υ ρ ι* (ω) 'boils up, surge up, be in restless stir' (: Old Indian *ja* 'r*bhurīti*); presumably also *φύ ρ ω* 'mix up, mix' (if originally from bubbling up from cooking; basic form **bh_ori* .ō with *u*- colouring conditioned by the labial of the reduction vowel), wherefore *φύ ρ δ η ν* 'chaos, in a mess', *φ υ ρ μ ό ς* 'perplexity', *φ υ ρ ά ω* 'mix, mingle, stir chaos, knead, bewilder'.

About lig. and ven. names see under.

Alb. *burme* 'fully ripe' (*fully cooked) from **bh_ormo*-.

Maybe alb. *burim* 'spring, bubbling up', *buronj* 'to spring, bubble'

From Lat. probably *fretum* -i 'n. a strait, sound, estuary, firth, channel; the sea in gen., usually plur.; fig., disturbance, turmoil', *fretus*, -ūs m. 'a strait; an interval, difference (surging of the sea, esp. strait, stream, foaming, heat)', *fretāle* 'frying pan';

fermentum 'leaven, sourdough, yeast; a kind of beer. Transf. anger, passion,' (: ags. *beorma*, engl. *barm*, nd. *barme*, from which nhd. *Burme* 'brewer's yeast'); also *fervēre* S. 144;

Air. *topur*, nir. *tobar* 'wellspring' (**to-uks-boro*-), mir. *commar* = cymr. *cymmer* 'confluence' (**kom-bero*-); lig. FIN *Comberanea*; mir. *fobar* 'wellspring, subterranean stream, brook' = cymr. *gofer* 'stream, brook', bret. *gouver* ds. (**u[p]o-bero*-), cymr. *beru* 'drip, trickle', mbret. *beraff* 'flow', gall. FIN *Voberā*, frz. *Woevre*, *Voivre* etc; with *m*-forms kelto-lig. *aquae Bormiae*, GN *Bormō*, hisp. PN *Bormāte*, FIN *Borma*, dak. PN *Bό ρ μ α ν ο ν*, ven. FIN *Formiō* (but gall. GN *Borvō* belongs to *bhereu*- 'boil'). U'ber mir. *brēo* 'flame' see under.

Ags. *beorma* m. etc (see above); from of a root form **bh(e)rē* : *bh(e)rō*:- ahd. *brādam* m. 'breath, breeze, heat', mhd. *brādem* 'haze, mist', nhd. *Brodem*, ags.

bræ ḡ `haze, mist, breath, breeze, blow' (engl. *breath*), aisl. *brāðr* `stormy, hot tempered, hasty', *brāð* `tarred wood, creosoted', *brāðna* `melt', intrans., ahd. *brātan*, ags. *bræ dan* `fry'; ablaut. mnd. *brōien* `singe, brood', mhd. *bröejen*, *bröen*, nhd. *bröhen*, ags. *brōd* f., engl. *brood* `brood, breed, breeding'; mhd. *bruot* f. `heat, Brut', ahd. *bruoten* `brood'; unknown origin are ahd. *brāto* m. `soft eatable meat' (*Braten* previously are reinterpreted mhd. time to `roasted meat'), nhd. *Wildpret*, anord. *brādo* `calf', late lat. borrows *brādo* `ham', ags. *bræ de* m., aisl. *brāð* `raw meat'.

Beside the very productive root form **bhereu-** (see there) has to be recognized probably also **bh(e)rē i-, bh(e)rī -**. These are based on Old Indian *jar-bhurī-ti*, gr. *φυρῖ-ω, *πορφυρῖ-ω (see above);

with **m-**formant presumably gr. φ ρ ι μ á ω, φ ρ ι μ á σ σ ο μ α ι `makes me anxious, spring, snort' common gr.-illyr. -ks- > -ss- phonetic mutation;

aisl. *brimi* `fire'; mengl. *brim* `blaze, glow', probably also aisl. *brim* n. `surf, surge, breakers', ags. *brim* n. `sea'; in *bröhen*, *Brodem*, *braten* present meaning colouring turns again in norw. *prim* `a kind of cheese prepared from sour wheys under strong cooking' (also nhd. *Brimsenköse*), mdartl. also *brīm* `ds.; also crust, sediment of boiled down liquid' (nhd. bair. *Brimsen*, *Brinzen* `what settles with the mush browned in the frying pan'); besides with formant -u_o- very probably ahd. *brīo*, mhd. *brī(e)*, ags. *brīw* `porridge, mash' (as `*south, hot; cooked'), *briwan* `cook'; moreover also mir. *brēo* `flame' (**bhrīu_o-*).

An **s-**extension perhaps in Old Indian *bhrē ś ati* `wavers, staggers, sways', norw. mdartl. *brīsa* `blaze, flare, shine, show off; set on fire', *brīs* `fire, flame', *brisk* `agile, lively, alert, awake, smart'.

Maybe alb. *brisk* `sharp, smart, keen; knife'

References: WP. II 157 f., WH. I 482 f., 546, 865.

See also: compare the related root forms *bhereg-* `cook', *bhereu-* `boil', *bhreus-* `to swell', *bhrīg-*, *bhrūg-* `cook, fry'

Page(s): 132-133

Root / lemma: bher-3

English meaning: to scrape, cut, etc.

German meaning: `with einem scharfen Werkzeug bearbeiten, ritzen, schneiden, reiben, spalten'

Material: Old Indian (gramm.) *bhr nāti* (ö) `injures, hurts, disables' = npers. *burrad* `cuts, slices'; av. *tiži-bāra-* `with sharp edge' (= arm. *bir*, compare also alb. *bori g(e)*); perhaps here Old Indian *bha r̥vati* `chews, consumes' (av. *baoirya-* `what must be chewed', *baourva-* `chewing') from **bharati* is transfigured through influence of Old Indian *ca r̥vati* `chews up'.

Arm. *beran* `mouth' (originally `cleft, fissure, orifice'), -*bir-* `digging up' in *getna-*, *erkra-*, *hoṭ a-bir* `digging up the ground, ransacking' (**bhēro-*), in addition *brem* (**birem*) `digs out, hollows out, drills out', *br-ič* `hack, mattock, hoe'; *bah*, Gen. -*i* `spade' (**bhr.ḥti-*, perhaps **bhōrti-* = russ. *bort* б), *bor*, Gen. -*oy* `scurf'.

Gr. *φ ά ρ ω `split, cut up, divide' (φ ά ρ σ α ι ν σ χ έ σ α ι EM), φ α ρ ά ω `plow' = ahd. *borōn*), φ ά ρ ο σ n. `plough, plow (ö)', m. = φ ά ρ υ γ ξ (**bhēros*), ᾗ φ α ρ ο σ `plowed up', φ ά ρ α γ ξ `cliff with gaps, gorge, ravine, gulch' (in addition rom. *barranca* `gorge, ravine, gulch', M.-L. 693a), jon. φ ά ρ σ ο σ n. `ragged piece, deal, portion'; here perhaps φ ά σ κ ο σ m. `moss villus' as *φ α ρ σ -κ ο σ. A k-extension in φ α ρ κ έ σ `wrinkle', φ ο ρ κ έ σ `wrinkly' Hes.

Perhaps here (IJ. 13, 157 n. 100) mak. βίρροξ δασύ (compare βίρρω θήνα λταπε λνω θήνα λ Hes.), basic meaning 'wool villus', gr. lesb. thess. βερρόν δασύ, dor. βελρόν ds., βερβέρτο ν 'shabby dress', lat. *burra* f. 'straggly garment', respectively 'wool', *reburrus* 'wool with bristling hair'.

Alb. *bie* (2. pl. *birni*, Imp. *bierë*) 'knocks, hits, plays an instrument; whether (hit there)'.

Alb. *brime* 'hole' (**bhr̥mā*), *bire* ds. (**bh_erā*), geg. *bre j*, tosk. *bre nj* 'gnaw, argue'; *britme* 'September and October' (if eig. 'harvest, autumn', due to **bhr̥m̥ti* 'the reaping'); *brese* 'bitter root, chicory' ('bitter' = 'incisive'; -se 'from -ti_ā, *bori g(e)*) 'splinter, chip' (**bhēr-* m. form. -ige ')).

Maybe alb. *mbresë* 'print, shock' [common alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift]

Lat. *feriō*, -*īre* 'to strike, knock, smite, hit; esp. to strike dead, slay, kill; colloq., to cheat' (see also WH. 1481 to *ferentārius* 'a light-armed soldier, skirmisher'). About *forma* 'form, figure' s. WH. I 530 f.

forō, -*āre* 'to bore, pierce' (meaning as ahd. *borōn*, but in ablaut different; denominative of **bhorā* 'the drilling'), *forāmen* 'hole, opening, aperture'; *forus*, -*ī* 'the gangway of a ship; a block of seats in the theater; plur., tiers of cells in a beehive'; but *forum* (alat. also *forus*) 'an open square, marketplace' not as 'space surrounded by planks' here (umbr. *furo*, *furu* 'forum'); see under *dhu_{er}*.

Mir. *bern*, *berna* f. 'cleft, gap, slit', *bernach* 'cleft';

probably also mir. *bairenn* 'cliff piece' (in addition *bairnech* 'mussel plate'); air. *barae*, mir. *bara* (Dat. *barainn*) 'rage, fury', *bairnech* 'angry, irate', cymr. *bar*, *baran* 'rage, fury'.

Aisl. *berja* (preterit *barða*) 'hit, bump, poke', *berjask* 'fight', *bardage* 'battle', ahd. *berjan*, mhd. *berjen*, *bern* 'hit, knock, knead', ags. *bered* 'low-spirited' (germ. **barjan* = slav. *borjo*), afries. *ber* 'attack'; mhd. *bā r* f. 'balk, beam, bar, gate, barrier, enclosed land' (: lat. *forus*, -*um*), engl. *bar* 'bar, gate, barrier', aisl. *berlings-äss* 'balk, beam'; germ. is probably (different Wartburg I 260) also mhd. *barre* 'balk, beam, bar, bolt' and rom. family of frz. *barre*, *barrie* 're etc (-rr- from -rz-);

**baru-ha*, -*ga-* 'castrated pig' (perhaps with slav. **borv-* based on **bhoru-s* 'castrated animal' and ending in -*ha-*: -*ga-* after **farha-* 'pork, pig' extended) in: ahd. *barug*, *barh*, nhd. *Barg*, *Barch* (*Borg*, *Borch*);

Maybe alb. *bariu* 'shepherd, herdsman (of pigsö)' phonetically equal to lett. *bar' u*, *ba ru*, *ba rt* 'scold, chide' (see below) not a truncated gr. βύτωρ 'herdsman, shepherd'.

ags. *bearg*, *bearh*, engl. *barrow*, aisl. -*bo*, *rgr* 'a castrated boar' (in addition also aisl. *val-bassi* 'wild boar' as **barh_{ustanö}* s. Falk-Torp under *basse* N.); ahd. as. *borōn*, ags. *borian*, aisl. *bora*, -*aða* 'bore' (see above); ahd. *bora* 'borer', ags. *bor*, *byres* ds.; aisl. *bora* 'hole' (*auga-*, *eyra-bora*).

Lit. *ba ras*, lett. *bars* 'grain swath, strip of cut grain'; lit. *baru* (and *bariu*), *ba rti* 'scold, chide, vilify', refl. 'be quarrelsome', lett. *bar' u*, *ba ru*, *ba rt* 'scold, chide' (== sl. *borjo*);

Maybe alb. (**ba rti*) *bértas* 'scold, yell, scream', *mbaroj*, 'extinguish, finish, end, make ashamed', alb. geg. (**bar-*) *mbare*, *marre* 'shame, sth to be scolded', [common alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift].

lit. *barni s* (Akk. *bar ni*) 'quarrel' (=Old Church Slavic *bran ъ*); lit. *burna* 'mouth' = bulg. *бърна* 'lip' (basic form **bh_ornā*, compare above ir. *bern* and to meaning arm. *beran*).

Here with balt. forms ž: lett. *ber* ^ˆzt `rub, scour, rub, clean', intrans. *birzt* `crumb, spall, crumble', *bi* ^ˆrze `sowing furrow', lit. *birži* ^ˆs f. `field furrow'.

With of a basic meaning `notch': lit. *bu* ^ˆrtai Pl. `lot, fate, charm, spell' = lett. *burts* `mark, token, sign the magician, alphabetic letter', lit. *bu* ^ˆrti `conjure, perform magic', lett. *bur* ^ˆt `conjure, perform magic', *bur* ^ˆtains `perform wood-carving notch'; gr. φάρμακον `remedy, magical cure, magic potion; philtre' (probably not idg.) has nothing to do with it.

Old Church Slavic *borjo*, *brati* `fight' (frequent reflexive), russ. *borju* ^ˆ, *boro* ^ˆt ^ˆ `subjugate, prostrate', refl. `fight', poln. dial. *bro* ^ˆc ^ˆsie ^ˆ `wrestle, struggle'; Old Church Slavic *bran* ^ˆ `fight, struggle', aruss. *boron* ^ˆ `fight, struggle', russ. *bo* ^ˆron ^ˆ `forbid', čech. *bran* ^ˆ `weapon, armament, armor' under likewise, russ. *za*-*bo* ^ˆr ^ˆ `fence, plank fence';

maybe alb. (**broñ*) *mbronj* `defend', *mburojë* `shield, armour' : poln. *broń* ^ˆ `defend' [common alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift]

(as lat. *forus* on the concept `board' rejecting: compare russ. alt. *zaborolo* `wooden town wall, scaffold, trestle', čech. *za* ^ˆbradlo `handrail, parapet' under likewise); russ. *borona* ^ˆ `harrow', and with slav. *-zda*-forms slav. **borzda* in Old Church Slavic *brazda*, russ. *borozda* ^ˆ `furrow';

maybe alb. *brazda* `furrow' a Slavic loanword.

russ. *bo* ^ˆrov ^ˆ `hog, castrated boar, (dial.) boar, castrated bull', skr. *bra* ^ˆv ^ˆ `sheep, cattle', mdartl. `castrated pig', slovak. *brav* `castrated pig', poln. mdartl. *browek* `fattened boar, porker' (see above germ. **baruha-*); **b* ^ˆrt ^ˆ `drilling, cavity' (**b* ^ˆrti-) in russ. *bort* ^ˆ `the hollow of the tree in what bees have nested' etc.

References: WP. II 159 f., WH. I 481 f., 537, 865, 866, Trautmann 27, Möhlenbach-Endzelin 354.

See also: compare the related root forms *bheredh-*, *bhrēi-* (*bhrēig-*, *-k-*, see there also about *bherg* ^ˆ), *bhreus-*, *bhreus-q-*, *-k* ^ˆ `cut, clip', *bhreus-* `break, rupture', *bherug-* `gullet'.

Page(s): 133-135

Root / lemma: *bher-4*

English meaning: to roar, buzz, onomatopoeic words

German meaning: in Schallworten `brummen, summen' under likewise

Note: An extension at most in **bherem-* `drone, grumble' and treated onomatopoeic words under *bherg-* `drone, grumble'.

Material: Arm. *bor* ^ˆ, *-oy* `bumblebee, hornet', to redupl. Old Indian *bambhara-h*, (unbel.) `bee', *bambharālih*, (unbel.) `fly', *bambhā-rava-h*, `the bellow of the cows';

gr. πεμφορηδών `kind of wasp' (formation as ανθηδών, τενηδών); similarly also skr. *bu* ^ˆmbar `bumblebee', klr. *bomba* ^ˆr `cockchafer'.

Maybe alb. (**bu* ^ˆmbar) *bumballa* `bumblebee' [common alb. *r* > *l* shift]

Here at least partly (with fractured reduplication) also the bsl. group from lit. *barbe* ^ˆti `clang, clink', *birbiu* ^ˆ, *-iau* ^ˆ, *bir* ^ˆbt ^ˆi `buzz', *burbiu* ^ˆ, *burbe* ^ˆti `drone, grumble, bubble, seethe' under likewise;

Maybe alb. (*burbut-*) *burbuqe* `ladybug' a compound **burbiu* ^ˆ `bug' + *kuqe* ^ˆ `red'

(lat. *coccinus* 'scarlet-colored') = ital. *coccinella* 'ladybug, ladybird'

klr. *borboro* 'sy Pl. 'sullen talk', skr. *br* 'blati' 'chat' under likewise, in which indeed the meaning 'talk indistinctly, stammer' would go back to the group of Old Indian *barbarāh*, etc (see **baba*).

References: WP. II 161 f., Trautmann 39 f.

Page(s): 135-136

Root / lemma: *bher-5*

English meaning: shining; brown

German meaning: 'glözend, hellbraun'

Note: extensions of *bher-* 'shine, appear, seem', *bhereg* 'bherek' - 'shine'.

Material: Old Indian *bhallāḥ*, *bhallakāḥ*, *bhallūka-h* 'bear' (-ll- from -rl-); ahd. *bero*, ags. *bera* 'bear' (**bheron-*), aisl. *biörn* ds. (**bhernu-*, whose *u* as like *ū* from Old Indian *bhallūka-h* from the stem **bheru-* derive might) = ags. *beorn* 'warrior, chieftain';

aisl. *bersi* 'bear' (*s* as in *Fuchs*: got. *fauhō*, *Luchs*: schwed. *lo*); ablaut. lit. *bẽras*, lett. *bẽrs* 'brown (from horses)';

gr. *φάρη ν εφέλας* Hes.ö (**φαρ ε[σ]α* or **φαρ εFαö* If finally exactly to:) *φάρύ ν ε λ α μ π ρ ύ ν ε λ* Hes., *φ ρ ύ ν η*, *φ ρ ύ ν ο ς* 'toad, frog' (**the brown one* = ahd. *brūn*); if *φάρη* as 'blanket of clouds' to 7. *bher-ö*

nep. *bhuro* 'brown' (**bhrūro-*); ahd. mhd. *brūn* 'gleaming, brown', ags. *brūn*, aisl. *brūnn* ds.; russ. mdartl. *bryne* 't' 'white, gray shimmer', changing through ablaut *brune* 't' ds. (**bhrou-no-ö*) and (from **bhr-ono-*, -eno-) russ.-Church Slavic *bron* 'white; varicolored (from horses)', russ. *bron* (and mdartl. *bryn*), klr. *bren* 'ty' 'become dun (of a dull or dingy brown colour, dull greyish-brown), ripen', Old Church Slavic *br* *nije* (*brenije*) 'ordure, excrement', slov. *br* 'n' 'river mud';

Old Indian *babhru* 'h' 'reddish brown; giant ichneumon kind', av. *bawra-*, *bawri-* 'beaver'; lat. *fiber*, *fibrī* 'beaver' (also *feber* s. WH. I 491; probably *i* has changed for *e*, as also) kelt. (only in names): **bibros*, **bibrus* in gall. PN and FIN *Bibracte*, abrit. VN *Bibroci*, mir. VN *Bibraige* (**bibu-rīgion*), PN *Bibar* (**Bibrus*) besides **bebros* in gall. FIN **Bebrā*, frz. *Bievre*; *Bebronnā*, frz. *Beuvronne*, *Brevenne* etc; ahd. *bibar*, ags. *beofor* (oldest *bebr*), mnd. *bever*, aisl. *biōrr* ds. (urg. **bebru-*); compare also nhd. FIN *Bever*, old *Biverna*;

lit. *bẽbras*, *bãbras*, *bẽbrus* ds. (dissimil. *debru* 's under likewise), Old Prussian *bebrus* ds.; about lit. *brui* 'šis etc 'roach (lat. *Leuciscus rutilus*)', Old Prussian *brunse* ds. s. Specht Dekl. 120;

slav. **bebr* 's in poln. FIN *Biebrza*, russ. etc *bobr* (zur *o*-reduplication s. Berneker 47; besides perhaps **b* 'sbr' in skr. *da* 'bar' 'beaver' and aruss. *bebrjan* 'from beaver fur'). compare noch lat. *fibrīnus* 'of the beaver, beaver', volsk. *Fibrēnus* brook name, av. *bawraini-* 'of the beaver'; ahd. *bibarīn*, gall. *bebrinus* (Schol. Iuv.), lit. *bẽbrinis* ds.;

toch. B *perne*, A *parno* 'luminous', therefrom B *perne*, A *paröm* 'majesty, grandeur'.

References: WP. II 166 f., WH. I 490 f., Van Windekens Lexique 93.

See also: compare further *bhel-1* with similar meaning.

Page(s): 136-137

Root / lemma: *bher-6***English meaning:** to roast, cook**German meaning:** `rösten, backen, kochen'**Note:** with *g*-extensions, before partly *i*-, *u*- vowels; it derived from *bher-2* `move violently, surge, boil, cook'.**Material:** 1. forms without *-i-* or *-u-*: ***bhereg*^ˆ:-**Old Indian *bhura* ^ˆ*janta* `cooking' (**bh_ereg-*); *bhr.jja* ^ˆ*ti* `roasts', *bhr.š. t. aṁh.* `roasted', *bhrā š. t. ra-h.* `frying pan', *bharj(j)ayati* `roasts, bröť', *bharjana-h.* `roasting',mpers. *barštan* ds.; presumably is **bhraž-* (**bh_oraž-* in *bhura* ^ˆ*janta*), **bharž-* ar. root form and ind. *-jj* only in present **bhr._g* ^ˆ*-skō*, from which derived **bhr._(g)* ^ˆ*sg* ^ˆ*ō*, as gr. μῖ σ γ ω from *μ ῖ γ -σ κ ω.Lat. *fertum* `a kind of sacrificial cake', alat. *ferctum* (*firctum*, s. Ernout E^ˆ l. dial. lat. 165), participle **fergō* `bake', osk. *fertalis* `the ceremonies where sacrificial cakes were needed'.

Note:

common lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift.Maybe alb. (**fergō*) *fërgonj* `bake'; also truncated alb. (**fertalis*) *fli* `sacrifice'.Lit. *bi* ^ˆ*rgelas* `basic, simple beer', lett. *bir* ^ˆ*ga* `haze, mist, fume, smoke, coal smoke', Old Prussian *aubirgo* `cookshop', *birgakarkis* `a big soup ladle' (with ven.-illyr. *g*).2. forms with *i*, *ei*:Npers. *biriš-tan* `fry', *b^arēzan* `oven', bal. *brējag*, *brijag* `fry', npers. *biryān* (**brig* ^ˆ*āna-*) `roasted', pam. (shifted) *wirzam* `roast' under likewise (Iran. **brij*[˜]-, **braij*-).Lat. *frīgō*, *-ere* `roast, dehydrate, desiccate', umbr. *frehtu* `cooked, boiled'.3. forms with *ū*: ***bhrūg*^ˆ:-**

gr. φ ρ ῥ ῑ γ ω `roast, dry', φ ρ ῥ ῑ κ τ ὁ ς `roasted; fire brand', φ ρ ῥ ῑ γ α ν ο ν `dry wood', φ ρ ῥ ῑ γ ε τ ρ ο ν `vessel for roasting barley'.

It is extraordinary that in the onomatopoeic words of gr. φ ρ ῥ ῑ γ ῖ λ ο ς `a bird', lat. *frigō* (**roast, parch*) squeak', poln. *bargiel* `mountain titmouse', russ. *bergle* з ъ `goldfinch' the distribution of the forms with *u*, with *i*, and without either, is the same like in the words for cook.**References:** WP. II 165 f., WH. I 486 f., 548 f.**Page(s):** 137**Root / lemma: *bher-7*****English meaning:** to weave**German meaning:** `flechten, weben' ö**Material:** Hom. φ ᾱ ρ ο ς = att. φ ᾱ ρ ο ς n. (*φ α ρ F ο ς) `kerchief, cloth, canvas, fabric, velum, cover'; φ ᾱ ρ α ῖ (ö) ῥ φ α ῖ ν ε ῖ ν, π λ ῆ κ ε ῖ ν Hes.; φ ο ρ μ ὶ ς

`pannier, mat';

lit. *burva* 'a kind of garment', lett. *burves* Pl. 'small sail' (-*u*- suffix as in gr. *φ α ρ F o ς), lett. *buras* ds., lit. *bu`re* 'sail'. S. to vocalism Walde Streitberg-Festschrift 176.

References: WP. II 164, Specht Dekl. 182.

Page(s): 137-138

Root / lemma: *bhes-1*

English meaning: to smear, spread

German meaning: `abreiben, zerreiben, ausstreuen'

Material: Old Indian *ba`bhasti* 'chews up', 3. Pl. *ba`psati*; *bha`sma-* n. 'ash' resulted through verbal extensions of *psā(i)-*, *psō/i/-*, *psa(i)-*, *psī-* in Old Indian *psāti* 'consumes', gr. φάω, φάω `rub', φάω ds., φάω `touch', φηνάς `baldheaded', φήω f., dor. φάω `pebble', φήω `rub off', φάω `grind, pulverize';

ψάω, φέω `soot, smoke'; φάω f. `sand, beach, seaside' from *φάω, compare φάω `frail, breakable' (**bhsa-bh-*) and lat. *sabulum* 'coarse sand, gravel' (**bhsa-bhlo-ö*);

with already idg. sporadic alteration of anlaut. *bhs-* to *s-*: gr. ἄμω `sand' (= mhd. *samt*); through various contaminations ἄμω and φάω ds., in addition ψάω `naked, bald, bleak, bare', ψάω `drop' etc;

alb. *fšin*, *pšin*, *mėšin* 'sweep, thresh';

Maybe alb. *fšeh*, *pšef*, *mšef* 'cover, hide, sweep away' [common alb. *p-* > *mp-* > *m-* phonetic mutation].

lat. *sabulum* 'sand' (see above), wherewith EM. 881 compares arm. *awaz* ds.;

mhd. *samt* (**samatho-*) besides ahd. *sant* 'sand' (**samtho-*, germ. *sanda-*, out of it finn. *santa*);

toch. A *pös-* 'diffuse, sprinkle' (ö).

References: WP. II 189, Boisacq 48, 1074, Kluge¹¹ s. v. *Sand*, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 328 f., 676; Specht Dekl. 255, 325, Van Windekens Lexique 91.

Page(s): 145-146

Root / lemma: *bhes-2*

English meaning: to blow

German meaning: `hauchen, blasen'

Note: probably onomatopoeic words

Material: Old Indian *ba`bhasti* 'blows', *bha`strā* f. 'bellows, hose', *bhasa`t* f. 'rump', *bha`m`sas* n. 'abdominal part';

gr. φύω `blow' (to suffix s. Hirt Idg. Gr. 3, 256), φύω `breath, breeze, soul'.

Here probably φύω `cools off' (originally through blast), φύω `coldness', ψύχω `cold' etc in spite of Benveniste BSL. 33, 165 ff.; after Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 329 onomatopoeic, as also ψύω `lispering'.

References: WP. II 69, WH. I 477, Boisacq 1075, Uhlenbeck Old Indian W. 186, 198.

Page(s): 146

Root / lemma: *bheudh-*, nasal. *bhu-n-dh-*

English meaning: to be awake, aware

German meaning: `wach sein, wecken, beobachten; geweckt, geistig rege, aufmerksam sein, erkennen, or andere in addition veranlassen (aufpassen machen, kundtun, gebieten; darbiehen)'

Material: Themat. present in Old Indian *bō dhati*, *bō dhate* `awakened, awakens, is awake, notices, becomes aware', av. *bao δaiti* `perceives', with *paiti-* `whereupon direct one's attention' (= gr. *πεύθoμας*, germ. **biuðan*, abg. *bljudo.*); Aor. Old Indian *bhuda nta* (= *ἐπέθoντο*), Perf. *bubō dha*, *bubudhima* (: germ. **bauð*, **buðum*), participle *buddha* - `awakened, wise; recognized' (= gr. *ἄ-πυστος* `ignorant; unfamiliar');

maybe alb. (**bubudhima*) *bubullime* `thunder (*hearö)' [common alb. : lat. *dh* > *ll* shift].

Old Indian *buddhi* - f. `understanding, mind, opinion, intention' (= av. *paiti-busti* - f. `noticing', gr. *πύστος* `investigating, questions; knowledge, tidings'); causative in Old Indian *bōdha yati* `awakens; teaches, informs', av. *bao δayeiti* `perceives, feels' (= abg. *buždo.*, *buditi*, lit. *pasibaudyti*); of state verb in Old Indian *budhya tē* `awakes, becomes aware; recognizes', av. *bui δyeiti* `becomes aware', *frabuidyamnō* `awakening'; Old Indian *boddha r-* m. `connoisseur, expert' (: gr. *πευστηρ-ος* `questioning'); av. *bao δah-* n. `awareness, perceptivity', Adj. `perceiving' (: hom. *ἄ-πευθής* `unexplored, unacquainted; ignorant'); av. *zaēni-bu δra-* `keenly watching' (: abg. *bъdrъ*, lit. *budru* 's); av. *baoi δi-* `fragrancy' (= Old Indian *bō dhi-* `plenary cognition');

gr. *πεύθoμας* and *πυνθανομας* (: lit. *bundu*, air. *ad-bond-*) `to learn; to find out, perceive, watch' (*πεύσoμας*, *ἐπυθόμεν*, *πέπυσμας*), *πευθώ* `knowledge, tidings'; *πύστος*, *πεύστος* f. `question';

maybe alb. (**peus*) *pyes* `ask questions', *pyetje* `question' : gr. *πύστος*, *πεύστος* f. `question'.

Proto-Slavic form: *pytati*: **Old Church Slavic:** *pytati* `examine, scrutinize' [verb], **Russian:** *pyta* 't' `torture, torment, try for' [verb], **Slovak:** *pytat'* `ask' [verb], **Polish:** *pytac'* `ask' [verb], **Serbo-Croatian:** *pi tati* `ask' [verb], **Slovene:** *pi tati* `ask' [verb], **Other cognates:** lat. *putāre* `cut off branches, estimate, consider, think' [verb].

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *bheudh-*, nasal. *bhu-n-dh-* : `to be awake, aware' derived **Root / lemma:** *peu-1*, *peu* - : *pū* - : `to clean, sift', **Root / lemma:** *peu-2* : `to research, to understand' (see below).

cymr. *bodd* (**bhudhā*) `free will, approval', corn. *both* `volition' (: aisl. *boð*), air. *buide* `contentedness, gratitude'; here also air. *ad-bond-* `announce, promulgate', *uss-bond-* `call off, cancel, refuse' (e.g. Verbaln. *obbad*); zero grade air. *robud* `admonishment', cymr. *rhybudd* `warning', *rhybuddio* `warn' (: russ. *probudi* 't' `awaken');

got. *anabiudan* `order, dispose', *fau rbiudan* `forbid', aisl. *bjōða* `offer, bid, give recognition', ags. *bēodan*, as. *biodan*, ahd. *biotān* `offer, bid, proffer', nhd. *biēten* `gebiēten, verbiēten, Gebiet eigentl. ` (area of) command'; aisl. *boð* n., ags. *gebod* n., mhd. *bot* n. `commandment', ahd. etc *boto* `summoner', ahd. *butil* (nhd. *Böttel*),

ags. *bydel* 'summoner, court servant'; got. *biups*, *-dis* 'table, desk'; aisl. *bjōðr*, ags. *bēod*, ahd. *beot*, *piot* 'table, desk; dish', eig. 'which is offered on tray' (in addition also ahd. *biutta*, nhd. *Beute* 'kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch, beehive').

With *ū* (compare Hirt Idg. Gr. II 96): got. *anabūsns* f. 'commandment' (**-bhudh-sni-*), as. *ambūsan* f. ds., ags. *by sen* f. 'model, example', aisl. *by sn* n. 'wonder, miracle' (from '*warning'), *by sna* 'foretoken, warn';

lit. *bundu* 'wake up, arouse' and (without nasal infix) *budu* 'watch', *bude* 'ti' 'watch', *bu dinu*, *-inti* 'waken, arouse, revive', *budru* 's' 'watchful, wakeful'; causative *baudžiu*, *bau sti* 'punish, curse, chastise, castigate'; refl. 'intend, mean, aim' (**bhoudh_hi*), *bau džiava* 'socage, compulsory labour',

lit. *bausly* 's' 'command, order', lett. *bau slis* 'command', lett. *bauma*, *bau me* 'rumor, defamation' (**bhoudh_hm-*), lit. *pasibaudyti* 'rise, stand up, sally', *baudi* 'nti' 'to cheer up, liven up; ginger up, encourage, arouse, awaken one's lust', Old Prussian *etbaudints* 'to raise from the dead, reawaken'.

Themat. present in abg. *bljudo*, *bljusti* 'look after; protect, beware, look out', russ. *bljudu*, *bljusti* 'observe, notice' (about slav. *-ju* from idg. *eu* s. Meillet Slave commun² 58).

causative in abg. *buždo*, *buditi* 'waken, arouse, revive', russ. *bužu*, *budi* 't' ds. (etc; also in russ. *bu den* 'workday', probably eig. 'working day' or 'day for corvée'); stative verb with *-ē*-suffix in abg. *bždo*, *bžde* 'ti' 'watch', perfective (with *ne-/no-* suffix as in gr. *πυνθ-άνο-μα*, *wo-ανο-* from *-n_o-*, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 700) *νβz-bžno* 'awake' (**bhud-no-*, shaped from Aor. of type gr. *ἐπύθετο*, etc, s. Berneker 106 f.;

Maybe truncated alb. (**zbudziæ*) *zgjoj* 'awaken': Old Church Slavic: *ubuditi* 'awaken' [verb]; *νβ zbuditi* 'awaken' [verb]; phonetically equal alb. *-gj-*: poln. *-dzi-* sounds *budzić* 'awaken, arouse' [verb], perf. *zbudziæ* 'awaken, arouse'.

also about skr. *ba dnjī da n* 'Christmas Eve', *ba dnjāk* 'wooden log which one lays in the fire of Christmas Eve' etc), abg. *s-na-bžde* 'ti' 'φυλάττεται'; abg. *bždr* 'πρῶθυμος'; willing, ready', *bždr* ds., russ. *bo dryj* 'alert, awake, smart, strong, fresh', skr. *ba dar* 'agile, lively'.

Toch. B *paut-*, A *pot* 'honour'ö (Van Windekens Lexique 87).

References: WP. II 147 f., Feist 41, 97, Meillet Slave commun² 202 f.

Page(s): 150-152

Root / lemma: *bheug-1*

English meaning: to flee, *be frightened

German meaning: 'fliehen'

Note: after Kretschmer (Gl. 30, 138) to *bheug(h)-2* (av. *baog-* in the intransitive meaning 'escape')

Material: Gr. *φεύγω* (Aor. *ἔφευγον*, Perf. *πέφευγα*) 'flee', *φυγή* f. (= lat. *fuga*) 'escape, a fleeing, flight, running away', hom. *φύζα* (**φυγ(ι)α*) ds., Akk. *φύγα-δε* 'to flight, to flee' of consonant-stem **φυγ-*;

perhaps in ven. PN *φεύγαρο* (Westdeuschl.) 'refuge, escape castle';

lat. *fugio*, *fūgī*, *-ere* 'to take to flight, run away; to pass away, disappear. Transit., to flee from, run away from, avoid; with infin., 'fuge quaerere', do not seek; of things, to escape the notice of a person', *fuga* f. 'flight, running away; esp. flight from

one's country, exile, banishment. Transf., swift course, speed; avoiding (with genit.);

Note: common lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift

maybe alb. *fugonj* 'run'

lit. *bū ḡstu*, *bū ḡau*, *bū ḡti* intr. 'be frightened', kaus. *baugi nti* 'jemd. get a fright', *baugu s* 'timorous'.

References: WP. II 144, 146, WH. I 556 f., Kretschmer Gl. 30, 138.

Page(s): 152

Root / lemma: *bheug-2*, *bheugh-*

English meaning: to clear away, free

German meaning: 'wegtun, reinigen, befreien'; intrans. 'sich retten'

Material: Av. *baog-*, *bunja-* 'loosen, escape, they escape before' (*bunjainti* 'release, escape', *būjayamnō* 'discarding', *bunjayāt* 'he escapes'), *būjim* Akk. 'cleaning, purification', a. *zō-buj-* 'from need of releasing', *baoxtar-* 'liberator';

Maybe alb. (**bhujissa*) *bujis*, *bujisa* aor. 'bloom', *bujë* 'fuss' : pāli *bhujissa-* 'released, free'

pehl. paz. *bōxtan* 'escape, release', södbal. *bōjag* 'unbolt, loosen, unbind', as pers. Lw. arm. *bužem* 'heal, save, relieve', *boiž* 'healing, deliverance'; pāli *paribhun jati* 'purifies, cleans, sweeps from'; but pāli *bhujissa-* 'released (from previously slave)' = Old Indian *bhujis. ya* 'free, independent' (Lex., in the Lit. as 'exploitable', Subst. 'maid; maidservant, servant'), to *bheug-4*.

Illyr. PN *Buctor*, ven. *Fuctor* (: av. *baoxtar-*), *Fugonia*, *vhu χia*, *vhou- χontios*, etc

Note:

Here illyr. *Buctor* : ven. *Fuctor* : av. *baoxtar-* 'liberator' proves that av. a satem language can display centum characteristics. Alb. follows the same illyr. - ven. pattern in *-tor*, *-tar* suffixes. The tendency in illyr. *-g-* > *-ct-* shows the intermediary phase from centum to satem in later alb.: common alb. *-g(h)-* > *-th-*, *-k-* > *-t-* phonetic mutation in the middle of the word.

Got. *usbaugjan* 'sweep up, sweep out, sweep away', nhd. dial. *Bocht* 'rubbish, crap, muck'; moreover probably also mhd. *biuchen* 'cook in lye', originally 'clean', *būche* f. 'lye' (with secondary ablaut).

The doubleness germ. *gh* : ar. *g-* also by *bheugh-* (nhd. *biegen*): *bheug-* (Old Indian *bhujati* etc) 'bend'. Probably identical with it.

References: WP. II 145, WH. I 560, Kretschmer Gl. 30, 138.

Page(s): 152

Root / lemma: *bheug-3*, *bheugh-*

English meaning: to bow

German meaning: 'biegen'

Material: Old Indian *bhuja ti* 'bends, pushes away', *bhugna -h* 'bent, curved', *bhu ja-h* 'arm', *bhujā* 'twist, arm', *bhōga ḡh* 'coil of a snake; ring' (: ahd. *boug*); *nis ḡbhuj-* 'push', Pass. 'flunk, escape; to get away';

perhaps bierher alb. *bute* 'soft, flexible' from **bhug(h)-to-* 'pliable';

common alb. *-g(h)-* > *-th-*, *-k-* > *-t-* phonetic mutation in the middle of the word.

ir. *fid-bocc* 'wooden bow', probably also *bocc* 'tender' ('*pliable'), nir. *bog* 'soft' (from **buggo-*), KZ. 33, 77, Fick II⁴; for abret. *buc* 'rotten, putrid; loose, crumbling, friable, flabby', pl. *bocion* 'rotten, decayed', nbret. *amsir poug* 'soft, mild weather', allowed to expect brit. *-ch-* = ir. *-gg-*, Pedersen KG. I 161 considers borrowing from Ir.

In Germ. **bheugh-*: got. *biugan*, ahd. *biogan* 'bend', aisl. participle *boginn* 'bent, curved'; ablaut. ags. *būgan* 'be bent', with *fram* 'flee';

Kaus. aisl. *beygja*, as. *bōgian*, ags. *bīegan*, ahd. *bougen*, nhd. *beugen*; aisl. *biūgr* 'bent, curved', ahd. *biugo* 'curve'; aisl. *bogi*, ags. *boga* (engl. *bow*), ahd. *bogo*, nhd. *Bogen* (ahd. *swibogo* 'Christmas candle arcs (which literally means „an arched buttress“)') from **swi[bi-]bogo*); perhaps in addition got. *bugjan* 'let out, lend, buy', aisl. *byggja* 'obtain a wife', ags. *bycgan*, as. *buggian* 'buy' (compare nhd. dial. 'be bent by something' = 'acquire, take'); in addition probably lett. *bauga* and *bau gurs* 'hill'.

Intensive (with intensification) germ. **bukjan* in mhd. *böcken*, schweiz. *bukche*; mnd. *bucken*, afries. *buckia* 'to stoop, bend forward, bend down' (Wissmann Nom. postverb. 171, 181).

References: WP. II 145 f., WH. I 556, Feist 96.

Page(s): 152-153

Root / lemma: *bheug-4*

English meaning: to enjoy, *consume, bite

German meaning: 'genießen'

Material: Old Indian *bhun ktē* (with Instr., newer Akk.) 'enjoys', compare *bhuna kti*, *bhun jati* 'grants pleasure, enjoys, consumes', *bubhuks ā* 'hunger', *bhō ga-h* 'enjoyment';

about Old Indian *bhujis ya* - see above under *bheug-2*;

common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks-* - phonetic mutation

alb. *bunge* 'f.', *bunk*, *bungu* m. 'kind of edible oak fruit' (as 'nourishing or nutritious tree', post-verbal = 'food granter');

Note:

Alb. *bungë* 'kind of edible oak fruit' : with *-u-* grade alb. (**beuka*) *buka* 'bread' : phryg. β ε κ ά ς 'bread', actually 'crumb' prove that from an extended **Root / lemma: *b(e)u-1*, *bh(e)u-*** : 'expr. sound of hitting' derived **Root / lemma: *bheg-*, *bheng-*** : 'to break', **Root / lemma: *bheng h-*, *bhn g h-*** (Adj. *bhn g hu -s*) : 'thick, fat', **Root / lemma: *bheug-1*** : 'to flee, *be frightened', **Root / lemma: *bheug-2*, *bheugh-*** : 'to clear away, free', **Root / lemma: *bheug-3*, *bheugh-*** : 'to bow', **Root / lemma: *bheug-4*** : 'to enjoy, *consume, bite' as taboo words.

lat. *fungor* 'to occupy oneself with anything, to perform, execute, undergo, usually with abl.; absol. in special sense, to be affected, suffer', with Akk., later Abl., *dēfungor* 'to perform, discharge, have done with, bring to an end, survive', *perfungor* 'to perform fully, execute, discharge; to go through, endure'.

References: WH. I 565 f., Wackernagel Synt. I 68, Jokl L.-k. Unters. 179.

Root / lemma: *bheu-*, *bheu*_u (*bhu*_ā-, *bhu*_ē-) : *bhō*_u- : *bhū*-

English meaning: to be; to grow

German meaning: ursprünglich `wachsen, gedeihen'

Note: (probably = `to swell'), compare Old Indian *pra* *bhūta*-*h*₁ with Old Indian *bhūri*-*h*₁ etc under **b(e)u-*, *bh(e)u-* `inflate, bloat, to swell',

from which `originate, become, be', farther `where usually one is, live'; *i*_o/*ī* present *bhu*_u -*ii*_ō, *bhu*_u -*ii*_{e-si}, *bhu*_u -*ī-si* etc as verb `be' supplies often paradigm of *es-* `be'; extended root *bheu*_u *ī*-, *bhu*_u *ēi*-

Material: Old Indian *bha* *ī*-*vati* `is, there is, happens, prospers, becomes' = av. *bavaiti* `becomes, originates; happens; will be', Old pers. *bavatiy* `becomes'; Fut. Old Indian *bhaviṣya* *ti*,

av. *būšyeiti* participle *būšyant-* `will come into existence' (latter = lit. *bū* *ī*-*siu*, Church Slavic *byše*, *šteje* `τὸ μέλλειν',

compare gr. φύσσω); Aor. Old Indian *a* *bhūt* (= gr. ἔφυν) and *bhu* *ī*-*vat*, Perf. *babhū* *va*, participle Perf. Akt. *babhūvā* *n*, f. *babhūvu* *ṣī* (: gr. πεφύω, πεφύκα, lit. *bu* *vo*, Old Church Slavic *byvati*), Inf. *bha* *ī*-*vitum*, Absol. *bhūt**vā* (compare lit. *bū* *tu*, passive `to be', Old Prussian *būton* Inf.);

Old Indian *bhūta* *ī*-*h*₁, av. *būta-* `become, being, Old Indian *bhūta* *ī*-*m* `entity' (: lit. *bu* *ta* `been', aisl. *būð* f. `dwelling', russ. *byt* *ъ* `entity, way of life, lifestyle'; with *u* gr. φυτόν, air. -*both* `one was', *both* f. `cottage', lit. *bu* *tas* `house'); *pra* *bhūta*-*h*₁ `rich, numerous', npers. Inf. *būdan* `be';

Old Indian *bhū* *ī*-*h*₁, *bhūti* *ī*-*h*₁ f. `being, well-being, good condition, prospering; flourishing' (av. *būti*- m. `name *daēva*'ō = Old Church Slavic *za-*, *po-*, *pre* *by* *ъ*, russ. *byt* *ъ*, Inf. Old Church Slavic *byti*, lit. *bū* *ti*; with *u* gr. φύσις).

Pass. Old Indian *bhūyate*; kaus. *bhāvayati* `brings into existence; looks after and nurtures, refreshes', participle *bhāvita*-*h*₁ also `pleasantly excited, in good mood' (= Old Church Slavic *iz-baviti* `free, release'), with ders. lengthened grade *bhāva* *ī*-*h*₁ `being, development, becoming, affection' (: russ. *za-ba* *va* f. `conversation, entertainment') besides *bhava* *ī*-*h*₁ `development, welfare, salvation';

bhavi *ī*-*tram* `world' (ablaut. with gr. φύσις `nature, gender, sex' and lit. *būkla* `dwelling' etc, and with germ. **bupla-* and **bōpla-*, next to which with formants -*dhlo-* čech. *bydlo*); *bhavana*-*m* `the development, becoming; dwelling, house' (: alb. *bane*, but mir. *būan* `unwavering, steadfast' from **bhōu-no-*), ablaut. *bhu* *ī*-*vana*-*m* `entity';

Old Indian *bhū* *ī*- f. `earth, world', *bhū* *ī*-*mī*, *bhū* *ī*-*mih* -, av. ap. *būmī*-, npers. *būm* `earth', Old Indian *bhū* *ī*-*man*- n. `earth, world, being' (= gr. φύμα), *bhūma* *ī*-*n*- m. `fullness, wealth, bulk, mass, wealth'; *pra*-*bhu* *ī*-*h*₁ `mighty, salient';

s-stem *bhavis* *ī*-*n*₁ *u*-*h*₁ `becoming, thriving', *bhū* *ī*-*ṣ* *ati* `makes thrive, strengthens', *bhūṣ* *ayati* `bedecks, blazons', *bhūṣ* *ana*-*m* `amulet, jewellery'.

The *ī*-basis **bh(e)u*_u *ī*-, as it seems, in Old Indian *bō* *bhavīti* Intens. and *bha* *ī*-*vī*-*tva*-*h*₁ `future'; about iran. *bī*-forms see under.

Arm. *bois*, Gen. *busoy* `sprout, herb, plant', *busanim* `burst forth, spring forth', further perhaps *boin*, Gen. *bunoi* `nest' (**bheu-no-*), zero grade *bun*, Gen. *bnoi* `stem'.

Thrak. PN K α σ λ - β ο υ ν ο υ .

Gr. φύω (lesb. φύλω as osk. *fuia*, see under), 'beget' (Aor. ἐφύσα), φύομαι 'become, grow' (compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I, 686), probably neologisms to Aor. ἐφύεν 'was, became', besides (neologismö) ἐφύην; φύτον 'growth, plant, kid, child, ulcer', φύς 'growth; nature, character', φύμας n. 'plant, growth, ulcer', φύσις 'nature', φύλον n. 'stem, gender, sex, kind of', φύλη 'municipality and from it located department' (:Old Church Slavic *byl* њ, *l*-participle *byl* њje); lengthened grades **bhō[u]lo-* perhaps in φύλαξις, φύλαξις 'hiding place, nook, bolt-hole, den of wild animals', φύλαξω 'sleep in a cave', φύλις 'a sea fish which is hidden in the mud'; but aisl. *bōl* n. 'a camp for animals and people', is not from *bōl* (probably from **bōpla*) 'dwelling' miscellaneous word; in addition zero grade schwed. mdartl. *bylja*, *bölja* 'small nest' from **bulja*.

As 2. compound-part in ὑπερφύς, ὑπερ-φ[*F]ύλαξ. About φῑτυ see under.

Illyr. VN *Buni*, PN Βοῦνονος (: alb. *bune* ').

Messap. βύρον οἶκῆμα, βαυρία οἶκία Hes. (:ahd. *būr*);

alb. *buj*, *bu* ĵ (**bunjō*) 'stay, stay overnight, spend the night', *burr*, *burre* '(*buro-) 'man, husband', *bane* 'dwelling, abode, residence, half dilapidated house' (**bhōnā*: Old Indian *bhavanam*), *banoj* 'stay, dwell'; *bun(e)* 'chalet' (**bhunā*); perhaps also *bōte* 'earth, bottom, world, people' (**bhu-ā-tā* or **bhu-ē-tā*).

Note:

Clearly alb. *bane* ' , Illyr. VN *Buni*, PN Βοῦνονος, Messap. βύρον, Thrak. PN Κασί - βονονον prove that illyr. was indeed a satem language displaying also centum characteristics. The common alb. shift *t > nt > n* inherited from illyr. and thrak. proves the common origin of those Balkan lang.

Lat. *fuī* (alat. *fūi*) 'I have been' from **fū-ai*, rearrangement of older Aor. **fūm* (= gr. ἐφύεν, Old Indian a **bhūt* 'he was'), *fu-tūrus* 'future, about to be', *forem* 'would be', *fore* 'will be', alat. Konj. *fuam*, *fuat* 'be' (**bhū-ām*; compare lit. *bu* 'vo' 'was' from **bhu-u-āt*), besides *-bam* (**bhu-ām* : osk. *fu-fans* 'they were', air. *-bā* 'I was') in *legē-bam* etc, compare lat. *-fal*. *-bō* (from **bhu-ō*) in *amā-bō*, alat. *venī-bō*, *fal*. *pipaf* etc with dem ir. *b-* future (*do-rīmiub* 'I will enumerate' from **to-rīm-ī-bu-ō*), intensive *futāvit* 'he/she was';

osk. *fu-fans* 'they were', *fu-fens* 'they were', *fusi* 'd = lat. *foret*, *fust* (= umbr. *fust*) 'he/she will be' and 'he/she will have been', *fuid* Konj.-Perf. 'he/she will have been'; but about *futi* 'r' 'daughter' s. Vetter Gl. 29, 235, 242 ff. against WH. I 557, 867;

umbr. *fust* 'he/she is going to be', *furent* 'they are going to be' (**fuset*, **fusent*), *fefure* 'they will have been', *futu* 'you will be' (*fuu-etōd* or *fu-tōd*).

A *i-ō/ī-* present to root **bhū-* : **bhu-ii-ō* lies before in lat. *fīō*, *fīerī* 'of persons and things, to be made, come into existence; with predicate, to become, be appointed; with genit., to be valued at; of actions, to be done; of events, to happen', the *ī* instead of *i* is correlated to *fīs*, *fīt* (**bhu-ī-si*, **bhu-ī-ti*); osk. *fīiet* (**bhu-ii-ent*) 'they become, they are made', umbr. *fīto* 'good deeds, benefitsö', *fuia* 'he/she will become, he/she will be made', *fuiest* 'he/she will make' (**bhu-i-ō* besides **bhu-ii-ō* as in lesb. φύλω, see above);

lat. nominal formation only in *dubius* 'doubtful; act., wavering; in opinion, doubting; uncertain; as to action, hesitating, irresolute; pass., uncertain, doubted, doubtful, dangerous, critical' (**duhbu-hii-ō-s* 'of double form, consisting of two parts', compare umbr. *di-fue* 'split into two parts' < **du-i-bhui-om*), *probus* 'good, excellent, fine; morally good, upright, virtuous, right' (**pro-bhu-ōs* : Old Indian *prahbu-h* 'salient, superb'), osk. *amprufid* 'dishonest, lacking probity', *pru* 'fatted' 'has shown, marked, indicated, manifested, proven', umbr. *prufe* 'upright, honest, proper'; lat. *superbus* 'haughty, exalted, proud; arrogant,

overbearing; brilliant, splendid'.

About lat. *moribundus* see Niedermann Me´l. Meillet 104, Benveniste MSL. 34, 189.

Air. *bae* ``benefit' (**bhu*_ə-*i*_{om}), *būan* `steadfast, good' (**bhouno*-, in addition cymr. *bun* `queen, wife, woman'); mir. *baile* `home, place' (**bhu*_ə-*lii*_o-);

air. *buith* `be' (originally Dat. of *ā*-stem *both* < **bhutā* = cymr. *bod*, corn. *bos*, bret. *bout* = air. *both* f. `cottage', cymr. *bod* f. `dwelling': lit. *bu* *tas* `house'; moreover also mir. *for-baid* `burial cloth, shroud, barrow, bier'), Fut. -*bīa* `will be' (= lat. *fiat*), preterit 1. Sg. *bā* (**bhu*_ā), 3. Sg. *boī* (**bhōu*_e), Pass. preterit -*both* `one was' (**bhu-to*-); the paradigm of the verb Subst. and the copula exists from forms von *es*- and *bheu*-, e.g. hat 1. Sg. present Konj. air. *bēu* (**bh-esō*) the anlaut related to *bheu*-;

air. -*bīu* `I care to be', mcymr. *bydaf*, corn. *bethaf*, mbret. *bezaff* ds. (**bhu*_{ii}_ō = lat. *fīō*, besides **bhu*_ī- in air. *bīth*, mcymr. *bit* `([Imperative Future Tense] you will be' = lat. *fit*);

gall. PN *Vindo-bios* (*-*bhu*_{ii}_{os}), compare cymr. *gwyn-fyd* `luck' (`weiße world', *byd*), air. *su-b(a)e* `pleasure, joy' (**su-bhu*_{ii}_o-), *du-b(a)e* (*du* = gr. *δ υ σ* -) `mourning, grief';

got. *bauan* `stay, dwell, inhabit', *ald bauan* `lead a life', *gabauan* `erect a house' (**bhōu*_ō, vocalism as in Old Indian *bhāvayati*, *bhāva-h*, slav. *baviti*),

aisl. *būa* (*bjō*, *būinn*) `stay, dwell, bring in good condition, equip', ags. *būan* and *buw(i)an* (*būde*, *gebūen*) `stay, dwell, farm' (besides ags. *bōgian*, afries. *bōgia* `stay, dwell', phonetic type based on got. *stōja* from **stōwijō* and *ō* as initial vowel), ahd. *būan* (*būta*, *gibūan*) `stay, dwell, farm', nhd. *bauen*; aisl. *byggja* `live at a place, farm, populate', later `construct, build' (from **buwwjanō* **bewwjanō*); aisl. *bū* n. `domicile, household', ags. *bū* n. `dwelling' (Pl. *by* n. of *i*-stem **būwi*- = aisl. *by* *r* m. `dwelling, residential site, court'; similarly lit. *būvis* `permanent stay, residence'), ahd. *bū*, mhd. *bū*, Gen. *būwes* m., seldom n. `tilling of the field, dwelling, edifice', nhd. *Bau*;

aisl. *būð* f. `dwelling, tent, cottage'; aschwed. *bōp*, mnd. *bōde*, mhd. *buode* and *būde* `cottage, tent', nhd. *Bude* (**bhō[u]*-*tā*); mnd. *bōdel* `fortune', *bōl* `estate', ags. *bold* and *botl* n. `dwelling, house', **byldan*, engl. *to build* `to build', afries. *bold* and *bōdel* `house, household utensil, household appliance, property' (**bōpla*- from idg. **bhō[u]*_{tlō}- and **bupla*-, compare lit. *būkla* `and westsl. *bydlo*), also aisl. *bōl* n. `dwelling' [(see above also to *bōl* `den (of animals)'];

aisl. *būr* n. `pantry, zenana (part of a house for women in India)', ags. *būr* m. `cottage, room', ahd. *būr* m. `house, cage', nhd. (*Vogel*-)*Bauer*, whereof ahd. *nāhgibūr*, ags. *nēahgebūr*, nhd. *Nachbar*, engl. *neighbour* and ahd. *gibūr(o)*, mhd. *gebūr(e)*, then *būr*, nhd. *Bauer* `farmer, peasant';

ags. *bēo* `I am' (**bhu*_{ii}_ō = lat. *fīō*, air. -*bīu*), besides *bēom*, ahd. *bim* etc after **im* from **es*- `be', as ahd. *bis(t)*, ags. *bis* after *is*.

Perhaps got. *bagms*, ahd. *bōum*, ags. *bēam* `tree' from **bhou*_ə(*ə*)*mo*- `φ υ τ ρ υ' and aisl. *bygg* n. `barley', as. Gen. PL *bewō* `sowing, seed, yield', ags. *bēow* n. `barley' (**bewwa*-) as `the tilled, the sown'.

Maybe alb. (**bēam*) *bimë* `plant', alb. geg. *ba* `ripen, become', *bafsh* sub. `be!'

Lit. *bū* *tī* (lett. *bu* *t*, Old Prussian *boūt*) `be', *bū* *tū* Supin. `to be' (Old Prussian *būton* Inf.), participle *bū* *tas* `been', Fut. *bū* *siu* (lett. *bu* *šu*), preterit *bu* *vo* `he was' (compare also *buvo* -*ju*, -*tī* `care to be' and Old Church Slavic Iter. *byvati*); Opt. Old Prussian *bousai* `he is', preterit *bēi*, *be* `he was' (from an expanded basis with -*ēi*-);

lit. *bū* *vis* m. `being, life', *buvine* *tī* `stay here and there a while', Old Prussian

buwinait 'live!';

lett. *bu šana* 'being, entity, condition', Old Prussian *bousennis* 'state, condition';
lit. *bu tas*, Old Prussian (Akk.) *buttan* 'house';

lit. *būklas* (**būtla-*) 'nest, den, hideout, lair of wild animals', *pabū klas* 'tool, utensil; apparition, ghost', *būkla*, *būkle* 'presence (of mind), dwelling', ostlit. *bu kle* ds. (see above; in addition *buklu s* 'wise, sly, cunning');

Old Church Slavic *byti* 'become, be', *lo-* participle *bylъ* 'been' (therefrom *bylъje* 'herb; healthy herb', compare to meaning φ υ τ ά ν), Aor. *be* 'was' (**bhu ē-t*);

Imperf. *be āše*, Fut. participle Church Slavic *byše, šteje, byša, šteje* τ ά μ ε λ λ ο ν', Kondiz. 3. Pl. *bo* (**bhu ā-nt*), participle *za-bъvenъ* 'forgotten', besides miscellaneous participle **byt* e.g. in russ. *zaby tyj* 'forgotten', compare in addition also Subst. russ. *bytъ* 'entity, way of life, lifestyle' under likewise, apoln. *byto* 'nourishment, food', Old Church Slavic *iz-bytъkъ* 'affluence, remnant' under likewise, *bytъje* 'the existence';

maybe alb. *mbetje* 'residue, leftover', *mbetet* 'is left', *mbeturinë* 'trash' [common alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift]

Old Church Slavic *zabytъ* 'oblivion', *pobytъ* 'victory', *pre bytъ* 'abode, residence', russ. *bytъ* 'entity, creature; facts (of the case), facts (of the matter), matter of fact'; present Old Church Slavic *bo, do* 'become, γ έ γ ν ο μ α ι', as Fut.: 'will become' (if lat. Adj. in *-bundusö*);

maybe reduced alb. (**bo, do*) *do* Future: 'will become'

Kaus. Old Church Slavic *izbaviti* 'free, release' under likewise (: Old Indian *bhāva-yati*, compare to vocalism also got. *bauan* and Old Church Slavic *zabava* 'stay, activity, pastime'); čech. *bydlo* 'whereabouts, dwelling', poln. *bydło* 'cattle' (from * 'state, prosperity, possessions').

Maybe alb. (**zabava*) *zbavit* 'entertain, (*pastime)'

Perhaps here (Pedersen Toch. 228¹) toch. B *pyautk-*, A *pyotk-*, AB *pyutk-* 'come into being', med. 'bring about'.

From the basis **bh(e)u ī-**:

npers. Imp. *bīd* 'be!'; Old pers. Opt. *bī-yā^h* is placed by Wackernagel KZ. 46, 270 = Old Indian *bhū-yā^h* -h, -t;

gr. φ έ τ υ ν. 'germ, sprout, scion, shoot' = φ έ τ υ μ α, φ ι τ ύ ω 'produce, sow, plant';

lit. alt. *bit(i)* 'he was', also Kondit. 1. Pl. (*su ktum-*) *bime*; lett. *biju, bija* 'I was, he was' (lett. *bijā-* extended from athemat. **bhu ī-*); ablaut. Old Prussian *bēi*, see above;

maybe alb. *bujis* 'germ, sprout, scion, shoot, bloom'

Old Church Slavic Kondit. 2. 3. Sg. *bi* 'were, would be' (**bhu īs*, **bhu ī-t*), wherefore secondary 1. Sg. *bi-mъ* with primary ending.

References: WP. II 140 f., WH. I 375 f., 504 f., 557 f., 865, 867, EM. 812 f., 1004 f., Trautmann 40 f., Feist 83 f.

Specht will place (KZ. 59, 58 f.) under citation of gr. φ ά Ϝ ο ς 'light, salvation' = Old Indian *bhava-* 'blessing; benediction, boon, salvation', φ α ε - σ έ - μ β ρ ο τ ο ς etc unsere root as **bhau ā-*, not as **bheu ā-*. see also above S. 91.

Root / lemma: *bhēgh-* : *bhōgh-*

English meaning: to resist

German meaning: `streiten'

Material: Gall. *bāgaudae* `insurgent guerilla' (suffix as in *alauda*, *bascauda*), air. *bāgaid* `fights, brags, threatens', *bāg* f. `fight, struggle', mcymr. *bwyo* (**bāgi-*) `hit',

kymwy (: mir. *combāg* ds.) `fight', -*boawc* = mir. *bāgach* `warlike'; whether cymr. *bai* `fault, error', *beio* `rebuke' in addition belongs, it must contain idg. **bhāgh-*;

ahd. *bāgan*, (*bāgēnō*) `squabble, quarrel', aisl. *bāga*, *bæ̃gja* `oppose, resist', ahd. *bāga* `quarrel, fight', as. *bāg* m. `vainglory, boastfulness', mhd. *bāc*, -*ges* m. `loud yelling, quarrel', aisl. *bāge*, *bāgi* `adversary', *bāgr* `difficult, hard, sullen, obstructive'; it is presumed whether germ. family is not borrowed from Kelt., ablaut germ. *ē* : kelt. *ā* (idg. *ō*);

lett. *buo* *z̃tie s̃* `be angry' (**bhōgh-*), Endzelin KZ. 52, 118;

russ. *bazel* `bawler, crier', *bazgala* `malicious' (Scheftelowitz KZ. 54, 242);

perhaps toch. B *pakwāre* `evil, bad' (Adverb), A *pkōnt* `hindrance' (**bhāgh-*), Van Windekens Lexique 85, 96.

References: WP. II 130.

Page(s): 115

Root / lemma: *bhē* ~ *bhō* ~

English meaning: a kind of particle

German meaning: Partikel especially the Beteuerung and Hervorhebung

Material: Av. *bā*, *bāt* ~, *bē*, *bōit* ~ (the latter, as lit. *bei* ~, probably with strengthening particle **id*) particles of the protestation and emphasis, *bā* *ō* *a* `yea, in truth' ('if Old Indian *bad*, *hamō*' Bartholomae Wb. 953);

Maybe emphasizing particle alb. *bah* `absolutely not' [alb. preserved the old laryngeal -h]

arm. *ba*, *bay* emphasizing particle;

got. *ba* conditional particle (here *ihba*, *ihbai* `if, because' Konj. `that not', *ni-ba*, *nihbai* `possibly not yet' Konj. `if not', *ja-bai* `if', ahd. *ibu*, *oba*, mhd. *ob(e)* `if, whether' etc, s. Kluge¹¹ 422);

lit. *ba* `yes, of course; certainly; sure', *ben* `at least, not only but also', ostlit. *be* ~ (= Old Prussian *bhe*), *bei* ~ (see above) `and', *be* ~, *ba* ~, *be s*, *bau* ~ interrogative particle, Old Prussian *beggi* `for'; Old Church Slavonic (etc) *bo* `for', *ihbo* ~ *κ α λ* *γ α ρ* ~, *uhbo* `also', *nehbohn* ~ `for indeed'; changing through ablaut klr. *ba* `yes, of course; certainly; sure', čech. poln. *ba* `trusted, yea, in truth'.

maybe alb. *po* `if, whether, yes' : poln. *ba* `yea, in truth'.

References: WP. II 136, Trautmann 22 f.

Page(s): 113

Root / lemma: *bhē-* : *bhō-*

English meaning: to warm, fry, *bath

German meaning: `wörmen, rösten'

Note:

From **Root / lemma: bhē- : bhō- :** `to warm, fry, *bath' : **Root / lemma: bhoso-s :** `naked' derived from Ossetic: *bægnæg* [adj] `naked' of **Root / lemma: nog^w- , nog^wod(h)o- , nog^w-no- :** naked' common Indo Iranian *m-/n-* > *bh* phonetic mutation : gr.-illyr. β α γ α ρ ó ν χ λ ι α ρ ó ν .

Material: Ahd. *bāen*, *bājan*, nhd. *bōhen* (**bhēi_ō*) `warm with covers, bake bread', in addition with idg.-to-suffix aisl. *bað* `steam bath', as. *bath*, ags. *bæp*, ahd. *bad* `spa, bath'; in addition also norw. dial. *bara* `clean with warm water', schwed. *bara* `warm up'.

Note:

The cognates aisl. *bað* `steam bath', as. *bath*, ags. *bæp*, ahd. *bad* `spa, bath' are created according to alb. phonetic laws *-g* > *-th*, *-d*; maybe euphemistic alb. *mbath* `get dressed, wear', *zbath* `get naked, get undressed (to have a bathö)'

Root / lemma: bhē- : bhō- : `to warm, fry, *bath' : **Root / lemma: bhoso-s :** `naked' as in: Ahd. *bar* `naked, bare' (**baza-*), nhd. *bar*, ags. *bær*, aisl. *berr* `naked, bare'; lit. *ba šas*, lett. *bass*, Old Church Slavic *bosъ* `barefoot'; arm. *bok* `barefoot' (**bhosohgo-*).

thereof with *g*-extension **bhōg-**

in gr. φύγω `roast, fry', ags. *bacan*, *bōc*, ahd. *bahhan*, aisl. *baka*, *-aða* ds., mhd. *sich becheln* `bask, get warm, lounge in the sun'; besides with intensive consonant-sharpening ahd. *backan*, nhd. *backen*;

gr.-illyr. β α γ α ρ ó ν χ λ ι α ρ ó ν ; Λ ά κ ω ν ε ς Hes. (v. Blumental IF. 49, 175);

In addition perhaps (as `burning desire, ardent wish') russ. *baži tь*, *baža tь* `wish, want, whereupon starve', čech. *bažiti*, perf. *zabahnouti* `ask for something'.

References: WP. II 187.

Page(s): 113

Root / lemma: bhidh-

English meaning: vessel, cauldron

German meaning: `Topf, Köbel, Faß'

Note:

From an early root ***bhegh-** [common illyr. *-gh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation] derived **Root / lemma: bhedh-2 :** `to bow, bend', **Root / lemma: bhadh-sko- :** `bundle, heap' and in *-i* grade **Root / lemma: bhidh- :** vessel, cauldron (see above).

Material: gr. π έ θ ο ς η . `barrel, vat, cask, wine cask', π ι θ ά κ η , att. φ ι δ ά κ η ds., lat. *fidēlia* (**fides-liā*) `earthenware vessel, pot, pan'; presumably aisl. *biða* f. `milk tub', norw. *bide* n. `butter tub' (**bidjan-*), *bidne* n. `vessel'.

There from lat. *fiscus* `a basket; hence a money-bag, purse; the state treasury; under the empire, the emperor's privy purse', *fiscina* `a small basket' (from **bhidh-sko-*) may be reconstructed for its family a basic meaning `twisted vessel', it belongs probably to a root *bheidh-* `bind, flax, wattle, braid'.

References: WP. II 185, WH. I 492 f., 506.

Page(s): 153

Root / lemma: *bhili-*, *bhilo-*

English meaning: harmonious, friendly

German meaning: `ebenmäßig, angemessen, gut, freundlich'

Material: Mir. *bil* (**bhili-*) `good', gall. *Bili-* in PN *Bili-catus*, *Bilicius* etc, ahd. *bila-* `kind, gracious', newer *bili-*, *bil-* in 1. part of people's name; ags. *bile-wit* `simple, just, innocent' = mhd. *bilewiz*, *bilwiz* `fairy demon, ghost' (eigentl. `good ghost'); ahd. *bil-līch* `proper'; abstract noun **bilibō* in as. *unbilithunga* `unconventionality', mhd. *unbilde*, *unbilde* n. `wrong; injustice, the incomprehensible', nhd. *Unbilde*, to adjective mhd. *unbil* `unjust; unfair', substantivized schweiz. *Unbill*. About nhd. *Bild* see under *bhei(ə)-* `hit', wherefore R. Loewe (KZ. 51, 187 ff.) will place also *Unbilde*.

Gr. *φίλος* `dear, friend' etc places Kretschmer (IF. 45, 267 f.) as pre Greek to lyd. *bilis* `be'; against it Loewe aaO., which explains the stress of the first syllable from the vocative.

References: WP. II 185, Kluge¹¹ under *Bild*, *billig*, *Unbill*, *Weichbild*.

Page(s): 153-154

Root / lemma: *bhlagh-men-*

English meaning: priest

German meaning: `Zauberpriester'; originally probably Neutrum
`Opferhandlung'

Note:

Root / lemma: *bhlagh-men-* : `priest' derived from the extended **Root / lemma:** *bhlag* ^ : `to hit', meaning Aryan priests assumed they would gain the grace of gods through immolation.

Material: Air. *brahma* ^n- m. `magic priest', *bra* ^hman- n. `spell, charm, devotion'; messap. *βλαμυ* ^v ^l `priest'; lat. *flāmen*, -*inis* m. `the priest of some particular god, sacrificial priest' (not the old *-ēn).

Because of the numerous congruities in the religious terminology between the Italic and Indic this is equation of the preferred explanation of *flāmen* from **bhlād*-(s)*men*, angebl. `sacrifice, immolation' (to got. *blōtan* `worship', an. *blōta*, ags. *blōtan*, ahd. *bluozan* `sacrifice', an. *blōt* n. `sacrifice, oblation' [-es-stem, compare finn. *luote* `chant, incantation' from proto germ. **blōtes*], ahd. *bluostar* n. ds., etc). compare also Dumezil REtE. 1, 377, still compares arm. *baɫjal* `strive after'.

Maybe alb. *lut* `chant, pray' : finn. *luote* `chant, incantation'

References: WP. II 209, WH. I 512 f., 865 f., Feist 100 f., 580 a.

Page(s): 154

Root / lemma: *bhlag* ^

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: `schlagen'

Material: Lat. *flagrum* 'whip, scourge', *flagellum* ds. 'a whip, scourge; the thong of a javelin; a young sprout, vine-shoot; plur. the arms of a polypus; fig. 'the sting of conscience', with lengthened grade probably *flāgitō*, *-āre* 'to entreat, ask, demand earnestly; to demand to know; to summon before a court of justice' (originally probably with blows and threats), *flāgitium* 'a disgraceful action, shameful crime; shame, disgrace; meton., scoundrel, rascal' (originally 'public castigation and suppression'; *conflages* 'places exposed to all the winds, place blown by the winds' Paul Fest. 35 a appears a spoil for *conflūgēs*);

Maybe alb. *flak* 'hurl'

aisl. and nnorw. dial. *blaka*, *blakra* 'strike back and forth, fan, flutter, flap', aisl. *blak* 'blow, knock', aisl. *blekkja* (**blakjan*) 'hit' (norw. 'flicker'), schwed. mdartl. *blökkta* (**blakatjan*), mndl. *blaken* 'fan, flutter, shiver' (in Germ. phonetic coincidence with the family of aisl. *blakra* 'blink, glitter, flash' etc, see below **bheleg-* 'shine'; so is e.g. norw. *blakra* 'fan' as well as 'shine').

Lit. *blaškau* 'and *bloškiu* '(-šk- from -g -sq-) 'fling sidelong, travel here and there, run around here and there'.

References: WP. II 209, WH. I 511 f.

Page(s): 154

Root / lemma: *bhleg^w* -

English meaning: to swell

German meaning: 'sich aufblöhen, schwellen'

Note: extension v. 'inflate, bloat'

Material: Gr. φλέψ, -βός f. 'vein', φλεβάζοντες βρούοντες Phot.; ahd. *bolca*, *bulchunna* (**bhl.g^w*-) 'a round swelling; in water, a bubble'.

References: WP. II 215, WH. I 519 f.

Page(s): 155

Root / lemma: *bhleⁱ-2*

English meaning: to swell

German meaning: 'aufblasen, schwellen, strotzen, überfließen'

Note: extension from *bhel-* ds.

Material: Norw. dial. *bleime*, aschwed. *blēma* 'bleb on the skin' (compare norw. *blöema* ds. under *bhel-*, *bh(e)lē-*); dön. *blegn(e)* 'vesicle' (**blajjinōn*), ags. *blegen* f., engl. *blain*, mndl. *bleine*, older dön. *blen(e)*, aschwed. *blena* 'vesicle' (**blajjinōn*).

That gr. φλῆς: 'door pillar, door post' eig. '(*tumid =) thick balk, beam' is required only of foreign confirmation (Prellwitz² and Boisacq s. v.; basic form **bhlī-u_̄ā* or *-sā*); τῆ φλεμῆς 'haematoma, effusion of blood' is corrupted from lat. *flēmina* 'a bloody swelling or congestion of blood about the ankles'.

bhleis-: aisl. *blīstra* 'blow, whistle'ö (compare got. *-blēsan* under *bhel-*, *bh(e)lē-*; new variation with *i* to the imitation of the bright toneö); perhaps serb. *bli hām*, *bli hati* 'flood; spit; have diarrhea'; *bli hnēm*, *bli hnuti* 'splash, spray', bulg. *bličъ*, *bli knъ*, *bli kvam* 'pours out of me, flows out' (if not as proto slav. **blychajo* to *u*-variant from gr. φλύω etc).

bhleid- (presumably *d*-present **bhlh₂dhō*).

Gr. φ λ ι δ άω 'overflow of humidity, thereof swell up', ἔ φ λ ι δ ε ν δ ι ἐ ρ ρ ε ε ν Hes., δ ι α π έ φ λ ο ι δ ε ν δ ι α κ έ χ υ τ α ι Hes., π ε φ λ ο ι δ έ ν α ι φ λ υ κ τ α ν ο ὤ σ θ α ι Hes., φ λ ο ι δ ά ω, -έ ω, -ι ά ω 'ferment, seethe, boom, blaster', ἄ φ λ ο ι σ μ ό ς 'scum, froth, foam, slobber' (α = *n*. 'έ ν'); presumably also φ λ ο ῖ σ β ο ς 'surging of the sea, the tumult of fighting', π ο λ ύ φ λ ο ι σ β ο ς θ ά λ α σ σ α (*φ λ ο ι δ σ β ο ς, forms after onomatopoeic words as κ ά ν α β ο ς, ἄ ρ α β ο ς ö); common gr.-illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation

perhaps here mir. *blāed* 'bellowing, braying, roar' (out of it cymr. *bloedd* ds.);

engl. *bloat* 'to bloat, bulge, swell' (**blaitōn* = φ λ ο ι δ ά ω);

lett. *bli¹stu*, *bli¹du*, *bli¹zt* and *blie¹žu*, *-du*, *-st* 'grow fat, put on weight'.

References: WP. II 210 f.

Page(s): 156

Root / lemma: *bhleiq-*

English meaning: to shine

German meaning: 'glö nzen'

Note: extension from *bhlē¹i-* (: *bhel-*) ds., as *bhlē¹ig¹*.

Material: Ags. *bæ¹lge* (**blaigi₁ōn-*) 'gudgeon (type of freshwater fish)'; mnl. mnd. *blei(g)* and *bleger*, nhd. *Bleihe*, *Blei* 'fish names'; besides mhd. *blicke* 'carp',

nhd. *Blicke* (norw. dial. *blekka*, nhd. *Blecke* 'dace (**white fish*)' from the *e*-root *bhleg-ō*); in other meaning change ('shine : glance, look') aisl. *blīgr* 'looking staringly and rigidly', *blīgja* 'stare'

In addition russ. *ble¹knut¹* 'bleach, fade, wither, wilt', *ble¹klyj* 'sallow, paled, faint, languid, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered', *ble¹kot¹* 'fool's parsley, Aethusa cynapium', poln. *blakna¹c¹* 'fade, expire'.

References: WP. II 211.

Page(s): 157

Root / lemma: *bhlendh-*

English meaning: pale, reddish

German meaning: 'fahl, rötlich'; 'undeutlich schimmern'; 'trö be sein or machen' (also durch Umröhren of water etc); 'irren, schlecht sehen'; 'Dö mmerung'

Note: It belongs probably to *bhel-1*.

Material: Old Indian *bradhna¹-h¹* (**bhl₁ndh-no-*) 'reddish, dun';

germ. **blundaz* (**bhl₁ndh-o*) in mlat. *blundus*, ital. *biondo*, frz. *blond*, from which mhd. *blunt*, nhd. *blond*;

got. *blinds* 'blind', aisl. *blindr* 'blind, undistinguishable', as. ags. *blind*, ahd. *blint* 'blind', also 'dark, cloudy, dull, not obvious'; got. *blandan sik* 'mingle, diffuse, intermingle', aisl. *blanda* 'mix' (*blendingr* 'mixture'), as. ags. *blandan*, ahd. *blantan*, mhd. *blanden* 'mix, tarnish' (nhd. *Blendling* 'hybrid, mongrel, half breed'); to germ. *a* compare the iterative-causative: ahd. *blendan* (**blandjan*) 'darken,

blind', ags. *blendan* 'blind' (: *blandy tis*, Old Church Slavic *bla. diti*); aisl. *blunda* 'close the eyes', *blundr* 'slumber', mengl. *blundren* 'stir, bewilder', nengl. *blunder* 'be grossly mistaken, wander';

lit. *blendžiu* 'ble. sti' sleep; stir flour into soup, talk nonsense, become cloudy', lett. *blendu*, *blenst* 'have poor eye-sight, be short-sighted'; lit. *blandau* 's, -y tis' 'low the eyes down, be ashamed', lett. *bluo di ties* 'ds.; roam, be ashamed',

Maybe alb. geg. (**flenj*) *fle* 'die, sleep'; [rare alb. *ph-* > *f-* phonetic mutation, found in gr. and lat.]

lit. *blan das* 'sleepiness, turbid weather, cloudiness', *blandu s* 'dim, cloudy, thick (soup), murky; dark'; lit. *bli sta*, *bli ndo*, *bli sti* 'dim, dusky, cloudy, become dark; become cloudy, from water',

pry 'blinde' (and *prieblanda*) 'dusk, twilight'; here also *blin de*, *blendi s*, *blu nde* 'sallow';

maybe alb. geg. *bli*, *blini*, tosk. *bliri* 'linden tree' *n/r* stem

Old Church Slavic *ble. do*, *ble. sti* 'err; wander; π ο ρ ν ε ῦ ε ι ν', *ble. d b* 'gossip, prank', slov. *ble dem*, *ble sti* 'maunder, drivel, fantasize', ačech. *ble sti* (2. Sg. *bledeš*) 'maunder, drivel'; Old Church Slavic *blo. d b* 'debauchery, depravity, adultery', poln. *bł a. d* 'mistake, delusion', Old Church Slavic *blo. ždo*, *blo. diti* 'err, indulge in debauchery', skr. *blu dīm*, *blu diti* 'err, wander, cheat, deceive, spoil, caress' etc.

maybe alb. geg. *ble*, tosk. *blenj* (*cheat), barter, buy' similar shift of the meaning in gr. ῥ ῑ π α φ ο ν 'cheat, barter, exchange'.

References: WP. II 216, 218, Trautmann 34 f., Endzelin KZ. 52, 112, Specht Dekl. 58, 117.

Page(s): 157-158

Root / lemma: *bhles-*

English meaning: to shine

German meaning: 'glö nzen'

Note: : up to now only in the Germ. provable extension from *bhel-* 'shine'

Material: Mhd. *blas* 'naked, bald, bleak, pallid' (nhd. *blaß*) n. 'torch, burning candle', ags. *blæse* 'torch, fire', engl. *blaze* 'blaze, glow; white forehead spot',

ahd. *blas-ros* 'horse with with a bright spot' (with a bright spot on the forehead), mnd. *bles*, *blesse* (**blasjō*) 'paleness', aisl. **bles-* in *blesōtr* 'marked with a white spot' and in compound on *-blesi*.

References: WP. II 217.

Page(s): 158

Root / lemma: *bhleu-(k)-, (-s-)*

English meaning: to burn

German meaning: 'brennen'

Note: extension from *bhel-* 'shine'.

Material: **bhleu-s-* in gr. π ε ρ ι -π ε φ λ ε υ σ μ ε ν ο ς π υ ρ ί 'blazed by the fire',

ἐπεφλέγε, περὶ φλόγῳ `sear all around'; aisl. *blys* n. `flame', ags. *bly* sa m. `flame, torch', mnd. *blūs* `torch', ags. *blyscon* `blush', engl. *blush*.

**bhleu*ᵏ- in mhd. *bliehen* `burning luminously', ahd. *bluhhen*.

The westslav. forms as čech. *bly* štẹti `shimmer', *bly* skati `shine' (besides Old Church Slavonic *blъštati* etc, see below **bhleig* -) are against it probably reshuffling after **lyskati*, poln. *łyskać* `flash, shine' etc - meaning not direct accordingly, respectively only from a primordial meaning `shine' to justify, Trautmann GGA. 1911, 245 compares with mhd. *bliehen*: lit. *blunku*, *blu*kti `become pale, lose one's color'.

References: WP. II 214.

Page(s): 159-160

Root / lemma: *bhleus-*

English meaning: weak, mild

German meaning: etwa `schlaff'ö

Note: Perhaps to *bheleu-*.

Material: Schwed. mdartl. *bloslin* `weak', norweg. *blyr* `mild, lukewarm', *bløyra* `weakling, wimp', nhd. schwöb. *blūsche(n)* `slow, idle': lit. *apsi-blausti* `despond, despair, become sad'.

References: WP. II 214.

Page(s): 160

Root / lemma: *bhleu-*

English meaning: to blow; to swell, flow

German meaning: `aufblasen (schnauben, bröllen), schwellen, strotzen, überwallen, fließen'

Note: extension from *bhel-* `(inflate, bloat), swell up'

Material: Gr. φλέ(F)ω `to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling, be brimful', φλέγς (*φληγς, lengthened grade), ephes. φλέως (*φληφος) epithet of Dionysos as a vegetation God; presumably from the lushness of growth also att. φλέως, jon. φλοῖς `reed plant';

φλοῖω (*φλοφ(ω)) `swell, to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling, be in bloom, blossom', ὑπερφλοῖος `growing excessively' or `exceedingly succulent', φλοῖος, φλοῖα `epithet of Dionysos and the Kore as vegetation divinities' probably also φλοῖος, φλόος `bark, husk';

changing through ablaut φλόω `surge up, bubble, chat; be fruitful', ἀποφλόε(ν) ἀπερεύγεσθα Hes. φλόος m. `gossip', φλόαξ `gossip, prank; buffoon';

lit. *blia* uju, *blia* viau, *blia* uti `roar, bellow, bleat', *bliu* vauti `roar, bellow', lett. *bl'au* nu, *bl'au* tds.; Old Church Slavonic *bl'ujo*, *bl'bvati* `spit, vomit' (based on old preterite stem, compare lit. *bliu* vo from idg. **bhluu*-ā-); in addition perhaps also Old Prussian *bleusky* `reed' (would be correct in the meaning to gr. φλέως!).

With a *s*-extension nd. *blöstern* `violent blow, storm, pant, sniff, snort', engl. *bluster* `boom, blaster, rant, roister' and skr. *bljuzgati* `stream noisily, chat silly stuff'; also skr. *bli* hati etcö (see under *bhleis-*).

With dental formant: mhd. *blōdern* `chat, prate'ö (rather new onomatopoeic word; compare Kluge¹¹ under *plaudern*); rather schweiz. *bloder* `big bubble etc', *blodern* `effervesce, surge, boil', nhd. *Pluderhosen*; perhaps skr. *blu titi* `speak absurd, speak inappropriate', Berneker 62; about ahd. *blāt(t)ara* `bubble' (**blē-drō-*) s. S. 121;

with **-d-** (originally present formingō): φ λ υ δ á ω `flows about, dissolves, become soft', φ λ υ δ α ρ é ς `muddy, sludgy, slushy, squashy, squishy, slobbery, sloppily', ἐ κ φ λ υ ν δ á ν ε ι ν `break open, from ulcers'.

g-extension *bhleug*^w - (compare the root form *bhleg*^w -):

gr. οἶ ν ό-φ λ υ ξ `wine-drunken'; φ λ ú ζ ω `to bubble up, boil up, surge up, overflow, also with words'; φ λ υ κ τ í ς, φ λ ú κ τ α ι ν α `bubble'; but π ο μ -φ ό λ υ ξ `blister, shield hump' stays away;

lat. *fluō*, -ere, *flūxi*, *flūctum*, newer *flūxum* `to flow; of a solid object, to flow, drip with any liquid, stream, pour; of abstr. things, to proceed, issue, spread; of circumstances, to tend; of language, to flow; to sink, droop', *flūctus*, -ūs `current, wave, a streaming, flowing. Transf., commotion, disturbance', *flūmen* (**fleugsmen*) `flowing water; hence a river, stream', *conflūgēs* alat. `confluence of two stretches of water', *fluvius* `river' (from present *fluō* from), *flustra* Nom. PL `calm (at sea)' (**flugstrom*); if here (with nasalization) cymr. *blyngu* `become angry', *blwng* `angry, irate', bret. *blouhi* `rebuke'ö

References: WP. II 213 f., WH. I 519 f., Trautmann 35; different EM. 372.

Page(s): 158-159

Root / lemma: *bhlē* *ḑ-*, *bhl* *d-*

English meaning: to boil; to chatter, boast

German meaning: `aufsprudeln, heraussprudeln, also von Worten'

Material: Gr. φ λ έ δ ω ν `babbler', φ λ ε δ ώ ν `gossip'; φ λ η δ ῶ ν τ α λ η ρ ο ὤ ν τ α Hes.; π α φ λ á ζ ω `bubble, seethe, foam'; moreover also Aor. φ λ α δ ε ῖ ν (intrans.) `tear'; compare to meaning lat. *fragor* `a breaking; a noise of breaking, crack, crash';

with varying lengthened grade ***bhlōd-*** air. *indlāidi* `brags, boasts', *indlādud* `boasting' (**ind-blād-* `puff oneself up or make inflated words') and lett. *blādu*, *blāzt* `chat';

zero grade ahd. *uz-ar-pulzit* `boil, bubble out';

nhd. *platzen*, *plötschern* are probably certainly of new onomatopoeic word formation.

References: WP. II 210, 216, WH. I 515, 518.

See also: to *bhel-3*.

Page(s): 155

Root / lemma: *bhlē* *ḡ* *ḑ-*, *bhlīg* *ḑ-*

English meaning: to shine

German meaning: `glōnzen'

Note: extension from *bhlē* *ḡ*- ds., as *bhleiq-*

Material: Ags. *blīcan* 'shine', as, *blīkan* 'shine', ahd. *blīhhan* st.-V. 'become pallid', mhd. *blīchen* st.-V. 'shine, blush', aisl. *blīkja*, *bleik* 'appear, gleam, shine';

aisl. *bleikr*, ags. *blāc*, ahd. *bleih* 'pallid, pale, wan'; ahd. *bleihha* 'dace, roach', norw. *bleikja* and *blika* ds.; aisl. *blik* n. 'bright lustre, shine; gold, gold plating',

ahd. *bleh* '(*shiny) thin metal panel', nhd. *Blech*, mnd. *blick* ds.; ags. *blike* m. (**bliki*-) 'bare place'; ahd. *blic*, -*eches* 'quick highlight, flash, lightning', mhd. *blic*, -*ekes* 'lustre, shine, look, lightning', nhd. *Blick*, ahd. *blecchazzen* (**blekatjan*), mhd. *bliczen*, nhd. *blitzen*; as. *bliksmo* 'lightning', aschwed. *blixa* 'blink', nschwed. also 'flash'.

Lit. *blizgu* ',-e' *ti* 'flicker, shine', *bly škiu*, *blyške' ti* 'sparkle, glitter, shimmer, shine', *blykštu*, *blyškau*, *bly kšti* 'blanch, pale', ablaut. *blaikštau s*, -y *tis* 'clear up, of the sky'; lett. *blaiskums* 'spot, mark', *meln-blaiskain š* 'dark grey'.

Russ.-Church Slavic *ble sk* 'lustre, shine' (**bhloig* -sko-); changing through ablaut Old Church Slavic *blisk* 'lustre, shine' and **bl sk* in čech. *blesk*, Gen. old *blsku* 'lightning', Old Church Slavic *blssto*, *bl sšti* 'shine', Iter. *bliscajo*, *bliscati se*.

References: WP. II 21 If., EM. 398, Trautmann 34, Meillet Slave commun² 133, Specht Dekl. 144.

Page(s): 156-157

Root / lemma: *bhlē i-1* : *bhlai-* : *bhlī-*

English meaning: to shine

German meaning: 'glö nzen', also von Narben

Note: extension from *bhel-* ds.

Material: Germ. **blīpia-* (**bhleī-tio-* or rather **bhlī-tio-*) 'light, cheerful, fair (of sky, heaven, then of the looks, appearance, the mood:) cheerful' in got. *bleiþs* 'merciful, mild',

aisl. *blīðr* 'mild (of weather), friendly, pleasant', ags. *blīþe* 'cheerful, friendly', ahd. *blīdi* 'cheerful, blithe, glad, friendly', as. *blīthōn*, ahd. *blīden* 'be glad'.

As. *blī* n. 'paint, color', Adj. 'coloured', afries. *blī(e)n* 'paint, color', *bli* 'beautiful', ags. *blēo* n. 'paint, color, apparition, form' (probably **blīja-*).

On account of germ. **blīwa* 'lead' (ahd. *blīo*, -wes, as. *blī*, aisl. *bly*) with lit. *bly vas* 'purple, mauve, violet-blue' corresponding color adj. with formants -u o- of our root (to accept nhd. *blau* congruent, indeed unoccupied kelt. **blīu o-* from **bhlēu o-* as wellspring, was conceivable), would be debatable, but the most likely.

Here (after Specht Dekl. 117) russ. *bli-zna* 'thread break, flaw in fabric', čech. poln. *bliżna* 'scar'; because of the parallel forms under *bhlēu-1* barely with WH. I 517 to *bhlīg*.

Lit. *bly vas* 'purple, mauve, violet-blue'; perhaps lit. *blai vas* 'sober' (if not as **blaid vas* to related **bhlaido-s*), *blaivau s*, -y *tis* 'clear up, become sober'; perhaps lett. *blīne t* 'lurk, a furtive (glance), blink'.

Toch. A. *plyaskem*, 'meditation' ö ö (Van Windekens Lexique 97).

References: WP. II 210.

See also: see also under *bhlēu-1* and *bhlaido-s*.

Root / lemma: *bhlēu-1* : *bhləu-* : *bhlū-*

English meaning: to shine

German meaning: `glö nzen', also von weißem Hautausschlag, Narben, Schinn etc

Note: derivatives to *bhel-1*.

Material: Russ. *blju-šč`* `ivy' (Specht Dekl. 117); poln. *błysk* (**bhlū-sk-*) `lightning'; sorb. *bl'u-zna`* `scar', wruss. *blu-zna`* `weaving flaw'; lett. *blau-zgas*, *blau-znas*, lit. *blu`-zganos`* `dandruff', lett. *blū-zga`* `peeling skin', *blu-zga`* `small particles, drill dust' etc

Maybe alb. *bluanj`* `grind, mill'

References: Specht Dekl. 117.

See also: compare the parallel formation under *bhlēi-1*.

Page(s): 159

Root / lemma: *bhlēu-2* : *bhləu-* : *bhlū-*

English meaning: bad

German meaning: `schwach, elend' (probably from `geschlagen')

Note: *bh(e)lēu-* is apparent, manifest, obvious parallel formation to *bheleu-* `hit'.

Material: Gr. *φ λ α ῥ ο ς*, *φ α ῥ λ ο ς* (both dissimil. from **φ λ α ῥ λ ο ς*) `slight, evil, bad';

got. *blaupian`* `abolish' (eigentl. `make weak'), aisl. *blauðr`* `timorous', ags. *blēað`* `daft, shy', with *i_o*-suffix as. *blōdi`* `shamefaced', ahd. *blōdi*, mhd. *blæde`* `frail, breakable, shy, timid', nhd. *blöde*;

besides idg. **bhləu-to-* stands a *d-* extension in aisl. *blautr`* `mushy, softish, delicate, mollicoddle, timorous', ags. *blēat`* `arm, woeful, wretched, miserable', mndd. *blōt*, mhd. *blōz`* `bare', nhd. *bloß* (ahd. *bloß* with strange meaning `stout, proud');

lengthened grade *bhlēu-* in ags. *un-blēoh`* `fearless' (suffix *-ko-*), with gramm. variation; aisl. *bljūgr`* `timid', *blygð`* `the genitals' (**bleugiþō*), changing through ablaut ahd. *blūgo* Adv., mhd. *blūc*, *bliuc`* `shy', ahd. *blūgisōn*, *blūchisōn`* `doubt', ags. *blycgan* (**blugjan*) `frighten' (trans.); compare lit. *blu`kštu*, *-šti`* `become limp'.

References: WP. II 208 f., Hirt Idg. Gr. II 150, Feist 99, Specht Dekl. 133.

Page(s): 159

Root / lemma: *bhlē-u_o-s*

English meaning: a kind of colour (blue, gold)

German meaning: von lichten Farben `blau, gelb, blond'

Note: also *bhl. -u_o-s*, *bhlē-ro-s*, *bhlō-ro-s*, derivatives from the root *bhel-1*, *bhelə-*

Material: Lat. *flāvus* 'golden brown, red-yellow, blond', osk. *Flaviēs* G. Sg. 'of or belonging to the college of priests for the Flavian family' (from idg. **bhl̥-*), besides *fulvus* 'red-yellow, brown-yellow' from **bhl̥-u-o-s*; *flōrus* 'yellow', also PN, from **bhlōros* = gall. **blāros* (Wartburg), mir. *blār* 'forehead with white spot, spot, field', cymr. *blawr* 'gray', besides **bhlē-ro-* in mnd. *blāre* 'paleness, blessing, white spotted cow'.

Maybe alb. *bl̃ero nj* 'blossom, be green' (see below **Root / lemma: *bhl̥ido-s*** : 'pale')

Ahd. *blāo*, nhd. *blau* (mhd. *blā* also 'gold, yellow'), ags. **blāw* or **blæ w*, aisl. *blār* 'blue' from **bhlē-u-o-s*; s. also S. 155;

air. *blā* 'yellowishö' is late ags. Lw.ö About germ. **blīwa-* 'lead' see under *bhlei-1*.

Lit. *bla vas*, lett. *bla vs* 'bluish, gold, yellow' are germ. Lw.

References: WP. II 212, WH. I 513 f., different EM 367.

Page(s): 160

Root / lemma: *bhlē-*

English meaning: to howl, weep

German meaning: 'heulen, laut weinen, blöken'

Material: Lat. *fleō*, *flēre* (**bhlēi.ō*) 'to weep; to drip, trickle; transit., to weep for, lament, bewail; flendus, to be lamented';

lett. *ble ju*, *ble t* 'bleat';

r.-Church Slavic *ble ju*, *ble jati* 'bleat' (besides skr. *ble jīm*, *ble jati* 'bleat' etc, with *e*); mhd. *blæ jen* 'bleat' (germ. **blējan* = lat. *fleō*); ahd. *blāzan*, nnd. *blössen*, ags. *blæ tan*, engl. *to bleat* 'bleat', ags. *blagettan*, *blæ gettan* 'cry', nnd. *blage n.* 'kid, child'; mhd. *blēren*, *blerren* 'bleat, cry';

Maybe alb. (**blæ ge-*) *blegërij* 'bleat'

nhd. *plörren*, *plören* (also 'weep, cry'), ndl. *blaren* 'bleat', engl. *to blare* 'roar, bellow'; changing through ablaut mhd. *blörjen*, *blöelen* (**blöljan*), dissimil. *bröelen* 'roar, bellow'; zero grade mhd. *bral* 'shriek', schwöb. *brallä* 'cry'.

References: WP. II 120, WH. I 516.

See also: compare *bhel-6* and the onomatopoeic words *blē-*.

Page(s): 154-155

Root / lemma: *bhl̥ido-s*

English meaning: pale

German meaning: 'licht, blaß'

Note: to *bhlēi-* 'shine', from extension root form **bhlēi-d-*

Material: Old Church Slavic *ble dъ* 'pallid, pale, wan' = ags. *blāt* 'pallid, livid'; ahd. *bleizza* 'paleness'. Perhaps lit. *blai vas* 'sober' (if from **blaid-vas*; or from the an extension root *bhlei-*, s. d.),

blaivau š, -y *tis* 'become sober; clear up, from the sky'. Alb. *bl̃ero nj* 'blossom, be green' from adj. **bl̃ere* 'from **bled-re*' (e = idg. *ai* or *oi*), *bl̃e hure* 'pale, wan,

pallid'.

In addition probably the illyr. PN *Blaedarus*.

Note:

Alb. is one of illyr. dialects.

Alb. also shows that **Root / lemma: *bhl̥ido-s*** : `pale', derived from **Root / lemma: *bhl̥e-u_o-s*** : `a kind of colour (blue, gold)'.

References: WP. II 217, Trautmann 34, Specht Dekl. 197.

Page(s): 160

Root / lemma: *bhlīg* ^h - (: **bhlēig-*)

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: `schlagen, schmeißen'

Note: also ***bhlīg* ^h u_o-** (gr. kelt.), to indicate from *u_o-* present **bhlīg* ^h u_o.

Material: A^{ol.} ion. φλῖβω `push, press, squeeze' (about θλῖβω see under *dhl̥as-* `contuse, squeeze'); cymr. *blif* m. `catapult, pallista', *blifaidd* `quick, fast';

lat. *flīgō*, -ere `hit, beat or dash down' (**bhlīg* ^h ō, or at most with through *flīxi*, *flīctum* assesses *u_o-* loss from **fligu_o*);

maybe alb. (**bhlēīg* ^h -) *mbledh* `squeeze (the hand into a fist)' [common alb. -*g* ^h > -*dh* shift]

lett. *blai* ^h zi ^h t̃ `squeeze, clash, hit', *blie* ^h zt̃ `hit'; Old Church Slavic *bliz* ^h b, *bliz* ^h b Adv. `nigh, near' (eigentl. `adjacent').

References: WP II 217, WH. I 517, EM. 369.

See also: about russ. *blizna* ^h see under *bhl̥ē* ^h i-1.

Page(s): 160-161

Root / lemma: *bhlos-q-*; -*g-*

English meaning: expr.

German meaning: in Schallworten

Material: Ir. *blosc*, Gen. *bloisc* `din, fuss, noise' (*bhlosko-*); compare also *brosc* ds. under **bhres-*;

lit. *bla* ^h zgu, -e' ^h ti intr. `clatter', *bla* ^h zginti `clatter, rattle, clash'.

References: WP. II 218.

Page(s): 161

Root / lemma: *bhlō* ^h k-

English meaning: wool, clothö

German meaning: `Woll- or Wergflocke, Gewebe'ö

Material: Lat. *floccus* `a flock of wool' (**flōcos*) to ahd. *blaha* f. `coarse bed linen

(esp. to covers or substratums)', nhd. *Blahe, Blache*, ölt. dön. *blaa* 'oakum', now *blaar* (eig. Pl.), schwed. *blå* 'nor', *blå* 'r ds.', aschwed. *blan, bla* ds. (germ. **blahwō-*), an. *blæja* (**blahjōn-*) 'linen, sheet'.

Page(s): 161

Root / lemma: *bhog-*

English meaning: running water

German meaning: 'fließendes Wasser, Bach'

Material: Mir. *bu* 'al f. 'running water' (**bhoglā*), *bu* 'ar m. 'diarrhoea' (**bhogro-*); proto germ. **baki-*, ahd. *bah*, nhd. *Bach*, besides **bakja-* in aisl. *bekkr*, ags. *becc* m. ds.

With regard to Old Indian *bhagga* 'h', lit. *banga* 'billow' could be related to the root *bheg-* 'shatter, break, rupture'.

References: WP. II 149 f., 187.

Page(s): 161

Root / lemma: *bhok-*

English meaning: to burnö

German meaning: 'flammen, brennen'ö

Material: Lat. *focus* 'a fireplace, hearth; meton., house, family, home; sometimes altar-fire or funeral pyre'; presumably to arm. *bosor* 'red' ('*fiery'), *boc*, 'flame' (**bhok* 's-o-).

References: WP. II 186, WH. I 521.

Page(s): 162

Root / lemma: *bholo-*

English meaning: smoke, steamö

German meaning: etwa 'Dunst, Dampf, warm aufsteigender Geruch'öö

Material: it is associated perhaps air. *bolad*, nir. *boladh* and *baladh* 'smell, odor' and lett. *buls, bula* 'misty muggy air, height smoke, dryness';

it could form the basis idg. *bhol-* (Irish): *bhe/-* (lett.); perhaps is with above etymology also Peterssons Etym. Miscellen 34 connection of *buls* with combinable arm. *bal* 'fog, mist, darkness' (if originally 'haze, mist')ö

References: WP. II 189.

Page(s): 162

Root / lemma: *bhorg^w o-s*

English meaning: unfriendly

German meaning: 'barsch, unfreundlich'

Material: Arm. *bark* 'violent, angry, irate; herb, bitter, sharp from taste'

(**bhr̥gʷos*); air. *borb*, *borp* 'crazy'; mir. *borb* (**burbo-*, idg. **bhr̥gʷo-*) 'raw, ignorant', lett. *bar̃gs* 'stern, hard, unfriendly, pitiless'; schwed. mdartl. *bark* 'willful, unfriendly person', *barkun* 'rough, harsh'.

References: WP. II 188, Trautmann 27.

See also: compare also *bhag-2*.

Page(s): 163

Root / lemma: *bhoso-s*

English meaning: naked

German meaning: 'nackt'

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *bhē-* : *bhō-* : 'to warm, fry, *bath' : **Root / lemma:** *bhoso-s* : 'naked' derived from Ossetic: *bægnæg* [adj] 'naked' of **Root / lemma:** *nogʷ-*, *nogʷod(h)o-*, *nogʷ-no-* : 'naked' common Indo Iranian *m-/n-* > *bh* phonetic mutation.

Material:

Avestan: LAv. *maṇna-* [adj] 'naked' (< Plr. **magna-*)

Khotanese: *būnaa-* [adj] 'naked' (< Plr. **bagnaka-*)

Sogdian: (Buddh.) β ʿn'k [adj] 'naked', (Chr.) β ʿny [adj] 'naked'

Middle Persian: *brahnag* [adj] 'naked' (with secondary *-r-*)

Ossetic: *bægnæg* [adj] 'naked'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. β ʿnn'k [adj] 'naked'

Ahd. *bar* 'naked, bare' (**baza-*), nhd. *bar*, ags. *bær*, aisl. *berr* 'naked, bare'; lit. *bãsas*, lett. *bass*, Old Church Slavic *bosъ* 'barefoot'; arm. *bok* 'barefoot' (**bhosōgō-*).

Maybe alb. geg. (**bhas-*) *zbath-* 'barefoot', *mbath* 'wear shoes' [common alb. *-s* > *-th* shift] : lett. *bass* 'barefoot'.

As gr. ψ - ι λ ά ς probably to *bhes-* 'abrade, scrape' (and 'grind'), also originally from barren, (naked) sharp places, compare Kretschmer KZ. 31, 414.

References: WP. II 189, Meillet Esquisse 38, Trautmann 28.

Page(s): 163

Root / lemma: *bhoudhi-*

English meaning: victory

German meaning: 'Sieg'ö

Material: Air. *bu̯aid* n. 'victory', abrit. FN *Boudicca* 'the victorious', cymr. *budd* 'profit, gain', *buddig* 'victorious' (**bhoudhiko-*) = air. *bu̯adach* ds.; agerm. GN *Baudi-hillia* 'victory fighter'.

References: WP. II 186, Gutenbrunner Germ. Göttern. 43.

Page(s): 163

Root / lemma: *bhouk^w os*

English meaning: a kind of buzzing insect

German meaning: 'summenendes Insekt'

Material: Lat. *fūcus*, -ī m. 'a drone bee' = ags. *be* 'aw m. 'gadfly, brake', nnd. *bau* ds.

References: WP. II 184, WH. I 555 f.

Page(s): 163

Root / lemma: *bhō^{gh}-* or *bhā^{gh}-*

English meaning: lowland, swamp

German meaning: 'Schlamm, Sumpf'

Material: Mnl. *bagger* m. 'slime, mud', out of it nhd. *baggern* 'drain the mud'; russ. *bagno* 'low, marshy place', čech. *bahno* 'swamp, marsh, morass', poln. *bagno* ds.

References: WP. II 187, Petersson Heterokl. 123 f.

Page(s): 161

Root / lemma: *bhōi-* : *bhəi-* : *bhī-* (*bhii_h-*)

English meaning: to fear

German meaning: 'sich fürchten'

Material: Old Indian *bha* 'yatē 'be afraid' (from **bhəi_hetai* = slav. *bojet* ъ), av. *bayente*, *byente* 'they are in fear', mpers. *bēsānd* 'they are in fear' (uriran. **bai-sk* -); Old Indian *bibhē* 'ti 'be afraid', sek. to initial Perf. m. Präsensbed. *bibhā* ya 'I am in fear' (*bibhīyāt*, *bibhītana*, *abibhēt*, participle *bibhīvān* = av. *biwivā* 'were afraid'); Old Indian *bhiyāna* -h_i 'were afraid'; *bhī* -h_i f., *bhīti*-h_i f. (: lett. Inf. *bi^htie^h s*) 'fear', *bhīma* -h_i 'dreadful', *bhīta* -h_i 'were afraid, horrified', *bhīru* -h_i 'timorous, shy, coward' (if *r* = idg. *l*, changing through ablaut with lit. *ba^hile^h*, *bailu* s); npers. *bāk* 'fear' (from **bha^hyaka-*); with idg. simplification of *āi* to *ā* before consonant here Old Indian *bhā^hma*-h_i perhaps 'fierceness, fury', *bhāmita* -h_i 'fierce, grim'.

Gr. *πι^hθηκος*, *πι^hθων* m. 'ape' (from **πι^hθηκος* 'ugly', zero grade **bhidh-*).

Lat. *foedus* (**bhoidhos*) 'foul, filthy, horrible, disgusting'.

Ahd. *bibēn*, as. *bibōn*, ags. *beofian*, aisl. *bifa*, -*aða* and *bifra* (these in ending directed after **titrōn* 'tremble') to urg. **bībai-mi*; **bībōn* is probably only after to the other coexistence from -*ōn-* and -*ēn-* secondary verb besides one from the Perfect form developed grade **bībēn*.

Bsl. originally present **bhəi_h-ō-*, preterit-stem **bhii_h-ā-*, Inf. **bhītēi*; Old Prussian *biātwei* 'fear, dread', kausat. *pobaiint* 'punish, curse'; lit. *bijau* s, *bijo* tis (also not reflexive) 'be afraid', lett. *bi^hstuo* s, *bijuo* s, *bi^htie* s and *bijājuo* s, *bija* tie s 'be afraid'; lit. *baiju* s 'dreadful, terrible, hideous'; *baidau* -, -y ti 'frighten', lett. *bai^hdu*, *bai^hdy* t and *bie^hde* t 'daunt, scare';

Maybe alb. geg. *mbajt* 'be afraid', *nuk ma mban* 'I am afraid'

in addition lit. *baisa* 'fright' (**baid-s-ā*), *baisu* 'terrible, horrid', *baisio* 'ti smudge, besmear' (and Old Church Slavic *be sъ* 'devil', **be d-sъ*); lit. *ba ime* 'fear'; *ba ile* ds. (*bailus* 'timorous').

Old Church Slavic *bojo*, *bojati se* 'be afraid'.

Further formation ***bhii** -**es-**, ***bhīs-** in Old Indian *bhya* 'satē 'be afraid', *udbhya* 'sa-h, 'be afraid', av. Perf. *biwivā* *gha* (i.e. *biwyā* *gha*) 'stimulated fright, was dreadful'; Old Indian *bhīs*, *ayatē* 'frightens', *bhī s, an, a-h,* 'causing fright';

ahd. *bīsa* 'north-east wind', *bisōn* 'run around madly', *bēr* 'boar' etc lead to a germ.**bī s-*, **bī z-* 'storm ahead jumpily'; compare Wißmann Nom. postverb. 78.

References: WP. II 124 f., 186, WH. I 522 f., Trautmann 24, Kluge¹¹ under *Biese*.

Page(s): 161-162

Root / lemma: **bhrag-** (better **bhr̥g-**)

English meaning: to smell, scent

German meaning: 'riechen'

Material: Lat. *fragrō*, -*āre* 'to emit a smell, esp. a sweet smell', denominative **bhr̥g-ro-s* 'smelling'; ahd. *bracko* (nhd. *Bracke*), mnd. mnl. *bracke* 'beagle, sleuth, harrier, track hound' (out of it ital. *bracco* etc), in addition mlat. *barm-braccus* 'lap dog'; compare mhd. *bræ hen* 'smell' (**br̥h̥i.ō*); also anything for root *bhrē*, above S. 133.

It remains remote gall. *brāca* 'trouser'; see under *bhreg* -1 'break, rupture'.

References: WP. II 192, WH. I 540, Kluge¹¹ under *Bracke*.

Page(s): 163

Root / lemma: **bhrā tar-**

Meaning: brother

German meaning: 'Angehöriger der Großfamilie, Bruder, Blutsverwandter'

Material: Old Indian *bhrā tar-*, av. Old pers. *brātar-* 'brother'; osset. *örva d* 'brother, kinsman, relative'; arm. *eḷ bair*, Gen. *eḷ baur* ds.; (**bhrātēr*, **bhrātro s*);

Maybe Etruscan (**örva d*) *ruva* 'brother' from osset. *örva d* 'brother, relative'

Illyr. *bra* 'brother! (vocative)' > alb. *bre* 'brother! (vocative)'

maybe Kurdish *bira* 'brother' : turk. *birader* 'brother'.

neuphryg. β ρ α τ ε ρ ε 'brother'; mys.-phryg. *braterais* = φ ρ á τ ρ α ι σ ö, gr. φ ρ ή τ η ρ (ion.) ἄ δ ε λ φ ό ς Hes., att. φ ρ á τ η ρ, φ ρ á τ ω ρ 'member of a φ ρ α τ ρ í α (family, fraternity, brotherhood)';

ven. *vhraterei* 'brother';

maybe alb. *vëlla* 'brother' : Estonian *veli* 'brother' : **Lithuanian:** *bro ĩlis* 'brother' [m io] 1; *brotere* ' ĩlis 'brother (dim.)' [m io]; **Latvian:** *bra ĩlis* 'brother' [m io]; *brātarītis* 'brother (dim.)' [m io]; **Old Prussian:** *brāti* (Ench.) 'brother'; *brole* (EV) 'brother'; *bratīkai* (Ench.) 'brother (dim.)' [Nomp];

Also alb. tosk. (**vhraterei*) *vllazëri* 'member of a φ ρ α τ ρ í α (family, fraternity, brotherhood)';

lat. *frāter* 'brother', osk. *fratru* 'm', umbr. *fratrum*, *fratrom* 'brothers' etc around spöteslat. *frātruē* 'is s. WH. I 542);

air. *brāth(a)ir* 'brother, member of a big family', cymr. sg. *brawd*, *brodyr*, acorn. *broder*, mbret. *breuzr*, nbret. *breur*, Pl. *breudeur* ds.;

got. *brōþar*, aisl. *brōðir*, ahd. *bruoder*, ags. *brōþor* 'brother';

Short forms in addition ahd. MN *Buobo*, mhd. *buobe* 'boy', ags. MN *Bōfa*, *Bōja* (> engl. *boy*), norw. dial. *boa* 'brother' etc; further ahd. MN *Buole*, mhd. *buole* 'kinsman, relative, lover', mnd. *bōle* 'kinsman, relative, brother' etc (see Kluge¹¹ under *Bube*, *Buhle*); Old Prussian *brāti* (Vok. *brote*) 'brother', lit. *brotere* 'lis, short form *brožis*, *batis*, *bro* 'lis, lett. *b(r)a* 'lis 'baby brother', *brātarītis* 'dear brother!';

Old Church Slavic *bratr* ѣ, *brat* ѣ 'brother', short form serb. *bac* 'a, a čech. *ba* 't'a ds., russ. *ba* 'tja, *ba* 'čka 'father, priest'.

Also alb. geg. *bacë* 'father, leader' : serb. *bac* 'a 'father, priest'.

compare noch Old Indian *bhrātra* -m 'brotherhood'; gr. φ ρ ά τ ρ α -, jon. φ ρ ή τ ρ η ds.; Old Indian *bhrātrya*-m : gr. φ ρ ά τ ρ α -, Old Church Slavic *bratr* ѣja, *brat* ѣja ds., lat. *frātria* 'wife, woman of brothers'.

Toch. A *pracar* (Dual *pratri*), B *procer*.

References: WP. II 193, WH. I 541 f., 866, Specht KZ 62, 249, Fraenkel REtE 2, 6 f., Risch Mus. Helv. 1, 118.

Page(s): 163-164

Root / lemma: *bhred(hö)*-

English meaning: to wade, wander

German meaning: 'waten', in Bsl. also 'plantschen, die Zeit vergeuden; Unsinn schwatzen'

Material: Thrak. PN B ρ έ δ α ι ; lig. VN *Brodionti*; compare gall. FIN *Bredanna*, frz. *La Brenne*, PN B ρ ο δ ε ν τ ι α (Bayern).

Alb. *breth*, Aor. *brodha* '(*wade) wander'.

Lit. *bredu* ' (ostlit. *brendu*), *bridau* , *bri* 'sti 'wade', lter. *bradau* , -y 'ti 'wade', *brasta* , *brastva* 'ford (miry)', *brada* 'slime, mud', *bra* 'das m. 'fishing' (= slav. *brod* ѣ), with sek. ablaut *bry* 'dis m. 'wading, way in the water', lter. *braidau* , -y 'ti 'wade around continuously'; lett. *bri* 'enu (mdartl. *bri* 'edu = ostlit. *brendu*), *bridu*, *brist*, lter. *brada* 't 'wade; tread with feet; speak foolishly', *braslis* m. 'ford', *bri* 'dis m. 'while, short time'; Old Prussian *Chucunbrast* 'through the devil's way'; zero grade *ir* = **r*, noch in lit. *birda* 'wet ordure', Old Prussian *Birdaw*, sea name.

Russ.-Church Slavic *bredu*, *bresti* 'wade through a ford' (zero grade present **brьdo*, in *nepre* 'br ѣ dom ѣ 'not wading through water', Aor. *pribr* ѣ de, compare ačech. *pr* 'e 'brde 'will wade', poln. *brna*, c ' 'wade' from **brьdno*, ti), russ. *bredu* , *bresti* 'go slowly, fish with the train net', *bre* 'dit ѣ 'chat nonsense, fantasize', *bred*, *bređi* 'na 'willow' ('standing there often in the water'), r.-Church Slavic, russ. (etc) *brod* ѣ 'ford', lter. r.-Church Slavic *broditi* 'wade', russ. *brodi* 't ѣ 'go slowly, slink, wander around; ferment, seethe', skr. *bro* 'diti 'wade'.

References: WP. II 201 f., Trautmann 37, Möhlenbach-Endzelin 332 f.

Page(s): 164

Root / lemma: *bhreg* ^ˆ-1**English meaning:** to break**German meaning:** `brechen, krachen'**Material:** Old Indian *giri-bhra* ^ˆj- `bursting out from the mountains';

lat. *frangō*, -ere, *frēgi* (: got. **brēkum*), *frāctum* `break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver, shatter, fracture', *fragilis* `frail, breakable, easily broken, brittle, fragile' etc (**bhr_eg-*), *fragor* m. `a breaking; a crashing, a noise of breaking, crack, crash, noise, din'; with *ā* (after *frāctus* etc): *suffrāgium* `a voting tablet, a vote, noisy applause, approval; the right to vote, franchise; in gen. judgment; approval, support'; *suffrāginēs* f. `the hollows of the knee (suffragines, are so called because they are broken underneath = *subtus franguntur*, that is, they bend downwards and not upwards like the arm)', eigentl. `bend, kink';

mir. *braigid* `farts', Verbaln. *braimm*, cymr. corn. *bram* m. `breaking wind, fart', mir. *t-air-brech* `crash, blast'; but gall. *brāca* `breeches' (compare β ρ ά κ κ α ι α ῥ γ ε ι α ι δ ι φ θ έ ρ α ι π α ρ ά K ε λ τ ο ῖ ς Hes.) is germ. Lw., air. *brōc* `trouser' is ags. Lw.

Maybe alb. (**brāca*) *brekë* `underwear';

got. *brikan*, as. *brekan*, ags. *brecan*, ahd. *brehhan* `break, rupture' (lat. *frēgimus* = got. **brēkum*, nhd. *brachen*), ablaut. got. *brakja* `wrestling match'; lengthened grade mhd. *brache* f. `breaking in the ground, unbroken recumbent unsowed land after the harvest', ags. *ā-brācian* `press in', ahd. *prahhen*, *brahhen*, mhd. *braechen*, nhd. *prägen* (**brēkjan*), Causative to *brechen*; zero grade got. *gabruka* f. `piece, fragment, gobbet' (**bhr_eg-*) == ags. *bryce* m. `the break, lump', ahd. *bruh* `break, cracked'; ags. *brocian* `press', *broc* `woefulness'; with gemination ahd. *brocco* `broken', nhd. *Brocken*;

here perhaps norw. *brake* m. `juniper' (as *brisk* ds. to ***bhres-*** `break, crack, cracking'), mhd. *brake* m. f. `twig, branch', engl. *brake* `brushwood, thorn bushes, fern', ablaut. norw. *burkne* m. `fern', compare also norw. *bruk* n. `shrubbery, bush';

a nasal. form in norw. dial. *brank* n. `affliction, defect', *branka* `injure, break, rupture'; with the meaning `din, fuss, noise' here aisl. *braka* `crack, creak', *brak* n. `row, din, fuss, noise', mhd. ags. *brach* m. ds., ahd. mhd. as. *braht* `din, fuss, noise, clamor', with changed meaning nhd. *Pracht*; ags. *brahtm* m. `argument, quarrel', as. *brahtum* `din, fuss, noise, clamorous mass';

germ. **brōk-* `rump', newer `trouser' in ags. *brēc* Pl. `buttocks', engl. *breech* ds., aisl. *brōk*, Pl. *brøkr* `thigh, trouser', ags. *brōc*, ahd. *bruoh*, nhd. *Bruch* ds., schweiz. *bruech* `pubic region'; geminated ags. etc *braccas* `britches';

here (rather to *bhres-*) belong lit. *brašku* ^ˆ, *braške* ^ˆti `crack, creak' (**bhr_eg* ^ˆ-sk ^ˆō), lett. *brakšk* ^ˆēt, *brakstēt* ds.

A parallel root **bhre(n)gh-* seeks Wood (KZ. 45, 61) in Old Indian *br_ˆha* ^ˆti `wrenches, tears from', aisl. *branga* `damage'.

Old Indian *br_ˆgala-m* `piece, gobbet, lump' is not idg. (Kuiper Proto-Munda 49).

References: WP. II 200, WH. I 113 f, 539 f., 541, Feist 104 ff., 176, Wißmann Nom. postverb. 11, 58, 123, 181.

Page(s): 165**Root / lemma: *bhreg* ^ˆ-2**

English meaning: to stick (ö)

German meaning: `steif emporstehen'

Note: extension from **bher-** `stand up, edge, bristle' etc, see Persson Beitr. 22 f. A. 2 in:

Material: Old Indian *bhraj-* `stiffness (of the member), rigor(ö)'; isl. norw. *brok* `stiff grass, grass bristles'; quite dubious also in aisl. *bo, rkr* (**bhorg* *û-s*), mnd. *borke*,

nhd. (eig. ndd.) *Borke* `rough, outer bark' (from the rough angularity) Similar is gr. $\varphi\sigma\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\eta$ `hard, rough skin, esp. pig's skin' to an extension to place root *bher-*.

An analogue *g*-extension from of a *i*-basis **bhreī-** could at most exist in norw. *brikja* `stick up high, to show off, shine', *brik* `a tall woman keeping her head high', *briken* `fresh, agile, lively; showy, gleaming, pleasant', *brikna* `glory, magnificence, lustre, shine, pleasure, joy' (Wood KZ. 45, 66), if not perhaps `shine, shine out' is the basis of this meaning.

Brikena illyr. PN

A **bhrēi-k-** presumably in gr. $\varphi\rho\acute{\iota}\xi$, $-\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ `shuddering, quiver, stare', $\varphi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $-\tau\tau\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\rho\iota\kappa\alpha$ `stare up; shiver (*flickerö)' common gr.-illyr. -*ks*- > -*ss*- phonetic mutation; cymr. bret. *brig* `acme, apex' (**bhriko-*).

Maybe alb. (* $\varphi\rho\acute{\iota}\xi$, $\varphi\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$) *frikë* `shuddering, fear', older (* $\varphi\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$) *frikësoj* `make shiver, scare'.

References: WP. II 201.

Page(s): 166

Root / lemma: **bhrendh-**

English meaning: to swell, sprout

German meaning: `aufschwellen; schwanger, Fruchtkern ansetzend'

Note: Only for Kelt. to cover Toch. and Balt.-Slav.

Material: Air. probably in *brenn-* (**bhrendh-uā-*) `spring up, bubble, effervesce', e.g. *bebarnatar* 3 Pl. preterit, with *to-ess-* : *do-n-eprinn* `gushes forth', mir. *to-oss-* : *toiprinnit* `interior flow, flow into', Kaus. mir. *bruinnid* `allows to gush forth, streams out' etc; compare also Thurneysen Grammar 461;

Maybe alb. *brenda*, *përbrenda* `inside, inward, (*inward inflow)', *brendësi* `inside, entrails' : Old Prussian *pobrendints* `weighted'

lit. *breĩstu*, *breĩndau*, *breĩsti* `swell, ripen', participle *breĩndes* `ripening', *briĩstu*, *briĩndau*, *briĩsti* `gush, well up (e.g. from peas)', *branda* `ripeness, rich harvest', *brandus* `grainy'; lett. *brieĩstu*, *brieĩžu*, *brieĩst* `gush, well up, to swell, ripen', *bruoĩžs* `thick, strong'; Old Prussian *pobrendints* `weighted', *sen brendekermnen* `pregnant', i.e. `with body fruit';

slav. **breĩdъ* in ačech. *ja-brĩadek*, apoln. *ja-brzaĩd* `twig, branch of grapevine' (besides one verschied. slav. **breĩdъ* in kašub. *brĩod* `fruit-tree'); relationship to *bher-* (*bhren-*) `overhang, protrude' is absolutely agreeable;

toch. A *pratsak*, B *pratsāk-* `breast'.

References: WP. II 205, Trautmann 35 f., Van Windekens Lexique 99.

Page(s): 167-168

Root / lemma: *bhrenk-*, *bhronk-*

English meaning: to bring

German meaning: `bringen'

Material: Cymr. *he-brwng* `bring, glide, slide, guide, lead' (*sem_hbronk-), *hebryngiad* `guide, leader', acorn. *hebrenchiad* `leader', mcor. *hem-bronk* `will guide, lead', *hem-brynkys*, *hom-bronkys* `guided', mbret. *ham-brouc*, nbr. *am-brouk* `guide, lead';

got. *briggan*, *brāhta*, ahd. *bringen*, *brāhta*, also as. (wo also *brengian*), ags. *bringan* and *brenge*(an) preterit *brōhte* (from **branhta*) `bring';

toch. B *pran* k-, AB *prōnk-* `depart'.

Angebl. contaminated from den root *bher-* and *enek* ^h; finally E. Fraenkel KZ. 58, 286¹ f.; 63, 198.

Maybe alb. geg *me pru*, aor. *prura* `to bring'

References: WP. II 204, Lewis-Pedersen 40, Feist 105, Van Windekens Lexique 99.

Page(s): 168

Root / lemma: *bhre(n)k* ^h

English meaning: to err

German meaning: `to Falle kommen'ö

Material: Old Indian *bhra* ^h *m* ^h *s* ^h *ate*, *bhras* ^h *yate* `falls, overthrows', participle *bhras* ^h *t* ^h *a* ^h *-h*, *bhram* ^h *s* ^h *a* ^h *-h* `fall, loss', but in RV. only from nasal basis *bhrās* ^h *a* ^h *yan* (Kaus.), *mā* ^h *bhras* ^h *at* (Aor.), *a* ^h *ni-bhr* ^h *s* ^h *t* ^h *a* ^h *-h* `not succumbing'; also *bhram* ^h *s* ^h *a* ^h with originally bare present, then further grown exuberantly nasalizationö or old double formsö Air. *brēc* `lie, falsity' (**bhrenkā*) is the half meaning not so certain with Old Indian *bhram* ^h *sa* ^h *-h* to compare, that chosen in the latter sense.

Kuiper (Nasalpras. 141 f.) builds **bhrek* ^h *mi* next to **bhre-n-k* ^h *ō*; nevertheless, his etymological comparisons are not persuasive.

References: WP. II 204.

See also: To *bhreg* ^h *-1ö*

Page(s): 168

Root / lemma: *bhren-to-s*

English meaning: herdsman, *wanderer, horn

German meaning: `Geweihtträger, Hirt'

Material:

Messap. *β ρ έ ν δ ο ν* (from **β ρ έ ν τ ο ν*) `έ λ α φ ο ν' Hes., *β ρ έ ν τ ι ο ν* `deer head' Hes., *brunda* ds., short form (besides *Brenda*) to PN *Brundisium*,

older B *ρ ε ν τ έ σ ι ο ν* `Brindisi', illyr. VN *Β ρ έ ν τ ι ο ι*; ven. FIN *Brinta* `Brenta'; still today in ital. mountain names and plant names (Bertoldi IF. 52, 206

f.);

compare in addition alb. *bri*ˆ, *bri*ˆ*ni* `horn, antler' (**bhr*ˆ-*no*-), Plur. geg. *bri*ˆ*ena*; raetorum. *brenta* `pannier';

maybe alb. *brinja* `rib, bone'

Note:

Clearly alb. is an illyr. Dialect; alb. *bredh* `wander' suggests that there is a link between **Root / lemma: *bhred(h)*-** : `to wade, wander' and **Root / lemma: *bhren-to-s*** : `herdsman, *wanderer'.

nschwed. dial. *brind(e)*, norw. (with *g* from *d*) *bringe* `male elk' (**bhrento* ˆ*s*), ablaut. norw. *brund* `baby male reindeer' (**bhrn*ˆ*to* ˆ*s*);

lett. *brie*ˆ*dis* `deer, deer stag', whether from of a idg. additional form **bhrendis*, must be the origin of lit. *bri*ˆ*edis*, Old Prussian *braydis* m. `elk'; if germ. *Lw.ö*

Note:

Baltic lang. were created before Slavic lang. hence the vocabulary shared by Baltic and alb. is of illyr. origin.

Perhaps to ***bhren-*** `overhang, edge'; different Specht Dekl. 120.

References: WP. II 205, WH. I 116 f., 551, 852, A. Mayer KZ 66, 79 ff., Krahe Festgabe Bulle 191 f.

Page(s): 168-169

Root / lemma: *bhren-*

English meaning: to stick out; edge

German meaning: `hervorstehen; Kante under likewise'

Note: as ***bher-*** ds.

Material: Ir. *braine* `front part of the ship; guide, leader; edge, border', corn. *brenniat* ds.

With formants *t*: lat. *frōns*, -*tis* m., new f. `the forehead, brow, front'; aisl. *brandr* `sword' (**bhron-to* ˆ-); in wider meaning `stick, board; sword' against it probably from **bhrondho-* to *bherdh-* `cut, clip'.

With formants **d**: ags. *brant*, aisl. *brattr* `high, sharp' (**bhrondos*), lett. *bruo*ˆ*din*, š `ridge of the roof'.

bhren-g-: germ. **branha-* in aschwed. *brā-*, nschwed. *bra*ˆ - `sharp' in PN; aisl. *bringa* `breast, thorax, breastbone of birds', nisl. *bringr* `small hill';

maybe alb. (**bhren*) *brinjë* `rib, chest bone, hillside'

Note:

Alb. proves that from **Root / lemma: *bhren-to-s*** : `herdsman, *wanderer, *horn' derived from an extended **Root / lemma: *bhren-*** : `to stick out; edge'.

lit. *branka* ˆ `the swelling', *brankšo* ˆ*ti*, *brankso* ˆˆ*ti* `jut out stiffly (of bones, laths)'; ablaut. *bri*ˆ*nkstu*, *bri*ˆ*nkti* `to swell'; slav. **bre*ˆ*kno*ˆ, **bre*ˆ*kno*ˆ*ti* in russ. *nabrja* ˆ*knut* ˆ `to bloat, bulge, swell' etc.

bhren-g- perhaps in aisl. *brekka* (**brinkōn*) `steep hill', older dö.n. *brink*, *brank*

`upright', engl. nengl. *brink* 'edge, border, bank, shore', mnd. *brink* 'edge of a field, field margin, meadow', mndl. *brinc*, nndl. *brink* 'edge, grass strip, border of grass, grass field'.

References: WP. II 203 f., WH. I 551, Trautmann 36.

Page(s): 167

Root / lemma: *bhres-*

English meaning: to break

German meaning: 'bersten, brechen' and 'krachen, prasseln' (as beim Brechen)

Material: Mir. *brosc*, *broscar* m. 'din, fuss, noise'; compare also *blosc* under *bhlos*_hq-;

ahd. *brestan* 'break, crack, break, rupture', unpers. 'lack, defect', ags. *berstan* ds., aisl. *bersta* 'break, crack, creak'; ahd. *bre(o)* 'disability, defect',

nhd. *Gebresten*; ahd. *brust* 'break, defect', ags. *byrst* m. 'damage'; ahd. *brastōn* 'crackle', aisl. *brasta* 'rant, roister, brag, boast'; without -t- norw. *bras* n. 'clatter, brushwood';

with -k-: norw. *brisk* 'juniper'; mhd. *braschen* 'crack, creak, cry, brag, boast';

lit. *braške* 'ti etc, see under *bhreg* ¹.

References: WP. I 206.

Page(s): 169

Root / lemma: *bhreuk* ¹ (-k-)

English meaning: to strike; to throw

German meaning: 'streichen, streifen'

Note: only balto-slav., probably extension from *bhrē* ¹ **u-1**. For -k- compare above S. 18 Anm.

Material: Lit. *braukiu* 'braukiau' 'brau'kti 'whisk, stroke; move slowly'; lett. *bra* 'ucu *brā* 'uču *bra* 'ukt 'move';

ablaut. lit. *bruku* 'brukau' 'bru'kti 'wave flax, wedge', lett. *brukt* 'crumble', *brucina* 't 'abrade, stroke the scythe';

Iterat. lit. *brauky* 'ti, lett. *brau* 'cu 't 'stroke' (with unoriginal intonation) and lit. *bru* 'kis m. 'stripe, line', lett. *bru* 'ce f. 'scratch, scar', in addition lit. *bru* 'kne' , *brukni* 's f., lett. *bru* 'klene f. 'cranberry';

slav. **brušo*, **brusiti* (originally iterative) in bulg. *bru* 'sja (*brusich*) 'shake off, get rid of, beat off, chop, cut, reject', skr. *bru* 'sim *bru* 'siti 'whet', čech. *brousiti* ds., in addition Old Church Slavic *ubrus* _ъ 'veronica (the impression of the face of Jesus believed by some to be miraculously made on a head - cloth with which St Veronica wiped his face as he went to his crucifixion; the cloth used for this)', skr. *bru* 's (Gen. *bru* 'sa), russ. *brus* (Gen. *bru* 'sa; mostly *bruso* 'k) 'grindstone, whetstone'; russ. etc *brusni* 'ka 'cranberry' ('lightly strippable'); ablaut. r.-Church Slavic *br* _ъ *snuti* 'scrape, shave', russ. *brosa* 't _ъ (dial. *broka* 't _ъ), *bro* 'sit _ъ 'throw', *bro* 'snut _ъ 'peel flax', *bros* 'offal' etc in ablaut to bulg. *brъśъ* 'rub off'. With *ū* the iterative grade: Old Church Slavic *s* _ъ *brysati* 'scrape', *brysalo* 'a painter's brush or pencil; style'.

Perhaps here skr.-Church Slavic *brutъ* 'nail', bulg. *brut* ds. as **bruktъ*, compare to meaning lit. *bru`kti* 'put by force', to form lett. *braukts* 'knife for cleaning the flax'.

Maybe alb. (**breuks*) *pres* 'cut, peel', *mpreh* 'whet, sharpen', *mbreh* 'harness, yoke, put by force' [common alb. *p-* > *mp-*, *b-* > *mb-* shift], *mbres* 'bruise, beat'.

Perhaps here the illyr. VN *Breuci*, PN *Breucus* and the gall. PN Β ρ ε υ κ έ - μ α γ ο ς , today *Brumath* (Alsace); in addition places Krahe (Gl. 17, 159) illyr. VN Β ρ ε υ ο ι : *Breones* (from **Breu_ones*).

Note:

Illyr. VN Β ρ ε υ ο ι : *Breones* (from **Breu_ones*) evolved according to alb. phonetic laws *-t* > *-nt* > *-n* hence **Breu_ones* < **Breu_ontes*. But only alb. displays the common *-k* > *-th*, *-t* shift found in illyr. VN *Breuci* : illyr. VN Β ρ ε υ ο ι (from **Breu_ones*), hence alb. is a dialect of illyr. Both alb. and older illyr. display centum and satem characteristics.

Finally gall. PN Β ρ ε υ κ έ - μ α γ ο ς , today *Brumath* (Alsace); has evolved according to illyr. alb. phonetic laws *-g* > *-th* as alb. (*mag-*) *math* 'big'.

About russ. *bryka* 'kick, reject' etc s. Berneker 93.

References: WP. II 197, Trautmann 36 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 119.

Page(s): 170

Root / lemma: *bhreus-1*

English meaning: to swell

German meaning: 'schwellen; sprießen'

Note: (compare above *bhreus-*)

Material: Air. *brū* f., Gen. *bronn* 'belly, body' (**bhrustō[n]*: *-nōs*), *brūach* 'big-bellied' (**brusākos*), cymr. *bru* m. 'venter, uterus' (**bhreuso-*);

Maybe alb. *bark*, *barku* (**bhrauk*) 'belly' : air. *brūach* 'big-bellied'

air. *bruinne* 'breast' (**bhrusni_o-*), acymr. ncymr. *bronn* f. 'breast', bret. *bronn*, *bron* ds. (**bhrusnā*) in place names also 'round hill', mcymr. *brynn*, ncymr. *bryn* m. (**bhrusni_o-*) 'hill' (from Kelt. derives got. *brunjō* f. '(breast)-armor', ahd. *brunja*, *brunna* 'coat of mail');

Maybe alb. *brinjë* 'rib, side, hillside' : got. *brunjō* f. '(breast)-armor'

Alb. proves that **Root / lemma: *bhreus-1*** : 'to swell' derived from **Root / lemma: *bhreus-k* (-k-)** : 'to strike; to throw'. Hence centum languages predate satem language because of the *-k* > *-h* > *-s* phonetic mutations.

air. *brollach* 'bosom' (**bhrus-lo-* with formants *-āko-*); mir. *brūasach* 'with large, wide breast' (from *bhreus-to-* = as. *brīost*).

Mhd. *brīustern* 'swell up', aisl. *ā-brystur* f. Pl. 'beestings' (also *broddr* ds. from **bruz-da-z*), schweiz. *briescht* ds. (besides *briesch* ds. from **bhreus-ko-*); as. *brīost* N. Pl., ags. *brēost*, aisl. *brīōst* 'breast', zero grade got. *brusts* f. Pl., ahd. *brust*, nhd. *Brust*; as. *brustian* 'bud' (slav. **brъstъ* 'bud'), nhd. *Brös-chen* (from md.) 'mammary gland of cows', schwöb. *Bröste*, bair. *Brösel*, *Briesel*, *Bries* ds., dö.n. *brissel*, schwed. *kalfbröss*, with *k*-suffix dö.n. *bryske*, engl. *brisket* 'breast of the animals'.

Aisl. *brīōsk* 'gristle', mhd. *brūsche*, nhd. *Brausche* 'swelling, blister', nhd. dial.

brausche, brauschig 'swollen; of style, turgid, bombastic, torose', *brauschen* 'swell up'.

Maybe alb. (**brausch*) *bark* 'belly'

Russ. *brju* 'cho 'lower abdomen, belly, paunch', dial. *brju* 'chnutъ 'yield, gush, well up, to bloat, bulge, swell', čech. alt. *br* 'uch, *br* 'ucho, nowadays *br* 'ich, *br* 'icho 'belly' etc (**bhreuso-s, -m*);

here also klr. *brost* 'f. dial. *brost* m. 'bud', bulg. *br* 's(t) m. 'young sprouts', skr. *br* 'st m. ds., *br* 'stina 'foliage, leaves'.

Maybe alb. *bisht(n)ajë* 'legume, pod', *bisht* 'tail (shootö)'

here klr. *brost* 'f. dial. *brost* m. 'bud', bulg. *Br* 's (t) m. 'younger shoots', skr. *br* ' ^ st m. ds., *br* 'stina 'foliage'.

References: WP. II 197 f., Feist 107 f., 108 f.

Page(s): 170-171

Root / lemma: *bhreus-s-2*

English meaning: to break

German meaning: 'zerbrechen, zerschlagen, zerkrö meln under likewise'

Note: extension from *bhrē* 'u-1.

Material: Alb. *breshe* 'n, *breshe* 'r 'hail', if eig. 'granule, mica' (e = idg. eu); lat. *frustum* 'a bit, piece, morsel, gobbet' (from **bhrustō-*);

air. *brūu* 'shatter, smash' (**bhrū* 'sī ō, gall. *brus-*, frz. *bruiser*), mir. *brūire*, *brūile* 'piece, fragment', *bruan* ds., *bruar* 'fragment, broken piece', *brosna* (**brus-toni_o-*) 'faggot, brushwood bundle', gall. **bruski_ā* 'undergrowth, brushwood', afrz. *broce* ds., mir. *brusc* 'tiny bit' etc; air. *bronnaim* 'damage' (**bhrusnāmi*) (subjunctive *robria* from **bris-* 'break, rupture' borrows, see under *bhrēi-*);

mcymr. *breu*, ncymr. *brau* 'frail, easily broken', mcor. *brew* 'broken' (**bhrōuso-*); mbret. *brusun* 'tiny bit' (**broustō-*);

ags. *briesan* (**brausjan*), *bry* 'san (**brūsjan*) 'break, rupture trans., shatter', engl. *bruise* 'injure', probably also ahd. *brōsma*, mhd. *brōsem*, *brōseme*, *brōsme* 'bit, flake, crumb'; ags. *brosnian* 'molder'.

References: WP. II 198 f., WH. I 553.

Page(s): 171

Root / lemma: *bhreus-3, bhrū* 's-

English meaning: to boil; to sound, etc.

German meaning: 'brausen, wallen, rauschen, hervorquellen or -sprießen, sich bauschen, Böschel, Geströ pp under likewise'

Note: esp. in germ. words; perhaps to *bhreus-s-1*; also a new onomatopoeic word could have helped (similarly akr. *bru* 'jīm, *bru* 'jiti 'buzz, hum from an swarm of bees', Berneker 89).

Material: Mhd. *brūsen* 'boom, blaster, roar', *brūs* 'the boom', nhd. *brūsen* 'boom, blaster, simmer, seethe, boil; be hasty (from people); spread out, grow new shoot (from plants); sprinkle, besprinkle' (compare nhd. *Brause*) (out of it dō n. *bruse* ds.),

ndl. *bruisen*, previous *bruischen* 'foam, froth, bubble, roar, boom, blaster', nld. *brûsen* ds., mhd. *brûsche* 'douche, shower, spray, sprinkler', aschwed. *brûsa* 'storm ahead', norw. mdartl. *bro* 'sa 'storm gust', aisl. *brusi* 'he-goat, billy goat', isl. *bruskr* 'tussock, besom', engl. *brush* 'bristle brush, paintbrush, brush, tail (of foxes)', *brushwood* 'shrubbery, bush, shrubbery', mengl. *bruschen*, engl. *to brush* 'comb with a brush', norw. dial. *brauska*, *bruska* and *brausta*, *brusta* 'make room, rush out forcefully'; schwed. *bruska* 'rustle, rant, roister'.

With germ. **bruska-z* 'brushwood', **bruskan* 'crackle, rustle' (-sk- could be idg. zg) one compares the baltoslav. groups lit. *bru* 'zgai Pl. 'brushwood', *briauszga* 'babbler', *bruzgu* ',-e' 'ti 'rustle', russ. *brjuzga* 'ju, -a 't 'mumble, murmur', *brjužža* 't 'drone, grumble, murmur, growl' etc; yet are the verb perhaps are only baltoslav. onomatopoeic word formation. Because of the germ. meaning 'spray' is perhaps on the other hand to be compared with russ. *bry* 'zgaju, -at 'spray, sprinkle, bubble' etc.

References: WP. II 199 f., Trautmann 38.

Page(s): 171-172

Root / lemma: *bhreū-*, *bhreū-d-*

English meaning: to swell, sprout

German meaning: 'sprießen, schwellen'

Material: Lat. *frutex*, -icis m. 'a shrub, bush; as a term of reproach, blockhead' based on probably on a participle **bhrūto* 's 'sprouted out'; air. *broth* 'awn, hair'; here *d*-present: mhd. *briezen*, *brōz* 'bud, swell', ahd. mhd. *broz* 'bud, sprout'.

References: WP. II 195, WH. I 554.

See also: compare *bhreū-s-1* 'to swell', *bhrughno-* 'twig, branch'.

Page(s): 169

Root / lemma: *bhrēi-*, *bhrī-*

English meaning: to pierce, cut with smth. sharp

German meaning: 'with scharfem Werkzeug schneiden, etc'

Note: extension from *bher-*.

Material: Old Indian *bhrīn*, a 'nti 'be hurt' (Pf. *bibhrāya* Dhātup.), av. *pairibrīnānti* 'be cut all around', *brōi* 'rō-taēža- 'dashing sharply', mpers. *brīn* 'determined, fixed'.

Maybe alb. geg. *pre-* 'pierce, cut'

Thrak. (ö) β ρ ι λ ω ν 'barber'.

Lat. *friō*, -āre 'rub, grind, crumb, spall, crumble', *fricō*, -āre 'to rub, rub down, rub off' (from **fri-co-s* 'rubbing, scraping'), *refrīva faba* 'ground bean', *frīvolus* (from **frī-vo-s* 'trituated'), 'breakable, trifling, worthless; n. pl. as subst. sticks of furniture'.

Maybe alb. (**frico-*) *fērkonj* 'rub' possible lat. loanword.

With *frīvolus* to be compared cymr. *brīw* 'broke; wound'; *brīwo* 'break, rupture, injure';

with *s*-extension here gall.-lat. *brīsāre* 'break, shatter', frz. *briser* etc gallorom.

briscāre* 'curdle, coagulate, harden', Schweiz. *bretsch* ds. (Wartburg), air. *brissid* 'breaks' (from participle Pert. **bristo-*), mir. *bress* f. 'din, fuss, noise, fight, struggle', *breissem* ds., air. PN *Bres-(u)al* (bristo-u_alos*), corn. mbret. *bresel* 'fight', bret. *bresa* 'quarrel', mir. *brise* 'frail, breakable', br. *bresk* ds.; compare the parallel formation under *bhreus-2*.

Hereupon probably also cymr. *brwydr* 'fight, struggle', air. *briathar* 'word, *argument' as **bhrei-trā* 'quarrel, argument' (to cymr. *brwyd* 'torn, perforates'), compare lit. *ba ṛti* 'scold, chide', refl. 'be quarrelsome', Old Church Slavic *brati* 'fight', s. *bher-2*.

Maybe alb. geg. *brit*, tosk. *bērtas* 'to scold, chide, quarrel, yell' : lit. *ba ṛti* 'scold, chide'.

Here presumably mndl. *brīne*, nndl. *brijn*, mengl. *brīne*, nengl. *brine* 'salted water, salt brine' (from the sharp taste like partly slav. *brid* ѳ).

Old Church Slavic *britva* 'razor', russ.-Church Slavic *briju*, *briti* 'shave, shear', *brič* ѳ 'razor'; Old Church Slavic *brid* ѳ ѿ ρ ι μύ ς', russ.-mdartl. *bridko* j 'sharp, cold', skr. *bridak* 'sharp, sour'; Old Church Slavic *br ѳselije* 'shards', russ.-Church Slavic *br ѳselije*, *br ѳsel* ѳ 'shard' (proto slav.. also probably **br ѳsel* ѳ) as **bhri-d-selo-*.

Maybe alb. *brisk* 'razor'

g-extension *bhreig*-**g**- presumably in lit. *bre' žiu*, *bre' šti* 'scratch, scrape', lter. *braiž-*, -y ṛti ds., and aisl. *brīk* f. 'board, low wooden wall, low bar'; compare with **bhreig*-**g**- parallel **g**-extension the einf. root *bher-* in lett. *beriu*, *berzu*, *berz* t 'rub, scour, clean' and gr. φ ο ρ γ ά ν η ῥ ά ρ α ι ό τ η ς Hes. and auf a **k**-extension **bhreik*- traceable gr. φ ρ ί κ ε ς χ ά ρ α κ ε ς Hes.; *bre' šti* not better with idg. *b-* to ags. *prica* 'point', mnd. *pricken*, mhd. *pfrecken* 'prick' etc, besides that with other root auslaut norw. mdartl. *prisa* 'prick, stir, tease, irritate', *preima*, *preina* 'banter, stir, tease, irritate' etc (about age and origin germ. words nothing is certain).

References: WP. II 194 f., WH. 116, 549, Vendryes RC 29, 206.

Page(s): 166-167

Root / lemma: *bhrē ũ-1*, *bhrū* -

English meaning: to pierce, break

German meaning: 'with scharfem Werkzeug schneiden, abschaben etc', especially germ. 'zerschlagen, brechen'

Note: extension from *bher-*

Material: Old Indian *bhrūn*, a -m 'embryo' (named after the burst caul);

mhd. *briune*, *brūne* 'lower abdomen, vulva'; ahd. *brōdi* 'frail, breakable' (**bhrou-ti_o-*), aisl. *broma* 'piece, fragment' (**bhrumōn*); a t-present in ags. *breoðan* 'break, rupture'; probably d- present based on germ. family of ags. *brēotan* 'break, rupture', aisl. *brīōta* 'break, rupture', *broti* m. 'heap of felled trees, barrier', *braut* f. 'way, alley' (compare nhd. *Bahn brechen*, frz. *route* from *rupta*), *breyta* (**brautjan*) 'alter, change, modify', *breyskr* 'frail, breakable, brittle'; ahd. *bruzī*, *bruzzi* 'fragileness'; aisl. *brytia* = ags. *bryttian* 'divide, share, allot, distribute'; aisl. *bryti* m. 'colter, plough coulter, pre-pruner, i.e. the most distinguished of the farmhands; kind of estate manager, land agent' = agsl. *brytta* m. 'dispenser, distributer'.

To germ. **breutan* perhaps also air. *fris-brudi* 'reject'.

Lett. *brau* ĩ̃na, *brau* ĩ̃n a ĩ̃scurf, dandruff, flake, scale, abandoned skin or shell, caul, entrails' (basic meaning ĩ̃scrapings', vgl slav. *br̃sno* tí ĩ̃scrape, stripe' under *bhreuk* ĩ̃-);

čech. *br-n-ka* (**bhrun*-) ĩ̃placenta, afterbirth'.

References: WP. II 195 f., W. Schulze KZ. 50, 259 = Kl. Schr. 216.

See also: S. the extension *bhreuk* ĩ̃-, *bhreus*-2.

Page(s): 169

Root / lemma: *bhrēu*-2, *bhrū*-

English meaning: edge

German meaning: ĩ̃Kante, scharfer Rand'

Note: The group is extended from *bher*- ĩ̃stand up; edge'.

Material: Air. *brū* ĩ̃edge, bank, border, shore', *bruach* ds. (**brū-āko*-);

aisl. *brūn* ĩ̃edge', whereof *bry* ĩ̃na ĩ̃whet', *bry* ĩ̃ni ĩ̃whetstone'; ags. mhd. *brūn* ĩ̃sharp' (from weapons).

Lit. *briauna* ĩ̃edge, border, cornice' (**bhrēunā*), ablaut. with aisl. *brūn*.

References: WP. II 196 f., W. Schulze KZ. 50, 259 = Kl. Schr. 216.

Page(s): 170

Root / lemma: *bhroisqo*-, *bhrisqo*-

English meaning: bitter

German meaning: ĩ̃herb von Geschmack'

Material: Russ.-Church Slavic *obre* ĩ̃zgnuti, *obr* ĩ̃zgnuti ĩ̃become sauer', čech. *br* ĩ̃esk ĩ̃sharp taste', poln. *brzazg* ĩ̃unpleasant, sharp taste; bad mood',

russ. *brezga* ĩ̃t ĩ̃ (old *bre* ĩ̃zgati) ĩ̃nauseate, feel disgust';

Maybe alb. geg. (*prezi*-) *përzi* ĩ̃to nauseate, feel disgust'

at first to norw. *brisk* ĩ̃bitter taste', *brisen* ĩ̃bitter, sharp'; probably to *bhrēi*- ĩ̃cut, clip' (as mndl. *brīne* ĩ̃salt water, brine').

Maybe alb. *brisk*, *brisqe* Pl. ĩ̃sharp, bitter; razor', *brisqe* Pl. ĩ̃razors'

References: WP. II 206.

Page(s): 172

Root / lemma: *bhrugh*-no-

English meaning: twig

German meaning: ĩ̃Zweig, Stengel'

Note: perhaps in relationship to *bhreuk*- ĩ̃sprout'

Material: Cymr. *brwyn-en* f. ĩ̃bulrush', acorn. *brunnen* gl. ĩ̃juncus, bulrush', bret. *broenn-enn* ds. (from urk.**brugno*-); ags. *brogn(e)* f. ĩ̃twig, branch, bush', norw.

dial. *brogn(e)* 'tree branch, clover stalk, raspberry bush'.

References: WP. II 208.

Page(s): 174

Root / lemma: *bhrūg-*

English meaning: fruit

German meaning: 'Frucht; genießen, gebrauchen'

Note: perhaps oldest 'to cut off or peel off fruit for eating' and then to **bhreu-* 'cut, clip' (compare there to meaning Old Indian *bha ṛvati* 'chews, consumes', also bsl. **bhreu-q-, -k* - 'graze over, chip')

Material: Lat. *frūx*, *-gis* f. 'fruit' = umbr. Akk Pl. *frif, fri* 'fruits', lat. *frūgī* (Dat. **useful, honest, discreet, moderate* =) 'fruitful', *fruor, -i, fructus* and *fruitus sum* 'relish' (from **frūg^wor*, which has entered for **frūgor* ö), *frūniscor* 'relish' (**frūg-nīscor*), *frūmentum* 'corn, grain', osk. *fruktatiuf* (**frūgetātiōns*) 'fructus'.

Maybe alb. (**frūg-*) *fruth* 'measles, breaking of the skin (disease of fruit and humansö)', *frut* 'fruit' [common alb. *-k, -g* > *-th, -dh* shift]

Got. *brūkjan*, ahd. *brūhhan*, as. *brūkan*, ags. *brūcan* 'need, lack', got. *brūks*, ahd. *brūhhi*, ags. *bryce* 'usable'.

References: WP. II 208, WH. I 552 f.

Page(s): 173

Root / lemma: *bhrū-1*

English meaning: brow

German meaning: 'Augenbraue'

Note: partly with initial vowel, idg. *o-* or *a-* (full root formö); after Persson Beitr. 17 lies a dark composition part **ok^w* - 'eye' (with. consonant-Assimilation) before.

Material: Old Indian *bhrū* -*h*, f., Akk. *bhrū* ṽ_{am} 'brow', av. *brvat-* f. (Du.) 'brows', npers. *ebṛū, brū* ds. (Höbschmann IA. 10, 24);

gr. ὀφρῦς, -ύος f. 'brow', figurative 'raised edge, hill edge' (after Meillet BSL 27, 129 f. with gr. vocal prothesisö); maked. ὀβροῦς ες 'ὀφρῦς ες' (changed from Kretschmer Einl. 287 in ὀβροῦς ες; held on from Meillet, s. Boisacq 733 Anm. 3, because of the otherwise stated form ὀβροτ ες and because of av. *brvat-*);

Note:

According to gr. phonetic mutations *-k^w* > *-p*, *-g^w* > *-b*; hence **Root / lemma:** *ok^w* - : to see; eye > gr. ὀφθ - αλ - μός ες 'eye'. From there derived maked. ὀβροῦς ες, gr. ὀφρῦς, -ύος f. 'brow'; common gr. *l* > *r* phonetic shift.

Maybe zero grade alb. (**ὀβροῦς ες* : **vrenkula* > *vetulla* f. 'brow' : *vrenjt* (**vrenk-*) 'frown' common alb. *-kh* > *t* phonetic mutation. : Khotanese: *brrau-ka-lö* 'brow' : Sogdian: (Buddh.) β *r'wkh* 'eyebrow' (**brū-kā-*) : Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. (') β *rwk* [pl. tantum] 'eyebrow'; San. *vrīc* 'eyebrow'.

mir. *brūad* Gen. Du., *brāi, brōi* Nom. Du. f. 'brows' (to diphthong s. Thurneysen Grammar 199), air. *forbru* Akk. Pl. (**bhrūns* : Akk. ὀφρῦς), *forbru* Gen. Pl. 'eyebrows'; unclear are mir. Pl. *abrait* (**abrant-es* or **abrantī*) 'eyelids, brows',

likewise mbr. *abrant* 'brow', cymr. *amrant* 'eyelid', Specht (Dekl. 83, 162) would like to put to lat. *frōns* 'the forehead, brow, front'; but vocalism and meaning deviate;

ags. *brū*, aisl. *brūn*, Pl. *brynn* 'brow' (conservative stem, from **bruwūn*).

lit. *bruvi* 's m. 'brow', žem. also *brū* 'ne' s Pl., Old Prussian *wubri* f. 'eyelash' (seems a transposition from **bruwi*);

abg. *brъvъ* (originally Nom. **bry*, as *kry* : *krъvъ*), skr.-Church Slavic *obrъvъ*, skr. *o* 'brva' etc 'brow'.

An e- Abl. *bhrū* ē- with syllabic become *r* regards Trautmann KZ. 44, 223 in lit. *birwe* = *bruvi* 's.

Toch. A *pörwān*-, B *pörwāne* (Dual) 'eyebrows'.

References: WP. II 206 f., Trautmann 38.

Page(s): 172-173

Root / lemma: *bhrū-2*, *bhrēu-*

English meaning: beam, bridge

German meaning: 'Balken, Prögel'; also as U'bergang about ein Gewässer: 'Bröcke'

Material: Aisl. *brū* f. 'bridge'; aisl. *bryggja* 'wharf, pier' nnd. *brögge* ds., ahd. *brucca*, as. *-bruggia*, ags. *brycg* 'bridge', bair. *Bruck* 'Bretterbank am Ofen', ags. *brycgian* 'pave' (originally with thrashed wood), schweiz. *brögi* (ahd. **brugi*) 'wood scaffolding', *brögel* 'wooden log', mhd. *brögel* 'cudgel, club', nhd. *Prögel* ('bridge' is also 'balk, rod; track made of beams');

gall. *brīva* 'bridge' (**bhrēua*);

abg. *brъvъno* 'balk, beam', skr. *brъvъ* f. 'balk, beam, bridge made of beams' (etc, s. about slav. forms Berneker 92).

Unclear is the guttural in the germ. forms: **brugī-* from **bruuī-*, or *k-* suffix *ö*. Kluge¹¹ under 'Bröcke = bridge' and Specht Dekl. 211³ f., accepts the connection with *bhrū-1*.

References: WP. II 207.

Page(s): 173

Root / lemma: *bhudh-m(e)n*

English meaning: bottom

German meaning: 'Boden'

Note: single-linguistic in part to **bhudh-mo-*, partly to **bhudh-no-*, besides with already idg. metathesis **bhundho-* > **bhundo-* *ö*

Material: Old Indian *budhna* 'h, 'ground, bottom'; av. *bū* 'nō ds. (**bhundhno-*), out of it borrows arm. *bun* ds., during arm. *an-dund-k* 'abyss' from **bhundh-* seems assimilated. From proto iran. **bundhas* derives tscherem. *pundaš* 'bottom, ground'.

Gr. *πυθμήν* (**φυθ-*) m. 'bottom, sole, base of a vessel', *πύνδαξ* m. ds. (for *φύνδαξ* after *πυθμήν* Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 71, 333).

Maked. PN Πύδνα (**bhudhnā*), dissimil. Κύδνα

Lat. *fundus*, -ī m. 'ground; the bottom or base of anything; a farm, estate' (**bhundhos*), *profundus* 'deep' = mir. *bond*, *bonn* m. 'sole, foundation, groundwork, basis, pad, prop'.

maybe alb. (**fundus*), *fund* 'bottom, end', *fundos* 'sink (to the bottom)'

Ahd. *bodam*, nhd. *Boden*, as. *bodom*, ags. **boðm* > mengl. *bothem* m. besides ags. *botm* m. > engl. *bottom* and ags. *bodan* 'bottom, ground',

Maybe alb. (*bod-*) *bote* 'bottom, ground, earth, world'

an. *botn* 'bottom', ags. *byðme* 'bilge, floor, bottom' besides *bytme*, *bytne* ds., aisl. *bytna* 'to come to the bottom', with unclear dental change; it seems to lie a basic proto germ. **bupma-*, probably is to be explained analogically; compare Petersson Heterokl. 18, Sievers-Brunner 167, Kluge¹¹ under *siedeln*. About nhd. *Böhne*, originally 'wooden floor (made from floorboards)', angebl. from germ. **bunī*, idg. **budhniā*, s. Kluge¹¹ under *Böhne*.

References: WP. II 190, WH. I 564 f., 867, Porzig WuS. 15, 112 ff. (against it Kretschmer Gl. 22, 116); compare also Vendryes MSL. 18, 305 ff.

Page(s): 174

Root / lemma: *bhū ḡ ō-s*, nickname *bhukko-s*

English meaning: goat

German meaning: 'Bock'

Grammatical information: (fem. In -ā 'goat, nanny goat')

Material: Zigeun. *buzni* 'goat'; av. *būza* m. 'he-goat', npers. *buz* 'goat, he-goat; billy goat';

arm. *buz* 'lamb';

mir. *bocc*, *pocc*, nir. *boc*, *poc*, cymr. *bwch*, corn. *boch*, bret. *bouc'h* 'he-goat; billy goat', in addition mir. *boccānach* 'ghost, bogeyman';

germ. **bukka-* (after Pedersen Litteris 7, 23 f. borrowed from Kelt.ö) in aisl. *bukkr*, *bokkr*, *bokki*, ags. *bucca*, nengl. *buck*, ahd. mhd. *boc*, -*ekes*, nhd. *Bock*.

The aberrant consonant in Old Indian *bukka-h* 'he-goat' (uncovered) is probably from *bukkati* 'barks' (see under *beu-1*, *bu-*) influenced hypocoristic reshuffling **bhūja-* = av. *būza-*. Also npers. dial. *boča* 'young goat', pām. *buč*, *böč* seem to be a result of similar reorganization.

References: WP. II 189 f., Pedersen Litteris 7, 23 f., Martinet *Ge'mination* 182.

Page(s): 174

Root / lemma: *bh_erug-*, *bhrug-*, *bhorg-*

English meaning: throat

German meaning: 'Schlund, Luftröhre'

Material: Arm. *erbuc* 'breast, brisket of killed animals' (**bhrugo-*); gr. φάρυξ, -υγος, later (after λάρυγξ) φάρυγξ, -υγγος 'windpipe, gullet'; lat. *frūmen* n. '(a gruel or porridge made of corn, and used in sacrifices) larynx, gullet' (**frū ḡ-smen*); without *u* aisl. *barki* 'neck' (*bhor-g-*, formally closer to φάραγξ

`cleft, gap, abyss')

Similar to lit. *burna`*, arm. *beran`* 'mouth' (eigntl. `orifice') to **bher-** `cut, clip' under conception `cleft, gap = gullet'.

References: WP. II 171, WH. I 482, 551 f., 866, Lide´n Me´l. Pedersen 92, Specht Dekl. 162.

Page(s): 145

Root / lemma: *bis-(t)li-*

English meaning: gall

German meaning: `Galle'ö

Material: Lat. *bīlis* (**bislis*, older **bistlis*) f. `gall, bile'; cymr. *bustl* m., acorn. *bistel*, bret. *bestl* (**bis-tlo-*, *-tli-*) `gall'; gallo-rom. **bistlos* (Wartburg).

References: WP. II 111, WH. I 105 f.

Page(s): 102

Root / lemma: *blat-*

English meaning: to chat

German meaning: `plappern under likewise Schallbedeutungen' as well as ähnliche Schallworte schwer bestimmbar

Material: Lat. *blaterō*, *-āre* `chatter, babble, empty gossip; also from shout of the camel, ram, frog', *blatiō*, *-īre* `babble, prattle';

mdd. *plad(d)eren* `chat, prate', nnd. *pladdern* `splash, besprinkle', schwed. *pladder* `loose gossip', dö.n. *bladre* `spread lose gossip', older also `splash', lacking of consonant shift in onomatopoeic word.

Similar to onomatopoeic words are nnd. *plapperen* (nhd. *plappern*), mhd. *plappen* and *blappen*, ahd. *blabizōn* `babble' and mdd. *plüderen* `babble' (mhd. *plüdern*, nhd. *plaudern*).

compare with partly similar meaning *bhlē`d-* `to bubble up, chat', *bhel-* `sound' and *bal-*, *balḡbal-* under *baba-* (e.g. lit. *blebe`nti* with nhd. *plappern* similar formation).

References: WP. II 120, WH. I 109.

Page(s): 102

Root / lemma: *blē-*

English meaning: to bleat

German meaning: `blöken'

Note: imitation of the sheep sound with different guttural extensions; in the Germ. with consonant shift omitted as a result of continual new imitation.

Material: Gr. β λ η χ á ο μ α ι `bleat', β λ η χ ή `the bleating'; russ. (etc) *blekati* (old), *blekota`t* `bleat'; mdd. *bleken*, *blöken* `bleat, bark, bay' (out of it nhd. *blöken*), norw. mdartl. *blækta* (**blēkatjan*) `bleat'; alb. *bl'ege`ra`s* ds.

Note:

Common alb. *n > r* rhotacism. Alb. shows that from **Root / lemma: *bhlē-*** : 'to howl, weep' derived **Root / lemma: *blē-*** : 'to bleat'; hence the support for the glottal theory ***bh-* > *b-***.

References: WP. II 120 f., WH. I 95.

See also: compare also *bhlē-* 'howl' etc

Page(s): 102

Root / lemma: *blou-* (*bhlou-ö*), *plou-*

English meaning: flea

German meaning: 'Floh'

Note: With *k-* and *s-* suffixes and taboo transposition and anlaut alteration.

Material: With ***p-*** Old Indian *plu śi-*, arm. *lu* (**plus-*), alb. *plesht*, lat. *pūlex* (**pusl-ex*), idg.**plouk-* in ahd. *flo ḥ*, ags. *fle āh*.

Note:

Common arm. (often alb.) initial *pl-* > *l-* phonetic mutation also common lat. *plou-* > *pule-* phonetic mutation since lat. prefers initial consonant + vowel order. Lat. phonetic shift can be explained only through glottal theory *phlou-* > *pule* [*ph* > *pu*]

With ***b*** (or ***bhö***): afgh. *vraža*, gr. *ψύλλα* (**blusi_ā*), balto-slav. **blusā* in lit. *blusa* , lett. *blusa*, pr. PN *Blus-kaym*, russ.-Church Slavic *bl ŭcha*, skr. *bu ḥa*, russ. *bŭocha* .

References: Meillet MSL. 22, 142, 539 f., Trautmann 35, Specht Dekl. 42 f., 203, 235.

Page(s): 102

Root / lemma: *bol-*

English meaning: tuber

German meaning: 'Knolle, runde Schwellung'

Material: Arm. *boŭk* 'radish', gr. *βόλβας* 'onion, bulb' (also *βάλλιτρος*, dissimilated att. *βάλλιτρος* 'crap, muck, dung',, if possibly originally from nanny goats or horsesö),

βῶλλος, *βῶλλα* 'clod of earth'; Old Indian *ba ḥba-ja-h*, 'Eleusine indica, a type of grass', if 'nodules coming out from the root'ö, lat. *bulbus* 'onion, bulb, tuber' is borrowed from *βόλβας*.

Redukt.-grade or with Assimil. in Vok. the 2. syllable arm. *palar* 'pustule, bubble'.

References: WP. II 111 f., WH. I 122.

Page(s): 103

Root / lemma: *brangh-*, *brongh-ö*

English meaning: hoarseö

German meaning: 'heiser'ö

Material: Gr. *βράγχος* 'hoarseness', *βραχάω* 'be hoarse', air.

brong(a)ide `hoarse'; but gr. Aor. ἔβροαχε `cracks' probably stays away.

References: WP. I 683 f., II 119.

Page(s): 103

Root / lemma: *breuq-*

English meaning: to jump, *throw, thrust, poke, touch, run

German meaning: `springen, schnellen'

Material: Perhaps combined so gr. βροῦκος, βρεῦκος (βροῦκος), βρούκος `locust, grasshopper' (βροῦχος probably after βρούχω `crunches with the teeth', and sloven. *br`knem*, *br`kniti*, *br`kam*, *br`kati*, *br`cati* `bump with the feet, kick, shoot the way up with the fingers, touch';

Maybe Illyr. TN *Breuci* : so gr. βρεῦκος `locust, grasshopper (mythological monster)';

alb. (**breuk*) *prek* `touch, frisk, violate', *pres* `crunches with the teeth, cut' [taboo word] : **Slovene:** *br`sati* `lead, touch' : **Lithuanian:** *bru`kti* `poke, thrust, press, scutch (flax)' [verb]; **Russian:** *brosa`t'* `throw, (dial.) scutch flax' [verb]; *broka`t'* (dial.) `throw' [verb]; **Serbo-Croatian:** *br`cati* `throw' [verb];

russ. *bryka`tʲ* `kick with the back leg', klr. *bryka`ty* `frisk mischievously, run' etc

Note:

Maybe the original cognate was of Baltic - Illyrian origin: **Lithuanian:** *brau`ktas* `wooden knife for cleaning flax' [m o], *brau`kti* `erase, scutch (flax)', *bru`kti* `poke, thrust, press, scutch (flax)' [verb]

References: WP. II 119, Specht Idg. Dekl. 251 f.

Page(s): 103

Root / lemma: *bronk-*

English meaning: to lock

German meaning: `einschließen, einengen'

Material: Got. *anapraggan* `press' to **pranga-* `restriction, constriction' in aschwed. *prang* `narrow alley', mengl. *prange* `narrowness', engl. dial. *proug* `menu fork',

Maybe alb. *pranga* `restriction, fetter, chain, handcuff' : germ *Pranger* `pillory'

mdd. *prangen* `press', *pranger* `pole', mhd. *pfrengen* `wedge', ahd. *pfragina* `bar, gate, barrier', to lit. *bran`ktas* m. `pole for hanging (*gallows)', lett. *brankti* (lit. Lw.) `fitting tightly'.

References: WP. II 119, 677 f.. Feist 43, Kluge¹¹ under *Pranger*.

Page(s): 103

Root / lemma: *bu-*

English meaning: lip, kiss

German meaning: `Lippe, Kuß'

Note: as an imitation of the kiss sound, bursting of the sucking lip fastener from inside, thus actually differently from **bu-**, **bhu-** 'inflate' with normal spraying after outside.

Root / lemma: bu- : `lip, kiss' derived from **Root / lemma: ku-**, **kus-** (**kʷ ukʷ h-*): `to kiss' common Celtic - Greek *kʷ* - > *p*- phonetic mutation.

Material: Npers. *bōsīdan* `kiss'; alb. *buze* ``lip';

Maybe alb. (**pus*) *puth* `kiss' [common alb. -s > -th shift] : schwed. *puss* `kiss'.

mir. *bus*, *pus* `lip', *buso* ´c, *puso* ´c `kiss' (in addition presumably gall. PN *Bussumāros* and *buddutton* `mouth, kiss');

nhd. *Buss* `kiss', *bussen* `kiss', *Busserl* `kiss', engl. *buss*, schwed. (with regular consonant shift) *puss* `kiss'; lit. *bučiu* ´oti `kiss', *buč* the onomatopoeic word, sound of the kiss dental interjection. poln. *buzia* `mouth, face; kiss'.

Note:

The same phonetic construction for poln. *buzia* `mouth, face; kiss' : alb. *buze* ``; *buza* `lip' : rum. *buză* `lip' : ital. *bacio* `mouth, face; kiss', older lat. *basatio* -onis f. `kissing, a kiss'.

References: WP. I 113 f., WH. II 98.

Page(s): 103

Root / lemma: dak ^{ru}-

English meaning: tears

German meaning: `Trö ne'

Grammatical information: n.

Material:

Gr. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρυμα `tears'; out of it borrows altlat. *dacruma*, lat. *lacruma*, *lacrima* ds. (with sabin. *lō*);

Note:

Common lat. *dh-* > *ll-*, *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation.

Maybe alb. (**lac-*) *lag* `to moist, damp, wet' [taboo word as in alb. *lagen sytë* `cry silently'] : abret. *dacr-(lon)* `moist, damp, wet'

Also alb. (**lok-*) *lot* `tear' [common alb. -k > -th, -t phonetic mutation similar to alb. (**mag-*) *math* `big'.

air. *dēr* n., cymr. *deigr* (could go back to Pl. **dakrī* the *o*-Dekl.), Pl. *dagrau*, abret. *dacr-(lon)* `moist, damp, wet', corn. *dagr* `tears' (Island-Celtic **dakrom* `see, look' Thurneysen KZ. 48, 66 f); germ. **ta* ^{hr}- and *tagr-* : got. *tagr* n. `tears', anord. *tār* n. (from **tahr-*), ags. *tæhher*, *tear*, *teagor* m., ahd. *zahar* m. (nhd. *Zöhre* from dem Pl.; whether in Germ. still from old *u*-stem or it has changed out of it *ö* *o*-stem has gone out, is doubtful).

Idg. **dak* ^{ru} is probably from **drak* ^{ru} dissimilated because of ahd. *trahan*, as. Pl. *trahni* `tears', mnd. *trān* ds. and ` (from fat of squeezed out drops through cooking:) fish oil', mhd. *traher* ds. (-er probably after *zaher* has changed) and arm. *artasuk* `tears', Sg. *artausr* from **drak* ^{ur}.

On the other hand one searches connection with Old Indian *aśru*, *aśra-m* 'tears', av. *asrūazan-* 'pouring tears', lit. *aśara*, *aśāra* 'tears', lett. *asara* ds.; probably sheer rhyme word, so **ak̑ro-* 'acer, sharp, bitter' as epithet of the tears ('bitter tears') partially used in place of *dak̑ru*, whereby it took over its *u*-inflection; compare also Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 142 f.

Note:

From early Italic, Illyrian people the cognate for tears passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: **lī́ga-* (~ **lī-*)

Meaning: to weep, cry

Turkic protoform: **ji̯-g-(la-)*

Tungus protoform: **ligi-*

References: WP. I 769, WH. I 746 f.

See also: see above S. 23 under *ak̑ru*.

Page(s): 179

Root / lemma: *dāiu_ēr*, Gen. *daiu_re ś*

English meaning: brother-in-law

German meaning: 'the Bruder of Gatten, Schwager'

Material: Old Indian *dēva ś-*, arm. *taigr*, gr. *δαῖρ* (**δαῖρ*), lat. *lēvir* (in ending reshaped after *vir*; the *l* for *d* probably Sabine), ahd. *zeihhur*, ags. *tācor* (presumably through hybridization with an equivalent from lit. *la īgonas* 'brother of wife'), lit. *dieveri ś* (for **dieve' ś* = Old Indian *dēva ś-*; older conservative Gen. *diever ś*), lett. *die veris*, Old Church Slavic *děverъ* (*i-*, *i_o-* and conservative stem).

Note:

The Baltic cognate lit. *la īgonas* 'brother of the wife' proves the Balkan origin of Baltic languages inheriting lat. *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 767, WH. I 787, Specht KZ 62, 249 f., Trautmann 43.

Page(s): 179

Root / lemma: *dāu-*, *dəu-*, *dū-*

English meaning: to burn

German meaning: 1. 'brennen', 2. 'verletzen, quölen, vernichten, feindselig'

Note: uncertainly, whether in both meaning originally identical (possibly partly as 'burning pain', partly 'destroy by fire, burn down hostile settlements'ö)

Material: Old Indian *dunō ti* 'burns (trans), afflicts', *dūna ś-* 'burnt, afflicted', Pass. *dūyatē* 'burns' (intr.), kaus. *dāvayati* 'burns' (trans), *dāva ś-* (with ablaut change *davā ś-*) 'blaze', *dū* f. 'affliction, pain', *doman-* 'blaze, agony' (-əu- as in *δεδαυμένος*);

Note:

Old Indian and alb. prove that **Root / lemma:** *dāu-*, *dəu-*, *dū-* : 'to burn' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dheu-4*, *dheu_ə-* (presumably: *dhu_ē-*, compare the

extension *dhu* ē-k-, *dhu* ē-s-) : `to reel, dissipate, blow, *smoke etc. `.

arm. *erkn* (to δύη) `throes of childbirth';

Note: common balt.-illyr. *d-* > zero phonetic mutation reflected in arm.

gr. δαίω (*δαF-ιω) `set on fire, inflame', Perf. δέδηε `be in flames, be on fire' (: Old Indian *dudāva*), participle δεδαυμένος (δαῦσα ι ἐκκαῦσα ι Hes., ἐκδαβήεκκαυθή Λάκωνες Hes.), δάος n., δαῦς, -ίδος f. `torch' (to δα: von att. δαῦς, δαῦδς s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 266), δαῦδς `easily ignitable = to dry' (*δαε ι νδς from *δαFεσ-νδς), δαῦλδς `burning piece of wood' (*δαFελδς = lakon. δαβελδς); δήιος `hostile', dor. (Trag.) δαῦιος, δαος `afflicted, woeful, wretched, miserable'; hom. δηῖος `slay, kill, murder' (att. δηῖω `ds., devastate'), δηιότης, -τήτος `tumult of war, fight, struggle', hom. δᾶα Lok. `in the battle' (to Nom. *δαα, idg. **dāus* Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 578), δα ι-κτάμενος `killed in the fight'; probably δύη `affliction', δυβωσ ι `fall in the misfortune' (δνθρῶπους, Od.), δυερός `unlucky'.

About δδύνη (mostly Pl.), öol. ἐδύνας Akk. Pl. `pain', δδυνάιν `cause pain, afflict, sadden' see under *ed-* `eat'; perhaps here δαῦκος δθραός (`stormy, hot tempered') Hes.

Alb. *dhune* ``(**dus*η-) `affliction, pain, force, violence, horrible action; disgrace, insult' (*dhunon* `revile, violate'; *dhun* `bitter', originally `unpleasant' ö or as sl. *gorьkъ* `bitter': *gore ti* `burn' ö) with **du-s-* (presumably as zero grade of -es- stem = or as gr. δά(F)ος); tosk. *dere* ``bitter' (**deu-no-*);

lat. presumably *duellum, bellum* `war, fight' (WH. I 100 f.), with unclear suffix.

Note: common lat. *dw-* > *b-* phonetic mutation

air. *dōim* `singe, burn' (about air. *dōim* `get, exert' see under *deu* (æ)-), Verbalnom. *dōud* = Old Indian *davathu-h*, `blaze, fire'; *atūd* `kindle, inflame' from **ad-douth*, cymr. *cynneu* `kindle, inflame' under likewise, also bret. *devi*, cymr. *deifio* `burn' (with *v* from *w* before *i*) here (Thurneysen KZ. 61, 253, Loth RC. 42, 58); air. Gen. *condid*, mir. *connad, condud* `firewood', cymr. *cynnud* `firing', corn. *kunys*, bret. *keuneud* `firewood' (Pedersen KG. I 108, II 39, basic form perhaps **kom-dauto-*); cymr. *etewyn* `firebrand' (**ate-dau*-ino-), bret. collective *eteo ds*.

ahd. *zusen* `burn'; after φρύνη : *braun* here also ags. *tosca* `frog', schwed. mdartl. *tosk ds*; perhaps (with **eu*, see under) anord. *tjōn* n. `damage, wrong; injustice, derision, ridicule', ags. *tēona* m., *tēone* f. `damage', as. *tiono* `evil, harm, wrong; injustice, enmity', whereof anord. *ty na* `destroy, lose', ags. *tīenan* `plague, anger, slander', as. *gitiunean* `act wrong against somebody'.*

*) In spite of Osthoff IA. 1, 82 has kept away the family of nhd. *zönden*, got. *tundnan* `is ignited', *tandjan* `ignite, set on fire', mhd. *zinden*, because of that *i* and *a* would not be probably first ablaut neologism in *u*; after Thurneysen IA. 83, 32 as *t-andjan* to air. *ad-and-* `kindle, inflame'.

Berneker IF. 10, 158 places here also lit. *džia ūti* `place down in order to dry', lett. *žaut* `dry, burn incense, smoke' as **dēu-ti*, as also alb. and germ. *eu-* forms can contain idg. *ēu*; the relationship of this **dēu-* to **dāu-* is unclear; or to *dīeu-* `sky, heaven' ö

References: WP. I 767 ff., WH. I 100 f.

Page(s): 179-181

Root / lemma: *dā-*

English meaning: to flow; river

German meaning: 'flössig, fließen'

Material: Old Indian *dā-na-* n. 'liquid flowing from the temples of the elephant for the rutting', *dā-nu-* n. f. 'every dripping liquid, drop, dew', av. *dānu-* f. 'river, stream', osset. *don* 'water, river'; russ. FIN *Don*, (Greek) skyth. FIN *Táv α ι ς*;

Also typical intensive reduplication illyr. (**don-don*) *Dodona* Epirus

russ. FIN *Dniepr* and *Dniestr*, old *Danapris* and *Danastius* from skyth. **Dānu apara* 'back river' and **Dānu nazdya-* 'front river';

av. VN *Dānavō* Pl. 'river inhabitant' (become in R. gveda water demons, fem. GN *Dānu-*), skyth. nomadic people, also in Greece, hence (ö) gr. VN *Δ α ν α ο ι*, ögypt. *Danuna*; with formants **-mo-** arm. *tamuk* 'humid, wet, moist', *tamkanam* 'wet, moisten; of water, collect in pools, and of solids, to be liquefied; wet, moistened, soaked' and presumably gr. *δ η μ ό ς* (proto gr. *α ι* or *η ö*) 'fat of animals and people', wherewith alb. *dhjame* 'fat, bacon, tallow, suet' is not connected in a cleared way yet; the fat can be named as with the roast liquidly growing ones (compare Old Church Slavic *loj* 'soft fat, lard, grease' : *lijati* 'pour'). Here also kelt. *Dānuvius* 'Danube river',

gall. ON *Condāte* 'the confluence of two rivers; as a place-name Confluentes'; six engl. FI *Don* (**dānu-*), cymr. FIN *Donwy* (**dānuu-ia*).

Benveniste places to arm. *tam-uk* yet hett. *dame(n)k-* 'fall like rain' (BSL 33, 143).

References: WP. I 763, M. Förster Themse 145 f., Kretschmer Gl. 24, 1 ff., 15 ff., Me´l. Pedersen 76 ff., Benveniste BSL 33, 143.

Page(s): 175

Root / lemma: *dā* : *dæ-* and *dāi-* : *dæi-* : *dī-*

English meaning: to share, divide

German meaning: 'teilen, zerschneiden, zerreißen'

Grammatical information: originally athemat. Wurzelpräsens.

Material: Old Indian *dā-ti*, *dya-ti* 'clips, cuts, mows, separates, divides', participle *dina-h-*, *dita-h-*, composes *ava-ttah-* 'cropped, truncated, cut off', *dī-tih-* 'the distributing',

dā-nam 'the abscission, trimming', *dāna-m* n. 'distribution, deal, portion', *dā-tu* n. 'deal, portion', *dāta-r-* m. (= *δ α ι τ ρ ό ς*) 'reaper, mower', *dātra-m* 'allotted share', *dā-tram* n. 'sickle', npers. *dāra* 'remuneration', *dās* 'sickle'; Old Indian *dayā* 'communion, concern, commiseration' = *da-yate* (**dæi-etai*) 'divides, possess lot, has pity; destructs'.

Maybe nasalized form in alb. (**da-yate*) *ndanj* 'cut, separate, allot, share'.

gr. *δ α ι ο μ α ι* med. 'divide, allot, share' with probably after Fut. *δ α ι σ ω* and and the following words preserved ι (phonetic laws *δ ά η τ α ι* Konj. Φ 375 'is destroyed'); *δ α ι ς*, *-τ ο ς*, *δ α ι τ η*,

hom. also *δ α ι τ ύ ς*, *-ύ ο ς* 'share, meal, sacrifice, oblation' (: Old Indian *dā-tu*); *δ α ι τ υ μ ώ ν* 'guest' (as 'serving the meal'), *δ α ι τ ρ ό ς* 'colter, plough coulter, pre-pruner.' (: Old Indian *dāta-r-*), *δ α ι τ ρ ό ν* 'share' (: Old Indian

dātra *m*; this α ι of these gr. words is partly according to phonetic laws - *āi*, *ai* - partly analogical, as in kret. Perf. δέδατο σμαλι to δατέο σμαλι, compare also kret. δαίσις 'division', καρποδαιστάλι 'distributor of fruit', δαίνομι 'host', probably also δαίμων m. 'god, goddess; fate, destiny, person's lot in life' (actually 'prorating; or 'god of the dead as a corpse eater', Porzig IF. 41, 169 ff., Kretschmer Gl. 14, 228 f.; about of Archilochos δαίμων 'δαίμων' see below ***dens-** 'high mental power'); δαίζω, Fut. -ξω, Aor. -ξα 'divide, carve, slit, destroy' (due to *δαFα-ς 'sliced, destructed'), α-δατο δαίρετο Hes., δάνοσι n. 'interest, usury' (due to a participle **dā-no* -s = Old Indian *dina* -h, compare δάνασι μερίδασι);

gall. *arcanto-danos* 'minting' as 'distributing silver'.

With formants **-mo-** : **dāmos** f. 'people': gr. δῆμος, dor. δᾶμος m. '(people's division) people, area; the single region in Athens', air. *dām* f. 'retinue, troop, multitude, crowd', acymr. *dauu* 'boy, serf, servant', ncymr. *daw*, *dawf* 'son-in-law'; apparently older fem. **o**-stem; in addition hett. *da-ma-a-iš* (*damaišō*) 'an other, foreigner, stranger', from '*foreign people', originally '*people', Pedersen Hitt. 51 ff.

With formants **-lo-** perhaps Old Church Slavic *de lъ* 'deal, portion' (**dai-lo-*) (see under ***del-** 'split'); about air. *fo-dālim* etc s. just there. Here belongs probably also got. *dails* 'deal, portion', runeninschr. *da[i]lipun* 'divide', aisl. *deill*, ags. *dæ l*, ahd. *teil* m. 'deal, portion';

Maybe alb. *dallonj* 'separate, distinguish'

aisl. *deila* f. 'division, disunion', ahd. *teila* f. 'division'; aisl. *deila*, ags. *dæ lan*, ahd. *teilan* 'divide' etc It could hardly derive from Slav., probably it derives from Ven.-Illyr., because the root form **dai-* is attested in södillyr. PN *Dae-tor*. An additional form idg. *dhai-* besides *dai-* would be unplausible.

With zero grade **dī-** : arm. *ti*, Gen. *tioy* 'age, years, days, time' (**< dī-t(i)-* or **dī-to-*, **dī-tā*), ahd. *zīt* f. (n. Isidor), as. ags. *tīd*, anord. *tīð* f. 'time, hour' (**tīp-*, idg. **dī-t-*, ursprgl 'period of time'), in addition anord. *tīðr* 'usual, ordinary, frequent, often', ags. *tīdan* 'occur', anord. *tīða* 'aspire, strive'; anord. *tī-na* 'to pick to pieces, take apart, weed, take out, remove, clean';

About got. *tīl* 'fitting' etc see under **ad-2**, but got. *dails* under **del-3**; here against it ahd. *zīla* 'sequence, row, line', westfö. *tīle* 'sheaf row', nhd. *Zeile*, probably from **tīð-la* -.

p- extension **dāp-**, **dəp-**; **dəp-no-**, **-ni-** 'sacrificial meal':

Old Indian *dāpayati* 'divides'; arm. *taun* (**dap-ni-*) 'festival'; gr. δάπτω (**δαπ(ι)ω*) 'tear, rend, mangle, lacerate, disassemble', with intensive reduplication δαροδάπτω 'tear, rend, (κτρίματα) squander, dissipate in luxury', δαπάνη f. 'expenditure, esp. arising from hospitality (: *daps*)',

δαπάνοσι 'lavish, wasteful', δαπανάω 'consume' (out of it lat. *dapinō* 'serve up (as food), provide for'), δαψιλόσι (Empedokles), δαψιλήσι '(*wasteful) exuberant, rich, generous'; lat. *daps* '(*share) a sacrificial feast, religious banquet; in gen., meal, feast, banquet', *damnum* 'loss, damage, defect, fine', *damnōsus* 'ruinous' (**dap-no-* : δαπάνη, different Pedersen Hitt 42);

maybe illyr. *Epidamnos* (*Eppi-* '*horse' + **dap-no* '*sacrifice'), also alb. geg. *dam* (**dap-no*) 'damage': lat. *damnum*.

anord. *tafn* (**dap-no-*) 'sacrificial animal, sacrificial meal', compare den germ. GN *Tanfana* (Tacit.), if from **tafnana*, Marstrander NTS. 1, 159.

From Germ. one still adds a lot, what was a meaning-development from 'split up, cut up, divide' to 'tear, pluck, shortly touch, make short clumsy movement' under likewise would assume; in following the meaning from δαπανάω, *damnum*

derives aschw. *tappa* and *tapa* 'put an end to, lose', aisl. *tapa* ds.; afries. *tapia* 'pluck', ags. *tæppe* f. 'cloth stripes', mengl. *tappen* (engl. *tap*) 'hit lightly', mnd. *tappen*, *tāpen* (lengthening in open syllableö) 'pick, pluck'; anord. *tæ pr* 'barely touching', isl. *tæ pta* (**tāpatjan*) 'just touch', norw. mdartl. *tæpla* 'touch lightly, tread quietly'; but norw. mdartl. *taap(e)* m., dön. *taabe* 'fool, rogue, awkward; clumsy person', norw. *taapen* 'weak, feeble, ineligible', *tæpe* n. 'insignificant; unimportant thing', anord. *tæ piligr* 'concise', with other labial grades schwed. mdartl. *tabb*, *tabbe* 'gawk', *tabbet* 'oafish', are probably onomatopoeic words, also as nnd. *tappe*, schweiz. *tāpe*, nhd. *Tappe* 'paw', as well as *tappen*, *töppisch* etc; s. also under **dhabh-1**.

Likewise are to be kept away ahd. *zabalōn*, nhd. *zappeln*, as well as ahd. *zapfo*, nhd. *Zapfen*, ags. *tæppa* ds. (germ. **tappon-*); also only germ. words with *i* and *u* (compare Specht Dekl. 152 f.): mengl. *tippen*, engl. *tip* 'touch quietly, bump quietly', nhd. *tippen*, mhd. *zipfen* '(in swift movement) trip, scurry', anord. *tifask* 'walk on tiptoe; trip', mhd. *zipf* 'tip, cusp, peak', nasalized mnd. *timpe* f. 'tip, end', ags. *ātimplian* 'hold with nails'; on the other hand norw. mdartl. *tuppa*, nhd. *zupfen*, anord. *toppr* 'tuft of hair, summit, acme, apex', ags. *topp* m. 'cusp, peak, crest, summit, tip', *toppa* m. 'filament', ahd. *zopf* 'pigtail, braid, plait, end of a thing'; mnd. *tubbe*, *tobbe* 'spigot', *tobben* 'pluck, rend', söddt. *zöfeln* 'waver' (as *zapfeln*); perhaps here also ahd. *zumpo* 'penis', mhd. *zumpf(e)*, nhd. *Zumpt*, whereat under **dumb-**.

Here toch. A *tāp* 'ate', Van Windekens Lexique 187.

t-extension dæ-t- (compare but das participle **dæ-to -s**):

gr. *δατέομα* 'divide, tear, rend, consume' (Fut. *δάσσεσθα*, Aor. hom. *δάσσασθα*, att. *δάσσασθα*), wherefore *δασμός* 'division', *δάσμα* 'lot', common gr.-illyr. -ks- > -ss- phonetic mutation

δατήρ 'dividing, splitting' (this certainly from **δα-τήρ*: Old Indian *dā-ta* 'reaper, mower'), *ἄδαστος* 'undivided'; *δατέομα* is gr. neologism (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 676) and not idg. **dæ-t-*;

got. *ungatass* 'disarrayed, disorderly' (compare *ἄδαστος*), mndl. *getes* 'be submitting, suitable'; ahd. *zetten* '(distributing) strew, outspread', nhd. *verzette(l)n*, probably also anord. *teðja* 'outspread dung', *tað* n. '(*outstretched) dung'; ahd. *zota*, *zata* f. 'tuft of wool, hair hanging down together, filament or wool' (therefrom *zaturra* 'a harlot, prostitute'), ags. *tættec* (expressives *tt*) 'scrap, shred, tatter, rag', an. *to*, *turr* 'scrap, shred'; altdön. *tothae*, older dön. and dön. mdartl. *tøde*, *taade* 'retard, delay, hinder'.

Besides with *u*-Vok. anord. *toddi* 'small piece', holl. *todde* 'scrap, shred', ahd. *zota*, *zotta* 'topknot', nhd. *Zotte*, *Zote*; mhd. *zoten* 'go slowly', nhd. *zotteln*, ostfries. *todden* 'pull, tear, drag' under likewise; about nhd. *zaudern* s. Kluge¹¹ 704.

toch. A *töt-k* 'divide, carve, slit'.

s-extension d-es-:

Old Indian *da syati* 'suffers lack, swelters, languishes', *upada syati* 'goes out, is exhausted';

norw. dial. *tasa* 'wear out', schwed. dial. *tasa* 'pluck wool, outspread hay', nnd. *tasen* 'pluck', nhd. *Zaser*, older *Zasel* 'fibre, filament', norw. dial. *tase* m. 'weak person', *tasma* 'languish', *tasa* 'become feeble'; ablaut. dön. mdartl. *tæse* 'work slowly', nnd. *tösen* 'work heavily', identical with norw. dön. *tæse* 'disentangle, wear out, pull out'; compare in similar meaning norw. *tasse* 'go quietly', *taspa* 'go slowly and sluggishly', mhd. *zaspen* 'scratch, go sluggishly', ahd. *zascōn* 'seize, snatch, tear away' (actually 'drag') = nhd. dial. *zaschen*, *zöschchen* 'drag, pull, tear, work slowly', *zöschchen* f. 'a train in the dress'; about ahd. *tasca* 'pouch, pocket' s.

Kluge¹¹ 612.

Maybe truncated alb. geg. (**zascōn*) *me zanë* 'to seize, snatch, tear away'

hitt. *tešḫā-* 'keep oneself away from' (3. Sg. preterit *tī-ešḫa-aš*).

Maybe alb. geg. (**tešḫā*) *tesha* Pl. 'clothes, belongings, rags', *teshë* 'speck of dust, little splinter, torn piece'

Besides with *i*-vocalism (idg. **dī-s* as extension to *dī* ~*ō* Or only germ. neologismö):

schwed. dial. *teisa*, *tesa* 'pull to pieces', dö.n. dial. *tese* 'pluck (e.g. wool)', ags. *tæsan* 'pull to pieces', ahd. *zeisan*, *zias* 'ruffle; tousle, pluck wool'; ostfries. holl. *teisteren* 'rend', ags. *tæsel*, ahd. *zeisala* 'teasel', norw. mdartl. *test* 'willow fibre, ringlet, hair lock', with *i* norw. *tīst* 'fibre, filament', *tīsl* 'shrubbery', with *i* mhd. *zispen* 'go sluggishly' (as *zaspēn*), probably also (ö) ags. *teoswian* 'plague, disparage', *teoso* 'insult, deceit, malice'.

Finally with *u*-vocalism: norw. dial. *tosa* 'rub, wear out, pluck', also 'flub, work slowly', *tose* 'frail person', *tos* 'fibers, ragged rigging', *tossa* 'strew, distribute, outspread', mengl. *tōtūsen* 'tousle, ruffle', mnd. *tōsen* 'rend, pull', ahd. *zirzūsōn* 'tousle, ruffle', mhd. *zūsach* 'brushwood', *zūse* f. 'brushwood, hair lock' under likewise; perhaps to lat. *dūmus* 'a thorn bush, bramble brushwood, shrub' (**dū* ~*mo-s*) and air. *doss* 'bush'.

From PIE this root passed to Altaic:

Protoform: **da* ~*ma*

Meaning: ill, sick, bad

Turkic protoform: **jAman*

Tungus protoform: **dam-*

Japanese protoform: **da* ~*m-*

Note: Despite SKE 75 there is no reason at all to suppose a Chinese origin of the Turkic form (MC *ja-ma* 'savage, barbarian' is too distant semantically; the usage of PT **jaman* for a bad disease, sickness is very close to Japanese and may suggest that the original meaning of the root was 'ill(ness), sick(ness)').

References: WP. I 763 ff., WH. I 322, 323 f., 859; Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 676.

See also: out at least basically as extensions from *dā-* 'cut, split' agreeable root **del-** 'split', **del-** 'whereupon it is split apart', **der-** 'split, flay' see under see under its own headwords.

Page(s): 175-179

Root / lemma: *deig* *h-*

English meaning: to prick; tick

German meaning: 'prickeln, kitzeln' ö 'zwickelndes Insekt'

Material: Arm. *tī* 'tick';

mir. *dega*, Akk. *degaid* (**digāt-*) 'Hirschköfer';

germ. **tīkan-*, with intensive sharpening **tikkan-*, in ags. *ticia* m. (lies *tīca* or *ticca*), engl. *tike* and *tick* 'wood tick, sheep louse', mnd. *Zecke* m. f. 'wood tick', nhd.

Zecke; besides a mediation form **tikan-* in mnd. *teke*, mhd. *Zeche*, engl. *teke* ds.;

norw. dial. *tikka*, nnd. *ticken* 'stumble lightly', mhd. *zicken* ds.; ahd. *zechon* 'pulsate, banter, skirmish'; engl. *tickle* 'titillate'; nasalized ags. *tindian* ds.

A connection with *dhēig-* 'prick' is not provable.

References: WP. I 777.

Page(s): 187-188

Root / lemma: *deik* ^h-

English meaning: to show

German meaning: 'zeigen'

Note: from which lat. and germ. partly 'point to something with words, say', developed plural also 'show the right, point to the culprit, accuse'

Material: Old Indian *diś* 'des, *t* i, *dis* 'a 'ti, *dēs* 'ayati 'shows, point at', av. *daēs-* Aor. *dōiš-* 'show' (*daēsayeiti*, *disyeiti*, *daēdōiš*) 'show; assign something to somebody, adjudge', participle Old Indian *dis* *t* a ^h- (= lat. *dictus*); *dis* *t* *h*h, 'instruction, regulation', av. *ādišti-š* 'directive, doctrine' (= lat. *dictū*ō, ags. *tiht* 'accusation', ahd. *in-*, *būziht* ds., nhd. *Verzicht*), Old Indian *dis* ^h- f. 'instruction, direction', *dis* 'ā 'direction' (= δίκη 'right, justice', from which probably lat. *dicis causa* 'for form's sake, for the sake of appearances'), *des* 'a *h*h, '(direction), region' = an. *teigr* see under;

gr. δέικνυμι, secondary δέικνύω 'points, shows, evinces', kret. πρὸ δέικνυται 'ἐπὶ δέικνυσσι', δέξεις 'the display' (with secondary lengthened grade), δίκη see above, δίκαιος, δικάζω, ἄδικος; the Perf. Med. δέδεκα γμα, and δεῖγμα 'avermant, proof, example' not with idg. *g*, but gr. innovation;

lat. *dicere* 'to indicate; to appoint; most commonly, to say, speak, tell, mention; in pass. with infin., to be said to; to mention, speak of, tell of, relate; to name, call; to mean, refer to', *dicāre* 'announce solemnly, award, consecrate, dedicate, set apart, devote, offer', osk. *dei kum* 'say', umbr. *teitu*, *deitu* (Fut. Imper.) you will say, declare', changing through ablaut osk. *dicust* 'will have said', umbr. *dersicust* ds., osk. *da-di katted* 'dēdicavit', lat. *diciō* 'power, sovereignty, authority', *indicāre* 'indicate, display, show, offer', *index* 'an informer; a sign, token; the forefinger; a title; a touchstone' (as also Old Indian *des* 'inī 'forefinger'), *iūdex* 'a judge; in plur., a panel of jurors', *vindex* (*vindicāre* = *vim dicere*), *causidicus*; about urir. **Eku*o-decas, *Lugudec(c)as* (Gen. Sg.) see under **dek** ^h-1.

got. *gateihan* 'indicate, promulgate', anord. *tēa*, newer *tīā* 'show, depict, represent, explain, announce', ags. *tēon* 'indicate, promulgate', ahd. *zihan* 'accuse, blame', *zeihen*;

maybe alb. *zihem* 'quarrel, argue'

wherefore anord. *tīgenn* '(*show, point out, reveal, advise, teach) noble', *tīgn* f. 'rank; noble man, husband'; ahd. *zeigōn* 'show', whereof *zeiga* 'instruction'; *inziht* etc see above; further anord. *teigr* m. 'linear part of meadow' ('direction' = Old Indian *des* 'a *h*h, 'region, place, land'), changing through ablaut ags. *tīg*, *tīh* 'meadow, pasture', mnd. *tī(g)* m. public collective place of a village', ahd. *zīch* 'forum'.

Here presumably with the meaning 'finger' (= '*pointer') and secondary, but already old 'toe', ahd. *zēha*, ags. *tāhe*, *tā*, anord. *tā* 'toe' (**do* 'ik *u*ā), mnd. *tēwe*, nhd. and södd. *zēwe* ds. (**doik* ^h-*u*ā), and that probably from **dicitus* through dissimilation against the toneless *t* resulted lat. *digitus* 'finger, toe'.

Hitt. *tek-kuš-ša-nu-mi* 'makes recognizable, points, shows, evinces' here after Sturtevant Lang. 6, 27 f., 227 ff.; doubts the formation because of E. Forrer by Feist 204.

Besides idg. **doig** ^h in got. *taikns* f. 'mark, token, sign, wonder, miracle', *taikn* n. ds., ahd. (etc) *zeihhan* n. 'mark, token, sign', ags. *tæcan*, engl. *teach* 'instruct', anord. *teikna* 'show, signify, designate', ahd. *zeihhonōn* 'draw, depict, sign', got. *taiknjan* 'show', ahd. *zeihinen* ds.

From germ. **taikna* derives finn. *taika*- 'omen, sign'.

Whether *deik* ^h - and *deig* ^h - from *dei*- 'bright shine' (also 'see') are extended as 'allow to see, allow to shine' ö

References: WP. I 776 f., WH. I 348 f., 351, 860, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 696 f., Feist 204, 472.

Page(s): 188-189

Root / lemma: *dei-1*, *dei* ^h *æ*-, *dī*-, *dī* ^h *ā*-

English meaning: to shine; day; sun; sky god, god

German meaning: 'hell glönnen, schimmern, scheinen'

Note: (older '*dart rays' ö)

Note:

The origin of the sky god was Anatolia, where the Sumerian sun god Utu was called father god: *Utu* + **Root / lemma:** *pātē (r)* Gen. *pātr-e s*-, *-o s* : 'father' - 'father *Utu*': Luvian ^D*UTU-wa-az*: 107 iii 8; KBo XXIX 25 ii 6*, ^D*UTU-wa-za* 'sun god'.

Material: Old Indian *dī* ^h *-dē-ti* 'seems, shines', 3. Pl. *dīdyati*, Impf. 3. Sg. *a dīdēt*, Imper. 2. Sg. *didīhi* ^h, *su-dī-ti* ^h *-h* ^h 'having nice brilliance', Kaus. *dīpa yati* 'ignites, illuminates', *dī pyate* 'blazes, shines, seems' (about *dīvyati* see under), *dīdi*- 'shining, seeming' (due to from *dī* ^h *-de-ti*); similar **doi-d-o-* (broken Redupl.) in anord. *teitr* 'cheerful, blithe, glad' (eigntl. 'radiating'), ags. *tæta n* 'caress', *tāt*- (in names) 'blithe, glad', ahd. *zeiz* 'tender, graceful' (compare *heiter* and 'clear, bright' as 'blithe, glad'; Uhlenbeck Old Indian Wb. 126); perhaps here also lit. *dīdis* 'big, large' as 'handsome, considerable';

gr. hom. δέατο (Imperfect) 'he saw, discerned, perceived', δέαμεν ^h *ἐδοκιμαζον*, *ἐδόξαζον* Hes., arkad. Konj. δέατο ^h *ι*, hom. Aor. δόασσατο 'to appear', Konj. δόασσατα ^h *ι*, compared with arkad. Aor. δέα[σσε]το ^h *ι* with *o* after *ἐδοξε*, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 681⁶; common gr.-illyr. -ks- > -ss- phonetic mutation

Maybe alb. (**δέελος*) *diel* '(*bright) sun' [common alb. -e- > -ie- shift].

hom. δέελος 'visible' (**δέελο* ^h *ε* ^h *λος*; with metr. lengthening *εὐδέελο* ^h *ε* ^h *λος*), δῆλος ds. (from **δέελο* ^h *α* ^h *λος*, from which also Hesychs δέαλος; hom. ἀρίζηλος 'very distinct, clear, bright' (from **δέελο* ^h *η* ^h *-λόος*);

***doilo-** presumably in ags. *sweo-tol* (from **tāl*) 'apparent, manifest, obvious, distinct, clear, bright' and in mir. *dōel* 'beetle, chafer' ('shining black insect') as well as in ir. river names *Daol* (**doilā*) as 'the shining'. Here probably also lit. *dailu* ^h *s* 'dainty, pretty', *da ilinti* 'smooth, adorn'.

With formants **-tlo-** presumably here being found only in the compound germ. **tīpla-*: *zīdal*-, nhd. *Zeidel*-, nd. *tīl*- 'honey' ('clearness, shine - clear honey').

Against Pedersens raising from hett. *te-eš-ha*- 'dream' (Muršilis 69) s. Couvreur H.

53 and above S. 178.

u-extension: **dei_u-** (: **di_e u-**, **diu₋**, **di_u-**) `bright, divine revered sky and bright day:

Diphth. stem Nom. **di_eūs** (**dii_eūs**), Akk. **di_eūm**, Vok. **di_e u**, Lok. **di_e u_i** and **di_eū**, Dat. **diu_e i**, Gen. **diu_{-e} s**, **-o s**; **di_eūs-pātēr** `sky father, heavenly father'.

Old Indian **dyā_uh** (**diyā_uh**) `sky, heaven', Akk. **dyā_m**, Lok. **dya_u vi**, **divi**, Dat. **divē**, Gen. **diva_u h** (and **dyōh**), Instr. Pl. **dyu_{-bhih}**;

gr. Ζεύς (= **dyā_u-h**), Akk. Zĭv (= **dyā_m**), Vok. Ζεϋ (***di_e u**), Gen. Δι(F)ός, Dat. (Lok.) Δι(F)ί (Zĭv lengthened Zĭv α, Ζη νός, Ζη νί; about Ζάς by Pherekydes of Syros s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 577⁴); the Gen. ***diu_es** in thess. Δι ες - κ ο υ ρ (άδ ε ω, prien. Δι ες - κ ο υ ρί δ ο υ (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 547);

Maybe rum. **zeu** `god' : alb. **zot** `god' : rum. **zeiță, zeitate, zână** `goddess' : alb. **zana** f. `nymph, goddess', **zota** f. m. `gods' : gr. Ζῆν α [common alb. **n** > **nt** > **t** phonetic mutation].

in Lat. the old paradigm has split in two which designate the name of the uppermost God and the `day'; similarly in the Osk. and Umbr.:

Note: common lat. illyr. **d-** > **l-** phonetic mutation:

lat. **Iuppiter** from **lū-piter**, umbr. **Jupater** Vok. = Ζεϋ πάτερ, to Nom. Old Indian **dyā_uspitā** `father of the sky, heavenly father', Ζεύς πατήρ, Dat. umbr. **Iuvepatre**, illyr. (Hes.) Δελ-πάτ υ ρ ος; lat. Gen. **Iouis** (altlat. also **Diovis**, also as Nom.), osk. **Diu_u vei** `Jove', **i_uvilam**, older **diuvilam** `*iovilam', **iu_uvilas** `*iovilae' etc, compare GentilIN lat. **Iūlius** (***Iovilius**);

Maybe [from illyr. (Hes.) Δελ-πάτ υ ρ ος] the compound alb. (*Δελ-ῥήελος) **diel** `sun god, sun', older **dielë** `Sunday (day of the sun)', where alb. follows lat. paradigm which designates the name of the uppermost God and the `day'.

Also alb. (***Jove-di**, ***jeudi**) **enjte** `Thursday' similar to fr. **jeudi** `Thursday', ital. **jovedi** `Thursday'.

lat. **Diēspiter** (whereof **Diālis** `relating to Jupiter'; (flamen) **dialis**, the priest of Jupiter') with Akk. **d(i_u)i_em** has changed after Nom. **diēs**, otherwise would prevail in the meaning `day', while to the name of `sky God' the ablaut grade ***di_{ou}-** from ***di_eu-** would be accomplished under the pressure of Vok. ***di_eu-** (up to **Diēspiter**, also umbr. **Di**, **Dei** [masc acc. sing.] god, [neut voc. sing.] god', contracted from **diē**, so that **Di(m)** = ***diēm**); the old Nom. ***diūs** from ***di_eūs** still standing in addition to **Vēdiovis**, **Vēiovis**, **Vē-diū s** `old-röm. Underworld God';

in the meaning `day' lat. **diēs** see above (m.; as f. in the meaning `date, day month year (according to the calendar), period, time' presumably after **nox**), yet besides the older Nom. **di_eūs** still in **nu-diū s tertius** `now is the 3. day', further **diū** `by day' (Lok. ***di_eu** or ***di_{ou}**), `for a long time', `a long time ago' out of it `long'.

diminutive lat. **diēcula** `a little day, a short time', osk. **[d]ii_u ku_u lu_u s** `days', **zicolo** m. `day';

Maybe alb. **diel** `sun', **dielë** `Sunday, (day of the sun)' are diminutive illyr. forms.

air. **dīe**, proclitic **dīa** `day' (from after the Akk. ***dii_em** has changed ***dii_es**), cymr. **dydd**, corn. **deth**, **dyth**, bret. **deiz** `day' (also); air. **in-diū** `today', cymr. etc **he-ddyw** `today' (at first from ***-dii_u**, probably = lat. **diū**).

From the ablaut grade **diu₋** in the meaning `day';

Old Indian *dī vā* 'during the day', *divē divē* 'day by day' (*diva* 'm Nom. otherwise 'sky, heaven'), *nakta m divam* 'night and day', *sudiva m* 'a nice day', *sudiva -h* 'having a nice day', arm. *tiv* 'day', gr. $\epsilon\upsilon\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ 'in the middle of the day (appearing)' (due to $\epsilon\upsilon\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, compare $\epsilon\upsilon\nu\acute{\chi}\iota\omicron\varsigma$); lat. *dius*, *interdius* 'of the day, in the daytime, by day' (with lat. syncope from Gen. **diu_o_s*); *bi-*, *tri-duum* (**diu_om*) 'period of two, three days';

es-stem diu.es- presumed from Old Indian *divasa* 'day', formal to dak. $\delta\iota\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\mu\alpha$ 'common mullein, high taper', probably from **diu_es_mā* 'luminous plant' (Detschev, Dak. Pflanzenn. 14 ff.); but gr. $\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ($\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ F o s) 'clear, cheerful', older $\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}\delta\iota\alpha$ 'clear weather', to Old Indian *su-diva m* (above); compare Sommer Nominalkomp. 73 ff.

***diu.ios** in Old Indian *divya* -, *divia* - 'celestial', *divyā ni* 'the heavenly space', gr. $\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ F o s, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 472a) 'divine, heavenly', lat. *dīus* 'divine, god-like; hence fine, noble; also (apparently) out of doors, in the open air' (different from *divus*!), *dīum* 'open space of heaven', *sub dīo*; *Diāna* deriving from **Diviāna*, 'the virgin goddess of the moon and hunting' **Diviā* (ö); compare etr. *Tiv* 'moon', *tives* 'months', after Kretschmer Gl. 13, 111 f. from ital. **diviā*, and orph. $\Pi\alpha\nu\delta\iota\alpha$ 'Selene (goddess of the moon)' from $\pi\alpha\nu\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ 'all kinds of illuminators'.

ablaut grade **di.u-** in Old Indian *dyu-mna m* 'splendor of the sky', *dyu-ma nt-* 'bright, light', verbal *dyut-* 'gleam, shine' in *dyō tatē*, Aor. ved. *a dyaut* 'shines' (with *t* probably after *s vit-* 'be bright'); compare also Old Church Slavic *dъždъ* 'rain', russ. *dožd'*, ačech. *dešč*, etc, from **dusḡdi_u-* 'bad weather', Trubetzkoy Z. sl. Ph. 4, 62 ff.

Note:

Probably from a fusion of **Root / lemma: dheu.es-, dhu.ē s-, dheus-, dhū s-** 'to dissipate, blow, etc. *scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die' + **Root / lemma: dei-1, dei-ə, dī-, di.ā-** 'to shine; day; sun; sky god, god' derived slav. (**dus-diu-*): **Old Church Slavic:** *dъždъ* 'rain' [mjo] (see below).

o-stem de iu.o-s 'god, the divine':

Old Indian *dēva* 'god' (*dēvī* 'goddess'), av. *daēva-* 'demon';

lat. *deus* and *dīvus*, by of from the paradigm **deiu_os* (> *deos*), Gen. **deiu_i* (> *dīvī*); osk. *dei vai* 'goddess' (osk. *deivinais* = lat. *dīvinis*; umbr. *deueia* '[fem. Acc. sing.] of a deity, goddess';

maybe alb. *dif* 'giant'

osk. *deiuatud* 'to swear an oath' = lett. *dieva tie s* 'swear, vow'; lat. *dīves* 'rich, wealthy; with abl. or genit., rich in', eigentl. 'standing under the protection of the Gods', as slav. *bogatъ*, s. Schulze KZ. 45, 190);

gall. GN *Dēvona*, PN *Dēvo-gnāta*, air. *dīa*, Gen. *dē* 'god', acymr. *duiu-(tit)* 'goddess, deity', mcymr. ncymr. *duw*, acorn. *duy*, bret. *doue* 'god';

anord. *tīvar* Pl. 'gods' (**deiu_ōs*) as well as anord. *Ty r* (agerm. *teiwaz*) 'the god of war', ags. *Tīg*, Gen. *Tīwes* 'Mars', ahd. *Zīo*, *Zio*;

apreuß. *deiwa(s)*, lit. *die vas* 'god' (*deive* 'goddess, ghost' from **deiu_i.ā*, *die vo sūne liai* 'sons of the sky', finn. Lw. *taiwas* 'sky, heaven'), lett. *dī evs* (verbal derivative lies before in lit. *deivo tis* 'say farewell', lett. *dieva tie s* see above), compare Trautmann 50, Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 484, 485 f. Against it are Old Church Slavic *divъ m.* 'wonder, miracle', *divo*, -ese n. ds. (-es-stem probably previously after *čudo*, -ese ds), *divъ nъ* 'wonderful', didn't derive from concept 'god, deity', but (as $\theta\alpha\ddot{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$ from $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$) position itself to klr. *dyvl'u*, *dyvy ty sja* 'see, look, show', čech. *dī vam se* 'look, see, observe', which behaves to Old Indian *dī -de-ti* 'shines' in the meaning as e.g. mhd. *blick* 'lustre, shine,

lightning' and 'look of the eyes', nhd. *glönzen* : slav. *gle, dati* 'see, show'.

en-stem *deien- (thematic **deino-, dino-**) only in the meaning 'day':

Note:

The extension **en-stem *deien-** (thematic **deino-, dino-**) is of Illyrian origin. The attribute nouns that derived from adjectives in illyr. alb. take -ta, -nta suffix which was then reduced to common alb. *n > nt > t* phonetic mutation. (see alb. numbers)

originally conservative still in Old Church Slavic *dъnъ*, Gen. *dъne* 'day'; Old Indian *dī́na-m* (esp. in compounds 'day', lat. *nundinae* 'the market-day held during every ninth day',

maybe alb. (**dī́na*) *dita* 'day' : Old Indian *dī́na-m* (esp. in compounds 'day' [common alb. *n > nt > t* phonetic mutation])

air. *denus* 'a period of time', *trēdenus* 'three days' time, three days'; alb. *gdhinj* 'make day' from *-*dih₁nh₁i₂ō*;

maybe alb. *gëdhinj* 'the day breaks' is a compound of zero grade **ego* 'I' + *dī́na* 'I make the day'.

zero grade lit. *diena*, lett. *dī́ena*, Old Prussian Akk. f. *deinan* 'day' (Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 432 f., Būga Kalba ir. S. 227 f.); got. *sinteins* 'daily, perpetual, everlasting'; perhaps here ahd. *len(gi)zin* 'springtime' from **langat-tin* as 'having long days'.

Kretschmer leads back to gr. *Τυδᾶρ ἱδᾶρ* 'sons of Zeus', etr. *Tin, Tinia* 'Juppiter' of a pre-Greek *Tin-* 'Diespiter (Zeus father)', respectively ital. **Dinus* (idg. **din-* 'day, sky, heaven') (Gl. 13, 111; 14, 303 ff., 19, 207; s. also Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 65); but the older form is *Τυυδᾶρ ἱδᾶρ*!

r-extension dēi-ro-, dī-ro- in:

germ. **tēra-* (**dēi-ro-*) and **tīra-* (**dī-ro-*) in ahd. *zēri, ziari* 'precious, lovely, delightful, nice, superb, pretty, splendid, beautiful', *ziarī* 'beauty, ornament, adornment', *ziarōn* 'adorn, embellish', mnd. *tēr* 'lustre, shine, fame, prospering; flourishing, good constitution', *tēre* and *tīre* 'habit, kind and way', ags. as. *tīr* 'honour, fame', anord. *tīrr* ds.; norw. dial. *tīr* 'alertness, lookout, peering, light, lustre, shine', *tīra* 'peek, sparkle, glitter';

in addition lit. *dyre* 'ti, *dýroti* 'gawk, lurk', *dairy* 'tis, lett. *daīri* 'tie's 'stare about', Old Prussian *endyrītwei* (under likewise, see Būga Kalba ir. s. 227 f., Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 432 f.) 'watch, see' (but bulg. *dī́rъ* 'search, seek' absents, s. Berneker 201);

toch. A *tiri* 'kind and way'.

About hitt. *šiwat-* 'day', *šiwanni-* 'god' (from **dī.ēu-ō*), hierogl.-hitt. *tina-* 'god', *šijāri* 'appears' (**dī.ā-ō*) s. Pedersen Hitt. 57, 175 f.

To Old Indian *dī́vyati* 'plays, shows, throws dice' (supposedly 'throws the eye') compare with other ablaut *dyūta* 'm' 'dice game', further *dēvanam* 'the game, dice game', and above *dyṓtate* 'shines', *dyutih*, 'lustre, shine', *dyuma* 'nt-' 'bright, light'. Whether here also av. *ā-divyeinti* 'bestir oneself, strive for' as 'whereupon it is split apart' compare Wackernagel, Berl. Sbb. 1918, 396 f.

The fact that our root as 'vibrating light' originally one has been from **deia-** 'hurry, whirl', seems conceivable.

Note:

Alb. cognate (**tiwali*) *diel* 'sun' corresponds to Luvian: *tiwali(ya)-* 'of the Sun-(god)'

and Hitt. *dšiuš* `(sun)god'.

Hitt. *dšiuš* `(sun)god', Luvian *^DS īwata-* `Sun-god' Attestations: [VSg] *^DS ī-wa-ta*: KBo XXII 137 iii 8.

Commentary: Hittitized version of Luvian *^DTiwat-*; *tiwali(ya)-* `of the Sun-(god)'
Attestations: [VSg] *ti-wa-a-li-ya*: 45 ii 18, *ti-wa-li-ya*: 48 ii 11; XV 35 i 21; KBo VIII 69,5.

Commentary: As per Starke, StBoT 31.147, *īyo*-adj. to *Tiwat-* with *-l-* for *-d-*. See also *tiwari(ya)-*.

Luvian: *tiwari(ya)-* `of the Sun-(god)' Attestations: [N-APINT] *ti-wa-ri-ya*: KBo II 3 iii 40.

Commentary: As per Popko, KZ 97.228f, and Starke, StBoT 31.147, *īyo*-adj. to *Tiwat-* with *-r-* for *-d-*.

Luvian *^DTiwat-* `Sun-god' Attestations: [N/VSg] (*^D*)*Ti-wa-az*: 68,16; 91,8, *^DUTU-wa-az*: 107 iii 8; KBo XXIX 25 ii 6*, *^DUTU-wa-za*: 78,9; 48 ii 19; 107 ii 12, *^DUTU-az*: 127,9(ö); 133 ii 13; IX 31 ii 30; KBo XXIX 40,6; HT 1 ii 6, *^DUTU-za*: 45 ii 25.26; 74,9, [VSg] *ti-wa-ta(ö)*: 19,12(bis); XXXII 70,6(ö), *ti-u-wa-ta(ö)*: KBo VII 68 iii 3, [ASg] *^DUTU-an*: KBo IX 143 iii(!) 10, [DSg] *^DUTU-ti-i*: 107 iii 10, *^DUTU-ti*: 36,6; KBo XXII 254 Vo 7, [GenAdj] [NSgC] *^DTi-wa-d[a-aš-ši-iš]*: 108,5, [DSg] *^DUTU-ša-an-za-a[n]*: 90,7 (sic!).

Commentary: On the last example see Melchert, Gs Carter. Cf. also 107 iii 11 and XXXII 13,11*. The assignment of the *tiwata* forms here is tentative. Cf. the solution of Starke, StBoT 31.149!

Note:

The sky god originated in Anatolia where he had three eyes which signified the sun, the moon and Jupiter. Ancient people didn't make a clear distinction between the brightest planets and the sun. Actually the moon was a sun goddess. Her gender was determined by moon cycles identical with women's menstrual cycles. The oldest cognates for the sky god are found in Anatolian languages and Albanian. Those tongues make no distinction between Jupiter and the sun. Ancient Indo Europeans believed that there were several suns not just one. As the brightest celestial body at night sky, Jupiter was identified as the aspect of the sun at night - or just another sun. Because of their extreme luster Jupiter and often Mars were all considered minor sun gods. This is the reason why the brightest planet became known in illyr. $\Delta \epsilon \iota - \pi \acute{\alpha} \tau \epsilon \rho \omicron \varsigma$ `father god'. Probably Anatolian languages borrowed the sun god cognate from Sumerian **Utu** `sun god'.

References: WP. I 772 f., WH. I 345 f., 347, 349 f., 355, 357 f., 727, 732, 860, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 576 f.

Page(s): 183-187

Root / lemma: *dei* ϑ 2 (*dī ā-*, *dī* ϑ -, *dī-*)

English meaning: to swing, move

German meaning: `sich schwingen, herumwirbeln (balt. and partly griech.); eilen, nacheilen, streben'

Material: Old Indian *dī yati* `flies, hovers'; gr. $\delta \epsilon \upsilon \omicron \varsigma$ m. `whirl, whirlpool; round vessel, round threshing floor', $\delta \acute{\epsilon} \upsilon \eta$ (Hom.), öol. $\delta \acute{\epsilon} \upsilon \upsilon \alpha$ (compare $\Delta \iota \upsilon \upsilon \omicron \mu \acute{\epsilon} \upsilon \eta \varsigma$, Hoffmann Gr. D. II 484) `whirl, whirlpool',

$\delta \iota \upsilon \acute{\epsilon} \omega$, $\delta \iota \upsilon \epsilon \acute{\upsilon} \omega$, öol. $\delta \acute{\epsilon} \upsilon \upsilon \eta \mu \iota$ `spin in whirl or circle, swing, brandish'; intr.

`turn me by dancing in circles'; pass. `roam around, reel around, roll (the eyes) whirl (from river), spin dancing around', δῖ ν ω öol. δῖ ν ν ω `thresh'; hom. δῖ ω `flee', δῖ ο μ α ι `chase away' (with ostentatious distribution the intr. and tr. meaning in active and Medium), hom. δῖ ε ν τ α ι `to hurry', δῖ ε σ θ α ι `flee', εἰ ν δῖ ε σ α ν `rush', δ ι ε ρ ά ς (π ο ύ ς) `fleeting' (after ἔ ε τ ε, ἔ ε τ α ι : ἔ ε ν τ α ι to thematic δῖ ε τ α ι analogical δῖ ε ν τ α ι instead of *δῖ ο ν τ α ι neologismö),

δ ι ώ κ ω `pursue' (contaminated from F ι ώ κ ω and δῖ ε μ α ι, Meillet MSL. 23, 50 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 702); hom. δῖ ζ η μ α ι (Fut. hom. δ ι ζ ή σ ο μ α ι) `strive for, be troubled about, search, seek', nachhom. also `investigate' (*δῖ-δῖ α- μ α ι), next to which due to *δῖ α-το- att. ζητωω `strive for, let me be concerned with'; here with originally *dῖ_α- : ζ ά λ η `storm, violent movement, particularly of the sea', ζ ά λ ο ς `whirlpool, violent movement of water'ö

compare about gr. words containing the ζ Schwyzer Gr. Or. I 330, 833.

Air. *dīan* `quick, fast', *dēne* `quickness'; lett. *deju*, *die t* `dance', *di edele t* `go idly'. About lit. *daina* `folk song' (to *deja* `lamentationö') compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 432 with Lit.

Quite doubtful cymr. *dig* `mad, wicked, evil', russ. *di kīj* `wild', lit. *dy kas* `minxish, wanton, bratty, unengaged, leisured, unemployed, idle, lazy', lett. *dīks* `free of work', Old Church Slavic *div ъ j ъ* `wild' (Berneker 203 f., Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 478, Trautmann 54).

Not here gr. δ ά ν α ξ `reed' (new ion. δ ο ὤ ν α ξ and occasional dor. δ ὤ ν α ξ metr. lengtheningö Schulze Qunder ep. 205, Boisacq 196), δ ο ν έ ω `shake', ά λ ί δ ο ν ο ς `rove about in the sea' and lett. *duonis*, *duo n i* `reed, bulrushes'.

References: WP. I 774 ff.

Page(s): 187

Root / lemma: *dek* ^-1

English meaning: to take, *offer a sacrifice, observe a custom

German meaning: `nehmen, aufnehmen', daher `begrößen, Ehre erweisen'. Aus the meaning `annehmen, gern aufnehmen' fließt die meaning `gut passend, geeignet, sich schicken, ziemen, es jemandem recht machen; as unannehmbar darstellen, etwas einem gut shining, seeming machen, lehren, lernen'

Material: Old Indian *das ásyā ti* `proves honour, venerates a god, is gracious' (Denomin. of **das as-* = lat. *decus*), *das ā* f. `state, status, fate, destiny'; av. *dasam* n. `property, belongings piece'; Old Indian Desiderat. *dīkṣatē* `is consecrated', *dīkṣā* `consecration' (**dī-dk* ^-s- with secondary *i*), *da kṣati* `is proficient, makes it right, is compliant', *da kṣa-h* `proficient, skilful' (but av. *daxš-* `instruct, teach, instruct', npers. *daxš* `business, toil' stay away because of the Gutturals), lengthened grade Old Indian *dās nō ti*, *dā šti i*, *dā s āti* `offer a sacrifice, give, proves honour, grants', *dās va s-* `honoring the Gods, godly, pious'; av. *dāšta-* `receive, obtains, attains' (participle);

after Frisk Etyma Armen. 25 f. here arm. *ancay* `gift' from **and-tisāti-* (urarm. *-tis-* from **dēk* ^-); whether *tesanem* `I behold'ö (compare under δ ο κ ε ὤ ω); different Meillet Esquisse 135;

gr. (ion. öol. kret.) δ έ κ ο μ α ι `take in, accept', att. δ έ χ ο μ α ι, athemat. hom. 3. Pl. δ έ χ α τ α ι (χ after *δ έ χ θ ω, Infin. δ έ χ θ α ι), Aor. δ έ κ τ ο, participle δ έ γ μ ε ν ο ς, compare π ρ ο τί δ ε γ μ α ι π ρ ο σ δ έ χ ο μ α ι Hes. (γ μ instead of κ μ); κ is preserved in δ ο κ ά ς `[absorption] beam', δ ο κ ά ν θ ή κ η ν Hes. (out of it lat. *doga* `a sort of vessel (perhaps a measure)'), δ ο κ ά ν α ι α ί σ τ ά λ ι κ ε ς Hes., δ ε ζ ά ξ ω `to captivate, fascinate, be

impressive', δωρο-δέκος 'the take of presents', δεξαμενή (participle Aor.) 'water container, water carrier', ἀρι-δέικετο 'distinguished' (εἰ metr. lengthening); nasal present *δεῖκνυμαι (: Old Indian *dās nō ti*) in participle δεῖκνύμενος 'rendering homage, honoring, greeting', to δεῖκαίνωτο 'to greet'; intensive δεῖδέχασατο ds., δεῖ-δέσκομαι 'greet' (for *δεη-δέ(κ)-σκόματι after the present auf-έσχω); δεῖ- could be read δεη- (idg. ē), δεῖκνυ- also δεκνυ-, and δεῖκα- could be metr. lengthening for δεκα- (Schwyzer Gr Gr. I 648, 697); causative δοκέω (= lat. *doceō* 'to teach, instruct (with acc. of person or thing); with clause, to inform that or how; 'docere fabulam', to teach a play to the actors, to bring out, exhibit', δοκεῖ μοι 'it seems to me' ('is suitable to me'); δέξασθαι 'opinion, fame' (*δοκ-σά), δέγμα 'decision', δέκτιμος 'respectable, approved'; δοκέω 'to see, discern, perceive, observe; to think, suppose, imagine, expect', προσ-δοκέω 'anticipate, expect'; about δεῖ δάσκει see under **dens-1**.

Maybe alb. geg. *doke* 'custom, ritual, tradition (observed)', (*deuk-) *dukem* 'appear, seem'.

Alb. shows that from **Root / lemma: dek -1** : 'to take' derived the nasalized **Root / lemma: tong-1** (*teng-) : 'to think, feel'.

alb. *ndieh* 'to feel' (*dek -skō-ō); *ndesh* 'find, encounter' probably slav. Lw.ö S. under *dēs-*;

lat. *decet*, -ēre 'it is proper, it is fitting (physically or morally)', *decus*, -oris n. 'distinction, honor, glory, grace; moral dignity, virtue; of persons, pride, glory', *dignus* 'worthy, deserving; esp. of persons, usually with abl. or genit. of things, worth having, deserved, suitable, fitting' (from *dec-nos, eigentl. 'adorned with'); umbr. *tic, it decet* 'see in addition EM. 257); causative *doceō*, -ēre 'instruct' ('lets accept something'); *discō*, -ere, *didici* 'to learn, get to know; 'discere fidibus', to learn to play on the lyre; in gen., to receive information, find out; to become acquainted with, learn to recognize' (from *di-elk -skō);

air. *dech* 'the best' (= lat. *decus*); also in PN *Echuid* (*ek -voḥdek -h̥s), Gen. *Echdach*, *Luguid*, Gen. *Luigdech* (urir. *Lugu-deccas* with cc = k), whether does not stand for e for older i; then to *deik* - 'point', in the meaning 'order'.

Perhaps here germ. *tehhu-ōn in ags. *teohhian*, *tiohhian* 'mean, decide, define, ordain, determine', *teohh*, *tiohh* 'troop, multitude, crowd, group of people', *tēon* (*tehōn) 'decide, define, ordain, determine', ahd. *gizehōn* 'bring in order', mhd. *zeche* 'alignment, guild, brotherhood, colliery, association', nhd. *Zeche*, mhd. *zesem* (*teksma-) 'uninterrupted row', wherefore perhaps with lengthened grade (*tē3-u-ō) got. *tēwa* 'order', *gatēwjan* 'dispose'; s. above also under **deu-ā-** 'move spatially forward'.

Doubtful Old Church Slavic *dešo*, *desiti* 'find', skr. *de* -si -m *de* -siti 'meet', refl. 'meet somebody', čech. *po-desiti* and *u-desiti* 'catch up, catch'; changing through ablaut russ.-Church Slavic *dositi* 'find, meet'; s. also under **dēs-**.

Toch. A *tök-* 'adjudicate, decide, determine'; dubious A *tāskmām* (*tākskṃmām) 'similar', Van Windekens Lexique 137; Pisani Rč. R. 1st. Lomb. 76, 2, 30.

For es-stem Old Indian *das* -as(ya -ti), lat. *decus* the words stand for 'right' (Specht KZ. 62, 218).

dek -s- with variant suffixes:

common Old Indian *g* -h- > *ks* - phonetic mutation

Old Indian *da* -ks, in, a-, *daks*, in, a- 'on the right, to the south, skilful', av. *dašina-* 'right', lit. *de* -šinas ds., *dešine* 'the right hand', Old Church Slavic *desn* -ъ 'right'; gr. δεξιτερός = lat. *dexter*, -tra, -trum (compounds *dexterior*, Superl. *dextimus*), osk. *destrst* (abbreviated from *destrust) 'it is on the right', umbr. *destrame* 'on the right side'; gr. δεξιός 'right, heralding luck, skilful, adroit'

(from $\delta \varepsilon \xi \iota$ - with formants *-Fo-*, compare gall. *Dexsiva dea*); (the suffix *-u_o-* probably after **laḥu_o-*, *skaiḥu_o-* 'links') air. *dess* 'on the right, to the south', cymr. *deheu* (**deksovo-*) ds., got. *tai ḥswa*, ahd. *zeso* 'right', got. *tai ḥswō-* ahd. *zes(a)wa* 'the right hand'; alb. *djathte* 'right' (that from G. Meyer identical with it Church Slavic *destъ* is probably corruption for *desnъ*, s. Berneker 187).

Note:

The etymology of G. Meyer seems erroneous because of the common alb. *-k̂- > -th-* phonetic mutation similar as lat. *dexter*, *-tra*, *-trum* is a suffixed form of old PIE

Root / lemma: *dek̂-1* : 'to take'. The *-ter*, *-tra* suffix has been attested in av. illyr. alb. and lat. Hence before *-tra*, *-ter* suffix the *-k-* becomes usually *-ks-* in all the above mentioned languages. Hence alb. (**dek̂-*) *djath-te* 'right' evolved from the common alb. *-k̂- > -th-* phonetic mutation like in alb. (*mag-*) *math* 'big' while *-të* is the common alb. suffix as in alb. *maj-të* 'left' from lat. *male* 'badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, extremely'.

References: WP. I 782 f., WH. I 330 f., 346 f., Trautmann 53, 54, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 648, 678, 684, 697, Wistrand Instrumentalis 14 ff.

Page(s): 189-191

Root / lemma: *dek̂-2* (: *dok̂-*, *dēk̂-*)

English meaning: to tear

German meaning: 'reißen, zerreißen, zerfässern'

Material: Old Indian *das̄ā* 'protruding sheet filaments at the end of fabric, fringes'; ir. *dūal* 'lock, curl of hair' (**dok̂-lo-*); got. *tagl* n. 'single hair', anord. *tagl* n. 'the hair in the horse's tail', ags. *tæg* (engl. *tail*) m. 'tail', ahd. *zagal* 'tail, sting, prick, male member, rod';

got. *tahjan* 'rend, pull, tear, tug', *distahjan* 'scatter', isl. *tæeja*, *tāa* 'teasels', norw. dial. *tæja* (**tahjan*) and *taa* (**tahōn*) 'fray, tear';

anord. *tāg*, Pl. *tǣger* and *tāgar* f. 'fibre, filament', mhd. *zāch*, *zāhe* f. 'wick, slow match (wick)'; in other meaning ('tugging - lugging, pulling out') norw. mdartl. *taag* 'slow and enduring',

maybe alb. *tegel* 'sewing'

mnd. *tēge*, ostfries. *tāge* 'stringy, tenacious' and ahd. *zag* 'hesitating, undecided, shy, timid' wherefore *zagēn* 'be desperate and undecided';

perhaps here as 'from which one tears himself' or 'ragged, rimose piece', mhd. *zacke* m. f., nhd. *Zacke*, mengl. *takke* 'fibula, clasp, a large nail', engl. *tack* 'peg, small nail', with other final sound *tagg*, *tagge* m. 'jutting cusp, peak, prong, spike'; or belongs *Zacke* to lett. *de gums* 'nose, shoe point'ö

Maybe alb. *takë* 'shoe heel (spikeö)'

perhaps here as 'in which one tears himself' or 'ragged, cracked piece', mhd. *zacke* m. f., nhd. *Zacke*, mengl. *takke* 'fibula', engl. *tack* 'pencil, small nail', with other final sound *tagg*, *tagge* m. 'excellent point, point'; or *Zacke* to lett. *de gums* hear 'nose, shoe point'ö

References: WP. I 785.

See also: see also under *denk̂-*.

Page(s): 191

Root / lemma: *dek m̥*, *dek m̥-t*, *dek u-* (**du e-k m̥-t*)

English meaning: ten

German meaning: `zehn'

Note:

Root / lemma: *dek m̥*, *dek m̥-t*, *dek u-* (**du e-k m̥-t*): `ten' is an extended

Root / lemma: *du ō(u)* (**du ei*): `two'. The subsequent roots **u i-k m̥-t-i*: `twenty' and *k m̥ to m̥* `hundred' are mutated forms of the root **du e-k m̥-t*: `ten'. They both reflect the common illyr.- balt *d-* > zero phonetic mutation.

Material: Old Indian *daśa*, av. *dasa*; arm. *tasn* (after Meillet Esquisse 42 from **dēk* -, as russ. *(tri)dcat* ʙ `30' from *(tri)d* ʙ *seti*), gr. δεκα, lat. *decem* (*dēnī* `per ten' from **dek*_h*noi*; PN *Decius* = osk. *Dekis*, Gen. *Dekkieis*), osk. *deketasiu ī*, Nom. Pl. *degetasiu s̄* `manager of the tithes' (**deken-tāsio-*),

umbr. *desen-*(*duf*) `twelve', air. *deich*, cymr. *deg*, corn. bret. *dek*, got. *tai hun* (-n as in *sibun*, *niun*), an. *tiu*, ags. *tien*, *tyn*, as. *tehan*, ahd. *zehan* (a probably from den compounds, Brugmann II 2, 18),

toch. A *s ōk*, B *s āk*; finn. *deksan* `10' is after Jokl Pr. ling. Baudouin de Courtenay 104 borrows from Idg.).

In the substantive number *dek m̥-t(i)*, eigentl. `decade', go back:

Old Indian *das āt-*, *das āti-* f. `decade', alb. *djete* ", gr. δεκάς, -άδος (to α s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 498, 597), got. *ta ihun-tēhund* `hundred' (actually `ten decades'), anord. *tiund* f. ds., apreuß. *dessimpts* `ten', lit. *de šimt*, old *de šimtis*, lett. old *desimt*, metath. *desmit*, old *desmits* (compare *desmite* m. f. `ten'); Old Church Slavic *dese*, t ʙ (conservative stem in -t, Meillet Slave comm.² 428);

dek u- probably in lat. *decuria* `a body of ten men; a class, division, esp. of jurors; a party, club' (out of it borrows nhd. *Decher* ö.. `ten pieces'; late lat. **tecuria* is assumed through schweiz. *Ziger* `ten pounds of milk'; probably identical with mhd. *ziger* `curd') = umbr. *decurier*, *tekuries* `decuries, feast of decuries'; compare osk.-umbr. *dekvia-* in osk. (*vi ā*) *Dekkviarim* `(a way) appropriate to a decury', umbr. *tekvias* `a way to a decury'; in addition probably germ. **tigu-* `decade' in got. *fidwor-tigjus* `40', aisl. *fjörer-tiger*, ags. *fēower-tig*, ahd. *fiorzug* ds. Older explanations by WH. I 327 f. and Feist 150. see also under *centuria* under Kluge¹¹ under *Decher*.

Maybe alb. *tek* `odd number'

Changing through ablaut (**(d)k m̥ t-** (Dual), (**(d)k ō mt-** (Plur.) in figures of ten (only formations up to 50 are provable as idg.), e.g. Old Indian *trim*, *s ā t* `30', av. *ṛisa*, s, arm. *ere-sun*, gr. τριῶντα (from *-κωντα; further details by Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 592), lat. *tri-gintā* (with unexplained *g*), gallo-lat. Abl. Pl. TRICONTIS, air. *tricho* (with *ī* after *trī* `3'), bret. *tregont* (**tri*_h*k ōmt*_h*es*), acymr. *trimuceint* (in the ending after *uceint* `20'); s. also under *u i-k m̥-tī* `20'.

ordinals **dek_emo-s** and **dek m̥-to-s**:

dek_emo-s in Old Indian *das āma -h*, av. *dasāma-*, osset. *dösöm*; lat. *decimus*, therefrom *decumānus* `of the tenth.(1) relating to the provincial tax of a tenth; m. as subst. the farmer of such a tax. (2) belonging to the tenth legion; m. pl. as subst. its members. (3) belonging to the tenth cohort', later `considerable', osk. *Dekm-anniu ī s̄* **Decumaniis* ", compare also EN *Decumius*, out of it entl. etr. *tecumnal*, latinized back *Decumenus*; gall. *decametos*, air. *dechmad*, mcymr. *decvet*, corn. *degves*.

dek m̥-to-s in gr. δεκατος (see also Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 595); got. *tai hunda*,

anord. *tiunda*, ahd. *zehanto*, *zehendo*, ags. *teogeða*; apreuß. *dessimts*, lit. *dešim̃tas*, lett. *desmitais*, older *desimtaiš*; Old Church Slavic *dese*, *tъ*; toch. A *ṣ könt*, B *ṣ kante*, *ṣ kaṇ ce* (linguistic singles arm. *tasn-erord*, alb. *i-dhjete*);

Note:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (**ok̃ tō(u)ta*) 'eight' : alb. *teta* 'eight'; Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine' : alb. *nanda* 'nine'. Therefore alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated **sa(p)tata* 'seven' later Old Indian *sapta thah*, av. *hapta θ a-*, as. *sivotho*, ags. *seofōða*, lit. *septiñtas*; also Old Indian *saptati* -, av. *haptāiti-* 70; in alb. *-ta*, *-te* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *ta* (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to alb. language alone.

Therefore alb. *teta* 'eight' is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (**ok̃ tō(u)ta*) 'eight'. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare lat. *octuāgintā* '80'].

Alb. tosk. *nanta*, geg. *nanda* 'nine' derived from Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine'.

Alb. *gjashta* (*sek̃ s-ta*) 'six' [common alb. *s-* > *gj-* phonetic mutation] : Old Indian *ṣ a ṭ* 'six', *ṣ aṣ ṭ ha* - 'sixth' was initially an ordinal number.

Hence alb. *die-ta* 'ten' derived from a proto Romance cognate **die* + common alb. *-ta* suffix used in attribute nouns; similarly in: **Portuguese** *dez*, *Galician* *dez*, **Spanish** *diez*, *Ladino* *dies*, *Asturian* *diez*, *Aragonese* *diez*, *Auvergnat* *dié*, *Limosin* *die*, *Rumantsch Grischun* *diesch*, *Sursilvan* *diesch*, *Vallader* *desch*, *Ladin* *díesc*, **Italian** *dieci*, *Venetian* *diese* etc.

Here *k̃ m̃ .to m̃* 'hundred' from *(*d*)*k̃ m̃ .to m̃* '(ten) dekades':

Old Indian *ṣ ata m̃*, av. *satam* (out of it finn. *sata*, krimgot. *sada*);

gr. ἑκατόν, ark. ἑκατόν (from dissimil. **se m̃ k̃ m̃ .tom̃* 'a hundred'ö compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 592 f.), abbreviated **κατόν* in **τετρακάτον* etc (in *τετρακάτ(ο) τετρακόσι(ο)*, 400', 'four hundred');

Note:

Gr. ἑκατόν (**hekatōn*) < *(*d*)*k̃ m̃ .to m̃* '(ten) dekades' is crucial to crucial for tracing the cause of old laryngeal *h̥* appearance in IE. Hence laryngeals were created after the loss of initial *d-* in IE. Gr. and Anatolian tongues reflect the common illyr.- balt *d-* > zero phonetic mutation.

lat. *centum* (in addition *ducentum*, *ducenti* '200', compare Old Indian *dvi-ṣ atam* from **du-i-k̃ m̃ to m̃*; *trecenti* '300', *quadringenti* '400', etc; *centēsimus* 'the hundredth' after *vicēsimus*, *tricēsimus* from **ụ ei-*, **trī-k̃ m̃ .t-tēmo-s*);

air. *cēt*, cymr. *cant*, bret. *kant*, corn. *cans*;

got. as. ags. *hund*, ahd. *hund* '100' (in compounds from 200), but an. *hund-rað* (to got. *rabian* 'count') '120 pieces (10 dozens)' ('120'), out of it ags. *hundred*; mhd. nhd. *hundert* from as. *hunderod*;

lit. *šim̃tas*, lett. *si m̃ts*;

Old Church Slavic etc *sъto* is barely iran. Lw. (Meillet Slave commun.² 63);

toch. A *könt*, B *könte*.

Alb. geg. *dö*, tosk. *di* 'two' hence alb. (**hönt*) alb. *një-qind* 'one- hundred' [common alb. *ö* > *i* phonetic mutation], hence alb. displays centum characteristics while rum. *sută* 'a hundred' displays the satem nature of rum.

In addition a *r-*derivative in lat. *centuria* f. 'a division of 100; a company of

soldiers; a century, a part of the Roman people, as divided by Servius Tullius' (as *decuria*), an. *hundari*, ahd. *huntari* n. 'a division of 100, administrative district', abg. *sttorica* ds., lit. *šimterio pas* 'characterized by a hundred', *šimte r-gis* 'hundred-year-old'.

References: WP. I 785 f., WH. I 200 f., 327 ff., 859, Feist 150, 471 f., Trautmann 53, 305.

Page(s): 191-192

Root / lemma: *del-1*

English meaning: to put by; to count, tell

German meaning: 'zielen, berechnen, nachstellen', also 'listig schädigen' and 'zählen, erzählen'

Material: Perhaps arm. *toł* 'line, row', *tołem* 'line up';

gr. *δέλω* o s 'artifice, bait', *δέλω* o λ α ω 'outwit, circumvent', *δέλω* o λ ω ν 'small dagger of the assassinator' (about *δέλω* o λ ω ν 'sprit' see under *del-3*);

from Gr. have been borrowed lat. *dolus* 'a device, artifice; fraud, deceit, guile; a trap artifice, deception', *dolō* 'a pike, sword-stick, a small foresail', osk. Akk. *dolom*, Abl. *dolud* 'a device, artifice; fraud, deceit, guile; a trap';

maybe alb. (**tāl*) *tall* 'tease, trick': anord. *tāl* f. 'deceit, guilefulness'.

anord. *tal* n. 'bill, account, invoice, calculus, reckoning, calculation, number, speech' (ags. *tæ l* n. 'calculation, row', *gital* 'number'), therefrom an. *telja* 'recount, narrate, relate', ags. *tellan*, ahd. *zellen* (Fem. anord. *tola* 'speech, number, bill, account, invoice, calculus, reckoning, calculation'), ags. *talū* 'narration, row', ahd. *zala* 'number, report, account' (therefrom an. *tala* 'talk', ags. *talian* 'reckon, consider, think, tell', ahd. *zalōn* 'calculate, count, pay'); *g*-extension in engl. *talk* 'talk'; from *s*-stem **talaz-* n.: got. *talzian* 'instruct', *unhtals* 'indocile, disobedient', in addition ags. *getæ l* 'rash, hasty, quick, fast', as. *gital* ahd. *gizal* 'quick, fast'; with the in *dolus* 'a device, artifice; fraud, deceit, guile; a trap' present coloring of meaning lengthened grade anord. *tāl* f. 'deceit, guilefulness', ags. *tæ l* f. 'reprimand, slander, derision', ahd. *zāla* 'pestering, temptation; snare, danger', *zālōn* 'tear away, rob'; zero grade ags. *tyllan* 'allure, entice' (**dl.n-*).

Original resemblance with *del-* 'split' is doubtful; perhaps from the hatchet being aimed at the wood to be split or from the technique of runes (number marks as incision)ö

About **dil-* in got. *ga-tils* 'fitting', etc, see under *ad-2*; probably barely from of an additional form **daḷl-* here. An association with **del-* Persson attempted root extension 115, Pedersen KZ. 39, 372, while they, deriving from *dā-*, *dāi-* 'divide', **deḷl-* and **daḷl-*, *dī -l-* grasped as parallel extensions.

References: WP. I 808 f.

Page(s): 193

Root / lemma: *del-2*

English meaning: to shake

German meaning: 'wackeln, schwanken'

Material: Old Indian *dulā* f. 'the wavering', with secondary lengthened grade *ō*: *dōlayatē* 'swings, sways', *-ti* 'swings, whirls up', *dōlita-* 'fluctuating, moves by oscillating'; lit. *del sti* 'tarry, hesitate', *duline* 'ti' 'amble, bum';

with **d**-extension doubtful (ö) Old Indian *dud*, *i*-f. 'a small turtle, tortoise' ('waddling'), rather ags. *tealt* 'doubtful, uncertain, wavering', *tealt(r)ian* 'waver, wobble, sway, be doubtful, uncertain', engl. *tilt* 'incline', mndl. *touteren* 'waver, wobble, sway, swing', norw. mdartl. *tylta* 'tread quietly, like on toes', schwed. *tulta* 'walk with small, insecure steps, like children';

with **t**-extension ahd. *zeltāri*, mhd. *zelter*, md. *zelder* 'pacesetter, going on a trot, trotting', nhd. *Zelter*, anord. *tjaldari* ds. (influence of lat. *tolūtārius* 'pacesetter, going on a trot, trotting'; compare isl. *tölta* 'march in step, match in tempo' from **talutōn*; the relationship to that mentioned by Plinius span. words *thieldones* 'pacesetter, going on a trot, trotting' is unclear), anord. *tjaldr* 'Haematopus ostralegus, Eurasian oystercatcher' ('the trudge'); but rather with *-ll-* from *-ln-* anord. *tolla* 'hang loose', *tyllast* 'toddle, walk on tiptoe; trip'. compare Falk-Torp under *kjeld*, *tulle*.

Maybe alb. *tul* 'boneless meat, pulp, leg meat (also meat hanging lose)'

References: WP. I. 809.

Page(s): 193-194

Root / lemma: *del-3 (dol-), del-*

English meaning: to split, divide

German meaning: 'spalten, schnitzen, kunstvoll behauen'

Material: Old Indian *dā́ṭa* 'yati' 'splits, makes break, crack', *da* 'lati' 'cracks' (meaning influenced by *pha* 'lati' 'broken in two', Göntert Reimw. 48), *dalita* '-h, 'split, pull apart, blossomed, flourished',

dalaḥm n. 'deal, portion, piece, half, leaf', *dali* ḥh. f. 'clod of earth'; but Prakr. *d. ālā*, *-ī* 'bough', probably also *dan*, *d. a* '-h, *-m* 'stick, bludgeon, beating, punishment' are after Kuiper Proto-Munda 65, 75 not idg.;

arm. probably *taṭ* 'imprinting, impression, mark, token, sign, stave', *taṭem* 'stamps, brands' (Scheftelowitz BB. 29, 27; **d_el-*);

gr. δ α ῖ δ α λ ο ς, δ α ῖ δ ᾱ λ ε ο ς 'wrought artificially', Intens. δ α ῖ -δ ᾱ λ ω 'work skillfully, decorate' (dissimil. from **δ α λ -δ α λ -*, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 647); δ ἑ λ τ ο ς (changing through ablaut kypr. δ ᾱ λ τ ο ς) '(*writing board) a writing-tablet' ('wood fissure, smoothly slammed wood board', s. Boisacq 174 m. Lit. and to meaning esp. Schulze KZ. 45, 235; compare to the form under nhd. *tent*); perhaps here δ ῶ λ ω ν 'sprit, small sail' (out of it lat. *dolō* m. 'a pike, sword-stick; a small foresail'); quite doubtful whereas δ α ν -δ α λ -ί ς, δ ε ν δ α λ ί ς 'cakes of the flour of roasted barley' δ ε ν -δ α λ -ί δ ε ς ἰ ε ρ ᾱ ῖ κ ρ ι θ ᾱ ῖ as 'crushed, coarsely ground' (= **split*öö Prellwitz² 104 between); lengthened grade δ η λ ε ο μ α ῖ 'destroy, smash, damage' (not to lat. *dēleō* 'to blot out, efface; in gen., to destroy, annihilate'); reduced grade ion. π α ν δ ᾱ λ η τ ο ς 'annihilated', φ ρ ε ν ο -δ α λ ή ς 'disturbed senses' Aisch.; el. κ α -δ α λ ή μ ε ν ο ῖ with el. α - from η (see Boisacq 182; against it Wackernagel Gl. 14, 51); with the meaning change '(the heart) tear, maltreat, cause pain' gr. δ ᾱ λ λ ε ῖ κ α κ ο υ ρ γ ε ῖ Hes. (**d_eli-ō*), δ α λ ή κ α κ ο υ ρ γ ή (δ α λ ή σ α σ θ α ῖ λ υ μ ή ν α σ θ α ῖ . ᾱ δ ῖ κ ή σ α ῖ, δ ᾱ λ α ν λ ύ μ η ν); compare also lett. *dēlīt* 'torment, smite, agonize' and lat. *doleō* 'to suffer pain, physical or mental, to be pained, to grieve; of things, to cause pain', *dolor* 'pain, physical or mental; esp. disappointment, resentment. Transf., cause of sorrow; rhet., pathos';

alb. *dalloj* 'separate, distinguish, divide', *djal* 'kid, child, offspring (**offshoot*)' (**delno-*; compare mir. *del* 'rod');

lat. *dolō*, *-āre* 'to hew with an axe, to work roughly', *dolābra* 'a pick-axe, mattock, hoe', lengthened grade *dōlium* 'a wine-jar, cask, barrel, vat' (as proto slav. **dъly* 'barrel, vat, cask' see under); *doleō*, *dolor* see above (but *dēleō* is because of Perf. *dēlēvi* probably new formation from *dēlēvi* 'has erased, effaced, obliterated, blotted out');

air. *delb* f. 'shape, form', acymr. *delu*, ncymr. *delw* 'image, figure, effigy', corn. *del*, as with causative ablaut air. *dolb(a)id* 'shaped', *doilbthid* 'a worker in clay, potter' (to kelt. **delu_ā*, **dolu_*-, compare *ū*-stem slav. *dъly*); perhaps air. *fo-dālim* 'discern, separate, exclude' (etc, s. Pedersen KG.II 502 f.), acorn. *didaul* 'having no part in, not sharing in; wanting in, destitute of' (compare Old Indian and balt.-slav. words for 'deal, portion'), perhaps air. *fo-dālim* 'discerno, sejungo' (etc., see Pedersen KG.II 502 f.), acorn. *didaul* 'expers' (compare Old Indian and balt.-slav. words for 'part'), cymr. *gwa-ddol* 'a portion or dowry' as *o*-forms besides *δ η λ ε ο μ α ι* (just as well but as **dāi-* correlate to **dā(i)-* 'divide'); probably mir. *del* 'staff, rod' (as 'split piece wood'), corn. *dele* 'antenna' (or to *θ α λ λ ω* idg. **dhā l-*, whose certain attachments indeed point only *a*-vocalismö; with meaning-transfer alb. *djale* 'kid, child, youth, youngling' ö see below *dhā l-*);

md. *tol*, *tolle* 'point of twig, branch', holl. *tol* 'spinning top' (**peg, plug*), mhd. *zol(l) m.*, *zolle* f. 'cylindric bit of wood, clot, chunk, block, toggle', *zol* as measurement of length 'inch', *is-zolle* 'icicle', anorw. *horntylla* 'yoke, wood piece connecting the horns of two oxen going in the bottom plate' (**dl_-n-*); but mhd. *zulle*, *zölle*, nhd. *Zölle* 'riverboat, barge' is probably in spite of Persson Beitr. 174 not genuine germ., but Lw. from dem Slav., s. Kluge¹¹ under *Zölle* 'riverboat, barge'; other formations holl. *tolk* 'stick, rod, chopstick', schwed. *tolk* 'wedge', mhd. *zolch* 'clot, chunk, block, (*blockhead), lubber' (whether anord. *tālkn* n. 'gill of fish' as 'the split'ö Falk-Torp under *tōkn*); with *-d* nnd. *talter* 'rag, scrap, shred' (Holthausen Afneure Spr. 121, 292);

with *t*-suffix germ. **telda-* 'stretched tent pole' (: gr. *δ ε λ τ ο ς*) in anord. *tiald* 'curtain, cover, rug, tent', ags. *teld* n. 'tent', ahd. nhd. *zelt*, actually 'stretched cover'; in addition ahd. *zelto*, nhd. *Zelten*, *Zeltkuchen*; or better as 'shredded, ground' (see above *δ ε ν δ α λ ι ς*) to toch. B *tselt-*, *tsält-* 'chew'; from Germ. Lide 'n aaO. still ranks aschwed. *tialdra*, *tiældra* 'cairn' in (**tel_**brōn-* or *-ōrōn* 'shaft, pole, peg, plug as a boundary marker'ö);

lit. *dylu* 'di 'lti (*delu* 'dil 'ti), lett. *de lu*, *dilstu*, *dil 't* 'wear out, polish' (from **to* 'plane'), *de 'li 't* 'wear out, torment, smite'; lit. *pu 's-dyllis* (*me 'nuo*) 'moon in the last quarter', *delčia* 'decreasing moon', causative lett. *de 'lde 't* 'wear out, liquidate, rub off, destroy', *diluot* 'skive, abrade, polish';

out of it derived the concept of smoothness justified probably the transference there of lit. *de 'lna* (by Juszkievicz also *da 'lna*), lett. *del 'na* 'inner flat hand', Old Church Slavic *dlanъ* 'palm', russ. old *dolonъ*, nowadays reconverted *lado 'nъ* 'palm; flat place on the threshing floor, threshing floor' (Berneker 208, Trautmann 51, different Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 454);

lit. *dali* 's, ostlit. *dalia* 'deal, portion, inheritance; alms' (= Old Indian *dali* 'clod of earth'), *daliju* 'daly 'ti 'divide', lett. *dal 'a* 'deal, portion, lot', *dali 't* 'divide', Old Prussian *dellieis* 'divide, share!', *delliks* 'deal, portion' (e from a, Trautmann Old Prussian 100), russ. (etc) *do 'lja* 'deal, portion, lot' (in addition Old Church Slavic *odole 'ti* 'defeat, conquer' = **have, obtain the best part*, Berneker 206). compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 435.

Doubtful Old Church Slavic *de 'lъ* 'deal, portion': either as **dēlo-s* here, or rather with idg. *ai* as **dāi-lo-* to root *dā(i)-* 'divide'; about got. *dails*, nhd. *Teil* see above under *dā-*, *dāi-*.

Proto slav. *ū*-stem **dъly*, Gen. **dъlъve* (: air. *delb* from **delu_ā*) in russ.-Church Slavic *delvi* (**dъlъvi*) Lok. Sg., N. Pl. 'barrel, vat, cask', mbulg. *dъli* (**dъly*), Lok. Sg. *dъlъvi* 'barrel, vat, cask', nbulg. *delva* (**dъlъva*) 'big clay vessel with two handles';

toch. A *tālo*, B *tallāwo* 'unlucky', Van Windekens Lexique 136 (ö); rather B *tsalt-*, *tsālt-* 'chew', Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 18 f.

extension **del-gh-**, **dl-egh-**; **dolgho-** etc 'sickle, blade'.

Indo-iran. **dargha-* (**dolgho-**) is assumed through mordvin. Lw. *tarvas* 'sickle'; compare pamirdial. *lare ǵūs* 'ds.;

air. *dlongid* 'he splits', *dluige* (**dlogi_o-*) 'the fissured', mir. *dluigim* 'split';

anord. *telgja* 'hew, cut out', *talga* 'the cutting, carving', *talgo-knīfr* 'slice knife', also anord. *tjalga* 'thin twig, branch, long arm', ags. *telga* m. 'twig, branch, bough', *telgor* m. f., *telgra* m. 'twig, branch, scion', mhd. *zelge*, *zelch* 'bough, twig, branch', ahd. *zuelga* 'twig, branch' (whose *zw-* probably previously is taken over from *zwig*);

about lit. *dal ǵis*, Gen. *-io* m., lett. *dalgs*, Old Prussian *doalgis* 'scythe' see under *dhelg-*;

dolghā in serb. *dlaga* 'board for the splint of broken bones', poln. mdatl. *dł ożka* 'flooring from planks', čech. *dla ěha* (*dlaha*) 'board, splint, base of the ground', *dla ěžiti* (*dlažiti*), *dla ěžditi* 'pave, hit the screed' (Berneker 207).

As for **del-* 'whereupon it is split apart' is also for that with it perhaps originally resemble **del-* 'split' given the possibility, that *dhel-* is an extension from *dā[i]-* 'divide, share'.

References: WP. I 809 ff., WH. 364 ff., Lide 'n KZ. 56, 216 ff., Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 18 f.

Page(s): 194-196

Root / lemma: **del-4**

English meaning: to rain

German meaning: 'tröpfeln'

Material: Arm. *teṭ* 'heavy rain', *teṭ am*, *-em*, *-um* 'to rain, shower, sprinkle, irrigate', *tṭ m* (**teṭ imō*), Gen. *tṭ moi*;

mir. *delt* m. 'dew'; also FIN; bret. *delt* 'humid, wet, moist';

germ. **dol-ko* ' or **dol-gho-* in dan. schwed. norw. *talg* 'tallow, suet', ags. **tealg*, mengl. *talgh*, engl. *tallow*, nnl. *talk*, nhd. *Talg* (from Ndd.); ablaut. anord. *tolgr* (**tl_o-* *ko* ' -) ds.

Note:

mir. *delt* m. 'dew'; bret. *delt* 'humid, wet, moist' display alb.-illyr *-k* > *-th*, *-t* subsequent phonetic mutations.

References: Petersson Heterokl. 198 f., different Kluge¹¹ under 'tallow, suet'.

Page(s): 196

Root / lemma: **del-5**

English meaning: long

German meaning: 'lang', verbal 'in die Länge ziehen'

Note: to put away more confidently only for Slav., but probably the basis for the

widespread extension **delēgh-** and **(d)longho-** (see finally Persson Beitr. 889, 903 Anm. 1)

Material: Perhaps here anord. *talma* 'hinder', mnd. *talmen* 'loiter, be slow in talking and at work, stupid talk', norw. mdartl. *tøla* 'hesitate, wait, hold on', *tøle* 'rogue, fool' (Persson Beitr. 889);

Old Church Slavic *pro-dъliti* 'μ η κ ὤ ν α ι', russ. *dlitъ* 'protract, hesitate', *dlina* 'f. 'length', čech. *dle* f. 'length', *dli ti* 'hesitate', etc (Berneker 252); perhaps *ν ζ* *dalje* 'far, aloof' (Meillet MSL.14, 373; Berneker 177 besides other supplements).

delēgh-, dl̥gho-:

zero grade Old Indian *dīrgha* ' = av. *darāga-*, *darāva-*, Old pers. *darga-* 'long', zero grade compounds Superl. *drāghīyas-*, *drāghis t ha-* 'longer, for a long time', av. *drājyō* Adv. 'further', *drājištām* Adv. 'longest', npers. *dirāz* (actually comparative) 'long', Old Indian *drāghima n-*, *drāghma n-* m. 'length, duration', av. *drājō* n. 'stretch, length';

gr. ε ν δ ε λ ε χ ῆ ς 'continuous, persistent, enduring' (*drag out'), ε ν δ ε λ ε χ ε ω 'continue', δ ο λ ι χ ῆ ς 'long' (to i s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 278, different Specht Dekl. 126), δ ῶ λ ι χ ο ς 'the long racecourse';

about alb. *glate* 'etc see under;

Note:

Clearly alb. (**da-lu-ga-aš-ti*) *glate* 'long' derived from hitt. *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. 'length': Old Church Slavic *dlъ gota* 'length' (= Old Indian *dīrghatā*): proto slav.. **dlgostъ*, poln. *długos* 'c' etc ds.

Alb. and balt. forms agree in dropping the initial *d-* > zero, which means that balt. cognates originated from proto illyr.:

Alb. (**da-lu-ga-aš-ti*) *glate* 'long, tall, high': lit. *i lgas*, f. *ilga*, lett. *il gs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. 'long'; alb. is the only IE lang. where (**da-lu-ga-aš-ti*) *glate* 'long' means also 'tall, high' hence the name Alba Longa capital of Etruscan settlers is an alb. concept of building fortresses on hilltops of future Rome.

lat. presumably *indulgeō* 'to be forbearing, patient, indulgent; to give oneself up to, indulge in; grant, allow, concede' (: ε ν δ ε λ ε χ ῆ ς, basic meaning then 'be patient to somebody compared with, hold on patiently') from **en-dolgh-ei-ō*.

cymr. *dal*, *dala*, *daly* 'hold, stop', bret. *dalc'h* 'possession', *derc'hel* 'hold, stop' (r diss. from *l*, compare participle *dalc'het*) presumably with ders. meaning-development as nhd. 'after which last' to 'long' (basic form **d_{el}(a)gh-*; Zupitza BB. 25, 90 f., Pedersen KG. I 52, 106);

maybe nasalized alb. *ndal* 'hold, stop'.

got. *tulgus* 'tight, firm, steadfast' (*long, persistent, enduring'), as. *tulgo* Adv. 'very', ags. *tulge*, compounds *tylg* 'better, rather', Superl. *tylgest* 'best';

balt. with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): lit. *i lgas*, f. *ilga*, lett. *il gs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. 'long';

Old Church Slavic *dlъgъ*, serb. *du g*, ačech. *dlu hy*, russ. *do gjj* 'long' (= Old Indian *dīrgha* 'f'), in addition serb. *du ž f*. 'length'; Old Church Slavic *dlъgota* 'length' (= Old Indian *dīrghatā*); proto slav.. **dlgostъ*, poln. *długos* 'c' etc ds.;

hitt. Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) 'long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. 'length'.

/d/longho-s:

a) mpers. *drang*, npers. *dirang* 'long' (but alb. *glate*, *gjate*, *gjat* 'long' at first from

**dlaght-*);

b) lat. *longus* 'long; 'navis', a man-of-war; poet., spacious; of time, long, of long duration; esp. too long, tedious; of persons, prolix, tedious', got. *laggs*, ags. ahd. nhd. *lang* (ahd. *langēn* 'become long, seem long, long, want', etc); but air. etc *long* 'ship' seems to be borrowed from lat. (*navis*) *longa*; nevertheless, because of second meaning 'vessel' and mir. *coblach* 'fleet' (**kom-u_o-log-* or **-lug-*) though Loth (RC. 43, 133 f.) holds that word for genuine Celtic; compare also abrit. FIN Λόγγος (Ptol.) and gall. VN ΛΟΓΓΟ-ΣΤΑΛΗΤΕΣ (Aude); anlaut. *dl-* remains preserved otherwise Celtic. In the group b) would display an already common westdg. simplification, might be connected with the *d*-loss of balt. *ilgas*. compare also Specht Dekl. 126.

Maybe *Alba Longa* (Rome) capital of illyr. - Etrus. : illyr. *Albanoi* TN

References: WP. I 812 f., WH. I 694 f., 820 f., Trautmann 55, Pedersen Hitt. 34 f.

Page(s): 196-197

Root / lemma: *demel-*

English meaning: worm

German meaning: 'Wurmö'

Material: Epidaur. δ ε μ ε λ έ α ς f. Akk. Pl., δ ε μ β λ ε ῖ ς β δ έ λ λ α ι Hes.;

perhaps alb. *dhemje* 'caterpillar, inchworm' (could stand for **dhemli_e*'),
dhe 'meat', *dhimi* 'meat maggot'.

Note:

In alb. *dhe* 'meat', *dhimi* 'meat maggot' -*zë* is alb. diminutive suffix.

References: WP. I 790.

Page(s): 201

Root / lemma: (*dem_ə-*), *dom_ə-*, *d_om_ə-*

English meaning: to tame

German meaning: 'zö hmen, bö ndigen'

Material: Old Indian *dāmya* 'ti' 'is tamed; tamed' (**dm_ə-i_eti*), *dām* 'ta' 'tamed' (**dm_ə-to* 's); Kaus. *dama* 'yati' 'tames, overmasters' (**domei_o*), participle *damita-*; *damita* 'r' 'tamer'; *damitvā* 'taming', *damāya* 'ti' 'tames' (**domā_io* = lat. *domo*); *dama* 'h' 'domesticating', *da* 'ma-h' 'taming';

osset. *domun* 'tame', npers. *dam* 'domesticated animal'; after Pisani Crest.

Indeur.² 113 here (as **dm_ə-so-s*) *dāsa* 'h' 'fiend, non-Aryan', eigentl. 'slave', but because of the incredible stem formation;

gr. δάμναμι, ion. -ημι, Aor. ἐδάμαξα (for **ε-δέμασα*) 'tame', various secondary reshaped, as δάμναω etc, πανδαμάτωρ 'the all-subduer, all-tamer', dor. δμᾶτα 'tamed' (**dm_ə-to* 's), hom. ἄδμητος and ἄδμητος, -ῆτος 'untamed, unrestrained, unwed, unmarried', ion. Perf. ἐέδμημα, δμητηρ 'tamer', δμησις 'taming, domestication';

forms with root vowel *o* are missing in Gr.;

lat. *domō* (**domā_io* = *damāya* 'ti), *domās* (**domā_isi* = ahd. *zamōs*) 'to domesticate, tame, break, subdue, master', Perf. *domuī* (from **dom_ə-u_iai*),

participle *domitus* (reshaped after *domuī* and *domitor* from **dmātos*, idg. **dm-* 'to-s'), *domitor* 'tamer' (= Old Indian *damita* 'r-'); *domitus*, -ūs m. 'taming' (compare Old Indian *damitvā*);

air. *damnaim* 'bind (tight, firm), tame (horses)', Verbalnom. *damnad* and *domnad* (probably = gr. δάμνημι); phonetic mixture with *damnaim* from lat. *damnō*, also the unruléd *m* has probably arisen from participle *dammainti*; air. *dam-* 'acquiesce, endure, grant' (e.g. *daimid* 'admitted to' probably = Old Indian *dāmya* 'ti, composes *nādam* 'not enduring, not suffering'; Perf. *dāmair* from lengthened grade **dōm-*), with *ad-* 'admit' (e.g. 3. PL *ataimet*), with *fo-* 'endure' (e.g. 1. Sg. *fo-daimim*), cymr. *addef*, bret. *an sav* 'admit', acymr. *ni cein guodeimisauch* Gl. 'have not endured well', ncymr. *goŋddef* 'suffer, endure, allow', corn. *gothaf* 'bear, endure', bret. *gouzan* 'v, gouzav' us. (but cymr. *dofi* 'tame', acymr. *dometic* 'domesticated', *ar-domaul* 'docile', cymr. *dōf*, bret. *doff* 'tame, domesticated' stems from lat. *domāre*, so that native forms with *o* were absent in Kelt.);

got. *ga-tamjan*, anord. *temja*, ags. *temian*, mnd. *temmen*, ahd. *zemmen* 'tame' (Kaus. **dome* 'i_ō = Old Indian *dama* 'yati'); ahd. *zamōn* ds. (= lat. *domā-re*), anord. *tamr*, ags. *tam*, ahd. *zam* 'domesticated, tamed, subdued, mastered' (unclear, whether back-formation from verb, or if the pass. meaning has arisen from 'domestication = the tamed', so that in historic connection with Old Indian *da* 'ma-h, 'taming').

Because of Old Indian *damya-* 'to tame' and 'young bull, which still should be tamed' and because of gr. δαμάλη on the one hand 'overmastering, taming' ('Ερως, Anakreon), on the other hand 'young (still to be tamed) bull', wherefore δαμάλη 'young cow', δάμαλινος ds. 'young girl', δάμαλινος 'calf', is probably alb. *de* 'nte', *dhe* 'nte', geg. *dhe* 'nt 'small cattle, sheep and goats, sheep' (**demh̥tā* or **demh̥tohs*, respectively **domh̥tā*, -tohs), *dem* 'bovine animal, cattle, young bull' (= Old Indian *damya-*), as well as also gall. GN *Damona* f. and air. *dam* 'ox' (**damos*), *dam allaid* 'deer' ('wild ox'), as well as cymr. *dafad*, acorn. *dauat*, bret. *dan* 'vat' 'sheep (then = gr. δάματτος) to add (originally appellation of domesticated bovine animal); lat. *damma* or *dāma* is probably borrowed from Kelt. or from elsewhere; unclear is ags. *dā* f. 'roe deer' (out of it acorn. *da* 'a fallow-deer, chamois, antelope'), engl. *doe*, alem. *tē* ds., compare Holthausen Altengl. etym. Wb. 68; from afrz. *daim* 'fallow-deer' derives bret. *dem* ds.; germ. additional forms s. by Falk-Torp under *daadyr* m. Lit.; corresponding to niederösterr. *zamer*, *zamerl* 'young ox' (Much ZfdA.42, 167; proto germ. **a* or **oö*).

Hitt. *da-ma-aš-zi* 'thronged', preterit 3. Pl. *ta-ma-aš-šir*, Pedersen Hitt. 95 f.

Maybe those cognates derived from *Tumuzi* the shepherd in Sumerian.

References: WP. 1 788 f., WH I 367 f., 861, Meillet BSL. 33, 110.

Page(s): 199-200

Root / lemma: *dem-*, *demə-*

English meaning: to build; house

German meaning: 'bauen', originally probably 'zusammenfügen'

Material: Gr. δέμω 'build', from the heavy basis participle Perf. Pass. δεδμημένον, dor. (Pindar) νεδμημένον 'newly built',

δέμας n. 'physique, shape' (μεσόδμη, att. inschr. -μνη 'spanning crossbeams in the middle of the building', yet η [ā] could also be suffix).

The meaning 'settle, fit' in got. *ga-timan*, as. *teman*, ahd. *zeman* 'suit, fit', wherefore lengthened grade got. *ga-tēmīpa* Adv. 'befitting', mnd. *be-tāme* 'fitting',

ahd. *gi-zāmi* 'proper' and abstract zero grades ahd. *zumft*, mhd. *zumft*, *zunft* 'propriety, rule, association, guild' (**dm_hti-*) = mir. *dēt* 'disposition, temperament' (air. *dētlae* 'bold, daring'), mcymr. *dant* 'temperament, character' (mostly Plur. *deint*), basic form **dm_h-to-*, Loth RC 46, 252 f. compare mcymr. *cynnefin* 'trustful' (**kom-dam-ino-*).

ro-stem aisl. *timbr* 'timber', as. *timbar*, ags. *timber* 'timber, edifice, building, building', ahd. *zimbar* 'timber, building, dwelling, chamber', whereof got. *timrjan* 'build', anord. *timbra*, ahd. *zimberen* and *zimbaron* 'build, do carpentry, do woodwork'.

root nouns **dē m-, dō m-, dm-, dm_h-** 'house'.

Old Indian *pa tir da n* 'householder', av. *dā ng patoiš* 'master of (*lord of the house)' with Gen. **dem-s*, as also gr. *δεσποτης* 'master, mister' (see Risch IF. 59, 12, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 547 f.), Old Indian *da m_hpati_h* 'lord, master' (new shifting together from **da n pati-* [= av. *dā ng pati-*], less probably with Lok. ar. **dam* as 'master in the house');

av. Lok. *da m*, *da mi* 'in the house', Lok. Pl. *dāhv_hā*, Nom. *-dā* from proto ar. **dās* in *uši-dā* name of a mountain range ('having one's house by the aurora'), wherefore probably av. *ha-dāmōi* Lok. 'in the same house';

arm. *tun* Nom. Akk. 'house' (**dōm*), Instr. *tamb* (**dm_hbhi*), whereupon Gen. Dat. *tan*;

gr. *ἐν-δον* Lok., originally 'inside in house' (also reshaped to *ἐνδον-θι*, *-θεν*, *ἐνδοι*), perhaps also *δω* (**dō[m]*) as Nom. Akk. Sg. n. or Lok.; *δωμα*, *δωματα* originally Akk. Sg. mask. **dōm-m_h* with structure in Neutr. after *στρωμα* under likewise; derivative *Δμῖα*, *Μνῖα*, *Δαμῖα* ('mistress of the house');

as 1. composition part in *δάμ-αρ* 'wife' (**dām-r_ht* 'governing of the house'), *δᾱπεδον* 'floor (originally of the house)' from **dm_hpedom* (*ἐκ δᾱπεδον* out of it after the concurrent of *δα-* and *ἐκ-* as intensive prefix; so perhaps also ion. *ἐκδορος* 'temple male servant, temple female servant' for **δα-κδορος*) = schwed. *tomt*, aisl. *topt* 'place for edifice, building' in norw. *Mdarten* 'loam' (germ. **tum_hfetiz*, idg. **dm_hped-*), compare also lit. *dim_hstis* 'courtyard, property; courtyard' (2. part **sto-s* to **stā-* 'stand').

o-stem domo-s: Old Indian *da ma-h_h* 'house, dwelling', gr. *δομος* 'house' (*δομή-τεῖχος* etcö Hes), οἰκο-δομος (**-δομός*) 'builder', lat. Lok. *domi* 'to a house' (= Old Indian *da mē* 'in a house, to a house'), *dominus* 'master, mister' from **domo-no-s*.

u-stem domu-s (Brugmann Grdr. II² 1, 180 presumes an adv. Lok. **domū* as originator): lat. *domus*, *-ūs* f. 'a house, dwelling-house, building, mansion, palace' (out of it is mir. *dom-*, *dam-liacc* 'stone house', *aur-dam* 'pronaos (the space in front of the body of a temple, enclosed by a portico and projecting side-walls)' undertaken with the thing together);

Old Church Slavic *domъ* m. 'house', russ. *do ma* 'at house' (**domō[u]*); **domovъ*: aruss. *domovъ* 'after the house'; presumably also through Old Indian *da mū-nas-* 'housemate' and arm. *tanu-tēr* 'householder';

Maybe alb. *dhoma* 'room': Old Indian *da ma-h_h* 'house'.

a stem **dmōu-* in ion. *δμῳς*, Gen. *δμῳς* 'prisoner of war, farm laborer', *δμῳς* 'bondmaid', kret. *μνῳα* f. 'people in slavery, population in serfdom';

ar. **dm_hā na-* in av. *dāmā na-*, *nmāna-* n. 'house', also Old Indian *mā na-h_h* 'edifice, building, dwelling';

lit. *na mas*, Pl. *namai* 'house, dwelling' is dissimilated from **damas*, in

compounds as *namu* 'dary 's 'homemaker', s. WH. I 861.

Note:

It is a common trait of alb. and lit. to drop the initial *da-* as in **Root / lemma: *dei-5*** : 'long': balt. with unexplained *d* loss (see below): lit. *i* 'lgas, f. *ilga* ' , lett. *il* 'gs, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. 'long'; alb. *glate* 'long' Baltic and Albanian languages often drop the initial *da-* > zero. This is a common balt.-alb. phonetic mutation. Hence lit. *na* 'mas derived from a nasalized form **nda* 'mas.

Air. *damnae* 'material', cymr. *defnydd*, mbret. *daffnez* could have originally signified 'timber'.

Toch. B *tem-*, A *tam-*, AB *töm-* 'create, beget, be born' and B *tsam-*, AB *tsöm-*, A *s'am-*, *s'öm-*, perhaps after Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 21⁷ here;

in addition also B *c(o)mel*, A *cmol* (**cmelu*) 'birth', Van Windekens Lexique 51.

An old branching of the root is *demā-* 'tame', originally probably 'tie up in the house, domesticate'.

Note:

Root / lemma: *dem-*, *demə-* : 'to build; house' derived from **Root / lemma: *g hei-2* : *g hi-* : *g hei-men-*, **g heimn-*** : 'winter; snow'. But the *g h > d* phonetic mutation has been recorded in illyr. alb. alone. This makes proto illyr. the oldest IE branch.

References: WP. I 786 ff.; WH. I 367, 369 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 480, 524, 547 f., 625, Trautmann 44.

Page(s): 198-199

Root / lemma: *denk* ^

English meaning: to bite

German meaning: 'beißen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *denk* ^ : 'to bite' derived from illyr. derivative of **Root / lemma: *g embh-*, *g m.bh-*** : 'to bite; tooth' common illyr. *g* ^ > *d*- phonetic mutation.

Material: Old Indian *da* 's 'ati 'bites' (**dn.ke 'ti*), Perf. *dada* 'm, 's 'a (thereafter also a present *da* 'm, 's 'ati), Kaus. *dam* 's 'a 'yate 'makes bite', *da* 'm, 's 'a-h, 'bite, gadfly, brake',

dam 's 'ana-m 'the biting', *dam* 'š, 't, 'ra-h, , *da* 'm, 'strā 'sharp tooth, fang' = av. *tiži-da*, *stra-* 'with sharp teeth, toothed' (for *-da*, *štra-* s. Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 653);

gr. δάκνω 'bite' (**dn.k hñō*'), Aor. ἔδακον (= Impf. Old Indian *a 'das 'am*), wherefore Fut. δήξομαι (aberion. δάξεταί), Perf. ἐδέηγαί, δεδήχυν (as well as δήγμαι 'bite') with ablaut neologism (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 770); δάκτετον, τὸ δάκον 'biting animal'; in addition probably ὀδάξ 'with biting teeth', perhaps originally 'tooth' or 'bite' (Liddell-Scott, different Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 620, 723), probably hybridization of **δάξ* 'biting' with ὀδούς, therefrom derived ὀδάξω (ἄδάξω with Assimil. of o in α), ὀδαχέω etc 'scratch, itch', ὀδαγμός 'the scratch';

alb. geg. *dane* '(*donk hñā), tosk. *dare* 'pliers';

ahd. *zangar* 'biting, sharp', mnd. *tanger* 'ds., vicious, strong, fresh'; anord. *to, ng* (Gen. *tengr* and *tangar*), ags. *tang*, *tange*, ahd. *zanga* 'pliers' (**donk ā*), i.e. 'the

clenching of the teeth'; with further shifting to 'to press (lips) together', probably as. *bitengi* 'moving close to, oppressive', ags. *getang* ds., *getenge* 'near to, close to, oppressive, thronging, pressing', ahd. *gizengi* 'passing by, moving nearby', Adv. *gizango*, wherefore anord. *tengja* (**tangjan*) 'join', ags. *tengan* 'assail, urge, press, push, aspire to move forward', *getengan* 'make adhere, be obedient' (ags. *inting* m. 'weary, weak', *sam-tinges* 'at once', *getingan*, st. V., 'press in' after Fick III⁴ 152 neologismö);

besides in gramm. variation germ. **tanhu-* 'adjoining tightly, appendant, tough' in ags. *tōh* 'tough'; mnd. *tā* 'abiding, tough', ahd. *zāhi*, nhd. *zōh*; anord. *tā* n. 'stamped place before the house' (finn. Lw. *tanhua* 'corral, pen, fold');

perhaps originally different from the root **dēk-* 'tear', although **denk-* perhaps as nasalized form to **dēk* and 'bite' could be understood as 'tear with the teeth'.

References: WP. I 790 f.

Page(s): 201

Root / lemma: *dens-1*

English meaning: talent, force of mind; to learn

German meaning: 'hohe Geisteskraft, weiser Ratschluß'; verbal: 'lehren, lernen'

Material: *densos* n.: Old Indian *da m' sas-* n. 'powerful wonder, wise feat' = av. *daḡhah-* 'dexterity, adroitness' (in addition Old Indian *dam' su-* 'powerful wonder', *dam'* - 'very powerful wonder' = av. *da hišta-* 'very wise, the wisest'); Old Indian *purudā m' sas-* 'rich in miracles' (= gr. *πολύδιδυεα πολύβουλον* 'much-counselling' Hes), *da m' sana-m*, *dam' sa nā* 'magic power, witchcraft'; in gr. after zero grade forms with **δα[σ]-* = **dn s-* to **δάνοσ* unvocalized: hom. *διδυεα* N. Pl. 'pieces of advice', Sg. *διδυος* by Hesych, (dor.) *δάναες* (-α) *ἀπρονόητων* Hes. = (ion.) *δάνηνής* *ἄκακος*, Adv. *δάνηνέως* Chios.

dn, s-ro -s 'sensible, very wise': Old Indian *dasra* - 'miraculous' = av. *dagra-* 'skilful'; doubtful gr. *δάετα* epithet of Persephone, perhaps 'the knowing or the power of wonder'; *δαΐφρων* 'having clever sense' to hold as **δα[σ]λ-φρων* to Old Indian *das-ra* - as *कुड-वैरा* to *कुड-रा-ς*, if it not originally if it has not signified originally only 'the sense directed on the fight' (compare *δαλ-κταμεινος* 'killed in the battle', *ἐν δαλί*: 'in the battle'; s. finally Bechtel Lexil. 92) and only, after this the meaning was forgotten, the ambiguous connection came through in *δαΐνατα*, see under, to come into usage in sense of 'wise'.

dn, s-mo-: Old Indian *dasma* - 'power of wonder (from Gods)' = av. *dahma-* 'expert, inaugurated in religious questions'.

Maybe alb. *dasma* 'wedding, ceremony (religious riteö)'

Verbal forms: partly reduplicated 'handle knowledge, instruct, teach':

av. *dīdaighē* 'I am instructed' (in addition zero grade *da stvā* f. 'apprenticeship, doctrine, dogma');

perhaps gr. *δέδαε* Aor. 'taught', Aor. Pass. *δαΐνατα*, *δαΐμενατα* 'learn', participle Perf. *εδάως* 'erudite, expert, skillful', *εδάασθατα* π 316 'examine, question', *ἄδαής* (Soph.) 'ignorant, wherein inexperienced'; in addition *δαΐμων* (Hom.) 'sensible, wise', *ἄδαμων* 'ignorant, wherein inexperienced', *δαΐμενατα* *ἔμπειρον* *γόναι* κ ες Hes. By Archilochos frg. 3, 4 is unclear *δαίμων* (ō) 'skillful, experienced'.

Debrunner Mel. Boisacq 1, 251 ff. has shown that *δαδάσκειν* 'instruct, teach' belongs to *δέδαε* and not to lat. *discō* 'to learn, learn to know, acquire, become

acquainted with' (see above under *dek* ^). The fact that also δ α - (as **dn*, *s*-) is to be put to ours root, can be explained best of all by the fact that one accepts, from δ ι δ ά σ κ ω (*δ ι -δ α σ -σ κ ω) has been abstracted an erroneous root *δ α - (M. Scheller briefl.);

compare finally Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 307 and see under *dens*-2.

References: WP. I 793.

Page(s): 201-202

Root / lemma: *dens*-2

English meaning: dense

German meaning: `dicht'

Material: Gr. δ α σ ú ç `dense' : lat. *dēnsus* ds.; the direct derivation from **dn*, *su* ^s does not contradict the explanation of *δ ά ω from **dn*, *sō* (see above under *dens*-1); indeed from W. Schulze (Kl. Schr. 116 f.) the stated examples of -σ- from idg. -*n*, *s*- are absolutely not proving. On the other hand δ α υ λ ά ç `cover with dense vegetation' could go back to δ α -υ λ ά ç (: ύ λ η), but δ α σ κ ά ν δ α σ ú etc would barely be formed by abstraction to δ ά -σ κ ι ο ç `(*densely) shady' (*δ ι ά -σ κ ι ο ç). Meillet MSL. 22, 63 will define σ in δ α σ ú ç as expressive gemination σ σ (ö) common gr.-illyr. -*ks*- > -*ss*- phonetic mutation. About phok. PN Δ α υ λ ί ç s. WH. I 468.

About alb. *de* ^nt `make dense', etc see under *dhen*-3.

Note:

Alb. geg. *dend* (**den*-) `make dense' common alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic mutation.

Lat. *dēnsēō*, -*ēre* (Perf. *dēnsī* only by Charisius Gr.-Lat. I 262, 4) `to make thick, condense, press together', denominative of *dēnsus* `dense' (**densos* or **dn*, *sos*, event. **de* ^*nsu*, *os*).

Hitt. *dassuš* (Dat. Sg. *ta-aš-s* ^*u-u-i*) `strong (*thick)'.

References: WP. I 793 f., WH. I 341 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 307.

Page(s): 202-203

[Home](#)

Root / lemma: *deph*-

English meaning: to stamp, push

German meaning: `stampfen, stoßen, kreten'

Material: Arm. *top* ^*el* (-*em*, -*eci*) `hit'; gr. δ έ φ ω `knead, drum; tumble', argiv. δ ε φ ι δ α σ τ α ί `fuller', with *s*-extension δ έ φ ω (Aor. participle δ ε φ ή σ α ç) `knead; tan, convert hide into leather' (out of it lat. *depsō* `to knead'), δ έ φ α `tanned skin'; δ ι φ θ έ ρ α `leather' (*δ ι φ τ έ ρ α); serb. *de* ^*pi* ^*m*, *de* ^*piti* `bump, poke, hit', poln. *deptac* ^ `tread'.

maybe alb. *děboj* `drive away'

Note:

It seems that **Root / lemma: *deph-*** : `to stamp, push' derived from **Root / lemma: *dhā`bh-1***, nasalized ***dhamb(h)-*** : `to astonish, be speechless'

References: WP. I 786, WH. I 342, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 298, 351.

Page(s): 203

Root / lemma: *derbh-*

English meaning: to wind, put together, *scratch, scrape, rub

German meaning: `winden, zusammendrehen'

Material: Old Indian *dr.bha`ti* `joined, patched together, winded', participle *sa`ndr.bdha-* `group of shrubs planted together', *dr.bdhi`-f.* `convolution, concatenation, daisy chain', av. *dərəw δa-* n. `bundle of muscles' Pl. `flesh (of muscles)', Old Indian *darbha`-m.* `hassock, clump of grass, grass', *darbhan, a-* n. `netting';

Maybe truncated alb. *dredha* `convolution', *dredh* `curl' : Old Indian *dr.bdhi`-f.* `convolution', av. *dərəw δa-* n. `bundle of muscles' Pl. `flesh (of muscles)'.

arm. *tor' n`σ χ ο ι ν ι ο ν*, funiculus, a noose, halter, snare, trap' (**dorbhṭn-*);

gr. *δάρπη* `basket' is contaminated from **δάρφη* and *τάρπη* ds. (Göntert IF. 45, 347);

ags. *tearflian* (**tarbalōn*) `roll oneself', ahd. *zerben*, preterit *zarpta* refl. `turn, turn round'; e-grade mhd. *zirben* schw. V. `turn in circles, whirl', nhd. mdartl. schweiz. *zirbeln* ds., nhd. *Zirbeldröse, Zirbelwind* (probably also *Zirbel* `pineal', see under ***deru-***); zero grade ags. *torfian* `throw, lapidate' (compare *drehen* : engl. *throw*), as anord. *tyrfa* `cover with turf', anord. *torf* n. `turf', *torfa* f. `peat clod', ags. *turf* f. `turf, lawn', ahd. *zurba, zurf* f. `lawn' (nhd. *Torf* from Ndd.); ags. *ge-tyrfan* `to strike, afflict';

maybe alb. diminutive (**turfel*) *turfulloj* `snort, blow' : ags. *ge-tyrfan* `to strike, afflict'.

wruss. *do`rob* `basket, carton, box', russ. old *u-dorob* f. `pot, pan', dial. *u`-doroba* `low pot, pan' (**wickerwork pot coated with loam*'), wruss. *doro`b'ic* `crook, bend'; zero grade **d`rba* in russ. *derba`* `Rodeland, Neubruch', *derbova`t`b* `clean from the moss, from the lawn; uproot the growing', *derbi`t`b* `pluck, tear, rend', serb. *drba`cati* `scrape, scratch', čech. *drba`m* and *drbu, drbati* `scratch, scrape, rub; thrash', with lengthened grade russ. *dere`bit`b* `pluck, rend' (perhaps hat sich in latter family a *bh*-extension from ***der-*** `flay', slav. *dero, d`brati* eingemischt). S. Berneker 211, 254 with Lit.

References: WP. I 808.

Page(s): 211-212

Root / lemma: *der(ep)-*

English meaning: to see, *mirror

German meaning: `sehen'ö

Material: Old Indian *da`rpana-* m. `mirror'; gr. *δρωπάζειν, δρωπτειν* `see' (with lengthened grade 2. syllableöö).

Note:

The **Root / lemma: *der(ep)-*** : `to see, *mirror' could have derived from **Root /**

lemma: *derbh-* : `to wind, put together, *scratch, scrape, rub, polish'

References: WP. I 803; to forms *-ep-* compare Kuiper Nasalpras. 60 f.

See also: compare also δ ρ á ω `sehe' and *derk*ˆ-`see'.

Page(s): 212

Root / lemma: *derə-, drā-*

English meaning: to work

German meaning: `arbeiten'

Material: Gr. δ ρ á ω (*δ ρ α ̄ ι ω) `make, do', Konj. δ ρ ũ, öol. 3. Pl. δ ρ α ̄ ι σ ι, Aor. att. ἔδρᾱσα, hom. δ ρ η σ τήρ `worker, servant', δ ρ ᾱμα `action', δ ρ á ν ο ς ἔρ γ ο ν, πρ ᾱ ξ ι ς . . . δ ῦ ν α μ ι ς Hes., ᾰδ ρ α νή ς `inactive, ineffective, weak';

Maybe alb. nasalized form *nder* (**der-*) `hang loose';

hom. ᾰλ ι γ ο δ ρ α ̄ ν έ ω ν `make only less powerful, fainting, unconscious';

hom. and ion. (see Bechtel Lexil. 104) δ ρ α ̄ ι ν ω `do';

lit. *dar(i)au*ˆ, *dary*ˆ*ti*, lett. *dari*ˆ*t* `do, make'; in spite of Möhlenbach-Endzelin s. v. *dari*ˆ*t* not to lit. *dere*ˆ*ti* `be usable', lett. *dere*ˆ*t* `arrange, employ, engage' etc, because the meaning deviates too strongly.

References: WP. I 803, Specht KZ. 62, 110, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 675⁷, 694.

Page(s): 212

Root / lemma: *dergh-*

English meaning: to grasp

German meaning: `fassen'

Material: Arm. *trc*, *ak* `brushwood bundle' (probably from **turc*, *-ak*, **turc*, - from **dorgh*ˆso-, Petersson KZ. 47, 265);

gr. δ ρ á σ σ ο μ α ι, att. δ ρ á τ τ ο μ α ι `grasp', δ ρ á γ δ η ν `gripping', δ ρ á γ μ α `handful, fascicle, sheaf', δ ρ α γ μ ε ύ ω `bind sheaves', δ ρ α χ μ ή, ark. el. δ ρ α χ μά, gortyn. δ α ρ κ ν á (i.e. δ α ρ χ ν á; s. also Boisacq 109) `drachma' (*handful of metal sticks, ᾰβ ο λ ο ί'), δ ρ á ξ, -κός f. `hand', Pl. δ ᾰ ρ κ ε ς δ έ σ μ α ι Hes.;

mir. *dremm*, nir. *dream* `troop, multitude, crowd, dividing of people' (**dr.gh-smo-*), bret. *dramm* `bundle, fascicle, sheaf' (false back-formation to Pl. *dremmen*);

ahd. *zarga* `side edging a room, edge', anord. *targa* f. `shield', ags. *targe* f. (nord. Lw.) `small shield' (actually `shield brim'), elsöss. (see Sutterlin IF. 29, 126) (*kös-*)*zorg* m. `vessel, paten on three low feet' (= gr. δ ρ α χ -);

References: WP. I 807 f.

Page(s): 212-213

Root / lemma: *derk*ˆ-

English meaning: to look

German meaning: `blicken'

Note: punctual, wherefore in Old Indian and intrinsic in Ir. linked suppletively with a cursive present other root

Root / lemma: *derk* ^h : to look derived from **Root / lemma:** *g^hher-3* und *g^hherə-*, *g^hhrē-* : to shine, shimmer + zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ok^w-* : to see; eye

Material: Old Indian [present is *pa^hs^hyati*] Perf. *dada^hrs^ha^h* `have seen', Aor. *adars^hat*, *adrāks^hīt* (*a^hdrāk*), participle *dr^hs^ht^ha^h-*, kaus. *dars^ha^hyati* `make see'; av. *darəsa-* `behold', Perf. *dādarəsa*, participle *dərəšta-*; Old Indian *dr^hs^h-* f. `sight', *ahardr^hs^h-* `looking day', *upa-dr^hs^h-* f. `sight', *dr^hs^ht^hi-* f. `sight', av. *aibīdarəšti-* ds. (Gen. Sg. *darštōiš*), Old Indian *dars^hata* - `visible, respectable', av. *darəsa-* m. `sight, gaze, look';

common Old Indian *g^h-* > *ks^h-* - phonetic mutation

gr. *δέρκομαι* `look, keep the eyes open, be alive', *δέδορκα*, *ἔδρακον*, *δέρεξ* *ις* `vision' (with a changed lengthened grade compared with Old Indian *dr^hšt^hi-*), *δέρυμα* `sight', *δεργμός* `look, gaze', *δυσ-δέρεκετος* `heavy to behold' (= Old Indian *darc^hata-*), *ὑπέρδρα* Adv. `one looking up from below' (*-*δρακ* = Old Indian *dr^hc^h-*, or from *-*δρακ-τ*), *δρακος* n. `eye', *δράκων*, -*οντος* `dragon, snake' (from banishing, paralyzing look), fem. *δράκα* *ινα*;

alb. *drite* ``light' (**dr^hk^htā*);

Note:

According to alb. phonetic laws alb. *drite* ``light' derived from (*dr^hik^ha*) not (**dr^hk^htā*) because of the common alb. -*k*- > -*th*- phonetic mutations, -*tē* common alb. suffix;

maybe alb. (**darc^hata-*), *darkë* `supper, evening meal, evening'; (**drech-*), *dreke* `dinner meal, midday': air. *an-dracht* `loathsome, dark'.

after Bonfante (RIGI. 19, 174) here umbr. *terkantur* `seen, discerned, perceived' (d. h. `shall be seen, discerned, perceived');

air. [present *ad-cīu*] *ad-con-darc^h* `have seen' (etc, s. Pedersen KG. II 487 f.; present *adrodarcar* `can be seen'), *derc^h* `eye', *air-dirc^h* `illustrious', bret. *derc^h* `sight', abret. *erderc^h* `evidentis', zero grade ir. *drech* f. (**dr^hk^hā*) `face', cymr. *drych* m. (**dr^hksos*) `sight, mirror', cymr. *drem*, *trem*, bret. *dremm* `face' (**dr^hk^h-smā*), air. *an-dracht* `loathsome, dark' (*an-* neg. + **drecht* = alb. *drite*);

got. *ga-tarhjan* `make distinct' (= Old Indian *dars^hayati*); germ. **tor3a-* `sight' (== Old Indian *dr^hs^h-*) in norw. PN *Torget*, *Torghatten* etc, idg. *to-* suffix in germ. **turhta-* : ags. *torht*, as. *toroht*, ahd. *zoraht*, newer *zorft* `bright, distinct'.

References: WP. I 806 f.

See also: Perhaps with *der(ep)-* (above S. 212) remote, distant related.

Page(s): 213

Root / lemma: *der-1* (: *dōr-*, *d_er-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-*

English meaning: hand span, *hands

German meaning: `Spanne der Hand'

Material: Gr. δῶρον `palm, span of the hand' (measurement of length), ὁρῶν `the distance from the wrist to the fingertip', hom. ἑκακτάδωρον `16 spans long', zero grade ark. Akk. ḫáru `σπιθαμήν Hes. (lak. ḫáru Hes. is false spelling for ḫáru, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 506);

alb. (*du_{or}-) *dore* `hand' from **dōrom* (M. La Piana IF. 58, 98); [conservative stem of plural forms (alb. phonetic trait)]

Phonetic mutations: alb. (*du_{or}-) *dore* `hand' : gr. δῶρον `palm, span of the hand' : lett. (*du_{or}-) *du_{re}*, *du_{ris}* `fist'; proto illyr. alb. du_o- > do-, gr. du_o- > do-, lett. du_o- > du₋.

Note:

Clearly **Root / lemma: der-1** (: *dōr-*, *d_er-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-* : `hand span' derived through **Root / lemma: g_{hesor}-1**, *g_{hesr}-* : `hand'; **Root / lemma: g_{hesto}-2** : `hand, arm' through illyr. intermediary. The phonetic shift *kh* > *t*, *g_h* > *d* is a unique alb. phonetic mutation. Hence alb. *dorë* `hand' derived from truncated *g_{hesor}*. The source of **Root / lemma: der-1** (: *dōr-*, *d_er-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-* : `hand span' is of Illyrian origin and then it spread to other languages.

That means Homeric Iliad is a translation of Illyrian Iliad. The Greek translation left many illyr. cognates of the Illyrian Iliad unchanged. There is no doubt that gr. δῶρον `hand span' is a suffixed illyr. *dora* `hand' consequently Iliad was brought to Balkan languages by Illyrians.

aisl. *tarra* `outspread', *terra* ds.

Only under a beginning du_{er}- : *dur-* or du_{ōr}-: du_{ar} : *dur-* to justify major key-phonetical comparison with kelt. *dur-no-* in air. *dorn* `fist, hand', cymr. *dwrn* `hand', *dyrnod* (mcymr. *dyrnawt*) `slap in the face, box on the ear', *dyrnaid* (mcymr. *dyrneit*) `handful', bret. *dorn* `hand', *dournek* `who has big hands'; however, these words also stand off in the coloring of meaning `pursed, clenched hand, fist, fisticuff, punch' so far from gr. that they do not demand an association with them.

On the other hand for kelt. **durno-* one considers relationship with lett. *du_{re}*, *du_{ris}* `fist'; this is to lett. *dur_u*, *du_{ru}*, *dur_t* `prick, bump, poke' to put (compare *pugnus* : *pungo*); if so also kelt. *dur-no-ō* compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 529 and see under **der-4**.

Note:

From alb. geg. (*du_{ōr}), *dorë* hand, (*du_{ar}), *duer* Pl. `hands' it seems that the oldest root was alb. Pl. (*du_{ar}), *duer* Pl. `hands' [conservative stem of plural forms (alb. phonetic trait)]. Hence the original of proto illyr. - gr. idea was **Root / lemma: du_{ō(u)}** : `two' meaning two hands. That means both **Root / lemma: der-1** (: *dōr-*, *d_er-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-* : `hand span, hands' and **Root / lemma: du_{ō(u)}** : `two, *two hands' derived from older Anatolian languages **Root / lemma: g_{hesor}-1**, *g_{hesr}-* : `hand' because of the common alb. *g_h* > *d*- phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 794 f.

Page(s): 203

Root / lemma: (der-2), redupl. **der-der-**, **dr_ed_er-**, broken redupl. **dor-d-**, **dr_e-d-**

English meaning: to murmur, to chat (expr.)

German meaning: `murren, brummen, plaudern'; Schallwort

Material: Old Indian *dardura* *-h₁* `frog, flute'; air. *deirdrethar* `raged', PN *Deirdriu*

f. (**der-der-i_ō*); bulg. *dъrdo* 'babble; grumble', serb. *drdljati* 'chatter', sloven. *drdra* 'clatter, burr';

Maybe alb. *dërdëllit* 'chatter, prattle', *derdh* 'pour out (*talk a lot)'

Also *Dardanoi* (**dardant*) illyr. TN : gr. δάρδα μέλ(ισσα Hes : lit. *darde* 'ti, lett. *darde* 't, *dārde* 't 'creak' probably 'talk indistinctly'; common illyr. alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation.

with fractured reduplication: gr. δάρδα μέλ(ισσα Hes., ir. *dord* 'bass', *fo-dord* 'growl, bass', *an-dord* 'clear voice' ('not-bass'), cymr. *dwrdd* 'din, fuss, noise' (cymr. *twrdd* 'din, fuss, noise' *t-* has taken over from *twrf* ds.), air. *dordaid* 'bellow, roar' (from deer); lit. *darde* 'ti, lett. *darde* 't, *dārde* 't 'creak'; toch. A *tsärt-* 'wail, weep, cry' (Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 19), with secondary palatalization *s* 'ert- (Van Windekens Lexique 145).

References: WP. I 795, Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 447.

See also: The kelt., tochar. and baltoslav. words could also belong to **dher-3**.

Page(s): 203-204

Root / lemma: (**der-3**), **drā-**, **dreb-**, **drem-**, **dreu-**

English meaning: to run

German meaning: 'laufen, treten, trippeln'

Material: **drā-**:

Old Indian *drā* 'ti 'runs, hurries', Intens. *da* 'ridrāti 'wanders around, is poor', *da* 'ri-dra- 'wandering, beggarly';

gr. ἀπο-δ(ιδράσκω 'run away', Fut. δράσομαι, Aor. ἔδραον; δρασμός, ion. δρησμός 'escape', ἄδραστος 'striving not to escape', δραπετής 'fugitive', δραπέτω 'run away, splits, separates from' (compare to -π- Old Indian Kaus. *drāpayati* 'brings to run', Aor. *adidrapat* [uncovered] 'runs');

ahd. *zittarōm* (**dihdrāmi*) 'tremble (*ready to flee)', aisl. *titra* 'tremble, wink' (originally perhaps 'walk on tiptoe; trip, wriggle restlessly');

perhaps here slav. **dropy* 'bustard' (Machek ZslPh. 17, 260), poln. čech. *drop*, older *drop(i)a* etc, out of it mhd. *trap(pe)*, *trapgans*.

dreb-:

Lit. *drebu* ',-e' 'ti 'tremble, quiver';

poln. (etc) *drabina* 'ladder';

ags. *treppan* (**trapjan*) 'tread', mnd. ndl. *trappen* 'stomp', nhd. *trippen*, nhd. (nd.) *trappeln*, *trippeln*, mhd. (nd.) *treppe*, *trappe* f., nhd. *Treppe*, ags. *træppe* f. 'trap', nhd. *Trappel*, ostfries. *trappe*, *trap* 'trap, splint, staircase, stairs';

through emphatic nasalization, as in nhd. *patschen* - *pantschen*, *ficken* - *fiencken* (see W. Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 160 ff., ZdA. 76, 1 ff.) to define:

got. *ana-trimpan* 'approach, beset', mnd. *trampen* 'stomp', mhd. (nhd.) *trampeln* 'appear crude', engl. *tramp*, *trample* 'tread', mhd. *trumpfen* 'run, toddle'.

drem-:

Old Indian *dra* 'mati 'running', Intens. *dandramyatē* 'runs to and fro';

gr. Aor. ἔδρου, Perf. ἐδρου, δροῖς;

ags. *trem*, *trym* 'Fußtapfe', an. *tramr* 'fiend, demon' (see above), mhd. *tremen* 'waver', dö.n. *trimle* 'roll, fall, tumble', schwed. mdartl. *trumla* ds., mhd. *trame* 'rung of a leader, stairs';

here probably nhd. FIN *Dramme* (Göttingen), *Dremse* (Magdeburg), from **Dromi_ā* and **Dromisā* (probably nordillyr.), in addition poln. (illyr.) *Drama* (Silesia), bulg. *Dramatica* (thrak.); s. Vasmer ZslPh. 5, 367, Pokorny Urillyrier 3, 37, 127;

Maybe alb. *dromcë* 'piece, chip (of a blow)'

insecure is Woods KZ. 45, 62 apposition of serb *dr`mati* 'shake', *dr`mnuti* 'upset, allow to shake', sloven. *dr`mati* 'shake, jiggle', *dra`miti* 'jiggle from the sleep', *dra`mpati* 'ungentle jiggle';

maybe alb. *dremit* 'sleep', *dërrmonj* 'exhaust, tire, destroy'

Alb. proves that from **Root / lemma: der-**, heavy basis **derə-, drē-** : 'to cut, split, skin' derived **Root / lemma: (der-3), drā-, dreb-, drem-, dreu-** : 'to run'.

čech. *drmlati* 'flit, stir; move the lips, as if one sucking', *drmoliti* 'take short steps' (these in the good suitable meaning; 'shake' from 'stumble with the foot'ö), *drmotiti* 'chat, prate' (probably crossing of meaning with the onomatopoeic word root **der-der-2**, see there).

Maybe alb. onomatopoeic (**der-der-*) *dër dër* 'stupid talk';

dreu- (partly with *ū* as zero grade, probably because of **dreu_ā^x-*), FIN (participle) **dr(o)u(u_)entī/i_ā:**

Old Indian *dra`vati* 'runs, also melts', FIN *Dravantī*, *druta* - 'hurrying', av. *drāvaya-* 'run' (being from daēvischen), *draoman-* n. 'attack, onrush', *aēšmō_hdrūt(a)-* 'calling from Aēsma, sends to attack' (very doubtful Old Indian *dra`vin, a-m, dra`vin, as-* n. 'blessing, fortune', av. *draonah-* n. 'bei der Besitzverteilung zufallendes Gut, Vermögensanteil' perhaps as 'traveling fortune'ö);

illyr.-pannon. FIN *Dravos* (**drou_ohs*), out of it serbokr. *Dra`va*, compare apoln. *Drawa* (illyr. Lw.); idg. **drou_ent-* 'hurrying' > illyr. **drau_ent-* (: above Old Indian *Dravantī*), out of it dial. **trau_ent-* in FIN Τράεντ- (Bruttium) > ital. *Trionto*; idg. **druu_ent-*, illyr. **druent-* in poln. FIN *Drwe, ca*, nhd. *Drewenz*; ital. **truent-* in FIN *Truentus* (Picenum);

maybe alb. (**druent-*) *Drinos* river name 'hurrying waterö' common alb. *nt* > *n* phonetic mutation.

gall. FIN (from dem Nordillyr.ö) *Druentia* (frz. *la Drance, Drouance, Durance*, schweiz. *la Dranse*); **Drutos*, frz. *le Drot*; *Drutā*, frz. *la Droude*;

lit. sea name **Dru`v-intas* (wruss. *Drywiaty*); apreuß. stream, brook *Drawe*.

Auf **dreu-**, participle ***dru-to-** based on perhaps (see Osthoff Par. I 372 f. Anm.) got. *trudan* 'tread', anord. *troða, trað* ds.; ags. *tredan*, ahd. *tretan* 'tread' (by Ostoffs outlook of ablaut neologism), ahd. *trata* 'tread, spoor, way, alley, drift, trailing', as. *trada* 'tread, spoor', ags. *trod n., trodu* f. 'spoor, way, alley' (engl. *trade* 'trade' is nord. Lw.), ahd. *trotā*, mhd. *trotte* f. 'wine-press', Intens. ahd. *trottōn* 'tread'; nhd. dial. *trotteln* 'go slowly'.

Here also germ. root **truhs-* in ostfries. *tröseln* 'lurch, stumble, go uncertainly or staggering', *trösel* 'dizziness, giddiness', ndl. *treuzelen* 'to be slow, dawdle, loiter', westfö. *trüseln, truəseln* 'roll slowly', mhd. *trollen* (**truzlōn*) 'move in short steps constantly', nhd. *trollen*, schwed. mdartl. *trösale* 'fairy demon, ghost', norw. mdartl. *trusal* 'idiot, fool', *trusk* 'despondent and stupid person';

Maybe through metathesis alb. (**trusal*) *trullos*, *trallis* 'make the head dizzy', *tru* 'brain'

as well as (as **truzla* ~) anord. *troll* n. 'fiend, demon', mhd. *trol*, *trolle* m. 'fairy demon, ghost, fool, uncouth person' (compare unser *Trampel* in same meaning; the Wandals called the Goths Τ ρ ού λ ο υ ς , Loewe AfdA. 27, 107); it stands in same the way besides germ. *tre-m-* (see under) anord. *tramr* 'fiend, demon'.

In Germ. furthermore with *i*-vocalism mnd. *trīseln*, westfö. *triäseln* 'roll, lurch', holl. *trillen* 'tremble' (from which ital. *trillare* 'quiver, trill hit') etc against association of Old Indian *dra* 'vati' with av. *dvaraiti* 'goes' see under ***dheu-**, ***dheu_er-** 'flee'.

References: WP. I 795 ff., Krahe IF. 58, 151 f., Feist 45.

Page(s): 204-206

Root / lemma: *deru-*, *dō ru-*, *dr(e)u-*, *drou-*; *dreu_* ⇄ : *drū-*

English meaning: tree

German meaning: 'Baum', probably originally and actually 'Eiche'

Note: see to the precise definition Osthoff Par. I 169 f., Hoops Waldb. 117 f.; in addition words for various wood tools as well as for 'good as heartwood hard, fast, loyal'; Specht (KZ. 65, 198 f., 66, 58 f.) goes though from a nominalized neuter of an adjective **dō ru* 'das Harte', from which previously 'tree' and 'oak': **dō ru** n., Gen. **dreu-s**, **dru-no -s**

Material: Old Indian *dā ru* n. 'wood' (Gen. *drō h* , *dru n* , *ah* , Instr. *dru n* , *ā*, Lok. *dā ru n* , *i*; *dravya-* 'from tree'), *dru* - n. m. 'wood, wood tool', m. 'tree, bough', av. *dāuru* 'tree truck, bit of wood, weapon from wood, perhaps club, mace, joint' (Gen. *draoš*), Old Indian *dārun* , *a* - 'hard, rough, stern' (actually 'hard as wood, lumpy'), *dru-* in compounds as *dru-pāda-* 'klotzfö ßig', *dru-ghnī* 'wood ax' (-wooden rod), *su-dru -h* 'good wood'; *dhruva* - 'tight, firm, remaining' (*dh-* through folk etymology connection in *dhar-* 'hold, stop, prop, sustain' = av. *dr(u)vō*, Old pers. *duruva* 'fit, healthy, intact', compare Old Church Slavic *s ъ-drav ъ*); av. *drvaēna-* 'wooden', Old Indian *druva* 'ya-h' 'wooden vessel, box made of wood, the drum', *drū n* , *a-m* 'bow, sword' (uncovered; with ū npers. *durūna*, balučī *drīn* 'rainbow'), *dru n* , *ī* 'bucket; pail', *dro n* , *a-m* 'wooden trough, tub'; *druma -h* 'tree' (compare under δ ρ υ μός);

Old Indian *da ru* h , *darvī* ' (wooden) spoon';

arm. *tram* 'tight, firm' (**drū rāmo*, Pedersen KZ. 40, 208); probably also (Lide 'n Arm. stem 66) *targal* 'spoon' from **dr_u-* or **deru-*.

Gr. δόρυ 'tree truck, wood, spear, javelin' (Gen. hom. δ ο υ ρός , trag. δ ο ρός from *δ ο ρ Fός , δ ού ρ α τ ο ς , att. δό ρ α τ ο ς from *δ ο ρ Fn. τ ο ς , whose *n* is comparable with Old Indian *dru n* , *ah*);

kret. δ ο ρ ά (*δ ο ρ Fά) 'balk, beam' (= lit. lett. *darva*);

sizil. ά σ χ έ δ ω ρ ο ς 'boar' (after Kretschmer KZ. 36, 267 f. *ά ν - σ χ ε - δ ο ρ F ο ς or - δ ω ρ F ο ς 'standing firm to the spear'), ark. dor. Δ ω ρ ι - κ λή ς , dor. bö ot. Δ ω ρ έ - μ α χ ο ς under likewise, Δ ω ρ ι εύ ς 'Dorian' (of Δ ω ρ έ ς 'timberland');

Note:

Who were Dorian tribes? Dorians were Celtic tribes who worshipped trees. In Celtic they were called Druids, priests of ancient Gaul and Britain (also Greece and Illyria). The caste of Druids must have worshiped the dominant thunder god whose thunderbolt used to strike sacred trees. Druids must have planted the religion

around the sacred oak at Dodona.

δρῦς, δρυάς `oak, tree' (from n. **dru* or **deru*, **doru* g. **druu_ōs* become after other tree name to Fem.; as a result of the tendency of nominative gradation), δῆκρῶν-δρυά `fruit tree', δρυ-τόμος `woodchopper', δρύιλος `from the oak, from oak tree', Δρυάς `dryad, tree nymph', γερῶνδρυον `old tree trunk', ἄδρυα πλοῦτα μοῖξυλα. Κύπριος Hes. (**sm_*-, Lit. by Boisacq s. v.), ἔνδρυον καρδία δένδρον Hes.

Hom. δρῦς n. Pl. `wood, forest', nachhom. δρῦς ds. (the latter with previous changed length after δρῦς); δένδρον `tree' (Hom.; out of it att. δένδρον), from redupl. **deu* (= δερ)-δρυον, Demin. δένδριον; compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 583;

δρυ- in arg. δρυόνισχυρόν. Ἀργεῖος Hes., ἔνδριον καρδία δένδρον καὶ τὸ μέσον Hes., Δρυόθως (**Δρυ-υθός*), δρύιτη `wooden tub, trough, coffin' (probably from **δρυφίτα*, compare lastly Schwyzler KZ. 62, 199 ff., different Specht Dekl. 139); δρύιτρον πύλον σκάφη Hes. (diss. from **δρυφίτρον*), next to which **dru_ō-* in δρυόνια μακτρον. πύλον Hes.

PN Δρύτων: lit. *Drūktenis*, Old Prussian *Drutenne* (E. Fraenkel, Pauly-Wissowa 16, 1633);

in vocalism still not explained certainly δρύος `shrubbery, bush, thicket'; maked. δάρυλλος f. `oak' Hes. (**d_e ru-*, compare air. *daur*); but δρύς δύναις Hes., lies δρύς (Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 495⁵);

alb. *dru* f. `wood, tree, shaft, pole' (**druu_ā*, compare Old Church Slavic *drъva* n. pl. `wood'); *drush-k* (es-stem) `oak'; ablaut. **drū-* in *driže* `tree', *drōni* `wood bar';

Note:

Alb. definite form Nom. *dru-ni* = alb. Gen. *dru-ni* `of wood': Old Indian *dāru* n. `wood' (Gen. *drōh*, *druh*, *ah* `of wood'; but a pure Slavic loanword is alb. *druvar* `woodcutter, woodchopper')

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)]

thrak. καλαμίν-δαρ `sycamore', PN Δάρανδος, Τάραντος (**dantant-*) `Eichstätt a district in Bavaria', Ζίνδρουμα, Δίνδριμη `Zeus's grove', VN Ὀδρύσας, Δρύσας, *Dru-geri* (*dru-* `wood, forest');

Maybe VN Ὀδρύσας: *Etruria* (Italy)

from Lat. perhaps *dūrus* `hard, harsh; tough, strong, enduring; in demeanour or tastes, rough, rude, uncouth; in character, hard, austere, sometimes brazen, shameless; of things, hard, awkward, difficult, adverse' (but about *dūrāre* `to make hard or hardy, to inure; intransit., to become hard or dry; to be hard or callous; to endure, hold out; to last, remain, continue' see under S. 220), if after Osthoff 111 f. as `strong, tight, firm as (oak)tree' dissimilated from **drū-ro-s* (**dreu-ro-sō*);

Maybe alb. *duroj* `endure, last', *durim* `patience'.

but lat. *larix* `larch tree', Lw. is from an idg. Alpine language, idg. **d_e rik-s*, is conceivable because of heavy *l*;

Note:

Common lat. *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation hence lat. *larix* (**d_e rik-s*) `larch tree'.

Maybe Pelasgian *Larissa* (**dariksa*)

air. *derucc* (gg), Gen. *dercon* `glans', cymr. *derwen* `oak' (Pl. *derw*), bret. *deruenn* ds., gall. place name *Dervus* (`oak forest'), abrit. *Derventiō*, place name, VN *Dervāci* under likewise; air. *dērb* `safe'; reduced grade air. *daur*, Gen. *daro* `oak' (*d_eru-*), also *dair*, Gen. *darach* ds. (**d_eri-*), air. *daurde* and *dairde* `oaken'; derived gall. **d(a)rullia* `oak' (Wartburg III 50); maked. δ ά ρ υ λ λ ο ς f. `oak'; zero grade **dru-* in intensification particle (ö different Thurneysen ZcPh. 16, 277: `oak-': *dru-* in galat. δ ρ υ - ν α ί μ ε τ ο ν `holy oak grove'), e.g. gall. *Dru-talos* (`*with big forehead'), *Druides*, *Druidae* Pl., air. *drūi* `Druid' (`the high; noble', **dru_u-id-*), air. *dron* `tight, firm' (**drunos*, compare Old Indian *dru-n₁-a-m*, *dāru-n₁-a-*, *dro-n₁-a-m*), with guttural extension (compare under nhd. *Trog*) mir. *drochta* `(*wooden) barrel, vat, cask, barrel, tub', *drochat* `bridge'; here also gallorom. *drūtos* `strong, exuberant (: lit. *drūtas*)', gr. PN Δ ρ ú τ ω ν, air. *drūth* `foolish, loony' (: aisl. *trūðr* ` juggler, buffoon'ö), cymr. *drud* `foolish, loony, valiant' (cymr. *u* derives from roman. equivalent);

deru- in germ. *Tervingl*, *Matrib(us) Alaternis*, anord. *tjara* (**deru-ōn-*), finn. Lw. *terva*, ags. *teoru* n., *tierwe* f., *-a* m. `tar, resin' (**deru_i-o-*), mnd. *tere* `tar' (nhd. *Teer*); anord. *tyrvi*, *tyri* `pinewood', *tyrr* `pine' (doubtful mhd. *zirwe*, *zirbel* `pine cone', there perhaps rather to mhd. *zirbel* `whirl', because of the round spigot);

dreu- in got. *triu* n. `wood, tree', anord. *trē*, ags. *trēow* (engl. *tree*), as. *trio* `tree, balk, beam'; in öbtr. meaning `tight, firm - tight, firm relying' (as gr. ἰ σ χ υ ρ ὅ ς `tight, firm': ἰ σ χ υ ρ ῖ ζ ο μ α ι `show firmly, rely on whereupon, trust in'), got. *triggws* (**treu_u-az*) `loyal, faithful', ahd. *gi-triuwi* `loyal, faithful', an: *tryggr* `loyal, faithful, reliable, unworried', got. *triggwa* `alliance, covenant', ags. *trēow* `faith, belief, loyalty, verity', ahd. *triuwa*, nhd. *Treue*, compare with ders. meaning, but other ablaut anord. *trū* f. `religious faith, belief, assurance, pledge', ags. *tru_uwa* m., mnd. *trūwe* f. ds., ahd. *trūwa*, aisl. *trū* f., besides *trūr* `loyal, faithful'; derived anord. *trūa* `trust, hold for true' = got. *trauan*, and ags. *tru_u wian*, as. *trūōn*, ahd. *trū(w)ēn* `trust' (compare n. Old Prussian *druwis*); similarly anord. *traustr* `strong, tight, firm', *traust* n. `confidence, reliance, what one can count on', ahd. *trōst* `reliance, consolation' (**droust-*), got. *trausti* `pact, covenant', changing through ablaut engl. *trust* `reliance' (mengl. *trūst*), mlat. *trustis* `loyalty' in afrönk. `law', mhd. *getröste* `troop, multitude, crowd';

maybe alb. *trös*, *trys* `press, crowd'

(*st-* formation is old because of npers. *durušt* `hard, strong', *durust* `fit, healthy, whole'; norw. *trysja* `clean the ground', ags. *trūs* `deadwood', engl. *trouse*, aisl. *tros* `dross', got. *ufar-trusnjan* `disperse, scatter'.

drou-* in ags. *trīg*, engl. *tray* `flat trough, platter', aschwed. *trō* `a certain measure vessel' (trauja-*, compare above δ ρ ο ῖ τ η), anord. *treyju-so*, *ðull* (also *try_u-so*, *ðoll*) `a kind of trough shaped saddle';

**drū-* in aisl. *trūðr* `jester', ags. *trūð* `merrymaker, trumpeter' (:gallorom. **drūto-s*, etc)ö

dru-* in ags. *trum* `tight, firm, strong, fit, healthy' (dru-mo-s*), with *k*-extension, respectively forms *-ko-* (compare above mir. *drochta*, *drochat*), ahd. nhd. *trog*, ags. *trog*, *troh* (m.), anord. *trog* (n.) `trough' and ahd. *truha* `footlocker', norw. mdartl. *trygje* n. `a kind of pack saddle or packsaddle', *trygja* `a kind of creel', ahd. *trucka* `hutch', nd. *trögge* `trough' and with the original meaning `tree, wood' ahd. *hart-trugil* `dogwood';

maybe nasalized alb. *trung* (**trögge*) `wood, tree'

bsl. **deru_a-* n. `tree' in Old Church Slavic *dre_uvo* (Gen. *dre_uva*, also *dre_uvese*), skr. dial. *dre_uvo* (*dri_ujevo*), sloven. *dre_uvo*, ačech. *dr_uěvo*, russ. *de_urevo*, klr. *de_urevo* `tree'; in addition as originally collective lit. *derva_u*, (Akk. *der_uva_u*) f. `chip of pinewood; tar, resinous wood'; ablaut, lett. *dar_uva* `tar', Old Prussian in PN *Derwayn*; lengthened grade **dōru_u-i_u-ā-* in lett. *du_uore f.* `wood vessel, beehive in tree'; **su_u-doru_u-a-* `fit, healthy' in Old Church Slavic *s_udrav_u*, čech. *zdra_uív*

(*zdravy*), russ. *zdoro*́v (f. *zdoro*́va) 'fit, healthy', compare av. *dr(u)vō*, Old pers. *duruva* ds.

balt. **dreu*̃*̃**ā*- f. 'wood beehive', substantiv. adj. (Old Indian *dravya*- 'belonging to the tree'): lit. *dre*́*ve* and *dreve*́ 'cavity in tree', lett. *dreve* ds.: in ablaut lit. *dravi*́s f., lett. *drava* f. 'wood beehive', in addition Old Prussian *drawine* f. 'prey, bee's load' and lit. *drave*́ 'hole in tree'; furthermore in ablaut ostlit. *dre*́*ve* and *drove*́ f. ds., lett. *drava* 'cavity in beehive';

proto slav.. **druu*̃*̃**a*- Nom. Pl. 'wood' in Old Church Slavic *dr*ъ*va*, russ. *drova*́, poln. *drwa* (Gen. *drew*); **druu*̃*̃**ina*- n. 'wood' in klr. *drovno*, slovz. *dre*́*vnø*;

slav. **dr*ъ*m*ъ in russ. *drom* 'virgin forest, thicket', etc (= Old Indian *druma*́h, , gr. δρὺμός, adjekt. ags. *trum*);

lit. *su-drus* 'abundant, fat (from the growth of the plants)' (= Old Indian *su-dru*́*h*, 'good wood');

balt. *drūta*- 'strong' (= gallorom. **drūto*-s, gr. PN Δρύτων) in lit. *drū*́*tas*, *driū*́*tas* 'strong, thick', Old Prussian in PN *Drutenne*, PN *Druthayn*, *Druthelauken*; belongs to Old Prussian *druwis* m. 'faith, belief', *druwi* f., *druwīt* 'believe' (**druwēti*: ahd. *trūen*), *na-po-druwīsnan* 'reliance, hope'. Beside lit. *drū*́*tas* also *drū*́*ktas*; see under **dher-2**.

In ablaut here Old Church Slavic *drevlje* 'fore, former, of place or time; higher in importance, at first or for the first time', ačech. *dr*ě́*ve*, russ. *dre*́*vle* 'ages before'; adverb of comparative or affirmative.

hitt. *ta-ru* 'tree, wood', Dat. *ta-ru-u*́*i*;

here also probably toch. AB *or* 'wood' (false abstraction from **tod dor*, K. Schneider IF. 57, 203).

Note:

The shift *d-* > zero is a balt.-illyr. phonetic mutation inherited by toch.

References: WP. I 804 ff., WH. I 374, 384 ff., 765 f., Trautmann 52 f., 56, 60 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 463, 518, Specht Dekl. 29, 54, 139.

Page(s): 214-217

Root / lemma: *der-*, heavy basis *der*̃*̃*, *drē-*

English meaning: to cut, split, skin (*the tree)

German meaning: 'schinden, die Haut abziehen, abspalten, spalten'

Note:

Root / lemma: *der-*, heavy basis *der*̃*̃*, *drē-* : 'to cut, split, skin (*the tree)' derived from **Root / lemma:** *deru-*, *dō ru-*, *dr(e)u-*, *drou-*; *dreu*̃*̃* : *drū-* : 'tree'

Material: Old Indian *dar-* 'break, make crack, split, burst', present the light basis *da*́*r*ṣ*ṣ* *i*, *adar*, *da*́*rt*, *n*-present the heavy basis *dr*̃*̃**ā* *t*i 'bursts, cracks', Opt. *dr*̃*̃**ā* *t*i, Perf. *dadā*́*ra*, participle *dr*̃*̃**ā* *t*i, of the heavy basis *dīr*̃*̃**ā* *t*i, Kaus. *dā*́*rayati*, Intens. *dardirāt*, *da*́*rdarti* (compare av. *daradar*- 'split'; čech. *drda*́*m*, *drdati* 'pluck, pick off, remove'), *dardarīti* 'split up', *dara*-*h* m., *darī* f. 'hole in the earth, cave' (: gr. δὸρρος 'hose', lett. *nuo*́*daras* 'dross of bast', Church Slavic *razdor*ъ), *dr*̃*̃**ā* *t*i *i*-*h* m. 'bag, hose' (= gr. δάρσις, got. *gatau*́*īps*, russ. *dert*ъ), *darma*́*n*- m. 'smasher' (: gr. δέρμα *n*.), next to which from the heavy basis *da*́*rīman-* 'destruction'; *-dāri-* 'splitting' (= gr. δάρις, *dāra*- m. 'crack, col, gap, hole', *dāraka-* 'ripping, splitting', *darī-* in *dardarī-ti*, *darī-man-* with *ī* for *i* = *ə* (compare Wackernagel Old Indian Gr. 1 20), barely after Persson Beitr. 779 of the *i*-

basis; npers. Inf. *dirī δ an*, *darī δ an*, jöd.-pers. *darīn*ḡiśn;

Maybe alb. (**dāras*) *dērrasë* `board, plank (cut wood)', *dërrmonj* `destroy, break, exhaust, tire'.

Dardani illyr. TN

Note:

The name *Dardani* illyr. TN and [**Latin transcription:** *Dōriei*˜s] **Greek:** Δωριεῖς, att. -ιηῖς derive from the same root.

Dardanus

by Micha F. Lindemans

The son of Zeus and Electra. He sailed from Samothrace to Troas in a raft made of hides. He eventually married Batea, the daughter of King Teucer, who gave him land near Abydos. There he founded the city of Dardania (the later, ill-fated city of Troy).

Hence the name Dardanelles for what was once called the Hellespont.

DARA

DARA (Dara, Ptol. vi. 8. § 4). 1. A small river of Carmania, at no great distance from the frontier of Persis. There can be little doubt that it is the same as the Dora of Marcian (Peripl. p. 21) and the Daras of Pliny (vi. 25. s. 28). Dr. Vincent conjectures (Voyage of Nearchus, vol. i. p. 372) that it is the same as the Dara-bin or Derra-bin of modern charts.

2. A city in Parthia. [APAVARCTICENE]

3. A city in Mesopotamia. [DARAS] [V.]

DARADAE

DARADAE the name of Ethiopian tribes in two different parts of Africa; one about the central part, in Darfour (Daradôn ethnos, Ptol. iv. 7. § 35), the other in the W., on the river DARADUS also called Aethiopes Daratitae. (Polyb. ap Plin. v. 1; Agathem. ii. 5.) [P. S.]

DARADAX

DARADAX (Daradax), a Syrian river, mentioned only by Xenophon (Anab. i. 4. § 10). It has been identified with the Far, a small tributary of the Euphrates. At the source of the river was a palace of Belesis, then satrap of Syria, with a large and beautiful park, which were destroyed by Cyrus the Younger. (Anab. I. c.) [G.W.]

DARADUS

DARADUS, DARAS, or DARAT (Darados ê Daras, Ptol. iv. 6. § 6), a river of Africa, falling into the Atlantic on the W. coast, near the Portus Magnus, and containing crocodiles (Plin. v. 1); probably the Gambia or Dio d'Ouro. [P. S.]

DARAE

DARAE a Gaetulian tribe in the W. of Africa, on a mountain stream called Dara, on the S. steppes of M. Atlas, adjacent to the Pharusii. (Plin. v. 1; Oros. i. 2; Leo Afr. p. 602.) [P. S.]

DARADRAE

DARADRAE (Daradrai, Ptol. vii. 1. § 42), a mountain tribe who lived in the upper Indus. Forbiger conjectures that they are the same people whom Strabo (xv. p. 706) calls Derdae, and Pliny Dardae (vi. 19), and perhaps as the Dadicae of Herodotus (iii. 91, vii. 66). It is possible, however, that these latter people lived still further to the N., perhaps in Sogdiana, though their association with the Gandarii (Sanskrit Gandhāras) points to a more southern locality. [V.]

DARANTASIA

DARANTASIA a place in Gallia Narbonensis.

DARAPSA

DARAPSA [BACTRIANA p. 365, a.]

DARDAE

DARADRAE

DARADRAE (Daradrai, Ptol. vii. 1. § 42), a mountain tribe who lived in the upper Indus. Forbiger conjectures that they are the same people whom Strabo (xv. p. 706) calls Derdae, and Pliny Dardae (vi. 19), and perhaps as the Dadicae of Herodotus (iii. 91, vii. 66). It is possible, however, that these latter people lived still further to the N., perhaps in Sogdiana, though their association with the Gandarii (Sanskrit Gandhāras) points to a more southern locality. [V.]

DARDANI

DARDANI (Dardanoi), a tribe in the south-west of Moesia, and extending also over a part of Illyricum. (Strab. vii. p. 316; Ptol. iii. 9. § 2; Caes. Bell. Civ. iii. 4; Liv. xl. 57; Plin. iii. 29; Cic. p. Sest. 43) According to Strabo, they were a very wild and filthy race, living in caves under dunghills, but very fond of music. [L. S.]

av. *darədar-* (see above) 'split', Inf. *dəraṇa m* (: Old Indian *dr̥ṇ ā́ti*), Iter. *dāraya-*, participle *dəratō* (= Old Indian *dr̥ta* -);

arm. *ter' em* 'skin, flay, make callous' (because of *r'* probably for root form **der-s-*, Persson Beitr. 779 Anm. 1); doubtful arm. *tar* 'foreign land', *tara-* 'besides, without, afar', *taray* Aor. 'take to one's heels, made oneself scarce' (Persson Beitr. 778 a 2);

gr. δέρω `skin, flay', *i*-o-present δέρω ds. (as lit. *deru* `besides *diriu*'), Aor. Pass. ἐδάρην, participle δραπετός, δαρτός (= Old Indian *dr.ta* -); δορός `hose' (= Old Indian *dara*-, lett. *nuo* -*daras*); δαρσις `the skinning' (= Old Indian *dr. ti*-), next to which with (has changed) lengthened grade att. δέρρις, -εως `skin, leathery dress, cover'; *δέρτρον, diss. δέτρον `the membrane which contains the bowels'; δέρας, -ατος n. `skin, fur' (heavy basisö), δέρος n., δέρμα n., δορά `fell, fur'; lengthened grade δῆρις, -ιός (poet.) `fight, struggle' (= Old Indian -*dāri*-); here probably also δαρ-δαίνω `bedraggle' instead of *δαρ-δαίρω (: Old Indian *da r-dar-ti*)ö

cymr. corn. bret. *darn* `piece, part' (= Old Indian *dīrn a* -);

got. *dis-tai ran* (= gr. δέρω) `break, pull apart', *ga-tai ran* `tear, destroy', ags. *teran* `tear', ahd. *zeran*, *fir-zeran* `tear, destroy'; mhd. (ver)zern, nhd. (ver)zehren `consume', mengl., mnd. *terren* `quarrel, squabble', nnd. *terren*, *tarren* `stir, tease, irritate, banter', ahd. *zerren* `pull'; got. intrans. *dis-*, *ga-tau rnan* `tear' (: Old Indian *dr. n. ā ti*), holl. *tornen* `unstitch, unpick, take apart', compare nominal ags. as. *torn*, ahd. *zorn* `anger, fight, violent displeasure' and in original meaning holl. *torn* `cleavage, separation' (= Old Indian *dīrn a* -, cymr. *darn*; also Old Indian *dīrn a* - is named besides `split' also `confused, put in desperation'); next to which zero grade anord. *tjo. rn* f. (**dernā*), *tjarn* n. (**dernom*) `small sea', originally probably `water hole' (compare Old Indian *dara*-, *darī* `hole in the earth'); causative is trod to *ga-tau rnan* (iterative) *gatarljan* `mug, rob' (but ahd. *uozurnen* `despise' Denom. of **uo-zorn*); got. *gatau ra* m. `crack', *gatau rps* f. `destruction' (= Old Indian *dr. ti*-, gr. δαρσις); anord. *torð-* in compounds, ags. *tord* n. `ordure' (**dr. -to m* `separation', compare lett. *di rstu*, *di rst* `defecate', *dir sa* `buttocks', Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 470, and of a guttural extension mhd. *zurch*, *zörch* m. `animal excrements');

Maybe truncated alb. *dhjes* `defecate': lett. *di rstu*, *di rst* `defecate'.

besides of the heavy basis anord. *trōð* n. `batten, lath, support from poles' (**drō-to-m*), mhd. *truoder* f. `slat, pole, from it manufactured rack'; ahd. *trā da* `fringe' (nhd. *Troddel*), mhd. *trōdel* (for **trādel*) `tassel, wood fiber';

actually to *der-(e)u-* (see under) with nasal infix belong **dr. hnu. hō* in mhd. *trönne* f. `running shoal, migration, swarm; surge', ahd. *abehtunnig*, *abhtunne* `apostate', *ant-trunno* `fugitive', and **dren-u. ō* in *trinnan* `seclude oneself', mhd. *trinnen*, *trann* `be separated from, depart from, run away', nhd. *entrinnen* (**ent-trinnen*), Kaus. germ. **tranni. an* in mhd. *trennen* `cut, clip', nhd. *trennen*, holl. (with transposition) *tarnen*, *tornen* `separate' (the latter, in any case, more directly to derive from **der-* `split'; *nn* of germ. **trennan* from -*nu. -*); certainly here schwed. mdartl. *trinna*, *trenta* `split fence rack', further with the meaning `split trunk piece as a disc, wheel' ahd. *trennila* `ball', *trennilōn* `roll', mnd. *trint*, *trent* `circular', *trent* m. `curvature, roundness, circular line', ags. *trinde* f. (or *trinda* m.) `round clump', mhd. *trindel*, *trendel* `ball, circle, wheel' under likewise

With fractured reduplication or formant -*d-* (compare gr. δαρδαίνω and čech. *drdati*) and from `tear, tug unkindly' explainable meaning probably here germ. **trat-*, **trut-* in ags. *teart* `stern, sharp, bitter', mnd. *torten*, holl. *tarten* `stir, tease, irritate, challenge, defy', mnd. *trot* `contrariness', mhd. *traz*, *truz*, -*tzes* `obstructiveness, animosity, contrariness', nhd. *Trotz*, *Trutz*, *trotzen*, bair. *trätzen* `banter'; with the meaning-development `fray' - `thin, fine, tender' perhaps (ö)mnd. *tertel*, *tertlīk* `fine, dainty, mollycoddled', dön. *tærtet* `squeamish' (perhaps also norw. mdartl. *tert*, *tart* `small salmon', *terta* `small play ball'); ahd. nhd. *zart* (the last from **dorhtō-*, compare mpers. *dart* `afflicted', npers. *derd* `pain' Wood KZ. 45, 70);

lit. *diriu* (: δέρω), žem. *deru* (: δέρω), *di rti* `flay, cut off the grass or peat' (heavy basis compared with Old Indian *dr. ti*-, gr. δαρσις, got. *gatau rps*), *nudi rta* `flayed', lett. *nuo dara* `pole with cut branches, bread slice', Pl. -*as* `dross, esp. of bast' (: Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 772, Old Indian *dara*-, gr. δορός), lit. *derna* `board, plank, balk'; with *u*-colored zero grade lit. *duriu*,

du rti 'prick' (preterit *dū riau*) = serb. *u -drim* (*u -driti*) 'hit' (russ. *uđdyri tь* 'hit' with iterative grade to **d ɹr-*, compare lit. *dū riau*, Berneker 179 f.). Against it are lit. *dur nas* 'frenzied, stupid', lett. *dur ns* borrowed from Slav.; compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 519.

Slav. **derō* and **diriō* in Old Church Slavic *dero*, *d ɤ ratī* 'rend, flay' and **d ɤ ro* (serb. *za drēm*, čech. *dru*); *u-darjo*, *uđdariti* 'hit' (**dōr-*, compare **dēr-* in gr. *δ ῥ ὁ ρ ι σ*), with iterative grade *raz-dirati* 'tear', serb. *i z-dirati* 'exert oneself, (maltreat oneself); clear off, pass away, disappear' (in addition Old Church Slavic *dira* 'crack'; s. Berneker 201, whereas also about the meaning-development of probably related family serb. *di ra* 'hole, crack', bulg. *di r a* 'track of a person or animal, or from wheels', *di r ь* 'search, seek, feel, pursue'); about **d ɹr-* in serb. *u -drim* see above;

nouns: with *ē*-grade sloven. *u-de r* 'blow, knock', with *ō*-grade Old Church Slavic *razdor ь* 'crack, cleavage' (= Old Indian *dara-*, gr. *δ ο ρ ὁ ς*, lett. *nuo -daras*), serb. *u -dorac* 'attack, with zero grade (idg. **dr.to-*): serb Church Slavic *raz-dr ɤ t ɤ* 'lacerate', klr. *de rtyj* 'torn, flayed' (= Old Indian *dr.ta-*); idg. **dr.ti-*: russ. *dert ɤ* 'residue of crushed grain, bran; cleared land' (= Old Indian *dr. ti-* etc); russ. (etc) *de rn ь* 'lawn, meadow' (: Old Indian *dīrna -* etc, meaning as in lit. *dir ti* 'cut the lawn grass');

Maybe alb. (**dermo*) *dërrmoj* 'exhaust'.

russ. *dermo* 'rags stuff, the unusable, rubbish, dirt' (**dross* by splitting, peeling), *de rkij* 'rash, hasty, fast', *dran ɤ* f. 'shingle, lath', *drjan ɤ* = **dermo* 'brawl', *drač* 'nail puller, tool used to remove nails', *o-dri ny* Pl. 'chaff' etc.

With *l-* extended lit. *nuđdi rlioti* 'peel the skin', serb. *dr ljām*, *dr ljati* 'harrow', *dr ljīm*, *dr ljiti* 'divest' (Berneker 255);

toch. AB *tsōr-* 'separate, split', *tsrorye* 'cleft, fissure, crack' (Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 19).

d(e)rī- (: **derēi-ō*) only barely covered (see esp. Persson Beitr. 779 f.):

Gr. *δρῖ-μῶς* '(incisive, splitting) piercing, sharp, herb, bitter' (probably after *ῥῥῖς* reshaped from **δρῖ-μῶς* or *-σ μῶς*), lett. *drīsmē* 'crack, scratch', perhaps (if not derailment of ablaut to lit. *dreskiu* 'because of whose zero grade *drisk-*) from lett. *dri ksna* (**driskna*) 'scratch', *drai ska* 'tearer', compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 488 f., 500;

remains far off *δρῖλλος* 'bloodsucker, leech, penis', eigentl. 'the swollen', to *δρῖλόουσα ν θάλλουσα ν* Hes. (M. Scheller briefl.).

With *u-* forms of the light (***der-eu-***) and heavy basis (***derə-u-***, ***dr. -u-***) 'tear, (the land) break, burst, erupt': ***derə-u. ā***: *dr. -u. ā* 'species of grain', ***deru-***, ***de-dru-*** etc 'lacerate skin'.

Mpers. *drūn*, *drūdan* 'reap';

about germ. forms with nasal infix see above S. 207;

here anord. *trjōna* f. (**dreu-nhōn-*) 'proboscis of the pig' ('bursting, burrowing'), *try ni* n. ds., mhd. *triel* (**dreu-lo-*) m. 'snout, muzzle, mouth, lip',

maybe alb. geg. (**try ni*) *turini*, tosk. *turiri* 'mouth of animals, snout'

norw. mdartl. *mūle-trjosk*, *-trusk* (**dreu-sko-*) 'horse muzzle' (Falk-Torp under *tryne*). Because of the meaning insecure is Falk-Torps apposition under *trøg* and *trygle* of anord. *trauða* 'lack, come short', *trauðla* Adv. 'barely', *trauðr* 'querulous' and - with *g*-extension - ags. *trū cian* 'be absent, lack, come short' (nengl. dial. *to truck* 'to fail', mnd. *tröggelen* 'beg, cheat, deceive');

lett. *drugt* 'diminish, collapse' (ir. *droch*, cymr. *drwg* 'penurious, evil, bad' from *k*-extensionō, Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 505).

Old Indian *dū́rvā* 'millet grass' (*dr̥̥-u̯ā*);

compare gr. delph. δ α ρ ά τ α f., thess. δ ά ρ α τ ο ς m. 'bread' (**dr̥̥-ə-*), maked. δ ρ ά μ ι ς ds.;

gall. (lat.) *dravoca* 'ryegrass' (**dr̥̥-u̯-*); bret. *draok*, *dreok*, cymr. *drewg* ds. are borrowed from Roman. (Kleinhans bei Wartburg III 158);

mndl. *tanve*, *terwe*, holl. *tarwe* 'wheat', engl. *tare* 'weed, ryegrass, vetch' (germ. **tar̥̥u̯-ō*, idg. **dor̥̥-u̯ā*);

lit. *dírva* 'farmland' (**dr̥̥-u̯ā*, with intonation change the *ā*-stem), eigentl. 'freed, cleared', *dirvónas* 'virgin soil, land' (compare to meaning russ. mdatl. *dor* 'new tillage, cultivated land', *rózderť* 'land made arable'), lett. *druva* 'the tilled farmland, sown field' (Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 470, 505), russ. (see Berneker 186) *deré vnja* 'village (without church); land property', mdatl. 'piece of field', *pa šet deré vnju* 'tills the field';

with the meaning 'skin rash' ('splitting off skin flakes, cracked skin'):

Old Indian *dar-dru-* m. 'kind of skin rash', *dar-dū́-* m. (uncovered), *daṛdrú-* m., *da-dru-ka-* m. 'leprosy';

lat. *derbita* f. 'lichen' is Lw. from gall. **dervēta* (compare also mir. *deir*, air. **der* from **derā* 'lichen'), to cymr. *tarwyden*, *tarwden* (Pl. *tarwed*) (besides *darwyden* through influence of the prefix group *tḡar-*, Pedersen KG. I 495), mbret. *dervoeden*, nbret. *deroueden* 'sick of lichen' (**deru̯-eit-*);

germ. **te-tru-* in ags. *teter* 'skin rash', ahd. *zittaroh* (**de-dru-ko-s* = Old Indian *dadruka-*), nhd. *Zitterich* 'skin rash';

lit. *dedervinė́* 'rash resembling lichen' (Trautmann 47, Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 450; compare in similar meaning of the root form **der-* čech. *o-dra*, Pl. *o-dry* 'prickly heat, miliaria, heat rash', poln. *oḡdra* 'measles', of the *g*-extension bulg. *dr̥̥gn̥-se* 'rub myself, itch myself, become scabby');

dereg- :

Mndl. *treken* st. V. 'pull, tear' and 'shudder', ahd. *trehhan* 'push, poke, intermittently tear, scrape, cover scraping', **trakjan* in mnd. *trecken* 'pull, tear (tr. intr.)', ags. *træglian* 'to pluck', wherewith because of the same vocal position maybe is to be connected to lett. *dragát* 'pull, rend, upset, shake', *draguls* 'shivering fit', *drāga* 'a strong angry person, renders and demands a lot'; lett. *drigelts*, *drigants*, lit. *drigántas* 'stallion' are Lw. from poln. *drygant*; compare Būga Kalba ir s. 128, Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 498.

deregh- (see Persson root extension 26, Berneker 254 and 212 m. Lit.):

Ags. *tiergan* (germ. **targi_an*) 'banter, stir, tease, irritate', mnd. *tergen*, *targen* 'pull, stir, tease, irritate', holl. *tergen*, nhd. *zergen* 'pull, tear, anger', schwed. mdatl. *targa* 'tug with the teeth or sharp tools', norw. mdatl. *terga* 'banter'; lit. *dī́rginu*, *dī́rginti* 'flurry, irritate, stimulate, excite, pull (the trigger of a gun)'; russ. *dérgat* 'pluck, pull, tear, rend' (etc), *sú-doroga* 'cramp'.

derek-:

Δ ρ έ κ α ν ο ν name of foreland in Kos (as Δ ρ έ π α ν ο ν plural as name of forelands, Bugge BB. 18, 189), δ ά ρ κ α ι κ ο ν έ δ ε ς, δ ε ρ κ ύ λ λ ε ι ν α ί μ ο π ο τ ε ῖ ν (actually 'tear the skin open' as analogous meaning δ ε ρ μ ύ λ λ ε ι ν) Hes.;

gr. δούροϛ m., δούροϛ n. 'supper' (**dork-* + *u₂o*-forms) = alb. *darke* 'supper, evening' (unclear the ablaut relation in *dreke* 'lunch, middle of the day'; compare Persson Beitr. 859¹); perhaps to (nordillyr.ö) PN Δροκού(ν)α (leg. Δροκού(ν)αö) in Wurttemberg, as 'place to rest';

Note:

This seems wrong etymology since alb. *dreke* 'lunch, middle of the day' seems to have derived from **Root / lemma: *derk*** - : 'to look, light'; gr. δέρομαϛ 'look, keep the eyes open, be alive', δέδοροκα, ἔδροκον, δέρεϛϛ 'vision', δέρυμα 'sight', δερυμός 'look, gaze', δυσ-δέρετοϛ 'heavy to behold' (= Old Indian *darc₂ ata-*), ὑπέρδροα Adv. 'one looking up from below', δράκοϛ n. 'eye', δράκων, -οντοϛ 'dragon, snake' (from banishing, paralyzing look), fem. δράκαϛ; alb. *drite* 'light' (**dr₂k₂tā*);

According to alb. phonetic laws alb. *drite* 'light' derived from (*dr₂ik₂a*) not (**dr₂k₂tā*) because of common alb. **-k- > -th-** phonetic mutations;

maybe alb. (**darc₂ ata-*), *darkë* 'supper, evening meal, evening'; (**drech*), *dreķë* 'dinner meal, midday, light of the day': air. *an-dracht* 'loathsome, dark' (see above).

sloven. *dr₂kam*, *dr₂čem*, *dr₂kati* 'glide, slither, on the ice trail; run, trot run' (probably from 'clear off, run away, leave'), čech. *drkati* 'bump, poke, jolt', bulg. *dъrcam*, *drъcnъ* 'pull, riffle flax, hemp' (Berneker 255, Persson Beitr. 85, 359).

deres-:

Arm. *ter' em* (see above under *der-*);

mir. *dorr* 'anger', *dorrach* 'rough, coarse' (see Persson Beitr. 779 Anm. 1); presumably ags. *teors*, ahd. *zers* 'penis', norw. *ters* 'nail'; also anord. *tjasna* f. 'kind of nail' from **tersnōn-ō*, norw. *trase* 'rag, clout', *trasast* 'become ragged', *tras* 'deadwood', *trask* 'offal, deadwood';

Maybe alb. *trastë* 'bag, (ragged clothö)', *tras* 'pull (a boat on the coast) : rum. *trage* 'pull'

sloven. *dra₂sati* 'disband, separate', čech. *dra₂sati* 'scratch, scrape, stripe', *drasta*, *dra₂sta* 'splinter, scrap, shred; garment', *draslavy* 'rough, jolting', zero grade *drsen* 'rough', *drsnaty* 'jolting' (compare above mir. *dorr*).

dre-sk:

lit. *su-drysku* -, *-driskau* -, *-dri₂ksti* 'tear', *dreskiu* -, *dreskiau* -, *-dre₂ksti* 'rend', *draskau* -, *drasky₂ti* iter. 'tear', lett. *draska₂ t₂ds.*, *draska* 'rag', lit. *dre₂ksti ne₂lenta* 'crafty slat, thinly split wood' (Leskien Abl. 325, Berneker 220, 224)., bulg. *dra₂skam*, *dra₂štъ* (**draščo.*) 'scratch, scrape; fit tightly', perfective *dra₂snъ* (**draskno.*); *dra₂ska* 'scratcher, crack'; čech. old *z-dr₂ies-kati* and (with assimilation of auslaut and a sounding anlaut) *z-dr₂iezhati* 'break, rupture', *dr₂ieska*, *dr₂iezha* 'splinter, chip, splinter', nowadays *dr₂i₂zha* 'chip, splinter'; poln. *drzazga* 'splinter';

With formant **-p-**:

drop-, drop-:

Old Indian *drāpi₂ h₂* m. 'mantle, dress', *drapsa₂ h₂* m. 'banner (ö)' (= av. *drafša-* 'banner, ensign, flag, banner'), lit. *dra₂panos* f. Pl. 'household linen, dress', lett. *dra₂na* (probably **drāph₂nā*) 'stuff, kerchief, cloth'; gallo-rom. *drappus* 'kerchief, cloth' (PN *Drappō*, *Drappus*, *Drappes*, *Drapōnus*) is probably ven.-ill. Lw.; the *a*-vowel from idg. *o* or, as *das -pp-*, expressive;

gr. δρέπω 'break off, cut off, pick', δρέπαϛ η, δρέπαϛ οϛ 'sickle', also

δ ρ ά π α ν ο ν (out of it alb. *drape* 'n `sickle' ds.), that is defined through assimilation of δ ρ ε π ά ν η to *δ ρ α π ά ν η; o-grade δ ρ ύ π τ ω δ ι α κ ό π τ ω Hes. (= serb. *dra pljēm*), δ ρ ῶ π α ξ , - κ ο ς `Pechpflaster, um Haareauszuziehen', δ ρ ω π α κ ί ζ ω `pull the hair out'; anord. *tro, f* n. Pl. `fringes', *trefr* f. Pl. ds., *trefja* `rub, wear out', mhd. *trabe* f. `fringe';

**drōp-* in russ. *drja pa-ju*, -т ъ (with unclear *ja*), dial. *dra patъ*, *drapa тъ* `scratch, rend', serb. *dra pām*, *dra pljēm*, *dra pati* `tear, wear out; scratch, scrape', poln. *drapac* `scratch, scrape, scrape, rub, flee'; *dr.p-*, slav. **d ъ rp-* in bulg. *dърам*, perfective *дърънъ* `tear, pull, drag', serb. *dr pām*, *dr pati* and *dr pīm*, *dr piti* `rend'; bsl. *dreb-*, *drob-* `scrap, shred, dress' in lett. *dre' be* f. `stuff, dress, laundry', lit. *dro be' f.* `canvas, fabric', *dra banas* m. `rag, scrap, shred', *drabu žis*, *drobu žis* m. `dress'; osorb. *draby* m. Pl. `dress stuff', čech.-mōhr. *zdraby* m. Pl. `rag, scrap, shred' have probably through influence the root **drob-* (see under *dhrebh-*) `carve, slit, dismember' -b- instead of -p-;

drip-:

Gall. (ven.-ill.) PN *Drippia*, *Drippōnius* (compare above *Drappus* etc);

Note: Alb. *drape* 'n `sickle' : (ven.-ill.) PN *Drippōnius*

bulg. *dri pa* `rag, scrap, shred', sloven. *dri pām* (*dri pljem*), *dri pati* `tear, have diarrhea', čech. *dr ĭ pa* `scrap, shred', *dr ĭ pati* `rend, tear';

drup-:

Gr. δ ρ ύ π τ ω `scratch', ἄ π ο δ ρ ύ π τ ω , - δ ρ ύ φ ω (with secondary φ instead of π, s. Persson Beitr. 859) `scrub, flay off the skin', δ ρ υ φ ή `scratching, peeling', δ ρ υ π ά ς `a kind of thorn'.

For variation of *a* : *i* : *u* in `popular words' compare Wissmann Nomina postverbalia 162 ff.

References: WP. I 797 ff., WH. I 342 f., 373, 861, Trautmann 51 f.

Page(s): 206-211

Root / lemma: des-, dēs-

English meaning: to find

German meaning: `finden, nachspüren'

Material: Gr. δ ή νω `become find' (futur. gebrauchtes present), ἔ δ η ε ν ε ῖ ρ ε ν Hes.;

alb. *ndesh* `find, encounter', *ndieh* (**of-sk ō*) `feel, find'; perhaps also Old Church Slavic *dešo*, *desiti* `find', ablaut. russ.-Church Slavic *dositi* (*udositi*) `find, meet', whether not to *dek*ˆ-; whereas is Old Indian *abhi-dāsati* `is hostile, attacked' rather Denomin. of *dāsa* -h, `slave, fiend'.

About alb. *ndesh* s. also above S. 190.

References: WP. I 783, 814, Trautmann 54, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 780.

Page(s): 217

Root / lemma: deuk-

English meaning: to drag

German meaning: `ziehen'

Material: Gr. δ α λ - δ ύ σ σ ε σ θ α λ ἔ λ κ ε σ θ α λ Hes. (*δ α λ - δ υ κ - λ ῶ with intensive reduplication as π α λ - φ ά σ σ ω). In addition perhaps also δ ε ύ κ ε ι φ ρ ο ν τ ῖ ζ ε ι Hes., wherefore hom. ἄ δ ε υ κ ῆ ς 'inconsiderate'; unclear is Π ο λ υ δ ε ύ κ η ς 'der vielsorgende' (but Δ ε υ κ α λ ῖ ω ν is dissimilated from *Λ ε υ κ α λ ῖ ω ν, Bechtel), and with zero grade ἐ ν δ υ κ έ ω ς 'keen, eager, painstaking'. The meaning 'care, worry, be considerate of' arose from 'pull, drag' perhaps about 'bring up'; similarly stands for anord. *tjōa* (**teuhōn*) 'help' (see Falk-Torp 1315 f.).

Somewhat other spiritual change of position shows lat. *dūcere* as 'to draw; to draw along or away; hence to shape anything long, to construct. Transf., to charm, influence, mislead; to derive; to draw in; to lead; in marriage, to marry a wife; to calculate, reckon; to esteem, consider'.

Alb. *nduk* 'pluck, tear out the hair', dial. also 'suck out'.

Mcymr. *dygaf* 'bring' (**dukami*); about air. *to-ucc-* (cc = gg) 'bring' see under **euk-**.

Lat. *dūcō* (altlat. *doucō*), -ere, *dūxī*, *du* *ctum* 'to draw; to draw along or away; hence to shape anything long, to construct. Transf., to charm, influence, mislead; to derive; to draw in; to lead; in marriage, to marry a wife; to calculate, reckon; to esteem, consider' = got. *tiuhan*, ahd. *ziohan*, as. *tiohan*, ags. *tēon* 'pull, drag' (anord. only in participle *toginn*).

verbal compounds: *ab-dūcō* = got. *af-tiuhan*, *ad-dūcō* = got. *at-tiuhan*, *con-dūcō* = got. *ga-tiuhan*, etc.

root nouns: lat. *dux*, *ducis* m. f. 'a guide, conductor; a leader, ruler, commander' (therefrom *ēducāre* 'bring up, educate, rise'; linguistic-historical connection with formally equal anord. *toga*, ahd. *zogōn* 'pull, drag' does not exist), *trādux* 'here guided) vine-layer'. Is as. etc *heritogo*, ahd. *herizogo* 'military leader', nhd. *Herzog* replication of σ τ ρ α τ η γ ῶ ς ö compare Feist 479.

ti-stem: lat. *ductim* 'by drawing; in a stream', late *ducti-ō* 'duct' (besides *tu*-stem *ductus*, -ūs 'direction, leadership, duct, conduction') = nhd. *Zucht* (see under).

Specially rich development form in Germ., so: iterative-Kaus. anord. *teygia* 'pull, drag, pull out' = ags. *tī egan* 'pull, drag' (**taugian*); ahd. *zuckan*, *zucchen*, mhd. *zucken*, *zöcken* 'quick, pull fast, wrest, draw back' (with intensive consonant stretch; therefrom mhd. *zuc*, Gen. *zuckes* m. 'twitch, jerk'); anord. *tog* n. 'the pulling, rope, cable', mhd. *zoc*, Gen. *zoges* m. 'pull', whereof anord. *toga*, -ađa 'pull, drag', ags. *togian*, engl. *tow* 'pull, drag', ahd. *zogōn*, mhd. *zogen* 'pull, drag' (tr., intr.), rend, pull', compare above lat. (ē)-*ducāre*; ags. *tyge* m. *i*-stem 'pull', ahd. *zug*, nhd. *Zug* (**tugi-*); ahd. *zugil*, *zuhil*, mhd. *zugil*, nhd. *Zögel*, anord. *tygill* m. 'band, strap, strip', ags. *tygel* 'rope'; anord. *taug* f. 'rope', ags. *tēag* f. 'band, strap, manacle, paddock' (therefrom ags. *tīegan* 'bind', engl. *tie*); with zero grade anord. *tog* n. 'rope, hawser'; anord. *taumr* m. 'rope, cable, rein', ags. *tēam* m. 'pair of harnessed oxen, yoke, bridle, parturition, progeny' (therefrom *tieman* 'proliferate, be pregnant', engl. *teem*), ndl. *toom* 'brood', afries. *tām* 'progeny', as. *tōm* 'a strap or thong of leather; plur., reins, bridle; scourge, whip', ahd. mhd. *zoum* m. 'rope, cable, thong, rein', nhd. 'bridle, rein' (germ. **tauma-* from **tauṣma* -); ahd. *giziugōn* 'bear witness, prove' (actually 'zur Gerichtsverhandlung gezogen warden'), mhd. *geziugen* 'prove from evidence', nhd. (be)zeugen, Zeuge, mnd. *betūgen* 'testify, prove', *getūch* n. 'attestation, evidence'; further with the meaning 'bring out, bring up, generate' ahd. *giziug* (**teugiz*) 'stuff, device, equipment', nhd. *Zeug*, mnd. *tūch* (-g-) n. 'stuff, device' and 'penis', mhd. *ziugen*, nhd. *zeugen*; got. *ustau* *hts* 'consummation', ahd. mhd. *zuht* f. 'raise, upbringing, breed, breeding, progeny', nhd. *Zucht* (= lat. *ductus* see above); therefrom nhd. *zöchtig*, *zöchtigen*, ags. *tyht* m. 'upbringing, breed, breeding', afries. *tucht*, *tocht* 'ability to procreate'.

Specially because of *Zucht* 'progeny', bair. also 'breeding pig' under likewise one draws ahd. *zōha*, mhd. *tōle* (**tōhila*), nhd. schwöb. *zauche* 'bitch', neuisl. *tōa* 'vixen' to the root; yet compare mhd. *zūpe* 'bitch', norw. dial. *tobbe* 'mare, small female creature' and germ. **tikō* and **tīō* 'bitch'.

A simple root form **den-* 'pull, drag' perhaps in anord. *tjōðr* n. (**deu-trom*) 'tether, bandage rope' = mengl. *teder-*, *teper* ds., ahd. *zeotar* 'shaft', nhd. bair. *Zieter* 'front shaft' (also ags. *tūdor*, *tuddor* n. 'progeny'ö); but Old Indian *d. ōrakam* 'rope, strap' is dravid. Lw. (Kuiper Proto-Munda 131).

References: WP. I 780 f., WH. I 377 f., 861.

Page(s): 220-221

Root / lemma: *deu-1*

English meaning: to plunge, to penetrate into

German meaning: 'einsinken, eindringen, hineinschlöpfen'

Material: Old Indian *upā-du-* 'to go into, (of clothes), to put on, to wear, assume the person of, enter, press into, cover oneself, wear';

The cause of -(e)s- stem seems to belong to: Old Indian *dos, ā́*, new *dōs, a-h*, 'evening, darkness', av. *daošata-*, *daošastara-* 'situated towards evening, to the west', npers. *dōš* 'the former yesterday night';

gr. *δ ε ι ε λ ο ς* (more properly *δ ε ι ε λ ά ς*) 'evening' (metr. lengthening for **δ ε ε λ ά ς* from *δ ε υ σ ε λ ά ς*ö originally Adj. 'vespertine', as still in hom. *δ ε ι ε λ ά ν ῆ μ α ρ*); gr. *δύω* (att. *υ*:, ep. *υ*'), trans. 'sink, dive, swathe' (only in compounds: *καταδύω* 'sink'), intrans. (in simplex only in participle *δύων*; Aor. *ἔδυ*) 'dive in, penetrate (e.g. *αἰθέρα, ἐς πόντον*), slip in, pull in (clothing, weapons; so also *ἐνδύω, ἄποδύω, περιδύω*), sets (from the sun and stars, dive, actually, in the sea)', also med. *δύομα* and *δύνω* (hom. *δύσετο* is old augment tense to the future, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1 788); *ἄλβιδύω*, Kallimachos 'sink in the sea' (*β* unclear, s. Boisacq s. v.; preposition **[a]p[o]ö*); *δύπτω* 'dip, dive, sink' (after *βύπτω*); *ἄδυτον* 'the place where one may not enter', *δύσις* 'disappearing, dive, nook, hideaway, setting of the sun and stars', *πρὸς ἡλίου δύσιν* 'towards evening', *δυσμαί* Pl. 'setting of the sun and stars'; unclear *ἄμφιδυσμος*, *δίδυσμος* 'coupled' s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 589; after Frisk Indog. 16 f. here also *δυτη* 'shrine'.

References: WP. I 777 f., WH. I 3, 682.

Page(s): 217-218

Root / lemma: (*deu-2* or *dou-*) : *du-*

English meaning: to worship; mighty

German meaning: etwa '(religiös) verehren, gewöhnen, verehrungswürdig, mächtig'

Material: Old Indian *du vas-* n. 'offering, worship instruction', *duvasya ti* 'honors, reveres, recognizes, recompenses', *duvasyu* -, *duvōyu* - 'venerating, respectful'; altlat. *duenos*, dann *duonos*, klass. *bonus* 'good' (Adv. *bene*, Demin. *bellus* [**du_enelos*] 'pretty, cute');

Note: common lat. *du-* > *b-* phonetic mutation.

probably = air. *den* 'proficient, strong', Subst. 'protection'; lat. *beō*, *-āre* 'to bless, enrich, make happy', *beātus* 'blessed, lucky' (**du_he i_ō*, participle **du_henos*); in

addition as. *twīthōn* 'grant', mnd. *twīden* 'please, grant', ags. *langtwīdig* 'granted long ago', mhd. *zwīden* 'grant', md. *getwēdic* 'tame, domesticated, compliant' (**du*_h*ēto*-; Wood Mod. Phil. 4, 499);

after EM² 114 perhaps still here gr. δύ-ν-α-μ-α-ι 'has power'.

Perhaps also here germ. **taujan* 'make' (from **be mighty*) in got. *taujan*, *tawida* 'make', urnord. *tawids* 'I made', ahd. *zouuitun* 'exercebant (cyclopes ferrum)', mhd. *zouwen*, *zōuwen* 'finish, prepare', mnd. *touwen* 'prepare, concoct, tan, convert hide into leather', wherefore ags. *getawa* 'an implement, utensils, tools, instruments' (therefrom again (*ge*)*tawian* 'prepare', engl. *taw* 'make ready, prepare, or dress (raw material) for use or further treatment; spec. make (hide) into leather without tannin') and (with original prefix stress in nouns) ags. *geatwe* f. Pl. 'armament, armor, jewellery, weapons' = anord. *go*, *tvar* f. Pl. ds., afries. *touw*, *tow* 'tool, rope, hawser', nfries. *touw* 'the short coarse fibres of flax or hemp, tow', mnd. *touwe* 'tool, loom', *touwe*, *tou* 'rope, hawser' (out of it nhd. *Tau*), ahd. *gizawa* 'household furniture, apparatus' (but also 'succeed', see above), mhd. *gezōuwe* n. 'appliance' (out of it with bair.-dial. vocalization mhd. *zāwe*), nhd. *Gezöhe* (see about these forms Psilander KZ. 45, 281 f.).

In addition with *ē* (Psilander aaO. expounded also **taujan* through proto germ. abridgement from **tæwjan*) perhaps got. *tēwa* 'order, row', *gatēwjan* 'dispose', ahd. *zāwa* 'coloring, paint, color, dyeing', langobard. *zāwa* 'row, division of certain number, uniting', ags. *æl-tæwe* 'altogether, wholly, entirely well, sound, whole, healthy, well' (about possible origin of germ. **tēwā* from **tēwā* 'see under **dek* - 'take'; then it would be natural to separate from *taujan*); with *ō* got. *tauī*, Gen. *tōjis* 'action', *ubiltōjis* 'evildoer, wrongdoer', anord. *tō* n. 'uncleaned wool or flax, linen thread material' = ags. *tōw* 'the spinning, the weaving' in *tōw-hūs* 'spinnery', *tōw-cræft* 'skillfulness in spinning and weaving', engl. *tow* 'the short coarse fibres of flax or hemp, tow'; with *l*-suffix anord. *tōl* n. 'tool', ags. *tōl* n. ds. (**tōwula-*), verbal only anord. *tō* *ja*, *ty* *ja* 'utilize, make usable', actually 'align', denominative to **tōwja-* after Psilander aaO., while Falk-Torp seeks under *tøie* therein belonging to got. *tiuhan* **tauhan*, **tiuhjan*.

Thurneysen places (KZ. 61, 253; 62, 273) got. *taujan* to air. *doi* 'd' 'exert, troubled'; the fact that this, however with *doi* 'd' 'catches fire' is identical and the meaning 'make' has developed from 'kindle the fire, inflame', seems unlikely.

About other interpretations of *taujan* s. Feist 474 f.

References: WP. I 778, WH. I 111, 324 f., 852.

Page(s): 218-219

Root / lemma: *deu-3*, *deu*_h*-*, *du*_h*-ā*, *dū-*

English meaning: to move forward, pass

German meaning: 1. 'sich räumlich vorwärts bewegen, vordringen, sich entfernen', out of it später 2. 'zeitliche Erstreckung'

Material: Old Indian *dūra* *h*_h 'remote, distant, wide' (mostly locally, however, also chronologically), av. *dūraē*, Old pers. *duraīy* 'afar, far there', av. *dūrāt* 'at a distance, far, far there, far away', compounds Sup. Old Indian *da* *vīyas-*, *da* *vīšt ha-* 'more distant, most distant'; ved. *duva* *s-* 'moving forward, striving out', transitive av. *duye* 'chase away', *avi*_h*frā-* *δ* *avaite* 'carry away itself (from water)'; Old Indian *dūta* *-h*, av. *dūta-* 'summoner, delegator'; perhaps here Old Indian *dos* *a*_h*h* m. 'lack, fault, error' (**deu*_h*s*_h*o-*);

gr. dor. att. δέω, öol. hom. δέω (not *δευσ-, but *δεF-) 'lack, err, miss', Aor. ἐδέησα, ἐδέυησα; unpers. δεῖ, δέυε, participle τὸ δέον, att. τὸ δον 'the needful'; Medium δέομαι, hom. δέομαι 'lack' etc, hom. 'stay

behind sth, fall short, fail to attain, be insufficient', att. `please, long for';
ἐπι δ εῖς, hom. ἐπι δ ε υῖς `destitute, lacking', δέημα `request'; in addition
δεύτερος `follow in the distance, the second one', in addition Superl. hom.
δεύτατος.

Perhaps in addition with **-s**-extension (see further above Old Indian *dos*, *aḥ*,)
germ. **tiuzōn* in ags. *tēorian* `cease, languish' (**stay behind*), engl. *tire* `exhaust'.

compare further md. *zūwen* (strong. V.) `move in the front, move, proceed there',
ahd. *zawen* `proceed, go ahead, succeed', mhd. *zouwen* `hurry, somewhat hasten,
proceed, go ahead, succeed', *zouwe* f. `haste, hurry'.

2. Apers. *duvaištam* Adv. `for a long time', av. *dbōištām* Adj. `long, extended'
(temporal); about Old Indian *dvitā*, av. *daibitā*, Old pers. *duvitā-paranam* see under
du.ōu `two';

arm. *tevem* `last, endure, hold, hold off', *tev* `endurance, duration', *i tev* `long
time through', *tok* `duration, endurance' (**teuohko-*, **touohko-*), ablaut. *erkar* `long'
(temporal) from **du.āro-* (= gr. δ η ρά ν), *erkain* `long' (spacial);

gr. δῖν (el. dor. δά ν Hes.) `long, long ago' (**δFá ν*), δ ο ά ν (**δ οFά ν*)
`long' (accusative of **δFā*, **δoFā* `duration'), δηρ ν, dor. δῶρ ν `long lasting'
(**δFā-ρ ν*), δηθ ν `long', therefrom δηθ ν ε ν `hesitate, stay long', δ α ν
π ο λ υ χ ρά ν (ο ν Hes. (**δFα - (ο ν*); about δ α ρά ν compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 482,
7;

lat. *dū-dum* `some time ago; a little while ago, not long since; a long while ago or
for a long time' (to form see WH. I 378). Here also (in spite of WH. I 386) *dūrāre*
`endure' because of air. *cundrad* `pact, covenant' (**con-dūrad*); but cymr. *cynniŕed*
`movement' remains far off in spite of Vendryes (BSL. 38, 115 f.); here also lat.
dum, originally `short time, a short while', see above S. 181;

lengthened grade air. *doe* (**dōu.i.o-*) `slow';

Old Church Slavic *dave* `erstwhile, former', *davъnъ* `ancient', russ. *davno*
`since long ago', etc;

hitt. *tu-u-wa* (*duwa*) `far, away', *tu-u-wa-la* (Nom. Pl.) `remote, distant' from **du.ā-lo-*,
Benveniste BSL. 33, 143.

References: WP. I 778 ff., WH. I 378 f., 861, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 348, 595, 685.

Page(s): 219-220

Root / lemma: **deup-** (: **kteup-ö**)

English meaning: a kind of thudding sound, onomatopoeic words

German meaning: `dumpfer Schall, etwa as von einem Schlag'; Schallwurzel

Material: Gr. hom. δ ο ὤ π ο ς `dull noise, din; sound of the kicks'; δ ο υ π έ ω `to
sound heavy or dead'; the in hom. ἐ γ δ ο ὤ π η σ α ν, ἐ ρί γ δ ο υ π ο ς `loud-
thundering' (μ α σί γ δ ο υ π ο ν ... μ ε γ α λ ά η χ ο ν Hes.) revealed treading
original anlaut γ δ- is maybe parallel with κ τύ π ο ς `blow, knock' besides
τύ π ο ς or is copied to it, so that no certainty is to be attained about its age; after
Schwyzer would be (γ) δ ο υ π έ ω intensive to zero grade κ τ υ π-; serb. *du pīm*,
du piti `hit with noise', sloven. *du pam* (*dupljem*) *du pati* `punch on something
hollow, rustle thuddingly', *dupota ti*, bulg. *du pъ* `give the spurs to a horse', lett.
dupe tie š `dull sound' (bsl. *d-* from *gd-ö* or older as gr. γ δ-ö);

Maybe onomatopoeic alb. *dum* (**dump*) `thudding sound' [common alb. *p > mp > m*
phonetic mutation]

after Van Windekens Lexique 138 here toch. A *töp-* 'allow to sound, announce' (**tup-*) in Infin. *tpössi*, participle Pass, *cacpunder*

References: WP. I 781 f., Endzelin KZ. 44, 58, Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 518, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 718³.

Page(s): 221-222

Root / lemma: *de-*, *do-*

English meaning: a demonstrative stem

German meaning: Demonstrativstamm, partly ich-deiktisch; Grundlage verschiedener Partikeln

Material: Av. *vaēsmān-da* 'up there to the house';

gr. -δε in ὅ-δε, ἧ-δε, τού-δε 'that here, this' (I - deixis), ἐνθάδε, ἐνθεῖν-δε, τεῖ-δε, hinter Akk. the direction, e.g. ὁμόων-δε, ὁκόνδε, ὁκόνδε, 'Aθήναζε' (*Aθᾶναῖον-δε), as av.*vaēsmān-da* (arkad. θύρδα ἔξω Hes., reshuffling of -δε after double forms as πρόσθε : πρόστα), also in δεῦρο (δεῦρο emulated Pl.) 'here', lat. *quāhde*, *quāhde* 'as like' = osk. *pan*, umbr. *pane* 'as', also osk. *pu'n*, umbr. *pon(n)e* 'as well as' (**quomhde*), lat. *inhde* 'thence, from there' (**imhde*), *un-de* 'whence, from where'; gr. δέ 'but'; gr. ἤ 'just, now, just, certainly', ἤ-δε 'already', ἐπεὶ -δε 'since, whereas, because'; δαί after interrogative words 'what) thenö';

idg. **de* put also in air. article *inhd* (**sindhos*, idg. **sēm-de*);

ital. -*dām* in lat. *quī-dam*, *quon-dam*, umbr. *nehrsa* 'as long as' (probably solidified Akk. f. **ne-dām* 'not at the same time'; besides m. or n. in:);

lat. *dum* (**dom*) 'still', as Konj. 'while, during the time that; so long as, provided that; until', originally demonstratives 'then', compare *etiamh dum*, *interdum*, *nōndum*, *agedum* (: gr. ἔτι δέ), *manedum*, *quidum* 'as soö' under likewise, then in relative-conjunctive meaning, as also in *dummodo*, *dumnē*, *dumtaxat*; osk. *i'si dum* 'the same as' however, is to be disassembled in *i's-i d-um*, as also in. lat. *idem*, *quidem*, *tandem*, *tantusdem*, *totidem* is not to be recognized with *dum* from **dom* the changing by ablaut -*dem*; *īd-em* from **idhēm* = Old Indian *idha'm* 'just this', compare osk. *i's-i d-um*, as *quid-em* from **quid-om* = osk. *pi d-um*, and as a result of the syllable separation *hde* would be sensed as -*dem* an identity particle and would grow further);

but the primary meaning of *dum* is 'a short while', wherefore *u* perhaps is old (compare *dūdum*) and *dum* belongs to root *deu_u-* (EM² 288 f.).

idg. **dō* originally 'here, over here' in lat. *dō-ni-cum* (archaically), *dōnec* (**dō-ne-que*), for Lukrez also *donique* 'so long as, till that, to, finally', but also 'then' (*dō*-equal meaning with *ad-*, *ar-* in umbr. *ar-ni-po* 'as far as' from **ad-ne-q^wom*) and in *quandō* 'when' = umbr. *panupei* 'whenever, as often as; indef. at some time or other'; air. *do*, *du*, acymr. *di* (= *ði*), corn. *ḡe* 'to' from **dū* (in gall. *du-ci* 'and'), Thurneysen Grammar 506; ags. *tō*, as. *to* (*te*, *ti*), ahd. *zuo* (*za*, *ze*, *zi*; the abbreviated forms are in spite of Solmsen KZ. 35, 471 not to understand as previously proto idg. ablaut variants), nhd. *to* (got. *du* 'to' with Dat. and preverb, e.g. in *du-ginnan* 'begin', seems proclitic development from **tō(ō)*, is marked from Brugmann II², 812 as unresolved); alit. *do* preposition and prefix 'to'; Old Church Slavic *da* 'so, and, but; that' (meaning-development 'in addition' - 'still, and', from which then the subordinating link); different Pedersen Toch. 5.

Besides idg. **dō* in Old Church Slavic *do* 'until, to'.

Lit. *da-*, perfektivierendes verbal prefix, and lett. *da* 'until - to', also verbal prefix

e.g. in *da_hiet* 'hinzu_hgehen', derive from dem Slavischen.

en-do: alat. *endo*, *indu* 'in', lat. only more as composition part, e.g. *indi-gena*, *ind-ōles*, other formations in hom. τ ᾱ ἔ ν - δ - ι ῑ ν α (right ἔ ν δ ι ῑ ν α) 'intestines, entrails', mir. *inne* 'ds.' (**en-d-io-*); against it wird air. *ind-* preposition and prefix 'in' von Thurneysen Grammar 521 as after *in-* umgeförbte Entsprechung von gall. *ande* contemplates and further von Pedersen KG. I 450 with got. *and* 'until', Old Indian a *dhi* connected; and gr. ἔ ν δ ο - θ ι 'indoors, in, within', ἔ ν δ ο - θ ε ν 'from inside' are reshaped as lesb. dor. ἔ ν δ ο ι after ο ῖ κ ο - θ ι , - θ ε ν , - ι from ἔ ν - δ ο ν , s. ***dem-** 'to build'; hitt. *an-da* 'in' to **en-do* (or **n_hdoö*), Pedersen Hitt. 166. Whereas it is the adverbial- and predicate character of nouns air. *in(d)*, abret. *in*, mcymr. *yn* probably instrumental of article; s. further Thurneysen Grammar 239.

dē (as *dō* probably an Instr. extension) in lat. *dē* 'prep. with abl. in space, down from, away from. Transf., coming from an origin; taken from a class or stock, made from a material, changed from a previous state; of information, from a source. in time, following from, after; in the course of, during. about a subject; on account of a cause; according to a standard', falisk. *de* (besides osk. *dat* 'dē' (for **dād*, with *t* after *post*, *pert* etc; osk.-umbr. **dād* is probably replacement for **dē* after *ehtrād* etc, respectively after the ablative transformed in Instr. -ē(*d*), ō(*d*):ā*d*); as preverb in *da[da]d* 'give away, give up, surrender, deliver, consign, yield, abandon, render', *dadi katted* 'dedicate, consecrate, set apart', umbr. *daetom* 'a fault, crime'; in addition compounds lat. *dēterior* 'lower, inferior, poorer, worse', Sup. *dēterrīmus*, *dēmum* (altlat. also *dēmum*) 'of time, at length, at last; in enumerations, finally, in short; id demum', that and that alone' (*to lowest' - 'lastly, finally'), *dēnique* 'at last, finally; in enumerations, again, further or finally; in short, in fine';

air. *dī* (besides *de* from idg. *de* 'wherewith perhaps gall. β ρ α τ ο υ - δ ε 'from a judicial sentence' is to be equated), acymr. *dī*, ncymr. *y*, *i*, corn. *the*, bret. *dī* 'from - down, from - away', also as privative particle (e.g. acymr. *dī-auc* 'slow, tardy, slack, dilatory, lingering, sluggish, inactive, lazy', as lat. *dēbilis*; intensifying air. *dī-mōr* 'very large' as lat. *dēmāgis* 'furthermore, very much')

The meaning 'from - down, from - away' these with gr. δ ῑ , δ ε formally the same particle probably is only a common innovation of Celtic and Italic; also Germanō (Holthausen KZ. 47, 308: ahd. *zādal* 'poverty, need' from **dē-tlom*, of **dē* 'from - away', as *wādal* 'poor, needy' : lat. *vē* 'enclitic, or, or perhaps'ö).

The ending of the following adverbial groups also belongs to this root: Old Indian *tadā* 'then', av. *ta δ a* 'then', lit. *tada* 'then'; Old Indian *kadā* 'whenö', av. *kadā*, jav. *ka δ a* 'whenö', lit. *kada* 'when'; Old Indian *yadā* 'when, as', av. *yadā*, jav. *ya δ a* 'when', Old Church Slavic *jeda* 'when' (vgl also Old Indian *yadi* 'if', Old pers. *yadiy*, av. *ye δ i*, *yei δ i* 'as soon as' and av. *ya δ āt* 'whence'); Old Indian *idā* 'now, yet'; also the slav. formations as russ. *kuda* 'whereto, where';

Maybe alb. *ku-do* (**kuda* 'everywhere, anywhere', nasal *nga-do* (*ka de* 'everywhere'

Old Church Slavic *ka du*, *ka de* 'whence', *nik ъ da-že* 'never', poln. *doka d* 'whereto, where', Old Church Slavic *ta de* 'from there', *sa du* 'from here' under likewise, but it could contain also idg. *dh*.

A cognate stem **dī* perhaps in enklit. iran. Akk. av. Old pers. *dim* 'her, she', av. *dīt* 'es', *dīš* Pl. m. f., *dī* Pl. n., and Old Prussian Akk. Sg. *din*, *dien* 'ihn, sie' (etc); compare but Meillet MSL 19, 53 f.

References: WP. I 769 ff., WH. I 325 f., 339 f., 370 f., 694, 859, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 624 f.

Root / lemma: *dēg-*

English meaning: to grabö

German meaning: `packen'ö

Material: Got. *tēkan* `touch';

Maybe alb. *takonj* `touch'

Additional cognates: [PN *taka* = WFrís. *take*, EFrís. *tāken*, MDu. *tāken* grasp, seize, catch, rel. by ablaut to Goth. *tēkan*]

with ablaut anord. *taka*, (engl. *take*) `take'; toch. B *tek-*, *tak-* `touch', B *teteka* `as soon as'.

Maybe alb. *takonj* `touch' : got. *tēkan* `touch';

References: WP. I 786, WH. I 351, Van Windekens Lexique 138, 139 (compares also lat. *tangō* `to touch'), Pedersen Toch. 207¹.

Page(s): 183

Root / lemma: *dē-* : *də-* and *dēi-*, *dī-*

English meaning: to bind

German meaning: `binden'

Note:

Root / lemma: *dē-* : *də-* and *dēi-*, *dī-* : `to bind' derived from *du_āi*, *du_ei-*, stems of **Root / lemma:** *du_ō(u)* : `two' meaning `bind in two'

Material: Old Indian *dyā́ti* (with *ā-*, *nī-*, *sam-*) `binds' (*dy-* zero grade of **dēi-*, from 3. Pl. *dyánti*, compare av. *nī-dyā-ta*, m 3. Sg. Med. in pass. meaning `it has made soil holdback', *-ā-* extension from the zero grade *dī-*, Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 761), Old Indian participle *dīta-* `bound' (= gr. *δέσας*), *dā́man-* n. `band, strap' (= gr. *-δεῖμα*), *nī-dātār-* `binder';

gr. (hom. att.) *δέω* (**δέjω*) `bind', *δέσας* `bound', *δέσας* `shavings tied together as a torch, faggot, torch, fetter, sheaf' (*δε-* for idg. **dē-* as *θεσας* : *τίθημι*), *δέμαλλοδεσάς* `sheaf binder', *δέσας* `the fastening, binding', *δεσμός* `band, strap', *κεφαλῆδεσμων* `head fascia', *δέμων* Pl. `bedstead'; hom. present *δέδμημι* `bind' is to *δέσω* after *τίθημι* : *θήσω* `neologism'; *ὑπόδεμα* (compare Old Indian *dā́man-*) `sandal', *δέαδεμα* `a band or fillet, turban, diadem';

alb. *duai* `fascicle, sheaf' (about **dōn-* from idg. **dēn-*), *del* `(*band, strap), sinew, tendon, vein' (idg. **dō-lo-*).

References: WP. I 771 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 340 f., 676, 688.

Page(s): 183

Root / lemma: *dæg h-mo -s*

English meaning: slant

German meaning: `schief'ö

Material: Old Indian *jihma* *ḥh* `slantwise, slant, skew' (urar. **z'iz'hma* - assim. from **diz'hma* -), gr. *δόχμος*, *δοχμός* `slant, skew' (assimil. from

* δ α χ μ ό ς).

References: Pedersen KZ. 36, 78, WP. I 769.

See also: Other possibilities see under **gei-** 'turn, bend'.

Page(s): 222

Root / lemma: dhabh-2

English meaning: proper, *fitting, dainty

German meaning: 'passend fögen, passend'

Material: Arm. *darbin* 'smith' (**dhabhr-ino-*);

lat. *faber*, *fabrī* 'craftsman, artist', Adj. 'ingenious, skilful', Adv. *fabrē* 'skilful', *affabrē* 'skillfully', contrast *infabrē*, *fabrica* 'dexterity, workshop' (pāalign. *faber* is lat. Lw.); perhaps here lat. (Plaut.) *effāfilātus* 'exposed', Denom. from **fāfilla*, '*acquiescence' (f dial.ö);

Note:

common lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation;

alb. tosk. *thembërë* 'heel, hoof (where a smith would attach a horseshoe)' [common alb. *f-* > *th-* phonetic mutation.

got. *ga-daban* 'occur, arrive, reach, happen, be suitable', Perf. *gadōb* 'to be clearly seen, to be conspicuous', Adj. *gadōf is* 'it is suitable, proper, fitting' = ags. *gedēfe* 'fitting, mild' (**ga-dōbja*), *gedafen* 'proper', *gedafnian* 'be fitting, suitable' = anord. *dafna* 'proficient, proper, become strong, prosper, thrive', ags. *gedæfte* 'fitting, mild', *gedæftan* 'sort, order, arrange';

Old Church Slavic *dobrъ* 'good, beautiful, beauteous, fair' (= arm. *darbin*, lat. *faber*), *dobъ*, *dobljъ* 'the best, assayed, examined, tested, strong', *doba* (older *r/n*-stem) 'fitting, applying, opportunity', *podoba* 'ornament, adornment, decorousness, decency', *uđdobъ nъ* 'light', *u-dobъ* Adv. 'light'; lit. *daba* 'quality, nature, habit, character', *dabi nti* 'adorn', *dabnu s* 'dainty' etc.

Maybe alb. *i dobët* (**uđdobъ nъ*) 'emaciated, dainty, elegant, (beautiful)', *dobi* 'profit, advantage'.

Note:

Root / lemma: dhabh-2 : 'proper, *fitting, dainty' derived from **Root / lemma: dhā bh-1**, nasalized **dhamb(h)-** : 'to astonish, be speechless, *hit' [see below]

References: WP. I 824 f., Trautmann 42 f., WH. I 436 f., 863.

Page(s): 233-234

Root / lemma: dhanu- or dhonu-

English meaning: a kind of tree

German meaning: 'eine Baumbezeichnung' (ö)

Material: Old Indian *dha nvan-* n., *dha nu-* m., *dha nus-* n. 'bow', *dhanvana-* m. 'a certain fruit tree' : ahd. *tanna* 'fir, oak' (**danwō*), mhd. *tanne*, and. *dennia* 'fir'.

References: WP. I 825.

Page(s): 234

Root / lemma: *dhau-*

English meaning: to press

German meaning: `würgen, drücken, pressen'

Material: Av. *dvaidī* 1. Du. Prös. Med. `we press', *dava* *s-čīnā* (could stand for *duva* *s-*) `although pressing oneself further'; phryg. δάοϛ . . . ὕπο φρουγῶν λυκῶϛ Hes. (therefrom the people's name Δᾱοι, *Dā-ci*), lyd. Καν-δαύληϛ (`κυν-άγχηϛ `Indian Hemp, dogbane (plant poisonous to dogs)'), compare Καν-δάων, name of thrak. god of war, illyr. PN *Can-davia*; *dhauno-s* `wolf' as `shrike' in lat. GN *Faunus* (to gr. θαῦνον θηρίον Hes.) = illyr. *Daunus* (therefrom VN Δαύνιοι, inhabitant of apul. region of *Daunia*; compare thrak. Δαύνιοι τεῖχεϛ); gr. Ζεὺς Θάυλοϛ i.e. `shrike' (thessal.; s. also Fick KZ. 44, 339), with ablaut gr. θύς, θω(F)ός `jackal' (i.e. `shrike');

Maybe alb. *dac* `cat' : phryg. δάοϛ

got. *af-dauīps* `rended, mangled, afflicted';

Old Church Slavic *davljo*, *daviti* `embroider, choke, strangle', russ. *davit's* `pressure, press, choke, crush', *da'vka* `crush'.

References: WP. I 823, WH. I 468.

See also: U̯ber *dhāu-* `be astonished, marvel' see below *dhei* ~~ϑ~~.

Page(s): 235

Root / lemma: *dhā bh-1*, nasalized *dhamb(h)-*

English meaning: to astonish, be speechless, *hit

German meaning: `staunen, betreten, sprachlos sein'

Note: presumably as `beaten, be concerned' from a basic meaning `hit'

Probably common origin of **Root / lemma: *dhā bh-1*, nasalized *dhamb(h)-*** : to astonish, be speechless, *hit; **Root / lemma: *dhebh-*, *dhebh-eu-*** : `to harm', **Root / lemma: (*dhembh-*), *dhm bh-*** : `to dig', **Root / lemma: *dhem-*, *dhem* ~~ϑ~~** : `to smoke; to blow'.

Material: Gr. τάφοϛ n. `astonishment, surprise', Perf. ep. ion. τέθηπα, participle Aor. ταφών `astonish', θύπτω, θύπεύω (`gaze in wonder =) flatter' (see Boisacq s. v. θύψ), nasalized θάμβοϛ n. `astonishment, amazement, fright', θαμβέω `marvel, astonish, frighten'; to β compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 333, 833;

got. *afdōbn* `become silent!'.

Under prerequisite a basic meaning `hit' can the following germ. family be added: anord. *dafla* `splash in the water', norw. dial. *dabba* `stamp, tread down, trample, make a blunder';

Maybe alb. geg. *zhdëp* `beat, strike'

anord. *an(d)døfa* `hold on a boat against wind and stream', mengl. *dabben*, nengl. *dab* `hit lightly', ostfries. *dafen* `hit, knock, bump, poke', mhd. *beteben* `stun, wander about, press', nhd. *bedebbert* `reprimand, flog, embarrassed', nhd. *tappen*, *Tapp* `flick', mhd. *tāpe* `paw' (germ. ē, but not to use for statement of idg. vocalism), mndl. *dabben* `tap, splash' under likewise. However, see also Persson IF. 35, 202 f., several of these words with mhd. *tappe* `clumsy, awkward; clumsy

person' etc correlates in a germ. root *dabb-*, *dēb(b)-*, *daḅ-*, *dap-* 'thick, lumpy', from which 'clumsy, stupid, doltish', under comparison with lett. *depis* swearword, perhaps 'fool', *depe* 'toad' ('*the awkward'), *depsis* 'small, fat boy' [maybe alb. *djep* 'cradle (for a baby)']

and germ. words, as schwed. mdatl. *dabb* 'tough lump of mucus', *dave* 'puddle, pool, slop' (: an. *dafla* 'splash'ö) etc (lett. *dep-* is perhaps a change form to **dheb-* in Old Church Slavic *debel* ъ 'thick' etc, compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 455); it is to be counted on merger of different word cognates in Germ. (see also under *dāi-*, *dāp-* 'divide');

after Endzelin (KZ. 51, 290) places engl. *dab* 'tap' to lit. *do 'biu*, *do 'bti* 'beat to death', lett. *dābiu*, *dābt* 'hit'.

maybe alb. *dëboj* (**dobët*) 'chase away', *i dobët* (**uḷdob* ъ *n* ъ) 'emaciated, dainty, elegant, (beautiful)', *dobi* 'profit, advantage'.

Note:

Alb. proves that **Root / lemma: *dhabh-2*** : 'proper, *fitting, dainty' derived from **Root / lemma: *dhā bh-1***, nasalized ***dhamb(h)-*** : 'to astonish, be speechless, *hit' [see above]

References: WP. I 824.

Page(s): 233

Root / lemma: *dhā l-*

English meaning: to blossom, be green

German meaning: 'blöhen, grönen'

Material: Arm. *dalar* 'green, fresh';

gr. *θάλαω* 'blossom, be green, flourish', Perf. *τέθηλα*, dor. *τέθαλα*, whereof present *θηλέω*, dor. *θαλέω* ds., *θαλόν* 'young scion, shoot', *ἐρπύθη* 'sprouting lusciously', *ἐϋθη* 'sprouting or blossoming lusciously', *θαλάσσιον* 'young scion, shoot, young twig, branch', *θαλάσσιον* 'bloom, blossom, blossoming prosperity, esp. Pl. festive joy, feast'.

Alb. *dal* (**dalnō*), Aor. *doḷa* (**dāl-*) 'arise, sprout, rise, extend', participle *dale* (**dalno-*) etc (about *djale* 'kid, child, youngling' see under ***del-3***).

There Alb. only arranges original *ā*-vocalism and hence also in gr. the grade *ā* is not perceived as neologism of ablaut in *ā*, which could be developed in itself from *l*. are to be covered at best by a parallel root **dhel-* :

perhaps arm. *deḷ* 'physic, medicine' (whether from 'herb');

cymr. *dail* 'leaves' (analogical Sg. *dalen*), acorn. *delen* 'leaf' etc (*i*-umlaut of *o*), mir. *duille* (**dolīni* *ā*) collective, f. 'leaves', gall. *πὸ μπεδὸν ὅλα* 'five leaves' (Dioskor.) : leg. **pimpe-dola*.

maybe alb. (**dalīni* *ā*) *dëlinjë* 'juniper'

Essentially is unsatisfactory apposition from germ. **dilja* in ags. *dile*, as. *dilli*, ahd. *tilli*, *dilli* 'dill, strongly smelling plant umbel', changing through ablaut ags. *dyle*, older dōn. *dylle*, nhd. mdatl. *tölle* ds., with other meaning anord. *dylla* 'Sonchus arvensis L., sowthistle'; at least very doubtful of ahd. *tola* 'a cluster, esp. of grapes', *toldo* m. 'treetop or crown of a plant, umbel', nhd. *Dolde* 'umbel'.

Maybe alb. *dyllë* 'wax'

A cognate being far off the meaning of the family is the form ags. *deall* 'illustrious', see **dhel-** 'gleam, shine'.

References: WP. I 825 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 302, 703, 714, 720, WH. I 524.

Page(s): 234

Root / lemma: *dhebh-*, *dhebh-eu-*

English meaning: to harm

German meaning: 'beschädigen, verkürzen, betrügen'

Note: the nasalized forms (**dhembh-*) are as proportional neologisms to interpret the root after containing *n-*.

Material: Old Indian *dabhnōti* 'damages, disables, cheats, Pass. gets damaged' (**dhebh-n-e* 'u-ti), Perf. *dadā́bha* and (changed) *dadámbha*, participle Perf. Pass. *dabdha* ' - and (from the root form on -u:) *a* 'dbhu-ta- Adj. 'wonderful', actually '*the inaccessible deception, untouchable'; *dambha* 'yati' 'makes confused, frustrated' (*dambha* 'h' 'deceit'), Desid. *dipsati* (= av. *diwž-*, see under), *dabhra* ' - 'a little, slightly, poorly';

av. *dab-* 'cheat, defraud sb of sth': *dava* iṇyā G. Sg. f. 'the cheating', *davayeinti* N. Sg. f. 'the dishonest', *dabənaotā* 2. Pl. present (ar. **dbhanau* -mi, idg. **dbh-en-eu-mi*), Inf. *diwžaidyāi* (without more desiderative meaning, but = Old Indian *dipsa-ti*), participle Perf. Pass. *dapta-* (innovation); *də́bā-vayat* 'he shall beguile, infatuate' (root form **dbheu-*), *ā-də́baoman-* n. 'infatuation'; osset. *dawin* 'steal'; hitt. *te-ip-nu-* 'esteem slightly', Pedersen Hitt. 144.

In addition very probably gr. *δατέμβω* 'damage, rob, cut (θευμέβω), bewilder, deceive', Pass. 'I am robbed', with *δα-* probably from **δα-*, **sm-* and with to the same consonant relationship as between *πύνδαξ* : Old Indian *budh-na* 'h'.

References: WP. I 850 f., Kuiper Nasalprös. 147, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 333.

Page(s): 240

Root / lemma: *dheb-*

English meaning: fat, heavy

German meaning: 'dick, fest, gedrungen'

Material: Ahd. *tapfar* 'burdensome, filled; heavy, weighty', mhd. *tapfer* 'tight, firm, thickset, full, weighty, signifying', late 'valiant (tight, firm in the battle)', ahd. *tapfare* 'mole', *tapfarif* 'moles', mnd. *dapper* 'heavy, weighty, vast, grand', ndl. *dapper* 'valiant; much, a lot of', norw. *daper* 'pregnant', anord. *dapr* 'heavy, elegiac, dismal, sad'.

Perhaps an. *dammr*, nhd. *Damm*, mhd. *tam* ds., got. *fau* 'rdammjan 'dam up, hinder', as *dhobmo* 'hereö

Old Church Slavic *debel* ѣ 'thick', russ. mdatl. *debe* 'lyj 'corpulent, strong, tight, firm', abl. *dobo* 'lyj 'strong' (etc, s. Berneker 182); Old Prussian *debikan* 'big, large'; perhaps also lett. *dabl's* under *da* 'bls 'luscious', *dabl* 'i audzis 'lusciously sprouted', *dabl* 'i gs 'luscious' (Berneker aaO.; after Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 428 nevertheless, are lett. words probably to be connected with Old Church Slavic *dobr* ѣ);

toch. A *tsopats* 'big, large', *tāppo* 'courage', *tpör* 'high', B *tappre*, *töpr-* ds., Pedersen Toch. 243, Toch. Sprachg. 23, 27, 29, Van Windekens Lex. 135, 148. doubtfully.

Root / lemma: *dheg^w h-*

English meaning: to burn, *day

German meaning: `brennen'

Material: Old Indian *da ḥati*, av. *dažaiti* `burns' (= lit. *degu* `', Old Church Slavic *žego* , alb. *djek*), participle Old Indian *dagdha ḥ-* (= lit. *de ḡtas*), Kaus. *dāha ṽati*; *dāha-h* `blaze, heat', *nidāgha ḥ-* `heat, summer', npers. *dāx* `burn brand' (in addition spōtgr. δάχαλος, -της `red-brown horse'ö); av. *daxša-* m. `blaze';

gr. θέπτω νοσέω Hes. (`kindled'; == lit. *de ḡtinās* `who or what is to be burned'), τέφρα `ash' (**dheg^w hrā*);

alb. *djek* `incinerate, burn', Kaus. *dhez, n-dez* `ignite' (basic form **dhog^w he ṽō* = lat. *foveō*);

Note:

Common lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation:

lat. *foveō, -ēre* `to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow. Transf., to be in quick movement, to seethe; to be excited by passion, rage', *fōculum* `a sacrificial hearth, fire-pan, brazier' (**fou_e-clom*), *fōmentum* `a poultice, fomentation. Transf., alleviation' (**fou_ementom*), *fōmes, -itis* `touchwood, tinder' (**fou_emet-*, Bedeut. as lett. *daglis*), *favilla* `glowing ashes, esp. of the dead; a spark' (probably from **dhog^w h-lo-lā*); *favōnius* `zephyrus, the warm west wind' (from **fovōnios*): *febris* `fever' (**dheg^w hro-*; after Leumann Gnom. 9, 226 ff. die *i*-inflection after *sitis*).

Mir. *daig* (Gen. *dega*) `fire, pain' (from **degi-*); about mbret. *deuiff*, nbret. *devi*, cymr. *deifio* `burn' see under **dāu-* `burn'; cymr. *de* `burning'; *go-ddaith* `blaze' (from **-dekto-*); but air. *ded-o ṽ* `break of dawn' after Marstrander Dict. Ir. Lang. I 213 actually `parting drink, the last drink'; nir. *dogha* `burdock' (: lit. *dagys* see under);

about got. *dags* `day' etc see under **ā ḡ her-* S. 7;

Note: from **Root / lemma: *dheg^w h-***: `to burn, *day' derived **Root / lemma: *ā ḡ her-, ā ḡ hen-, ā ḡ hes-*** (or *ōḡ her* etc): `day' the same as **Root / lemma: *ak ru***: `tear' derived from **Root / lemma: *dak ru-***: `tears'. The phonetic shift *da-* > *a-*, zero is a common Baltic phonetic mutation. Compare **Root / lemma: *del-5***: `long': balt. with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): lit. *i ḡgas*, f. *ilga* , lett. *il ḡgs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. `long': hitt. Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) `long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. `length'. This is a sound proof of Aryan migration from the Baltic region to North India.

lit. *degu* , *de ḡti* `burn' (trans. and intrans.), *de ḡtas* `burnt', *de ḡtinās* `what is to be burned', *degti ne* f. `brandy, alcohol', ablaut. *dagy ṽs, da ḡgis* `thistle' (lett. *dadzis*); *da ḡgas* `the burning; summer heat; harvest', *daga* `harvest', Old Prussian *dagis* `summer'; lit. *da ḡglas* `to brand', *de ḡglas* `torch, cresset, brand; black-dappled'; lett. *daglas* f. Pl. `scorch', *daglis* `tinder'; lit. *nuode ḡgulis* `firebrand', *de ḡgis* `burner; burning'; ablaut. *atu ṽo-dogiai* (ö) m. Pl. `summer wheat, summer crops';

sloven. *de ḡgniti* `burn, warm', čech. old *dehna* `devil', ablaut. *dahne ṽti* `burn'; russ. *de ḡgot* ♂ `tar' (from `*wood rich in resin'), as lit. *degu ṽtas* `birch tar'; with Assimil. (ö) von **dego* to **gego* : Old Church Slavic *žego* , *žešti* `burn', ablaut. russ. *iz-ga ḡga* `pyrosis, heartburn' (see Meillet MSL. 14, 334 f., different Brugmann

II² 3, 120).

Maybe alb. *zheg* 'summer heat'

Toch. B *teki* 'disease, malady' (= ir. *daig*); A *tsök-*, B *tsak-* 'burn', *ts* after ablaut. *tsāk-* (**dhēg^w h-*) 'gleam, glow'; AB *cok* 'light' (from 'pinewood torch') : bsl. **degut-* 'tar' (see above).

References: WP. I 849 f., WH. I 466 f., 469, 471 f., 864, Trautmann 49, Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 23.

Page(s): 240-241

Root / lemma: *dheig* *h-*

English meaning: to knead clay; to build

German meaning: 'Lehm kneten and damit mauern or bestreichen (Mauer, Wall; Töpferei; dann also von anderweitigem Bilden); also vom Teig kneten (Böckerei)'

Note: s. to Sachlichen Meringer IF. 17, 147.

Material: Old Indian *dē hmi* 'coat, cement' (3. Sg. *dē gdhi* instead of **dēd hi*), also participle *digdha* -, *dēha-* m. n. 'body, structure', *dēhī* f. 'embankment, dam, curve, bay', av. *pairi-daēzayeiti* 'walled all around' (= Old Indian Kaus. *dēhayati*) *uzdišta* 3. Sg. Med. 'has erected (a dam)', participle *uz-dišta-*, *uz-daēza-* m. 'pile, embankment', *pairi-daēza-* m. 'enclosure, park' (out of it gr. *παράδεισος* 'a royal park or pleasure ground, a Persian word brought in by Xen.; used for the garden of Eden, Paradise'), Old pers. *didā* 'fortress' (from **dizā-*, root nom. in *-ā*), npers. *diz*, *dēz* ds.;

arm. *dizanem* (Aor. 3. Sg. *edēz*) 'pile up', *dizanim* 'be piled up', *dēz* 'heap';

Maybe nasalized alb. (**dheig h-*) *deng* 'heap' [common lat. *-h-* > *-g-* phonetic mutation].

thrak. -*δέλιξος*, -*δέλιξα* 'castle' (: Old pers. *didā* or **dhig h-i-ā*); also *δέξιον*, PN *Δέξινα*, *Burto-dexion*, *Burtu-dizos*; *Δίγγιον* (: lat. *fingerō*); pannon. VN *An-dizetes* 'castle inhabitant';

Note:

Illyr. pannon. VN *An-dizetes* 'castle inhabitant' displays satem characteristics [common alb. *-g h-* > *-d-*, *-z-*].

gr. *τεῖχος* n., *τοῖχος* m. (formal = Old Indian *dēha-*) 'wall'; *θίγγω*, Aor. *θίγγεν* 'touched' (meaning as lat. *ingere* also 'shaped, fashioned, formed, molded; arranged', voiced-nonaspirated *g* previously original from the nasalized present form);

Note:

Common lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation:

lat. *fingerō*, *-ere*, *finxi*, *fictum* 'to shape, fashion, form, mold; also to arrange, put in order; to represent, imagine, conceive; to feign, fabricate, devise, make up; touch strokingly', *figulus* 'a worker in clay, potter' (: germ. **ōiŕulaz*), *filum* (**figslom*) 'shape', *effigiēs* '(molded) image, an image, likeness, effigy; a shade, ghost; an ideal', *figūra* 'form, shape, figure, size; an atom; shade of a dead person; in the abstr., kind, nature, species', *fictiō* 'forming, feigning; assumption', *fictilis* 'shaped; hence earthen, made of clay; n. as subst., esp. pl. earthenware, earthen vessels' (to lat. *g* instead of *h* s. Leumann Lat. Gr. 133; after latter derives from forms as *fictus* also *k* from altfalsk. *fifiked* 'touched, handled', osk. *fifikus* perhaps 'you will

have devised'); probably umbr. *fikla*, *ficlam* 'a gruel used at sacrifices, a cake, offered to the gods', lat. *fītilla* 'a gruel used at sacrifices' (with dial. *t* from *ct*); osk. *fei hu ss* 'walls' (**dheig ho-*);

about lat. *filum* (identical with *filum* 'filament' ö) compare WH. I 497, on the other hand EM² 360;

air. *digen* 'tight, firm' (**kneaded tightly, compact*); air. **kom-uks-ding-* 'to build, erect' in 1. Sg. *cunutgim*, 3. Sg. *conutuinc* etc and perhaps also *dingid*, *for-ding* 'put down, oppressed', see under 1. *dhengh-* 'press, cover' etc;

got. *þamma digandin* 'the kneading', *kasa digana* 'clay vessel', *gadigis* (meaning for *gadikis*, 'anything moulded, an image, figure, shape, construction', es-stem, similarly τ ε ρ χ ο ς 'a wall'); *daigs* m. 'dough' (**dhoig hos*), anord. *deig* (n.), ags. *dāg*, ahd. *teig* ds.; anord. *digr* 'thick, corpulent' (meaning as ir. *digen*), got. *digrei* 'density, thickness, bulk, mass', mhd. *tiger*, *tigere* Adv. 'fully, entirely', norw. mdartl. *digna* 'become thick', *diga* 'thick, soft mass' besides mnd. norw. *diger*; ahd. *tegal*, anord. *digull* 'glaze pot, crucible, skillet' seems to be a genuine germ. word (**đi3.. laz*), however, this has sponged in the meaning of lat. *tēgula* (from τ ῥ ῖ γ α ν ο ν 'a frying-pan, saucepan');

Maybe alb. *tjegula* 'roof-tile' : lat. *tēgula* 'tile, roof-tile' [conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)].

lit. *dī ēžti*, *dy žti* 'flay, flog' (**knead, smear one down*), lett. *dieze t* 'convince, offer' (**to humbug sb*); aruss. *de ža*, klr. *diža* etc 'kneading trough, form, mould' (**dhoig h-i-ā*; Berneker 198, Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 487).

Maybe alb. (**dhoig h*) *dhoga* 'plank'

An adapted form (**g heidh-*) is probably lit. *žiedžiu*, *žie sti* 'form, mould', alit. *puod-židys* 'a worker in clay, potter', Old Church Slavic *ziždo*, *z b dati* 'to build', *z b d b*, *zid b* 'wall' (Būga Kalba ir s. 184 f);

toch. A *tseke s i peke s i* 'figure, shape or painting' (W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 257 f., idg. **dhoig hos*).

A parallel root **dheig-* seeks Wood Mod. Phil. 4, 490 f. in mhd. *tichen* 'make, create etc'; ags. *diht(i)an* 'to say often; to say over, dictate a thing to be written; hence to get written down', ahd. *tihton* 'invent and create; versify' derive from late lat. *dictāre* 'to say often; to say over, dictate a thing to be written; hence to get written down'.

References: WP. I 833 f., WH. I 501 f. 507.

Page(s): 244-245

Root / lemma: *dhei*  : *dhi ā* : *dhi*

English meaning: to see, show

German meaning: 'sehen, schauen'

Material: Old Indian *a dīdhēt* 'he looked', Pl. *dīdhimah*, Med. *dī dhyē*, *a dīdhīta*, Konj. *dīdhayat* (perhaps converted to present Perf., compare Perf. *dīdhaya*); *dhyā-ti*, *dhyā ya-ti* (*i* o-present) 'looks in spirit, d. i. thinks, reflects', participle *dhyā-ta*- and *dhi-tā* -, *dhyā* 'the thinking, meditating', *dhyā-tar-* 'thinker', *dhyā-na-* n. 'meditation, contemplation', *dhyāman-* n. (Gr.) 'thought, notion'; *dhi* -h, Akk. *dhi y-am* 'thought, notion, imagining, discernment, understanding, religious meditation, devotion', *dhi-ti* - 'awareness, thought, notion, devotion', *dhi ra-* 'seeing, smart, wise, skilful', *avadhīrayati* 'disdains (despici), rejects, despises', prakr. *herai* 'sieves'; s- formation Old Indian *dhiyasāna* - 'attentive, observant, heedful'; presumably also *dhis a n*, a- if 'sensible, wise, smart', *dhis an yant-* if

`observant, pious', *dhīs ā* Instr. Adv. if `with devotion, zeal, or lust', yet compare on the other hand that belong to lat. *fēstus, fānum*, idg. *dhēs-* `religious', *dhi s. n. ya-* `devout, religious';

av. *dā(y)-* `see', e.g. *ā-di δ ā'ti* `contemplates', *dai δ yantō* Nom. Pl. participle `the seeing' (etc, s. Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 724); participle *paithi dīta-* `beholds', *-dīti-* f. `the beholding', *dā θa-* `sensible, smart' (lengthened grade as *-di δ ā'ti*), *-dā(y)-*, *-dī-* f. as 2. composition part `vision, look; discernment, intention'; *-dāman-* `intention'; *daēman-* n. `eye, eyeball; look', *dōi θra-* n. `eye', *daēnā* `religion' and `internal being, spiritual I'; npers. *dīdan* `see', *dīm* `face, cheek';

gr. *σῆμα*, dor. *σ α μ α* `mark, token, sign, Kennzeichen, Merkmal etc' (**dhi. āmn.* = Old Indian *dhya-man-*; Lit. by Boisacq s. v., compare Schwyz. Gr. Gr. I 322; after E. Leumann [Abh. Kunde d. Morgenl. 20, 1, S. 96] rather to Sakisch *s ś āma* `mark, token, sign'), *σ η μ α ἵ ν ω* `mache durch ein Zeichen kenntlich etc';

alb. *di ture* `wisdom, learning', *dinak* `cunning'.

Also alb. *dī* `I know, discern'

It goes back to a synonymous **dhāu-*:

Gr. *θαῦμα* `what excites admiration, astonishment; veneration, astonishment' (**dhau-mn.*) *θαυμάζω* `be surprised, astonish, venerate, admire', next to which with gradation *θαυ(υ)μα*; compare böot. *Θύμων*, dor. *Θωμάν τ α ς* (Lit. by Boisacq under *θαῦμα*; about *θηβος* *θαῦμα* Hes. probably *θηφος*, s. Boisacq under *θάμβος* m. Lit.); att. *θεῶν* `looking, sight; show' from **θα F α*, compare syrak. *θάα*, ion. *θηεομα*, dor. *θαῖεομα* `consider' (att. *θεάομα* reshaped after *θεῶν*), etc, s. Boisacq under *θεῶν* and *θεωρεῖς* (to latter still Ehrlich KZ. 40, 354 Anm. 1). Except gr. equivalents are absent.

References: WP. I 831 f., Schwyz. Gr. Gr. I 349, 523.

Page(s): 243

Root / lemma: *dhelbh-*

English meaning: to bury

German meaning: `graben, aushöhlen; herausschlagen; stick, Stange (originally as Werkzeug to ditch, trench, channel); Röhrenknochen (gehöhlte or as Grabwerkzeug benannt)'

Note: Only german. and baltoslav.

Material: Ahd. *bi-telban*, *-telpan* (participle *bitolban*) `bury', as. *bi-delfan* ds., mndd. ndl. *delven*, ags. *delfan* `dig, bury', flö. *delv* `gorge, ravine, gulch, ditch, trench, channel'; in addition schweiz. *tölpen* `hit, thrash', tirol. *dalfer* `slap in the face, box on the ear, blow, knock', ndd. *dölben* `hit';

bsl. **dilbō* `dig, hollow out': in lit. *de lba* and *da lba* f. `crowbar', lett. *dil ba* f., *dilbis* m. `hollow bone, epiphysis, shinbone', *delbs* `upper arm, elbow', *dalbs* m., *dalba* f. `fishing rod, hayfork'; perhaps lit. *nu-dil binti* `lower the eyes down';

slav. **dylbo*, **delti* in skr. *du bēm*, *du psti* `hollow out', *du bok* `deep, etc (ablaut. **delti* in skr. dial. *dlisti* `chisel, cut', compare *dlije* `to chisel'); čech. *dlubu*, *dlubati* `hollow out, poke', ablaut. **dolb-* in čech. *dlabati* `chisel, cut', *dlab* `seam' (= lett. *dal bs*), aruss. *nadolob* m., *nadolba* f. `town enclosure'; **dolb-to-* `chisel, sharp iron' in Old Prussian *dalptan* `press copy, impact break', slav. **dolto* `chisel' in bulg. *dlato*, russ.-Church Slavic *dlato*, russ. *dołto* ds.

maybe truncated alb. (**dolto*) *daltë* `chisel'

References: WP. I 866 f., Trautmann 54, Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 434.

Page(s): 246

Root / lemma: *dhelgh-*, *dhelg-* (ö)

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: `schlagen' öö

Material: Ags. *dolg* n., ahd. *tolc*, *tolg*, *dolg* n. `wound' (*blow, knock'), anord. *dolg* n. `enmity', *dolgr* `fiend', *dylgja* `enmity', wherefore probably nnd. *dalgen*, *daljen* `hit' (borrows norw. mdartl. *dalga* ds.), nhd. (hess.-nassauisch, ostpreuß.) *dalgen*, *talken* `thrash, hit', mhd. *talgen* `knead'. After Havers KZ. 43, 231, IF. 28, 190 ff. was also for gr. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\gamma\omega$ `enchant, beguile etc', $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\kappa\tau\omega\rho$, $\theta\epsilon\lambda\kappa\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$, $\theta\epsilon\lambda\kappa\tau\acute{\eta}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ `charming, tempting', $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ `enthralment' (idg. **dhelg-* besides **dhelgh-ö*) the basic meaning `enchantment through a blow' probably, as well as also $\tau\epsilon\lambda\chi\tilde{\iota}\nu\epsilon\varsigma$, $\Theta\epsilon\lambda\gamma\tilde{\iota}\nu\epsilon\varsigma$ demons were damaging through blows the health of the people and at the same time the smiths.

Everything quite uncertainly. Rather toch. A *talke* n., B *telki* `sacrifice, oblation' could still belong to it.

References: WP. I 866.

Page(s): 247

Root / lemma: *dhelg-*

English meaning: to stick; needle

German meaning: `stechen, Nadel'

Material: Air. *delg* n. (es-stem) `thorn, cloth needle', corn. *delc* (i.e. *delch*) `a necklace, collar [for horses and other animals]', mcymr. *dala*, *dal* `bite, prick, sting';

anord. *dalkr* `needle to fasten the mantle about the right shoulder; spinal column of fish; dagger, knife', ags. *dalc* m. `clasp, hairpin' (nhd. *Dolch*, older *Tolch*, nnd. *dolk*, after Mikkola BB. 25, 74 the origin of čech. poln. *tulich*, sloven. *tolih*, is namely borrowed at first from lat. *dolō* `a pike, sword-stick; a small foresail sword-cane', but perhaps reshaped after germ. words as ags. *dalc*);

lit. *dilgu* `s` `pricking, burning', *di`lge`*, *dilge`le`* `f. `nettle', *di`lgstu*, *di`lgti* `get burned by nettle'; *dal`gis* `scythe' here, not to S. 196!

Note:

Both **Root / lemma:** *ak`-`, *ok`-`* : `sharp; stone' and **Root / lemma:** *ā`ik`-`* : *ī`k`-`* : `spear, pike' are reduced roots of an older root **heg`w-el* created through metathesis from Root/ lemma ***helg`w-a*. This older root was solidified by **Church Slavic:** (**heg`w-el*) *igla* `needle' [f ā]*

Slavic languages inherited the common *da-* > zero phonetic mutation from the older Baltic-Germanic languages. The phonetic shift *da-* > zero is a common Baltic phonetic mutation. Compare **Root / lemma:** *del-5* : `long': balt. with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): lit. *i`lgas*, f. *ilga`*, lett. *il`gs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. `long' : hitt. Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) `long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. `length'.

Hence from **Root / lemma:** *dhelg-* : `to stick; needle' derived an alledged Baltic Root/ lemma **helg`w-a*

from which **Church Slavic:** (**heg* ^h-el) *igla* 'needle' [f ā], then Both **Root / lemma:** **ak** ^h-, **ok** ^h- : 'sharp; stone' and **Root / lemma:** **ā ik** ^h- : **ī k** ^h- : 'spear, pike'.

The illyr.-balt. *d*- > zero phonetic mutation caused the birth of old laryngeal *h* in IE languages.

Finally alb. geg. *gjilpanë* n. f. 'needle' is a compound of **gjil*- 'needle' + *peni* 'thread'; alb. common zero grade **ilga* > **gil*- 'needle' phonetic mutation corresponds to zero grade in **Lower Sorbian:** *gȳa* 'needle' [f ā].

Note:

common lat. *d*- > *f*- phonetic mutation:

Here perhaps lat. *falx* 'a sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook; a sickle-shaped implement of war', after Niedermann Essais 17 ff. regressive derivative from *falcula*, that derives from ligur. (ö) **ðalkla* (**dhal*_h*tlā*), also as sizil. Ζάγκλαη, Δανκλῆ 'Messina' (: δροπανον).

maybe illyr. TN *Docleatae*

However, one derive just as well from **dhalg*_h*tlā*; if in that ital. dialekt would have become idg. *l*, to *al*, the *a*-vowel can be also explained.

Spötlat. *daculum* 'sickle' could be in addition the ligur. equivalent. Against it Terracini Arch. Glott. Ital. 20, 5 f., 30 f.

References: WP. I 865 f.

Page(s): 247

Root / lemma: **dhel-1, dholo-**

English meaning: curve; hollow

German meaning: 'Wölbung' and 'Höhlung' (from 'Biegung')

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** **g** ^h**hel-1** (and **ghel-ö**), also as **i-**, **u-** or **n-**stem; **g** ^h**hel**_h : **g** ^h**hlē**-, **g** ^h**hlō**- : **g** ^h**hl**_h- : 'to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun' derived **Root / lemma:** **dhel-1, dholo-** : 'curve; hollow', **Root / lemma:** **dhel-2** : 'light, shining', **Root / lemma:** **dhel-3** : 'to tremble' [common alb.-illyr. *g* ^h*h*- > *d*- phonetic mutation].

Material: Gr. θόλος ος f. 'dome, cupola, domed roof, round building (sudatorium)'; sizil. θολύα, lak. (Hes.) σάλλια 'round summer hat', θάλαμος m. 'situated in the interior of house room, bedroom, pantry', θάλαμη 'cave, den (of animals)', ὀφθαλμός 'eye' (*ὀπσ-θαλμός 'eye socket');

cymr. *dol* f. 'valley', bret. *Dol* in PN;

anord. *dalr* 'bow'; got. *dals* m. or *dal* n. 'valley, pit, pothole', as. *dal*, ags. *dæll*, ahd. *tal* n. 'valley', anord. *dalr* m. 'valley'; got. *dalaþ* 'downwards', *dalaþa* 'under', *dalaþrō* 'from below' (here as **Dalibernōz* 'valley inhabitant' the *Daliterni* of Avienus, German Alps in Valais, after R. Much, Germanist. Forschungen, Wien 1925), afries. *tō dele* 'down', as. *tō dale*, mnd. *dale*, nnd. *dal* 'down, low', mhd. *ze tal* ds.; ags. *dell*, mhd. *telle* f. 'gorge, ravine, gulch' (**dāljo*); changing through ablaut anord. *døll* m. 'valley inhabitant' (**dōlja*-), norw. dial. *døl* 'small valley, long gully resembling dent' (**dōljō*) = ahd. *tuolla*, mhd. *töle* 'small valley, dent', mnl. *doel* 'ditch, trench, channel'; anord. *dælla* 'gully' (**dēljō*), *dæld* 'small valley' (**dēliðō*); nnd. *dole* 'small pit, pothole', mhd. *tol(e)* f. 'drainage ditch' (ahd. *dola* 'gully, ditch, trench, channel, duct, tube, pipe' probably actually nnd.), ahd. *tulli*, mhd. *tölle*, nnd. *dölle* 'short duct, tube, pipe' (also nnd. *dal* stands for 'duct, tube, pipe');

Old Church Slavic (etc) *dolъ* 'hole, pit, pothole, valley', *dolu* 'downwards', *dole* 'under'.

References: WP. I 864 f., Loth RC. 42, 86.

Page(s): 245-246

Root / lemma: *dhel-2*

English meaning: light, shining

German meaning: 'leuchten, hell'

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *g hel-1* (and *ghel-ö*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *g hel-* : *g hlē-*, *g hlō-* : *g hl-* : 'to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun' derived **Root / lemma:** *dhel-1*, *dholo-* : 'curve; hollow', **Root / lemma:** *dhel-2* : 'light, shining', **Root / lemma:** *dhel-3* : 'to tremble' [common alb.-illyr. *g h-* > *d-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Perhaps arm. *deīin*, Gen. *deīnoy* 'yellow, sallow, paled, pallid' (**dhelēno-*);

mir. *dellrad* 'radiance'; ags. *deall* 'stout, proud, bold, illustrious', anord. GN *Heimdallr*; Mar^h*do, ll* 'epithet of the light goddess Freyja', *Dellingr* 'father of the day', mhd. *ge-telle* 'pretty, good' (ö).

Maybe alb. (**dell*) *diell* 'sun' [common alb. *e* > *ie* phonetic mutation].

References: WP. I 865.

Page(s): 246

Root / lemma: *dhel-3*

English meaning: to tremble

German meaning: 'zittern, trippeln'ö

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *g hel-1* (and *ghel-ö*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *g hel-* : *g hlē-*, *g hlō-* : *g hl-* : 'to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun' derived **Root / lemma:** *dhel-1*, *dholo-* : 'curve; hollow', **Root / lemma:** *dhel-2* : 'light, shining', **Root / lemma:** *dhel-3* : 'to tremble' [common alb.-illyr. *g h-* > *d-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Arm. *doīam* 'tremble'; norw. and schwed. dial. *dilla* 'swing, swerve', norw. dial. *dalla, dulla* 'walk on tiptoe; trip', nd. *dallen* 'amble', norw. *dilte* 'trot, walk on tiptoe; trip', *dalte* ds.

Doubtful; s. Falk-T o r p under *dilte* addendum.

References: WP. I 865.

Page(s): 246

Root / lemma: (*dhembh-*), *dhm*, *bh-*

English meaning: to dig

German meaning: 'graben'

Note: only gr. and armen.

Material: Arm. *damban* 'grave, Gruft; Grabmal', *dambaran* ds.;

gr. $\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ (**dhm.bh-i* \acute{o}), Aor. Pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\varphi\eta\nu$ 'bury, entomb', $\tilde{\epsilon}\theta\alpha\pi\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'unburied', $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varphi\omicron\varsigma$ m. 'funeral, obsequies; grave, burial mound', $\tau\alpha\varphi\acute{\eta}$ 'funeral, grave', $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varphi\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (**dhm.bh-ro-s*) f. 'ditch, trench, channel'; but Old Prussian *dambo* f. 'ground' is amended in *daubo* (see 268).

Maybe alb. *dhemb* 'pain, sadness'

Note:

Clearly **Root / lemma: (dhembh-), dhm.bh-** : 'to dig' derived from **Root / lemma: dhem-, dhemə-** : 'to smoke; to blow' which means that Aryans initially burnt the dead while the ritual of burial was born much later.

References: WP. I 852.

Page(s): 248-249

Root / lemma: dhem-, dhemə-

English meaning: to smoke; to blow

German meaning: 'stieben, rauchen (Rauch, Dunst, Nebel; nebelgrau, rauchfarben = döster, dunkel), wehen, blasen (hauchen = riechen)'

Material: Old Indian *dha* 'mati' 'blows' (*dhami-s*, *yati*, *-ta* - and *dhmāta* -, Pass. *dhamyatē* and *dhmāya tē*), av. *dāδmainya-* 'puffing up, swelling, of frogs', npers. *damīdan* 'blow', *dam* 'breath, breath', osset. *dumun*, *dī mi n* 'smoke; blow';

Maybe alb. tosk. *tym* n. 'smoke': also alb. geg. *dhem*, alb. *dhemb* 'hurt, ache', *dhimbje* 'pain' [common alb. shift *m* > *mb*].

Note:

Clearly from **Root / lemma: dhem-, dhemə-** : 'to smoke; to blow' derived **Root / lemma: dheu-4, dheuə-** (presumably: *dhuē-*, compare the extension *dhuē-k-*, *dhuē-s-*): 'to reel, dissipate, blow, etc. '.

gr. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\sigma\epsilon\mu\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\theta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\rho\tilde{\omega}\pi\iota\varsigma$ 'somber, dark-looking' (: ahd. *timber* 'dim');

mir. *dem* 'black, dark';

norw. *daam* (**dhēmo-*) 'dark', *daame* m. 'cloud haze', *daam* m. 'taste, smell, odor' = anord. *dāmr* 'taste';

with Gutt.-extension: **dhengu o-, dhengu i-** 'misty' in anord. *do kk* f. 'dent in the landscape' = lett. *danga* (**dhongu ā*) 'faecal puddle, slop, swampy land, sea mud', further anord. *døkk*, afries. *diunk* 'dark' (germ. **denkva-*); zero grade as. *dunkar*, ahd. *tunkal*, nhd. *dunkel* (originally and with the meaning 'misty - humid, wet' norw. and schwed. mdartl. *dunken* 'humid, wet, dank, muggy', engl. *dank*, mdartl. *dunk* 'humid, wet'); in addition cymr. *dew* m. (**dhengu os*) 'fog, smoke, sultriness' etc, *deweint* 'darkness' (mistakenly Loth RC 42, 85; 43, 398 f), hitt. *da-an-ku-i-iš* (*dankuiš*) 'dark, black' (Benveniste BSL. 33, 142);

anord. *dy* 'slime, mud, ordure, morass' from **dhm.kio-*, compare with gramm. variation dön. *dyng* 'damp, humid, wet', schwed. mdartl. *dungen* 'humid, wet';

with germ. *-p-*: mhd. *dimpfen*, *dampf* 'steam, smoke', ahd. mhd. *dampf* m. 'vapor, smoke', mnd. engl. *damp* 'vapor, damp fog', nhd. *dumpig* 'dull, humid, wet, musty', nhd. *dumpfig*, *dumpf* (also = confused, scattered, sprayed); kaus. ahd. *dempfen*, *tempfen*, mhd. *dempfen* 'stew through steam, stew';

with germ. *-b-*: schwed. dial. *dimba* st. V. 'steam, smoke, spray', *dimba* 'vapor', norw. *damb* n. 'dust', anord. *dumba* 'dust, cloud of dust' (besides with *-mm-* anord. *dimmr* 'dark', afries. ags. *dim* ds., norw. mdartl. *dimma*, *dumma* 'lack of clarity in the air, fog cover', schwed. *dimma* 'thin fog'), ahd. *timber*, mhd. *timber*, *timmer* 'dark, dim, black';

to what extent of background the *s*-forms schwed. mdartl. *stimma*, *stimba* 'steam', norw mdartl. *stamma*, *stamba* 'stink' idg. have been newly created or only after concurrence of ahd. *toum* : ags. *stēam*, dt. *toben* : *stieben* (see under *dheu-*, *dheu-bh-* 'scatter, sprinkle'), is doubtful;

lit. *dumiu* 'du 'mti 'blow', *apdu* 'mti 'blow with sand or snow (of wind)', *du* 'mple 's 'bellows', *du* 'mpiu, *du* 'mpti 'blow' (probably with *p*-extension), Old Prussian *dumsle* 'bladder';

Old Church Slavic *dъmo* , *do* 'ti 'blow' (to bsl. vocalism s. Berneker 244 f. m. Lit., Meillet Slave comm.² 63 f., 164, Trautmann 63).

References: WP. I 851 f.

Page(s): 247-248

Root / lemma: *dhengh-1*

English meaning: to press; to cover

German meaning: 'dröcken, krömmeln, bedecken, worauf liegen'

Material: Air. *dingid*, *for-ding* 'oppressed' (see also *dheig* 'h-); compare Pedersen KG. II 506;

lit. *dengiu* 'den 'gti 'cover', *danga* 'cover', *dangu* 's 'sky, heaven', in addition *din* 'gti 'disappear' (from '*be covered'), slav. **do_ga* 'bow' (: lit. *danga* 'in russ. *duga* 'bow', old 'rainbow', bulg. *dъga* 'serb. *du ga*, poln. dial. *de ga* ds., probably to:

aisl. *dyngia* 'dunghill, house in the earth where the women did the handwork', ags. *dyng*e, ahd. *tunga* 'fertilization', as. *dung*, ahd. *tung*, mhd. *tunc* 'the subterranean chamber where the women weaved' (originally winter houses covered with fertilizer for the protection against the cold), ags. *dung* 'jail', ahd. *tungen* 'depress, fertilize', ags. engl. *dung* 'manure', nhd. *Dung*, *Dönger*.

Maybe alb. *dengu* 'heap'

References: WP. I 791 f., 854, Trautmann 44 f.

Page(s): 250

Root / lemma: *dhengh-2*

English meaning: to get, gripe

German meaning: 'erreichen, fest zugreifen, fest, kräftig, schnell'

Material: Old Indian *daghnō* 'ti (Aor. *dhak*, *daghyāh*, etc) 'reaches up to, achieves', *-daghna* 'reaching up to something' (**dhn.gh-*);

gr. τ α χύς `quick, fast', Kompar. θ á σ ω ν (**dhn.gh-*);

air. *daingen* `tight, firm, strong' = cymr. *dengyn* ds. (**dangino-* or **dengino-*);

slav. *de. gъ: do. g ъ* `strength, power, luck' in russ.-Church Slavic *djag ъ* `strap, leather belt', russ. *dja 'ga* `leather belt', *dja 'glyj* `strong, fit, healthy', *dja 'gnut ъ* `grow, become strong'; ablaut. abulg. *ne-do. g ъ* `disease, malady' (but russ. *du 'žij* `strong' belongs rather to *dheugh-*, under S. 271); the meaning has taken place after probably an intermingling with slav. *te. g-* `pull, drag, draw' (Bröckner KZ. 42, 342 f).

References: WP. I 791 f., Berneker 190, 217 f.

Page(s): 250

Root / lemma: *dhen-1*

English meaning: to run, *flow

German meaning: `laufen, rennen; fließen'

Material: Old Indian *dhana 'yati* `runs, set in movement', npers. *danīdan* `hurry, run', Old Indian *dha 'nvati* `runs, flows', Old pers. *danuvatiy* `flows', Old Indian *dha 'nutar-* `running, flowing';

messap. river name *ardannoa* (**ar-dhonu. -ā*) `situated in the water' (ö), apul. PN *Ardaneae* = *Herdonia* (Krahe Gl. 17, 102);

lat. probably *fōns, -tis* `a spring, fountain; fresh or spring water. Transf. spring, origin, source'; perhaps hybridization of *to-stem* **fontos* and *ti-stem* **fentis* (**dhn. -ti -*);

Note: common lat. initial *d-* > *f-* shift.

toch. A B *tsön* `flow', B *tsen 'e* `current, gush', *tsnam* `flow'.

References: WP. I 852, Couvreur BSL. 41, 165.

Page(s): 249

Root / lemma: *dhen-2*

English meaning: surface of hand/land, etc. (*dry land)

German meaning: `Fläche der Hand, of Erdbodenes, flaches Brett'

Note:

From **Root / lemma: *dhen-1*** : `to run, *flow' derived **Root / lemma: *dhen-2*** : `surface of hand/land, etc. (*dry land)' meaning `arid flat area'.

Material:

Old Indian *dha 'nus, -n.*, *dha 'nvan-* m. n. `dry land, mainland, beach, dry land, desert', *dha 'nu-, dhanū -f.* `sandbank, seashore, island';

maybe alb. (**dhent*) *det* `(*seashore, flat surface of the sea) sea' [common alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation]

gr. θ έ ν α ρ η. `palm, sole, also from the surface of the sea or from deepening in the altar to the admission of the offering', ό π ι θ έ ν α ρ `opisthenar, back of the hand' (*ό π ι θ ο θ έ ν α ρ), ahd. *tenar* m., *tenra* f. (**denarā -*), mhd. *tener* m. `flat hand', Curtius⁵ 255 (samt Old Indian *dha 'nus, -*, see below).

In addition vlat. *danea* 'area' (Reichenauer Gl.), ahd. *tenni* n., mhd. *tenne* m. f. n., nhd. *Tenne* 'barn floor, threshing floor, flattened loam ground or wooden floor as a threshing place, hallway, ground, place, surface generally', ndl. *denne* 'area, a pavement of tiles, brick, stone; floored, boarded; n. as subst. a floor, story; a row or layer of vines'; as 'smoothly trodden place good as threshing floor' can be also understood meeklenb. *denn* 'trodden down place in the grain layer', mnd. *denne* 'lowland, depression' (and 'valley forest' see below), mndl. *denne* 'den of wild animals' (and 'valley forest', see below), *dan* 'waste, from shrubbery surrounded place, place generally, land, scenery' (and 'valley forest', s.under), ags. *denn* 'cave, wild den', nengl. *den* 'cave, pit, pothole', ofries. *dann(e)* 'bed, garden bed, garden plot'.

About lit. *de`nis* m. 'deck board of a small boat', lett. *denis* ds. (germ. Lw.ö) s. Trautmann 51, Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 455.

References: WP. I 853.

Page(s): 249

Root / lemma: *dhen-3*

English meaning: to hit, push

German meaning: 'schlagen, stoßen'

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *dhen-1* : 'to run, *flow' derived **Root / lemma:** *dhen-2* : 'surface of hand/land, etc. (*dry land)' meaning 'arid flat area', then from **Root / lemma:** *dhen-2* : 'surface of hand' derived **Root / lemma:** *dhen-3* : 'to hit, push'.

Material: Only in extensions (almost exclusively germ.):

d-extension: anord. *detta* st. V. 'fall down heavily and hard, hit' (**dintan*, compare norw. dial. *datta* [**dantōn*] 'knock': *denta* 'give small punches'), nfries. *dintje* 'shake lightly', norw. *deise* 'fall tumbling, glide' (from:) ndd. *dei(n)sen* (**dantisōn*) 'reel back, flee'; ostfries. *duns* 'fall' (s from -*dt*- or -*ds*-), anord. *dyntr*, ags. *dynt* m. (= anord. *dyttr*), engl. *dint* 'blow, knock, shove';

alb. *g-dhent* 'hew wood, plane, beat', geg. *dhend*, *dhe`nn* 'cut out, cut'.

maybe (**g-dhent*) *gdhē* 'piece of wood', alb. tosk. *dënd* 'hit, beat'.

Gutt-extension: anord. *danga* (**dangōn*) 'thrash': aschwed. *diunga* st. V. 'hit', mengl. *dingen* 'hit, bump, poke', nengl. *ding* (skand. Lw.), mhd. *tingelen* 'knock, hammer', norw. *dingle* (and *dangle*) 'dangle'; Kaus. anord. *dengja*, ags. *dengan*, mhd. *tengen* (*tengelen*) 'hit, knock, hammer' (nhd. *dengel(n)*); ahd. *tangal* m. 'hammer'.

Labial-extension: schwed. *dimpa* (*damp*) 'fall fast and heavily', ndd. *dumpen* 'hit, bump, poke', engl. dial. *dump* 'hit heavily'.

References: WP. I 853 f.

Page(s): 249-250

Root / lemma: *dherāgh-*

English meaning: to pull; to drag

German meaning: 'ziehen, am Boden schleifen'

Note: equal meaning with **trā gh-** (see d.).

Material: Anord. *draga*, got. under ags. *dragan*, engl. *draw* 'pull, drag', anord. *drag* n. 'base of a pulled object', norw. *drag* 'draught, wash of the waves, watercourse, towing rope', dial. *drog* f. (**dragō*) 'short sledge, road track of an animal, valley', anord. *dregill* 'band, strap', *drōg* f. 'stripe', aschwed. *drøgh* 'sled', ags. *dræge* f. 'seine', mnd. *dragge*, nnd. also *dregge* 'boat anchor', engl. *dredge* ds.; changing through ablaut norw. *dorg* f. (**durgō*, idg. **dhr̥ghā*) 'fishing line, which one pulls up behind the boat'; with the meaning 'bear, carry' (from 'drag', s. Berneker 212), ahd. *tragan* 'bear, carry', *sih (gi)tragon* 'bear oneself, conduct oneself, behave'.

Maybe alb. geg. (*dherāgh-*) *tërhek* 'pull, drag' [common alb. -g- > -h- shift]

Probably here sl. **dārgā* in: serb.-Church Slavic *draga* 'valley', russ. *doro ga* 'way, alley, journey', dial. 'fishing rod';

maybe alb. (**do-ro ga*) *rruga* 'way, alley, journey' [common alb. de- > zero grade] similar formation to hitt. Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) 'long': alb. (**da-lu-ga-e-eš*) *glatë* 'long'; also alb. (**doro ga*) *dërgonj* 'send in a trip'.

The phonetic shift *da-* > *a-*, zero is a common Baltic Illyrian phonetic mutation. Compare **Root / lemma: del-5** : 'long': balt. with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): lit. *i lgas*, f. *ilga*, lett. *il gs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. 'long': hitt. Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) 'long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. 'length'.

serb. *dra ga* 'valley', poln. *droga* 'way, alley, road, journey', russ. *doro žit* 'hollow out', čech. *dra žiti* 'make a rabbit or a furrow, hollow out'; perhaps also čech. *z-dra hati se* 'refuse, decline', poln. *wz-dragac sie* 'to flinch from doing sth, flinch, shudder' (as 'protract, draw') and Old Church Slavic *podrag* 'hemline, edge of a dress' under likewise (different under **dergh-** 'catch').

Lat. *trahō* 'to trail, pull along; to drag, pull violently; to draw in, take up; of air, to breathe; to draw out, hence to leng- then; to draw together, contract. Transf. to draw, attract; to take in or on, assume, derive; to prolong, spin out; to ascribe, refer, interpret', *traha* 'sledge, drag', *trāgum* 'seine', *trāgula* ds., small drag, a species of javelin' could go back through Spirante dissimilation (**ōdragō* to **dragō*) in *dhrā gh-*, but also idg. *t-* have (: air. *traig* 'foot' etc, s. **trā gh-**).

References: WP. I 862, Trautmann 45.

Page(s): 257

Root / lemma: dherbh- (dherəbh-ö)

English meaning: to work

German meaning: 'arbeiten'

Material: Arm. *derbuk* 'rough, stiff, rude';

ags. *deorfan* st. V. 'work; perish, die', *gedeorf* n. 'work, hardship', afries. *for-derva*, mnd. *vor-derven*, mhd. *verderben* 'die, perish', also Kaus. 'spoil';

lit. *di rbu*, *di rbtī* 'work', *da rbas* 'work', *darbu s* 'laborious'.

Note:

Root / lemma: dherbh- (dherəbh-ö) : 'to work' derived from **Root / lemma: dherebh-** : 'to harden'.

References: WP. I 863, II 631, Kluge¹¹ 101, 649.

Page(s): 257

Root / lemma: *dherebh-*

English meaning: to harden

German meaning: `gerinnen, gerinnen machen, ballen, dickflössig'

Material: Old Indian *drapsa* *-h*, m. `drip'öö;

gr. *τρέφεισθαί*, *τετροφέναι* `curdle, coagulate, harden, be firm', *τρέφω*, *δορ*. *πράφω* `make curdle, coagulate, harden (*γάλα*; *τυρόν*), nourish (*make thick, fat, obese), bring up' (*θρέφω*, *ἔθρεψα*) *τροφός* `nourishing', f. *ῥέμα* `the nourished, foster child, child, breeding livestock', *τροφός* `fat, obese, strong, big, large', *τροφάλις*, - *ῖδος* `fresh cheese, coagulated milk', *ταρφύς* `dense', *τάρφεα* Pl. n. `thicket', *τραφερή* (*γῆ*) `firm land';

maybe truncated alb. (**τροφός*) *trashë* `fat, obese, strong, big, large, coagulated'.

nasalized and with idg. *b* (idg. Articulation variation in nasal surroundings)

θρόμβος `coagulated mass (from milk, blood etc)', *θρομβόμα* `coagulate', *θρομβέων* `clots';

as. *derbi* (**ðarbia*) `strong, mad, wicked, evil', afries. mnd. *derve* `strong, just, rightful' (different from ahd. *derb* `unleavened' = anord. *þjarfr*), ablaut. anord. *ðjarfr* `gamy, bold' (the older meaning still in norw. dial. *dirna* from **dirfna* `put on weight, recover, regain one's strength'); anord. *dirfa* `encourage'; nasalized probably anord. *dramb* `lavishness' (*be thick), nisl. *drambr* `knots in the wood'; anord. *drumbr* `clot, chunk', mnd. *drummel* `sturdy person'.

Note:

Probably from (as. *thervi*, ahd. *derbi* `unleavened', nhd. bair. *derb* `arid, dry, thin')

Root / lemma: *(s)ter-1*, *(s)terə-* : *(s)trē-* : `stiff, immovable; solid, etc. `derived the extended root **Root / lemma:** *dherebh-* : `to harden' [common *st-* > *t-* PIE phonetic mutation]

References: WP. I 876.

Page(s): 257-258

Root / lemma: *dheregh-*

English meaning: thornö

German meaning: in Namen beerentragender strauchiger Pflanzen, especially also von solchen Dornströuchern, from which partly `Dorn'ö

Note: with formants *-(e)s-* and *-no-*. Dubious equation.

Material: Old Indian *drāks*, *ā* `grape'; common Old Indian *g* *h-* > *ks*, - phonetic mutation

gallorom. **dragenos* `thorn', air. *draigen* m. `blackthorn', cymr. *draen* m., nbret. *dre* *an* `briar' (kelt. **drageno-* from **dhr_egh-*);

perhaps also ahd. *tirn-pauma* `of the cornel-tree', *tyrn*, *dirnbaum* `a cornel cherry-tree', nhd. dial. *di(e)rle*, *dirnlein* `Cornelian cherry (dogwood)', schweiz. *tierli*, whether it is not borrowed from Slav. in very old time;

lit. *dri`gne` s* Pl., lett. *drig`enes`* 'black henbane' (compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 498), whether it is not borrowed from Slav.;

russ. *de`ren, dere`n`* 'Cornelian cherry (dogwood)', skr. *dri`jen,* čech. *dr`i`n ds.,* poln. (old) *drzon`* 'barberry', kaschub. *dr`o`n`* 'prickle', polab. *dren`* 'thorn'.

Germ.-sl. basic form could be **dherghno-* and would stand admittedly in its meaning 'sprout, twig, branch', Pl. 'young shrubbery, bush' considerably differently colored gr. *τρῆχνος* (Hes., anthol.), *τέρχνος* (Maximus), kypr. *τᾱ τέρχνι* *α* very close.

References: WP. I 862 f., Pedersen KG. I 97, M.-L. 2762.

Page(s): 258

Root / lemma: *dhereg`h- (dhr.g`h-nā-)*

English meaning: to wind, turn, *release, discharge, disband

German meaning: 'drehen, winden, wenden' (also 'spinnen, nöhen')

Material: Npers. *darz, darza`* 'suture', *darzmān, darznān`* 'filament', *darzan`* 'needle', pehl. *darzik`* 'tailor';

arm. *dar`nam`* (**darjnam*), Aor. *darjay`* 'turn over, revolve, turn; return', *dar`n`* 'bitter, sharp' (compare *οἷνος τρέπετα* under likewise), *darj`* 'turn, reversal, return', Kaus. *darjuc, anem`* 'turn round, turn away, whirl round, return';

alb. *dreth* (stem **dredh-*), Aor. *drodha`* 'turn round, turn together, twine, spin', alb.-skutar. *nnrize`* 'diaper' (*n-dred-ze`*); after Pedersen Hitt. 123, 125, Toch. Sprachg. 20 here hitt. *tar-na-aḥ-ḥi`* 'I pocket, let in', toch. A *törnā-, törk-*, preterit A *cörk*, B *carka`* 'let, allow, disband, release' (ö).

Maybe secondary meaning alb. *dreth`* 'perturb, terrify'

also nazalised alb. *ndrizë`* 'band, bandage', *ndrydh`* 'twist'.

maybe an older form alb. (**dhereg`h-*) *derdh`* 'pour, release, discharge, disband, pocket, deposit (liquid, turn overö), ejaculate semen' [common alb. *-g`h- > -d-* phonetic mutation]: toch. A *törnā-, törk-*, preterit A *cörk*, B *carka`* 'let, allow, disband, release' (ö).

Note:

The oldest IE form is actually hitt. *tar-na-aḥ-ḥi`* 'I pocket, plug in, let in': alb. (**dhereg`h-*) *derdh`* 'pour, release, discharge, disband, ejaculate semen'. It seems that the old meaning of **Root / lemma: dhereg`h- (dhr.g`h-nā-)**: 'to wind, turn, *release, discharge, disband' derived from the act of intercourse which became a taboo word in patriarchal society.

Alb. shows that **Root / lemma: dhereg`h- (dhr.g`h-nā-)**: 'to wind, turn, *release, discharge, disband' derived from the extended **Root / lemma: dher-1, dherə-:** 'a kind of deposit or dreg, *ordure, defecate', **Root / lemma: (dher-4:) dhor-: dhgr-:** 'to jump, jump at, *stream, ray, drip, sperm' becoming an euphemistic root. The intermediary bridge root between the two was: ***dhere-gh-:** Gr. *θράσσω*, att. *θράττω* (Perf. hom. *τέτρηχα* intr.) 'bewilder, perturb', *ταραχή`* 'perplexity' found in secondary meaning alb. *dreth`* 'perturb, terrify, twist'.

References: WP. I 863, Lide`n Arm. stem 101 ff., Meillet Esquisse² 111, Kuiper Nasalprös. 151.

Root / lemma: *dher-1, dherə-*

English meaning: a kind of deposit or dreg

German meaning: in kons. extensions 'tröber Bodensatz einer Flüssigkeit, also allgemeiner von Schmutz, Widerlichkeit, von quatschigem weather, von tröben Farbentönen etc; verbal: Bodensatz and Schlamm aufröhren, tröben'

Note: Originally with *dher-5* 'ordure, defecate'ö

Material: a. *dhere-gh-*:

Gr. $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, att. $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$ (Perf. hom. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\eta\chi\alpha$ intr.) 'bewilder, perturb', $\tau\alpha\rho\alpha\chi\acute{\eta}$ 'perplexity', $\tau\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, att. $-\tau\tau\omega$ 'bewilder' (**dheragh-i*ō: lit. *di* 'rgti see under); $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\varsigma$, ion. $\tau\rho\eta\chi\alpha\varsigma$ 'rough, uneven' (probably originally from dirt crusts; - $\rho\acute{\alpha}$ - here from sog. $r_$, i.e. **dheraghū* -s); $\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\eta$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\xi\iota\varsigma$ Hes. (vowel gradation as $\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\gamma\acute{\eta}$: lit. *spro* 'gti);

Note: common lat *d*- > *f*- shift:

lat. *fracēs* f. '(broken bits, fragments; hence) grounds or dregs of oil', *fracēre* 'be rancid' from **dhragh-*; *c* is covered probably from *faēcēs*, *floccēs*, there **dherk-* otherwise is testified only in Baltic;

in the meaning 'lees, dregs, yeast': alb. *drā* f., geg. *dra* 'ni 'residuum of oil, from abundant butter; tartar' (basic form **drae* from **dragā*, **dhraghā*);

anord. *dregg* f., Pl. *dreggiar* 'yeast' (out of it engl. *dregs*);

alit. *drage* 's (**dhraghi*ās) Pl., Old Prussian *dragios* Pl. 'yeast', lett. (Endzelin KZ. 44, 65) *dradži* 'residuum from boiled fat'; slav. **droška* from **dhragh-skā* in mbulg. *droštija* Pl.n. 'yeast', klr. *dri* 'šči ds., otherwise assimilated to **troska* (sloven. *tro* 'ska 'residuum, yeast') and mostly **drozga* (Old Church Slavic *droždije* Pl. f. 'τρυγία, yeast' etc; s. Berneker 228);

here also gallorom. **drasica* 'dry malt' (M.-L. 2767), this anyhow from older **drascā* (= slav. **droškā*) or **drazgā* (= slav. **drozgā*) transfigured sein wird;

with *st*-formants: ahd. (**trast*, Pl.:) *trestir* 'what is left of squeezed fruit, dregs, pomace', ags. *dærst(e)*, *dræst* f. 'dregs, yeast' (germ. **ōra* 'sta-, Sverdrup IF. 35, 154), *drōs* ds.;

with *sn*-formants: ags. *drōsne* f., *drōsna* m. 'yeast, smut', ahd. *druosana*, *truosana* 'yeast, residuum';

here probably lit. *de* 'rgia (*de* 'rgti) 'it is bad weather', *da* 'rgana, *da* 'rga 'weather, bad weather' (glottal stop, compare die gr. root forms and lit. *dre* 'gnas, *dre* 'gnu 's 'humid, wet'); in addition aruss. *padoroga* probably 'thunder-storm', sloven. *so* 'draga, -drag, -drga 'hail with small grain size; frozen snow lumps, graupel'; lit. *dargu* 's 'nasty, dirty, filthy'; alit. *de* 'rgesis 'filthy person', alit. *derge* 'ti 'hate', lett. *der* 'dze 'tie 's 'quarrel, squabble' (Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 456 m. Lit.), Old Prussian *dergē* 'to hate'; lit. *de* 'rgti 'become dirty, get dirty', *dar* 'gti 'revile', *da* 'rga f. 'rainy weather, defilement, contamination, vituperation';

b. *dherg-* in: mir. *derg* 'red'; mhd. *terken* 'befoul', ahd. *tarchannen*, *terchinen* '(darken) conceal, hide', mnd. *dork* 'keel of water depth', ags. *deorc* 'swart', engl. *dark*; ags. *peorcung* 'dawn, twilight' probably with *ð* after *ðēostor* 'dark', *geðuxod* 'dark'.

Maybe alb. *darkë* 'evening, evening meal, supper', *drekë* (**derk-*) 'dinner, midday'.

c. **dherk-** in: lit. *der̃kti* 'nasty make, befoul', *darkỹti* 'vilify, inveigh, deform', *darkũs* 'nasty', Old Prussian *erdērks* 'poisoned', lett. *dā̃rks*, *dā̃rci* (**darkis*) 'pinto' Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 448 (see the kinship by Leskien Abl. 361); or to mhd. *zurch* 'ordure', *zörchen* 'defecate'ö Zupitza Gutt. 170 under accentuation of intonation difference of *der̃kti* compared with *dẽrgesis* etc;

here probably toch. AB *törkör* 'cloud' (Frisk Indog. 24);

WP. I 854 ff.

d. **dherabh-** : **dhrābh-** : **dhrabh-**.

Doubtful av. *δriwi-* (**dhrābhi-*) 'stain, birthmark';

mir. *drab* 'grape marc, yeast' (**dhrābho-*), *drabar-s luāg* 'base, vulgar people';

aisl. *draf*, engl. *draff* 'berm, yeast', mnd. *draf*, ahd. *trebir* Pl. 'grape marc', anord. *drafli* m. 'fresh cheese', *drafna* 'to disband', norw. *drevja* 'soft mass'; geminated nl. *drabbe* 'berm, residuum', ndd. *drabbe* 'slime, mud'; schwed. *dröv* n. 'residuum' (**dhrābho-*), ags. *drōf*, ahd. *truobi* 'cloudy', got. *drōbjan*, ahd. *truoben* 'tarnish, bewilder', ags. *drēfan* 'agitate, tarnish' (identical meaning-Verh. as between gr. τ α ρ ᾰ σ ω and anord. *dreggiar*).

A nasalized form with balt. *u* as zero grade vowel of a dissyllabic basis (caused by a limited nasal *mö*) seems lit. **drumb-* in lit. *drum̃stas* (could stand for **drumpstas*) 'residuum', *drumstũs* 'cloudy', *drumsčiũ*, *drum̃sti* 'tarnish' (Schleifton caused by a heavy group *mpst* ö).

References: WP. I 854 f., WH. I 538 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 715.

Page(s): 251-252

Root / lemma: **dher-2**, **dherə-**

English meaning: to hold, support

German meaning: 'halten, festhalten, stützen'

Material: Old Indian *dhar-* 'hold, stop, bear, carry, prop, support, receive, hold upright' (present mostly *dhārãyati*; Perf. *dadhā̃ra*, *dadhrē̃*; *dhr̃tã-*; *dhãrtum*) Pass. 'are held back, be steady, behave sedately', av. *dar-* 'hold, seize, restrain; whereof adhere, observe (a law); hold fast in the memory; perceive with the senses, grasp; sojourn, while, stay' (*dārayeiti* etc, participle *dar̃ata-*), a p. *dārayāmiy* 'hold', npers. Inf. *dāstan*, osset. Inf. *darun*, *daryn*;

Old Indian *dhãran*, *a-* 'bearing, carrying, preserving', *dharũn*, *a-* 'holding, supporting; n. foundation, prop', *dhā̃ran*, *a-* 'holding; n. the clamps, the restraining' = av. *dārana-* n. 'means for withholding', Old Indian *dhartãr-* and *dhãritar-* m. 'holder', *dharitrī* 'girder, bearer', *dhartrã-* n. 'support, prop' = av. *dar̃ãθra-* n. 'the grasp, understanding', Old Indian *dhãrma-* (= lat. *firmus*) m. 'firm, strong, stout; lasting, valid; morally strong', *dharmãn-* m. 'holder', *dhãrman-* n. 'support, prop, law, custom', *dhãrmani* Lok. 'after the statute, according to custom', *dhā̃raka-* 'holding; m. container', *dhr̃ti-* f. 'the holding on, determination', *dr̃-dhr̃-ã-* 'tenacious', *sã-dhrī* (or *sadhrīm*) Adv. 'holding out on a purpose, holding on to a purpose', *sadhrĩy-añc-* 'be directed by a purpose, be united, together'; *didhīrṣā* 'the intention to support to support', av. *didar̃ãṣatā* 'he composes himself for, he gets ready for';

about Old Indian *dhī̃ra-* 'tight, firm' s. Wackernagel Old Indian Gr. I 25;

arm. perhaps *dadar* (redupl.) 'abode, residence, rest' ('*adherence, abide by, stay', compare av. meaning 'while, stay, behave quietly'), *dadarem* 'abate (from the wind)', compare under ags. *darian* 'the side, flank; of persons', ndl. *bedaren*

`become quiet (from the wind, weather)';

gr. with the meaning `prop themselves up, force open' (from the heavy root form)
θ ρ ᾱ ν ο ς m. `bench, footstool', hom. (ion.) θ ρ ῥ ῖ ν υ ς, - υ ο ς `footstool, thwart',
ion. θ ρ ῥ ῖ ν υ ξ, böot. θ ρ ᾱ ν υ ξ, - υ κ ο ς `stool' (place an early proto gr.

*θρᾱvo-, which would contain -pā- from -r -, i.e. -erā-), ion. Inf. Aor.

θ ρ ῥ ῖ σ α σ θ α ι `sit down' (proto gr. θ ρ α -); due to the thematic root form **dhere* -:

θ ρ ᾱ - ν ο ς m. `seat'; kypr. lak. θ ᾱ ρ - ν α ξ ῖ π ο π ᾱ δ ι ο ν Hes.; with the meaning

`grasp through the senses, observe' and `hold on custom, a religious custom', ᾱ-

θ ε ρ ε ς ᾱ ν ᾱ η τ ο ν, ᾱ ν ᾱ σ ι ο ν Hes. (compare under lit. *dere* `ti`be usable'),

ᾱ ν θ ρ ε ῖ ν φ υ λ ᾱ σ σ ε ι ν Hes. (from the thematic root form **dhere*-; against it

from **dh_era*-:) θ ρ ῥ ῖ σ κ ω ν ο ῶ Hes. (ion.), θ ρ ᾱ σ κ ε ι ν (α -)

ᾱ ν α μ ι μ ν ῥ ῖ σ κ ε ι ν Hes., ion. θ ρ ῥ ῖ σ κ η ῖ η, Koine θ ρ ῥ ῖ σ κ ε ῖ α `worship',

θ ρ ῥ ῖ σ κ ο ς `religious, godly, pious', θ ρ ῥ ῖ σ κ ε ῖ ω `observe the official law of
god'.

Is ᾱ θ ρ ε ω `observe keenly' up to zero grade *n*, the preposition **en* (or α - = **sm*, -
ö) to compare afterwards with ᾱ ν θ ρ ε ῖ ν ö (Lit. by Boisacq s. v.) Probably here
ᾱ θ ρ ᾱ ο ς, ᾱ θ ρ ᾱ ο ς `concentrated, crowded together, gathered' (compare to
meaning Old Indian *sadhryan* -c-; Lit. by Boisacq s. v., in addition Brugmann IF. 38,
135 f.).

Mit. Old Indian *dhāraka*- `container' is compared with θ ᾱ ρ α ῖ ξ, - α ῖ κ ο ς
`breastplate; trunk; vagina'.

Lat. *frē-tus* `relying on, confiding in', umbr. *frite* `leaning, supported, relying,
depending, trusting, daring, confident; trust, confidence, reliance, assurance', lat.
frēnum `bit, bridle, rein' and `rein', if originally `holder' (stand to gr. θ ρ ᾱ ν ο ς
as *plē-nus* to Old Indian *pūrṇa* -); with a meaning `tenacious, tight, firm: fast'
perhaps *ferē* `closely, almost, nearly', *fermē* (**feri* *mēd*, Sup.) `quite
approximately, nearly', as well as *firmus* `firm, strong, stout; lasting, valid;
morally strong' (with dial. *i*).

Acymr. *emdrīt* `orderly', cymr. *dryd* `economical' (**dhr*, *to*-).

Ags. *darian* `hidden, concealed, secret, unknown' (**restrain*, hold themselves
together, or `keep shut so one does not see somehow'), ndl. *bedaren* `become
quiet (from the wind, weather)', in addition as. *derni* `hide, conceal', ags. *dierne*
`hide, conceal, clandestine', ahd. *tarni* `lying hid, hidden, concealed, secret,
unknown', *tarnen*, mhd. *tarnen* `cover up, conceal', nhd. *Tarnh_ukappe*.

Lit. *deriu*, *dere* *ti* `employ, engage (**belay*), buy', *deru*, *dere* *ti* `be usable',
Kaus. *dara* *u*, *dary* *ti* `make, do', *dora* *f*. `the useful', lett. *deru*, *dere* *t* `employ,
engage, hire out, arrange', Kaus. *dari* *t* `make, create, originate';

perhaps with formants -*go*-: lett. *dā* *rgs* `dear, expensive, precious', Old Church
Slavic *drag* *ъ ds.*, russ. *do* *rog*, skr. *dra* *g ds.*;

hitt. *tarḫah_u-zi* (*tarḫzi*) `can, be able, defeated' (**dhr*, -ö) belongs rather to **ter-4**.

guttural extensions:

dh_{eregh}- `hold, stop, hold down; tight, firm':

Av. *dražāite*, Inf. *drājanhe* `hold, stop, contain oneself, guide, lead', *upadaržuvainti*
`they hold out, persist = accomplish, finish', wherefore Old Indian -*dhr_uk* (only
Nom.) in compounds `bearing, carrying'; this form (**dhr_ugh_us*) testifies for anlaut
dh- the ar. and hence probably also slav. family;

Old Church Slavic *drъžō*, *drъžati* `hold, stop, contain' (etc, s. Berneker 258); russ.
droga `wooden bar or metal strip uniting the front and the rear axis of a cart,
centre pole', Dem. *dro* *žki* Pl. `light, short carriage', hence nhd. *Droschke*.

As nasalized forms in addition av. *dr_{en}jaiti* `solidifies, strengthens, hardens', *ā-*

dr̥anjayeiti 'determines', Desiderativ *dīdr̥ajāite* 'looks for protecting himself'; participle *draxta-*; also av. *dr̥anjayeiti*, *dādr̥ajōiš*, participle *draxta-* 'learnt by heart, murmured memorized prayers' (compare Church Slavic *tv̋rditi* 'moor': russ. *tverditʹ* 'learn by heart'); mir. *dringid* 'he climbs', *drēimm* 'climb' (*holding on climbing'); kymr. *dringo* 'rise, climb'; anord. *drangr* 'high cliff', *drengr* (**drangja-*) 'thick stick, column' (and öbertr. 'young man, husband'), Old Church Slavic *dro, gъ* 'shaft, pole, turnpike'; different Specht Dekl. 139.

dhereg h- 'hold down, tight, firm':

Old Indian *dr̥hyati*, *dr̥m̐ hati* (*dr̥m̐ ha ti*) 'makes tight, firm', participle *dr̥d̐ ha* - 'tight, firm', *drahya t-* 'proficient', av. *dar̥azayeiti* 'binds tight, fetters', Desid. *dīdar̥azaiti*, *dar̥aza-* m. 'the fastening, binding, snatch, griffin', *dar̥az-* f. 'band, manacle', *dar̥azra-* 'tight, firm', probably also npers. *darz* 'suture' and similar to iran. words for 'sew filament';

thrak. GN *Darzales*;

probably lit. *dir̥žas* 'strap', *dir̥žmas* 'strong', Old Prussian *dīrstlan* 'strong, stately', *dir̥žtu*, *dir̥žti* 'become tenacious, hard';

lit. *dar̥žas* 'garden', lett. *dārz* 'garden, courtyard, enclosure, fenced area' could be reconverted from **žar̥das* (compare lit. *žar̥dis* 'Roßgarten', *ža rdas* 'hurdle') (different Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 448 f.), but to *dir̥žas* (above) and ahd. *zarge*, mhd. *zarge* f. 'border, side, verge of a space, edge';

slav. **dъrzъ* 'bold, foolhardy' in Old Church Slavic *drъzъ*, sloven. *dr̥ž*, čech. *drzy*, russ. *de rzkij* ds. and Old Church Slavic *drъzno*, *drъzno ti* 'have the audacity, venture', russ. *derznu tʹ* etc.

dhreugh-:

awnord. *driūgr* 'withstanding, strong, full', *driūgum* 'very', aschw. *dry gher* 'respectable, strong, big, large', nordfries. *dreegh* 'tight, firm, persistent' (but to **dhreugh-1** belong ags. *dry ge* 'dry', *drēahnian* 'dry up, strain, filter', - with *h* instead of *gō* -, anord. *draugr* 'withered tree trunk', ahd. *truchan* 'dry');

maybe nasalized alb. *trung* 'tree trunk'

here as 'withstand' and 'hold together - assemble' got. *driugan* 'do military service' (ags. *drēogan* 'withstand, commit'), ags. *gedrēag* 'troop, multitude, crowd', ahd. *truht-* f. 'cohort, troop, multitude, crowd', as. *druht-*, ags. *dryht*, anord. *drōtt* f. 'cortege', got. *drau hti-witōþ* '(*laws of war =) military service', *gadrau hts* 'warrior', anord. *drōttinn* 'prince, lord, master, mister', ags. *dryhten*, ahd. *truhtin* 'master, mister' (suffix as in lat. *dominus*), ahd. *trust* (**druhsti-*) 'warrior's troop';

lit. *drau gas* 'travelling companion', Old Church Slavic *drugъ* 'fellow, other etc', *družina* 'σ υ σ τ ρ α τ (ũ τ α ι)';

Old Prussian *drūktai* Adv. 'tight, firm', *podrūktinai* 'I confirm', lit. žem. *dru ktas*, *driu ktas* 'thick, bulky, strong';

air. *drong* 'troop, multitude, crowd', abret. *drogn* 'meeting together, union, assembly', *drog* 'a party, group; esp. a political party, faction, side' are, as late lat. *drungus* 'troop' borrowed from Germ. (see under **trenq-1**).

References: WP. I 856 ff., WH. 505 f., 536, Trautmann 45, 59 f.

Page(s): 252-255

Root / lemma: *dher-3*, *dhreu-*, *dhre n-*

English meaning: expr. (to purr, murmur, etc.), onomatopoeic words

German meaning: Schallwurzel `murmur, brummen, dröhnen'

Material: Gr. $\theta\acute{o}\rho\upsilon\beta\omicron\varsigma$ `woozy noise', $\theta\omicron\rho\upsilon\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ `make a noise, bewilder', $\tau\omicron\nu\theta\omicron\rho\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$ `grumble, murmle', $\tau\omicron\nu\theta\omicron\rho\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ $\phi\omega\nu\acute{\eta}$ Hes.; $\theta\rho\tilde{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ m. `murmur, din, fuss, noise', $\theta\rho\tilde{\upsilon}\lambda\omega$ `murmle, babble'; $\theta\rho\alpha\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (*-F-) `cry loudly', $\tau\epsilon\rho\theta\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha$ `empty gossip, subtleness', $\tau\epsilon\rho\theta\rho\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ `make empty gossip' (see Boisacq s. v.), $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$, $\theta\rho\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$ `loud cry', $\theta\rho\omicron\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ `shout, let become loud';

as. *drōm*, ags. *drēam* m. `making a glad noise, jubilation' (different Kluge KZ. 26, 70: as `*troop, multitude, crowd', **ōrau₁ma-*, to got. *drau₁hts*); ags. *dora* m. `bumblebee' (**ōuran-*), engl. *dorr-* `cockchafer';

redupl. lett. *dun₁ duris* `big, giant gadfly, brake, wasp', *den₁ deris* (ö) `weeping knave, boy' (Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 455).

Also for kelt. and balt.-slav. words, are mentioned under *der-* `murmur', idg. anlaut *dh-* comes in question.

dhren-:

Old Indian *dhra₁ti* `sounds' (Dhātup.);

gr. $\theta\rho\tilde{\eta}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ m. `funeral song, lament, dirge', $\theta\rho\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ `lamentation', $\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\xi\kappa\eta\phi\acute{\eta}\nu$ (drone) Hes., $\tau\epsilon\nu-\theta\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\eta$ `hornet', $\acute{\alpha}\nu-\theta\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\eta$ (**ā₁ν₁θ₁ο₁-θ₁ρ₁ή₁ν₁η*) `forest bee'; as. *dreno*, ahd. *treno* `drone', lengthened grade as. *drān* ds., also ags. *drān dræ₁n f.* `drone'; zero grade got. *drunjus* `clangor', norw. *dryn* n. `low shout', *drynja* `low roar, bellow', nd. *drönen* `make noise, talk slowly and monotonously' (out of it nhd. *dröhnen*).

An anlaut doublet maybe lies in lit. *tra₁nas*, Old Church Slavic **tro₁tъ*, **tro₁dъ* `drone' before; compare Trautmann 326.

s-extension in mir. *drēsacht* `creaky or squeaking noise', gall.-lat. *drēnsō, -āre* `cry (of swan)', ndd. *drunsen* `low roar, bellow', ndl. *drenzeln* `whimper', hess. *drensen* `groan', nhd. dial. *trensen* `elongated roar, bellow' (from cows).

A Gutt.-extension probably in arm. *dr₁nč₁im* `blow the horn, toot' (**dhrēnk-*) and air. *drēcht* `song, tale' (**dhrenktā*), proto slav. **dro₁kъ* (**dhr₁nk-*) in sloven. *drok* `pestle' etc;

perhaps toch. A *trōn₁ k-*, B *tren₁ k-* `speak'.

References: WP. I 860 f., WH. I 374, Mladenov Me₁l. Pedersen 95 ff.

Page(s): 255-256

Root / lemma: (dher-4:) dhor- : dh_er-

English meaning: to jump, jump at, *stream, ray, drip, sperm

German meaning: `springen, bespringen'

Material: Old Indian *dhā₁rā* `stream, ray, drip, sperm';

gr. (ion.) $\theta\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\theta\omicron\rho\acute{\eta}$ `manly sperm', $\theta\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ `absorb sperm', poetically $\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\kappa\omega$, att. $\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\kappa\omega$, Fut. $\theta\omicron\rho\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$, Aor. $\xi\theta\omicron\rho\omicron\nu$ `spring', $\theta\rho\omega\sigma\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ `protrusion, hill' ($\theta\rho\omega-$ from **dh_erā-*, because of *o* of the secondary forms is developed to **dh_ore-*, *dh_orā-*, $\theta\rho\omega-$);

from a base *dhereu-*: $\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\nu\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\theta\omicron\rho\nu\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ `spring, jump' ($\omicron\rho$ probably Aeolian instead of $\alpha\rho$ from *r₁*) compare $\theta\alpha\rho\nu\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota$. $\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon\iota$. $\phi\upsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota$ Hes., $\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\nu\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota$ v Hes.; $\theta\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ `stormy,

boisterous' probably from *θ ο ρ F ο ς (Bechtel Lexil. 167);

mir. *dar-* 'spring, jump', Impf. *no-daired*, preterit *ro-dart*, Verbalnom. *dāir*, Gen. *dāra*, myth. PN *Dāire* (**dhāri-o-s*), *der* 'girl', cymr. *-derig* 'rutting, in heat'.

References: WP. I 861, WH. I 528, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 696, 708.

Page(s): 256

Root / lemma: *dher-5*, *dhrei-d-*

English meaning: to defecate

German meaning: 'Unrat, cacāre'

Note: (whether related to *dher-1* 'muddy residuum' and *dher-4ö*)

Material: Lat. *foria* Pl. 'diarrhea' (by Varro of pigs), *foriō*, *-īre* 'defecate';

gr. δ α ρ δ α λ υ ε ι μ ο λ υ ν ε ι (**dhr_hhd-*) Hes., after Fick KZ. 44, 339 Macedonian, either from θ α ρ -θ - with fractured reduplication or from θ α ρ -δ - with the same formant *-d-* as the *i*-extension *dhr-ei-d-*; very dubious;

lit. *der-k-iu* 'der *kti* 'soil with feculence, defecate'.

maybe truncated alb. (**der kti*) *dhjet*, *dhjes* 'defecate' : alb. *derth* (**der-k-*) 'release semen, pour' [common alb. *-k-* > *-th-*, *-g-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation]

***dhr-ei-d-*:**

anord. *drīta* (*dreit*), ags. *drītan*, mndl. ndd. *drīten*, ahd. *trīzan* 'defecate', *o*-grade anord. *dreita* 'make defecate', zero grade mengl. nengl. *dirt* (from **drit*), aisl. *drit*, flö m. *drits*, *trets* 'filth, faeces', westfö l. *driæt* 'scared shitless, the defecated';

russ. dial. *drista* 't_б 'have diarrhea', bulg. *dri skam*, *dri št_б* 'have diarrhea', serb. *dri skati*, *dri c kati*, čech. *dr i stati* ds. (slav. **drisk-*, **drist-* from **dhreid-sk-*, *-(s)t-*, Berneker 224).

References: WP. I 861 f., WH. I 527 f.

Page(s): 256

Root / lemma: *dhers-*

English meaning: to dare

German meaning: 'wagen, kö hn sein', ö lter 'angreifen, losgehen'

Note: (also with *-i-*, *-u-* extended)

Material: Old Indian *dhr_s -n*, *ō -ti*, *dha rs_s -ati* 'is audacious, courageous, ventures', *dhr_s u -* (Gramm.), *dhr_s at* 'hearty' (= av. *darəšat*), *dhr_s n_i u -* 'bold, valiant, gamy, audacious, cheeky', *dhr_s t a -* 'insolent, cheeky', *dhr_s ita-* 'bold, gamy', *dādhr_s i-* 'intrepid, bold', with object *dhars_s ayati* 'ventures in, makes a mistake, overcomes', *dhars_s an_i a- n*. 'attack, maltreatment', *dhars_s aka-* 'attacking, assaulting'; av. *daršam* Adv. 'violent, very', *darši-*, *daršyu-*, *daršita-* 'bold', Old pers. *adaršnauš* 'he ventured', *dādarsi-* EN;

gr. lesb. θ έ ρ σ ο ς n. 'courage, boldness' (hom. Θ ε ρ σ ί τ η ς 'bold, cheeky'), with from Adj. displaced zero grade ion. altatt. θ ά ρ σ ο ς (att. θ ά ρ ρ ο ς) ds., att. θ ρ ά σ ο ς n. 'courage, boldness; audacity, brashness', θ α ρ σ έ ω, θ α ρ ρ έ ω 'be gamy', θ α ρ σ ύ ς (rhod. Θ α ρ σ ύ β ι ο ς, ther. Θ h α ρ ύ μ α qh ο ς), θ ρ α σ ύ ς 'bold, gamy; foolhardy, cheeky' (= Old Indian *dhr_s u -*), lesb. Adv.

θ ρ ο σ έ ω ς , θ ά ρ σ υ ῖ ν ο ς 'courageous, confident, trusting' (*θ α ρ σ ο - σῦνος);

lat. *infestus* 'aggressive, hostile, dangerous', *infestāre* 'to attack, disquiet' and *manifestus* 'palpable, clear, visible, evident; caught out, detected' (**dhers-to-*);

got. *ga-dars* (: Old Indian Perf. *dadha ṛs̥ a* 'has had the audacity'), Inf. *gadau ṛsan*, 'I venture', as. *gidurran*, ags. *dear*, *durran*, ahd. *(gi)tar*, *(gi)turran* 'venture, risk', ahd. *giturst*, ags. *gedyrst* f. 'boldness, audacity' (= Old Indian *dr̥s̥ t̥ i -h*, 'boldness');

Maybe alb. (**(gi)tar*) *guxoj* 'dare' : ahd. *(gi)tar*, *(gi)turran* 'venture, risk'.

lit. nasalized lit. *dre su* 'dare, venture' (**dhrensō*), *dri stu*, *dri sti* (*dhrn.s-*) 'venture, risk', *dra sa* (**dhrons-*) 'forwardness', *dra su s* = lett. *dru ošs* 'gamy, brave' (**dhrons-*; alit. still *dri su s* and *dransniaus*); without nasalization Old Prussian *dirstlan* 'stately' and *dyrsos* 'proficient' (**dirsu-*);

here perhaps toch. A *tsör* 'rough', *tsras i* 'strong', B *tsiraun e* 'strength'.

References: WP. I 864, WH. I 698 f., Trautmann 60, Van Windekens Lexique 147.

Page(s): 259

Root / lemma: *dheubh-*, *dhubh-*

English meaning: spike, wedge

German meaning: 'Pflock, Keil; schlagen'ö

Note: uncertain, because almost only germ.

Material: Gr. τύφ ο λ σ φ ῖ ν ε ς Hes.

diminutive mhd. *töbel*, mnd. *dövel* 'clot, chunk, peg, plug, spigot, nail' (nhd. *Döbel*, *Döbel* with md. anlaut), ahd. *tubila*, *-i* 'spigot', engl. *dowel-pin* 'peg, plug, pin'; mnd. *dövicke*, ndl. *deuvik* 'spigot'; schwed. norw. *dubb* 'peg, plug', tirol. *tuppe* 'big piece of wood', mnd. *dob(b)el*, mhd. *top(p)el* 'dice, cube'. Besides germ. words the meaning 'hit': ostfries. *dufen*, *duven* 'bump, poke', ndl. *dof* 'shove, stroke', aisl. *dubba*, ags. *dubbian* 'knight, make a man a knight', ostfries. *dubben* 'bump, poke'; there it also gives germ. **ḍaḥ-* 'hit' (see below *dhā bh-* 'marvel'), could be a new variant of **ḍuḥ-* (perhaps come about under the help of words for 'peg, plug, spigot').

References: WP. I 848.

Page(s): 268

Root / lemma: *dheu-b-*, *dheu-p-*

English meaning: deep, *black, bottom, dark waters

German meaning: 'tief, hohl'

Note:

The shift *g^w - > -b-*, *k^w - > -p-* is a common gr. phonetic mutation hence all other IE tongues borrowed **Root / lemma:** *dheu-b-*, *dheu-p-* : 'deep, dark' from respectively proto illyr. gr. *dheu-g^w-*, *dheu-k^w-*. But proto illyr. gr. *dheu-g^w-*, *dheu-k^w-* is an extension of an older root. After Jokl (Eberts RL. 13, 286 f.) here thrak. PN Δόβ η ρ ο ς (**dhubēr-*), Δέβ ρ η (**dheubrā*) it seems that Baltic languages derived the concept of 'deep' from illyr. 'black, dark', hence from **Root / lemma:** *dheu-4*, *dheu_ə-* (presumably: *dhu_ē-*, compare the extension *dhu_ē-k-*,

dhu_ē -s-): `to reel, dissipate, blow, *smoke, dark, gray, deep etc. `derived **Root / lemma: dheu-b-, dheu-p-** : `deep, *dark'.

Material: forms in -b:

gr. βυθός, ion. βυσσός m. `depth (of the sea)', probably reconverted from **dhub-*;

maybe alb. (**byssa-h*), *bytha* `buttocks, backside hole' : gr. βυθός, ion. βυσσός m. `depth (of the sea)' [common alb. -s- > -th- phonetic mutation] the same formation as poln. *dupa* `buttocks, backside hole', skr. *du`pe*, Gen. -eta `buttocks'.

after Jokl (Eberts RL. 13, 286 f.) here thrak. PN Δύβηρος (**dhubēr-*), Δέβρη (**dheubrā*);

Also alb. PN *Dibra*

illyr. δύβρης θάλασσα (Kretschmer Gl. 22, 216), also in alb. tosk. FIN *Tubra*, *Drove* etc (Pokorny Urillyrier 99);

air. *domain*, *fu-dumain*, cymr. *dwfn*, corn. *down*, bret. *doun* (i.e. *dun*) `deep' (**dhubni-*), gall. *dubno-*, *dumno-* `world' (*Dubnohrix* eig. `world king'), air. *domun* ds., acymr. *annwf(y)n*, ncymr. *annwn* `God's kingdom and the underworld' (**an-duño-* eig. `underworld, outside world' as aisl. *ūt-garðr*); s. also under S. 268 slav. **dъbno*;

maybe alb. (**diep*) *djep* `(*deep) cradle, hollowed wood' : poln. *dziupłono*, *dziupla* f. `tree hole'.

got. *diups*, aisl. *diūpr*, ags. *dēop*, as. *diop*, ahd. *tiof* `deep'; got. *daupjan*, ags. *diepan*, as. *dōpian*, ahd. *toufen* `baptize' (eig. `dive'), aisl. *deypa* `dive'; with -pp-: norw. *duppa* `dive' and j-formation, ags. *dyppan* `dive; baptize', nhd. *döppen*, ahd. *tupfen* `bathe, wash'; with gemin. spirant faer. *duffa* `swing' (from barge); with gemin. voiced-nonaspirated norw. *dubba* `bend down', *dobbe* `marshy land' (compare Wissmann Nom. postverb. 170, 186); nasalized norw. *dump* m. `dent in the earth', dön. dial. *dump* `cavity, lowland, depression', engl. *dump* `deep hole full with water', ahd. *tum(p)ilo* `whirlpool', mhd. *tömpfel*, nhd. (from Ndd.) *Tömpel* `deep place in the flowing or standing water; puddle', engl. *dimple* `cheek dimple', ndl. *domp(el)en* `dive, sink';

lit. *dubu* `s`deep, hollow', in addition FIN *Du`be*, *Dubinga* and *Duby`sa* (= cymr. FIN *Dyfi* from **Dubisā*, Pokorny Urillyrier 46 f.), *du`gnas* `bottom' (probably because of lett. *dibens* from **du`bnas* = slav. **dъbno*, gall. *dubno-*; s. die Lit. by Berneker 245 f.); also the FIN wruss. *Dubna* (= lett. *Dybno`ja*) `the deep river' and die apr. PN *Dum(p)nis*, *Dubna* show still *bn*; *dumbu*, *du`bti* `become hollow, sink in', *dauba*, *daubury`* `gorge, ravine, gulch', *du`obti* `hollow out', *duobe`* `cave' (lett. *duo`bs*, *duo`bjs* `deep, hollow', *du`obe* `pit, pothole, grave' with *uo* from *ōuō*), *dubuo`*, *-en`* `basin', *dubury`*, *dūbury`*, *dubur`kis* `pit full of water, hole, pool', nas. *dumbury`* `deep hole full with water', *dum`blas* `slime, mud, morass' (yet see above S. 261); lett. *dube`ns* (besides *dibe`ns*) `ground, bottom' (compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 465 under 509), *dubt* `become hollow, sink in', *dubl`i* Pl. m. `ordure, morass'; Old Prussian *padaubis* `valley' and *daubo* f. `ground' (compare above S. 249);

abg. *dъbrъ* (and out of it *dъbrъ*) `φάραγξ, gorge, ravine, gulch' (: lett. *dubra* `puddle, slop'); Church Slavic *dъno* (**dъbno*) `ground, bottom'; about den FIN pomerell. *Dbra* s. S. 264.

forms in -p:

ahd. *tobal*, mhd. *tobel* `narrow valley', nhd. *Tobel*; aschwed. *dūva* probably st. V.

`dive', aisl. *dūfa* `press downwards', *dy ʹfa*, *deyfa* `dive', ags. *dīefan*, *dūfan* ds., engl. *dive*, mnd. *bedūven* `flooded, be coated', *bedoven* `sunk down';

slav. **dupa* f. in sloven. *du ʹpa* `burrow', čech. *doupa* `hole', abg. *dupina* `cave', mbg. russ.-Church Slavic *dupl' b* `hollow, light', russ. *dupʹo* ʹn. `cavity in tree trunk', skr. *du ʹpe*, Gen. -*eta* `buttocks', *du ʹplja* `tree hollow', old *dupan* `cave' etc; ablaut. poln. *dziupʹo* n., *dziupla* f. `tree hole' etc

Note:

From slav. languages **Root / lemma: *dheu-b-*, *dheu-p-*** : `deep, *dark, bottom' passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: **tū ʹp`e* (~ **tū ʹūp`i*, **č-*)

Meaning: bottom

Turkic protoform: **dūp*

Mongolian protoform: **dow-*

Note: A Turk.-Mong. isogloss. The relationship to TM **dō-* 'to sit down (of birds)', suggested in TMC 1, 211, is unclear; if it exists, we may be dealing here with an archaic case of *-*p`-* suffixation.

from here as **dheu*g-: germ. **dū ʹ-k-*, **du-kk-* `tauchen = dive, *sich ducken* = crouch'ö

References: WP. I 847 f., WH. I 565, 867, Trautmann 45 f.

Page(s): 267-268

Root / lemma: *dheugh-*

English meaning: to touch, press, milk

German meaning: `beröhren (sich gut treffen), dröcken, ausdröcken, melken, reichlich spenden'

Material: Indo-iran. **dhaugh-* `milk' in Old Indian *duha ʹti*, athematic *do ʹgdhi* `milked', the desirable cow *Kāma-duh(ā)* `the plentifully bestowing' (= gr. *Τύχ η*), pers. *dōx*, *dōxtōn* etc, Old pers. *han-dugā* `proclamation' (compare lat. *pro-mulgāre*);

gr. *τυ γ χά ν ω* (*τε ύ ξ ο μ α ι*, *ἐ τυ χ ο ν*, *ἐ τυ χ η σ α*, *τε τυ χ η κ α*) `meet, find, meet by chance; achieve a purpose or an aim; intr. to find oneself, and be close', *τύ χ η* `success, luck, destiny, lot', goddess *Τύ χ η* (probably originally a the desirable cowö); *τε ύ χ ω* (*τε ύ ξ ω*, Aor. *ἐ τε υ ξ α*, hom. *τε τυ κ ε ῖ ν*, Med. *τε τυ κ ο ν τ ο*, *τε τυ κ ε σ θ α ι* - with sek. *k-*, Perf. *τε τε υ χ ώ σ*, *τε τυ κ τ α ι*, *τε τε ύ χ α τ α ι*) `make suitable, make, produce, arrange, produce', *τ ι τυ σ κ ο μ α ι* `to make, make ready, prepare', *τε ũ χ ο ς* n. `all made, ware, pottery, stuff, esp. armament, military equipment, weapons; ship instrument; pot, vessel';

ir. *dūan* `a poem, ode, song' (**dhughnā*), *dūal* `fitting' (**dhughlo-*);

aisl. Inf. *duga*, present *dugi*, preterit *dugða* `be useful, be suitable for, succeed', preterit present got. *daug*, ags. *dēag*, as. *dōg*, ahd. *toug* `it is good for, is useful', Kaus. mnd. *dōgen* `withstand', as. *ā-dōgian* `ds., sort, order, arrange', ags. *gedīegan* `bear, endure, come through'; ahd. *tuht* `skillfulness, power', mhd. *töhtec*, nhd. *töchtig* = ags. *dyhtig* `stalwart' (about got. *dauhts* `feast' s. Feist 116);

lit. *dau ʹg* `much, a lot of', *da ʹugiñti* `increase, intensify'; russ. *du ʹžij* etc `strong'.

References: WP. I 847, Benveniste BSL. 30, 73 f., Pisani REtE. 1, 238 ff.

Page(s): 271

Root / lemma: *dheu-1*

English meaning: to run, *stream, flow

German meaning: 'laufen, rinnen'

Material: Old Indian *dha* 'vatē`runs, streams', lengthened grade *dhā* 'vati ds., *dhāuti* ḥh. f. 'wellspring, stream, brook'; mpers. *dawīdan* 'run, hurry', pām. *dav-* 'run, rush';

Maybe alb. (**dhou_eti*) *dēti* 'sea' : nasalized gr.-illyr. (**dh(o)u_enti*) δ υ ά ν κ ρ ή ν η ν Hes. : mir. *dōe* 'sea' common alb. attribute nouns suffixed in -t formant. [see alb. numbers].

gr θ έ ω, ep. also θ ε ί ω, Fut θ ε ύ σ ο μ α ι 'run'; lak. σ ῆ τ ρ έ χ ε Hes.; θ ο ά ς 'quick, fast', β ο η -θ ά ο ς 'auf einen Anruf schnell zur Hand, helfend', in addition β ο η θ έ ω (instead of *β ο η θ ο έ ω) 'help', θ ο ά ζ ω 'move in quick dashing movement; scoot, move fast';

gr.-illyr. δ υ ά ν κ ρ ή ν η ν Hes.;

anord. *do*, *gg*, Gen. *do*, *ggwar* (**dawwō*), ags. *dēaw*, as. *dau*, ahd. *tou*, nhd. *Tau* (**dawwa-*);

doubtful mir. *dōe* 'sea' (**dheu_iā*) as 'the violently moving';

Maybe illyr. TN *Tau-lanti* (wetland, swamp): nhd. *Tau* (**dawwa-*)

here probably **dhu-ro-* in thrak. FIN 'A-θ ύ ρ α ς (**n.ḥdhuḥr-*) and in numerous ven.-illyr. FIN, so illyr. *Duria* (Hungarian), nhd. *Tyra*, *Thur*, older *Dura* (Alsace, Switzerland), oberital. *Dora*, *Doria*, frz. *Dore*, *Doire*, *Doron*, iber. *Durius*, *Turia* etc (Pokorny Urill. 2, 10, 79, 105, 113, 127, 145, 160, 165, 169 f.);

Note:

Finally the ancient *Dorian* tribe that overrun Mycenaean civilization was of Illyrian origin. Their name meant 'river people' since they spread very rapidly traveling on fast river boats. Their migration took Mycenaean cities by surprise. The Dorian expansion was similar to the Viking rapid expansion hundreds of years later.

maybe illyr. (**Durra-hion*) *Dyrrhachium -i*, n. a port in Illyria.

after Rozwadowski (Rev. Slav. 6, 58 ff.) here the FIN *Dōna*, west-slav. *Dvina* (**dhu_einā*), borrowed as finn. *vöinö* 'wide river', estn. *vöin(a)* 'straits', syrj. 'dyn' 'estuary'.

References: WP. I 834.

Page(s): 259-260

Root / lemma: *dheu-2, dhu_-ēi-*

English meaning: to vanish, faint, die

German meaning: 'hinschwinden, bewußtlos werden, sterben'

Material: Got. *diwans* (**dhe_u_-ono-*) 'perishable, mortal', ablaut. ahd. *touwen*, as. *dōian* 'die', anord. *deyja*, *dō* (**dōw*), *dāinn* 'die'; got. *dauþs* 'dead', also *aftḡdauþs* 'afflicted', ahd. *tōt*, ags. *dēad*, anord. *dauðr* 'dead', got. *dauþus* 'death', ahd. *tōd*,

ags. *dēaþ*, anord. *dauðr*, -ar and *dauðe* 'death';

air. *duine* (**dhu-n-i-o-*), Pl. *dōini* (**dheu-en-i-o-*), cymr. *dyn*, corn. bret. *den* 'person' ('mortal, human being', Brugmann ZfceltPh. 3, 595 ff.); s. also under **g hōem-**;

perhaps lat. *fūnus* (*fōnus*) n. 'a funeral, burial. Transf., the corpse; death; destruction, ruin; a cause of ruin', whether from **dheu(e)-nos* 'in death'; formally, nevertheless, exactly = air. n. *s*-stem *dūn* 'fortress', probably originally 'hill castle' (see under **dheu-4** S. 263);

Note: common lat. *d*- > *f*- shift.

after Marstrander Pre's. a nasale inf. 15¹ here air. *-deda* 'dwindles away' from **dhehduhant*; compare also above under **dhē-3**;

in Germ. also the meaning 'insensible, become unconscious', awnord. *dā* (**dawa*) 'unconsciousness, faint, swoon', preterit *dō* also 'became numbed' (of limbs), aschwed. *dāna* 'faint, pass out', norw. *daana* 'become stiff, become lame (from limbs), faint, pass out' (Ableit. from participle *dāinn*), isl. *doði* 'insensibility', *doðna* 'become unfeeling, became numbed', got. *usdauþs* 'not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic, eager', ahd. *tawalōn* 'to dwindle, to die', ndl. *dauwel* 'sluggish woman'; further anord. *dā* also 'delight of the soul' ('anesthetization'), *dā* (**dawēn*) 'admire, venerate'; anord. *dān* f. 'death'.

extension **dhu -ēi-: dhu -ī-** in:

arm. *di*, Gen. *dioy* 'dead body, corpse', air. *dīth* (**dhu-itu-*) 'end, death'; ags. *dwīnan* (st. V.) 'abate, dwindle', besides dem *nōn*-Verb anord. *duīna* and *duena* ds.; ags. *dwæscan* 'annul, annihilate' (**dwaiskjan*), lit. *dvi sti* 'die' (Būga by Endzelin KZ. 52, 123).

maybe alb. tosk. (*dvi sti*) *vdes*, geg. *dekë* 'die' [common alb. -s- > -k- shift].

Clearly from **Root / lemma: dheu-es-, dhu-ē s-, dheus-, dhū s-** : 'to dissipate, blow, etc. *breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die' derived **Root / lemma: dheu-2, dhu-ēi-** : 'to vanish, faint, die'.

As lit. *dvi sti* 'die' : lit. *dvesiu*, *dvesiau*, *dve sti* 'breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die' (see below);

References: WP. I 835, WH. I 451, 568.

Page(s): 260-261

Root / lemma: dheu-3

English meaning: shining, to shine

German meaning: 'blank, glönnen'

Material: Old Indian *dhavala* 'gleaming white', *dhā vati* 'makes blank, purifies, cleans, swills', av. *fra δavata* 'rubbed off (cleaning)';

gr. θόος . . . λαμπρός, θόσος α . . . λαμπρόν α Hes., ὀδόντες
λευκὰ θέοντες Ps.-Hsd., θαλέοντες κἀθαράν. καὶ θωλέον Hes.
(Kontr. from *θoFαλέος).

References: WP. I 835, Schulze KZ. 29, 260 f. = Kl. Schr. 369.

Page(s): 261

Root / lemma: *dheu-4, dheu* \varnothing (presumably: *dhu ē-*, compare the extension *dhu ē-k-*, *dhu ē -s-*)

English meaning: to reel, dissipate, blow, *smoke, dark, gray, deep etc.

German meaning: `stieben, wirbeln, especially von Staub, Rauch, Dampf; wehen, blow, Hauch, Atem; hence dampfen, ausdönnen, riechen, stinken; stürmen, in heftiger, wallender Bewegung sein, also seelisch; in heftige, wirbelnde Bewegung versetzen, schütteln'

Material: With *m*-formant:

Old Indian *dhūma* हृम, m. `smoke, vapor', *dhūmāyati* `smokes, steams' = lat. *fūmāre* `smoke, steam, reek, fume', formal also = ahd. *tūmōn* `turn in circles';

gr. $\theta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ `breath, life, soul, heart, spirit, courage, mind, temper, will, anger, wrath' ($\theta\upsilon\mu\iota\omega$ still purely sensually `smoke, fumigate'; $\theta\upsilon\mu\omicron\lambda\text{-}\omega\psi$ `charcoal pile', $\theta\upsilon\mu\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ `ardent', $\theta\upsilon\mu\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ `rage against' etc);

lat. *fūmus* `smoke, steam, vapor' (*fūmāre* see above);

Note: common lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

lit. *dū́mai* Pl. `smoke', lett. *dúmi* Pl., Old Prussian *dumis* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *dym* ѣ `smoke';

maybe alb. tosk. *tym* `fume' [common alb. *d-* > *t-* shift.]: also alb. geg. *dhem*, alb. *dhemb* `hurt, ache', *dhimbje* `pain' [common alb. shift *m* > *mb*].

Note:

Clearly from **Root / lemma: *dhem-*, *dhem*** \varnothing : `to smoke; to blow' derived **Root / lemma: *dheu-4, dheu*** \varnothing (presumably: *dhu ē-*, compare the extension *dhu ē-k-*, *dhu ē -s-*): `to reel, dissipate, blow, etc. `.

with *u* : mir. *dumacha* Pl. `fog' (nir. *dumhach* from **dhumuko-* `misty, dark'); gr. $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{-}\omicron\upsilon$ `thyme' (strong-smelling plant as also $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\beta\rho\alpha$, $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\beta\rho\omicron\upsilon$ `Satureja thymbra L. `s. Boisacq m. Lit.; after Niedermann Gl. 19, 14 to russ. *dubra vka, dubro vka* `Potentilla Tormentilla', that after Berneker 215 to Old Church Slavic *do, mb* ѣ `oak' [see under S. 264] belongs).

maybe truncated alb. (**dhumusk-*) *dushk* `oak' : lett. *dumu ksnis* `swamp, marsh' : Old Church Slavic *do, mb* ѣ `oak' not from alb. *drushk* `oak', *dru-* `tree, wood' because alb. *dr-* > *d-* shift is not common.

Lat. *fimur* `crap, muck, manure' (as **dhu -i-mos* due to growing from *suffio*, *-īre*);

Note: common lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

with idg. *ou*: ahd. *toum* `vapor, haze, mist, Duft', as. *dōmian* `steam'.

In addition coloring adjective the meaning `smoke-color, fog-gray, dismal': Old Indian *dhūmra* र - `smoke-color, gray, puce, cloudy, dull (also from the mind)', *dhūmala-* `smoke-color, puce';

lit. *dum blas* `slime, mud, moor on the bottom of pond', lett. *dubl'i* `slime, mud, ordure' (presumably = Old Indian *dhūmra-*; compare but under S. 268 and Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 509), lett. *du mal's* `swart, brown', *du mai ns* `smoke-color', *dumjš*, fem. *dumja* `dark brown, paled, cloudily (from the eyes), stupid', *dumu ksnis* `swamp, marsh', *dumbra zeme* `black moorland', *dum bris, dum brs* `spring, fountain, moor, morass' (compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 514; in detail about such moor names after the color Schulze Kl. Schr. 114);

compare with dem coloring name suffix *-no-*: lett. *du n i, du n as* Pl. `slime, mud';

with *-ko-*, respectively of the root extension with *-k-*: lett. *du ĩksne*, *du ĩkste* 'swamp, marsh, pool, morass' : *du ĩkans* 'a red-brown hue, swart';

with *-g-*: lett. *duga* 'the glutinous mucus which swims on the water', *dugains u ĩdens* 'impure water', *dugains uguns* 'dark, clouded flame', *dungans* 'a red-brown hue' (if latter not from **dumgans*, compare *bal ĩgans* 'whitish', *salgans* 'sugary');

with *-t-* toch. B *tute* 'yellow'

With ***l***-formant :

Old Indian *dhūli-*, *dhūlī f.* 'dust, dusty surface of the earth, pollen', *dhūlikā* 'fog', alb. *de ĩle ĩnje* 'juniper' (as 'wood smoking chips', from **dhūlini_o-*);

Maybe alb. *dyllë* 'wax, bee wax' : lit. *dū ĩlis m.*, lett. *du ĩla ĩjs*, *du ĩle ĩjs* 'smoker, smoking incense incense to drive away the bees' (see below).

Note:

The common alb. *a > ě* shift suggests that alb, cognate for 'juniper' derived from **Root / lemma: *dhā l-*** : 'to blossom, be green' : alb. (**dalīni_ā*) *dëlinjë* 'juniper' and not from **Root / lemma: *dheu-4, dheu_ə-*** : 'to reel, dissipate, blow, etc.'.

lat. *fūlīgo* 'soot; powder for darkening the eyebrows'

Note: common lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

mir. *dūil* 'wish, desire' (**mind boiling*, as *θūμσς* 'the soul'), lit. *dū ĩlis m.* 'smoker, smoking incense incense to drive away the bees', *du ĩke* 'mote, speck'; lett. *du ĩla ĩjs*, *du ĩle ĩjs* 'more smoking than burning torch to take the honey from the bees'; lit. *dul ĩvas* 'smoke-color, mouse grey'; changing through ablaut russ. *du ĩlo* 'barrel (of a gun, a cannon)', *du ĩl_ice* 'mouth piece of a wind instrument' (etc, s. Berneker 237; previously slav. derivatives von *duti* 'blow').

Verbs and and single-linguistic nominal formation:

Note:

Old Indian and alb. prove that **Root / lemma: *dāu-*, *dəu-*, *dū -*** : 'to burn' derived from **Root / lemma: *dheu-4, dheu_ə-*** (presumably: *dhu_ē-*, compare the extension *dhu_ē-k-*, *dhu_ē-s-*) : 'to reel, dissipate, blow, *smoke etc.'.

maybe alb. *dhunoj* 'violate, rape', *dhunë* 'violence';

Old Indian *dhūnō ĩti* (*dhunōti*, *dhuva ĩti*) 'shakes, moves to and fro, ventilates', Fut. *dhaviṣ yati*, Perf. *dudhāva*, Pass. *dhūya ĩte*, participle *dhuta -h_*, *dhūta -h_* 'shaken, agitated', mpers. *dīt* 'smoke'; Old Indian *dhunāti* 'moves to and fro, shakes', participle *dhūnāna-*, *dhūni- f.* 'the shaking', *dhūnayati* 'moves to and fro, shakes', *dhavi ĩtram n.* 'flabellum, whisk', *dhavitavya -* 'fan, ventilate'; av. *dvaīdī* 'we both beset' (**du-vaīdī*); Kuiper Nasalprös. 53 places here Old Indian *dhvajati* (Dhp. 7, 44), av. *dvažaiti* 'flutters' (in addition Old Indian *dhvaja -h_* 'banner, ensign, flag') from **dhu_hēg-* (ō);

arm. *de-dev-im* 'sway, swing' (compare that likewise redupl. intensive *dhvaja -h_*, Old Indian *dō-dhavīti*);

gr. *θύω* (*ἔθ υ ὦ σ α*), lesb. *θ υ ῖ ω* 'storm along, roar, rave, smoke' (**dhu-i_ō*, *υ :* from *θύ σ ω*, *ἔδ υ ὦ σ α*, as also *ū* in Old Indian Pass. *dhūya ĩte* and anord. *dy ĩja* 'shake' neologism is; in the meaning 'rage' maybe from **dhusi_ō*, s. *dheu_es-*), *θ υ ά ω*, *θ υ ά ζ ω ds.*, *θ υ ε λ λ α* 'storm' (see S. 269 unter *dheu_es-*), ep. *θύ ν ω* 'roam, therefore blow, rage' (**θ υ ν F ω*), *θ υ ν έ ω ds.* (**θ υ ν έ F ω*), *θ υ ν ο ς* *π ά λ ε μ ο ς*, *ῥ ῥ μ ῆ*, *δ ρ ά μ ο ς* Hes. with the meaning 'smoke (smoke offering), smell': *θύ ω* (*θύ σ ω*), *τ έ θ υ κ α* 'sacrifice', *θ υ σ ί α* 'sacrifice, oblation', *θ υ μ α* 'sacrificial animal', *θύ ο ς n.* 'incense (hence lat. *tūs* 'incense,

frankincense'), oblation, sacrifice, oblation' (therefrom $\theta \upsilon \epsilon \acute{\iota} \alpha$ 'mortar' [alb. *thuk* 'mortar', *thyenj* 'break, grind'] \acute{o} s. Boisacq m. Lit.), $\theta \upsilon \acute{\delta} \epsilon \iota \varsigma$, $\theta \upsilon \acute{\eta} \epsilon \iota \varsigma$ 'laden with incense, odorous, fragrant', $\theta \acute{\upsilon} \omicron \nu$ 'a tree whose wood was burned because of its fragrance', $\theta \upsilon \acute{\iota} \alpha$, $\theta \acute{\upsilon} \alpha$ 'an African tree with scented wood', $\theta \upsilon \eta \lambda \acute{\eta}$ 'oblation' (: ion. $\theta \upsilon \alpha \lambda \acute{\eta} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha$: att. $\theta \upsilon \lambda \acute{\eta} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha$, * $\theta \upsilon \tilde{F} \alpha$ - : * $\theta \upsilon$:-, s. Bechtel Lex. 168 f., Boisacq s. v.), $\theta \upsilon \mu \alpha \lambda \eta$ 'sacrificial altar, altar'.

On the base of the meaning '(together) whirl' $\theta \acute{\iota} \varsigma$, $\theta \iota \nu \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$ 'heap, sandpile, esp. dune, sandbank, heaps generally', from * θF - $\tilde{\iota} \nu$, shaped as $\alpha \kappa \tau \acute{\alpha} \nu$ -, $\gamma \lambda \omega \chi \acute{\iota} \nu$ -, $\delta \epsilon \lambda \phi \acute{\iota} \nu$ -, $\acute{\omega} \delta \acute{\iota} \nu$ -, compare gr. $\theta \acute{\iota} \lambda \alpha$ 'heap' (Hes.), to meaning under nhd. *Döne*; barely with Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 570² to Old Indian *dhi ś n, ya-* 'litter put on earth';

alb. geg. *de ĵ*, tosk. *de ĵnj* 'fuddle', Med. 'dwindle away, melt' (**deuni*- \acute{o} , compare got. *dauns* 'fume, haze, mist'), *de ĵet* 'flows, melts';

Maybe alb. *de ĵe* 'vein (where the blood flows)', *duf* 'air blow, anger, impatience, rage' : ags. *dofian* 'rage' : lat. *suffio -ire* 'to fumigate' (see below), also duplicated alb. (**duh-duh*) *dudë* 'gum'.

lat. *suf-fiō, -fire* 'to fumigate, perfume; to warm' (*suffimentum* 'incense'; about *fi mus* see above) from **-dhu*- $\tilde{h}ii$ - \acute{o} , as *fio* 'of persons and things, to be made, come into existence; with predicate, to become, be appointed; with genit., to be valued at; of actions, to be done; of events, to happen' from **bhu*- \tilde{ii} - \acute{o} , *foeteo, -ēre* 'evil smell, stink' due to a participle **dhu*- \tilde{oi} - \tilde{to} - \tilde{s} (as *pūteō* from **pūtos*);

Note:

common lat. *d-* > *f-* shift. Clearly lat. *suffio -ire* 'to fumigate' derived from an illyr. alb. *duf* 'blow'.

here (as *piled up) gall., urir. $\Delta \omicron \tilde{\upsilon} \nu \omicron \nu$, latin. *dūnum*, air. n. *s*-stem *dūn* (: lat. *fūnus*, s. S. 260) 'castle' (*hill), acymr. *din* (ncymr. *dinas*) ds.; air. *du* '(a)e', arch. *do* 'e' 'bulwark, rampart, wall' (**dhōu*- \tilde{i} - \acute{o}); air. *dumae* m. 'hill', gall. GN *Dumiatis*; also air. *de* 'f. Gen. *dīad* 'smoke', mir. *dethach* ds. (**dhu*- \tilde{ii} - \tilde{at});

ags. *dūn* m. f. 'height, mountain', engl. *down* 'sand-hill, dune', mnl. *dūne*, mnd. *dūne*, out of it nhd. *Döne*; compare to meaning klr. *vy* '-*dma* 'dune' to slav. *dъmo*, 'blow'; whereas is germ. **tū-na-* 'fence, a preserved place' (aisl. ags. *tūn* ds., 'town, city', nhd. *Zaun*) probably kelt. Lw.;

anord. *dy ĵa* 'shake' see above;

got. *dauns* f. 'sweet scent, smoke' (**dhou-ni*), anord. *daunn* m. 'fetidness' (vgl alb. *dej*; about ahd. nhd. *dunst* see under the root form **dheu*- \tilde{es}); anord. *dūnn* m. 'down feather (*fan)' (out of it mnd. *dūne*, whereof again nhd. *Daune* 'soft loose fluffy feathers, as on young birds'; compare mndl. *donst* 'down feather (*fan), dust powder (*ash)' = dt. *Dunst*; s. Falk-T o r p under *dun*); as. *dununga* 'delusion' (*u* or *ūō*); aisl. *dūni* 'fire';

lit. *duja* 'f. 'mote, speck', *duje* 'down feather (*fan)'; dvy *las* 'black, black-headed', ablaut. *du* 'las' 'grayish';

slav. **dujo*, **duti* (e.g. russ. *du ĵu*, *dut ъ*) 'blow', changing through ablaut **dyjo* in sloven. *dī ĵem*, *dī ti* 'blow, smell, breathe quietly'; Old Church Slavic *duno*, *duno*, *ti* (**dhoun-*) 'blow' (changing through ablaut with Old Indian *dhū* -*no* *tī*, -*nāti*, gr. $\theta \acute{\upsilon} \nu \omega$);

toch. A *twe*, B *tweye* 'dust'.

compare still perhaps identical proto root **dheu-* 'run, flow'.

Root extensions:

I. **bh**-extension: **dheubh-** 'fly, smoke; misty, darkens, also from the mind and the reflection'.

Gr. τύφω (θύφαλι, τυφίναλι) 'smoke, vapor, fume, make smoke; burn slowly, singe; Pass. smoke, give off vapor, gleam', m. τυφός 'smoke, steam, dense smoke; wooziness, folly, silly pride';

Maybe poln. *duma* 'pride', *dumny* 'proud'.

τετυφασθαί 'be brainless, conceited, haughty', τυφός, -α or -ανος 'whirlwind, thunderstorm', τυφεδών, -ανος 'disastrous fire', τυφεδανός, τυφογάρων 'feeble-minded age'; τυφάλας 'blind, dark, stupid', τυφάλας 'blind', τυφάλας 'blind', τυφάλας 'become blind'.

Air. *dub* (**dhubhu-*) 'black', acymr. *dub* (**dheubh-*), ncymr. *du*, acorn. *duw*, mcor. *du*, bret. *dū* 'black', gall. *Dubis* 'Le Doubs (eastern France)', i.e. 'black, dark water'; probably also mir. *dobur* 'water', cymr. *dwfr*, corn. *dour* (i.e. *dowr*), bret. *dour* (i.e. *dur*) ds., gall. *Uerno-dubrum* river name ('alder water') are named after the same observation;

however, maybe there are kelt. words with idg. *b* which must be assumed that belong to *dheub-* 'deep' (under S. 268), because 'deep' and 'black' could be slightly identical.

So can the pomerell. FIN *Dbra* (**d ɔ bra*) be identical just as well with lett. *dubra*, Church Slav. *ɔ br ɔ*.

Note:

After Jokl (Eberts RL. 13, 286 f.) here thrak. PN Δόβηρος (**dhubēr-*), Δέβρη (**dheubrā*) it seems that Baltic languages derived the concept of 'deep' from illyr. 'black', hence from **Root / lemma: dheu-4, dheu-ε** (presumably: **dhu-ē**, compare the extension *dhu-ē-k-*, *dhu-ē-s-*): 'to reel, dissipate, blow, *smoke, dark, gray, deep etc. 'derived **Root / lemma: dheu-b-, dheu-p-** : 'deep, *dark'.

Got. *daufs* (-b-) 'deaf, obdurate', anord. *dauf* 'deaf, idle', ags. *dēaf* 'deaf', ahd. *toup* (-b-) 'deaf, obtuse, foolish', anord. *deyfa*, mhd. *touben* 'deafen, stun, make feeble', changing through ablaut nd. *duff* 'muggy (air), dim (color), muted (sound)';

Maybe alb. *duf* 'air blow, anger, impatience, rage' : ags. *dofian* 'rage'.

ndl. *dof*, mhd. *top* 'senseless, brainless, crazy',

Maybe alb. *topis* 'stun';

ō-Verb: ahd. *tobon*, as. *dovōn* 'be mad', ags. *dofian* 'rage', ē-Verb: ahd. *tobēn*, nhd. *toben*, as well as (as participle a st. V.) anord. *dofinn* 'dull, limp, half-dead', wherefore *dofna* 'limp, become stale'; anord. *dupt* n. 'dust', norw. *duft*, *dyft* f. ds., mhd. *tuft*, *duft* 'haze, mist, fog, dew, hoarfrost', ahd. *tuft* 'frost', nhd. *Duft* 'fine smell, odor' (or zur root form *dheup-*, see under); got. (*hraiwa-*) *dūbō*, anord. *dūfa*, ags. *dūfe*, ahd. *tūba* 'dove, pigeon' (after the dark color). Nasalized got. *dumbs*, anord. *dumbr*, ags. *dumb* 'dumb', ahd. *tumb* 'silent, stupid, incomprehensible', as. *dumb* 'oafish'. However, a **dhuṃbhos* 'dark' seems to be supported also by Slav. (see below).

Maybe expressive alb. tosk. *dudum* 'dumb'

Perhaps (Berneker 215) Old Church Slavic *do b ɔ* 'oak, then tree generally' as 'tree with dark heartwood' as lat. *rōbur*. Against it can be by lett. *dumbra zeme* 'black moorland' etc *b* Einschublaut between *m* and *r*, see above, also by lit. *dum ɔ las* 'slime, mud' (mhd. *tömpfel*, nhd. *Tömpel*, Prellwitz KZ. 42, 387, rather to nhd. *tief*, mnd. *dumpelen* 'submerge', s. Schulze SBpr. Ak. 1910, 791 = Kl. Schr. 114).

Besides **dhūp-** in: Old Indian *dhūpa-* m. 'smoke, incense', ahd. *tūvar, tūbar* 'phrenetical' (also in *Duftö* see above).

2. **dh-extension: dheu_hdh-** 'whirl, shake, confuse through another'.

Old Indian *dō dhat-* 'stupefying, vehement, raving', *du dhi-*, *dudhra-* 'boisterous', probably also *du dhita-* (epithet von *tamas* 'darkness') perhaps 'confused, thick';

gr. $\theta\upsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\tau\iota$ $\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\lambda$ Hes. (* $\theta\upsilon\theta\iota\epsilon\tau\alpha\lambda$), $\theta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$ 'tassel', hom. $\theta\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\nu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$ 'festooned with tassels or fringes' from * $\theta\upsilon\theta\iota\alpha$ (**dhudhi_a* = lett. *duža* 'bundle'), $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'squid' ('misting, muddling the water');

germ. **dud-*, geminated **dutt-* and **dudd-*: dön. *dude*, older *dudde* 'ryegrass, darnel' (but about isl. *doðna* 'become insensitive' see above S. 260), nd. *dudendop*, -*hop* 'drowsy person', afries. *dud* 'anesthetization', norw. *dudra* 'tremble', ags. *dydrian* 'deceive'; with -*dd-*: engl. dial. *dudder* 'bewilder', *dodder* 'tremble, wobble, sway', engl. *dodder* 'any plant of the genus *Cuscuta*; any of various choking or climbing weeds'; with -*tt-*: mndl. *dotten*, *dudden* 'be crazy', mnd. *vordutten* 'bewilder', mhd. *vertutzen*, *betötzen* 'become deaf, but get collectedness', isl. *dotta* 'fall asleep due to tiredness, nod because of exhaustion';

maybe alb. *vërtit* 'bewilder, turn'

similarly, on the basis of **dhu_aedh-*: ostfries. *dwatje* 'stupid girl', *dwatsk* 'oafish, eccentric', Jötsisch *dvot* 'suffering from *Coenurus cerebralis*'; schwed. *dodra*, mhd. *toter* m. 'yellow plant, dodder', mengl. *doder*, nengl. *dodder* 'any plant of the genus *Cuscuta*, comprising leafless threadlike twining plants with parasitic suckers; it attaches itself to some other plant as to flax etc. and decaying at the root, is nourished by the plant that supports it', ndl. (*vas*)-*dodde* ds. After Falk-Torp under *dodder* if the word was transferred as a name for certain plants with yellow threadlike stems: as. *dodro*, ahd. *totoro*, ags. *dydring* 'egg - yellow' (-*ing* prove the derivative of plant name); rather has been for it 'clump' = 'thick mass' in contrast to melting egg white the mediative meaning (Persson) or compare norw. *dudra* 'tremble' the elastic shivering of this colloid rocking core; compare aisl. *doðr-kvía* 'a bird'.

3. **k-extension: dhu_aēk-, dhū_a k- and dheuk-:**

Old Indian *dhuks. atē, dhuks. ayati* with *sam-* 'blown up the fire, kindled, animated', *dhūka-* m. (unleashed) 'wind'; common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks* - phonetic mutation

lit. *dve_a kti*, *dve_a ku_a ōti*, *dve_a ktere_a ti* 'breathe, pant, gasp', *dvo_a kti* 'stink', *dva_a kas* 'breath, breeze, breath', *du_a ksas* 'sigh', *dūkstu*, *dū_a kti* 'become raving, rage', *dū_a kis* 'fury', lett. *du_a cu*, *du_a kt* 'roar, rage', *ducu*, *duce_a t it* 'roar', *dūku* (**dunku*), *duku*, *dukt* 'become mat'; color names as lett. *du_a kans* 'swart' (see above) hit presumably the bridge to:

ahd. *tugot* 'variegated', *tougan* 'dark, concealed, mysterious, miraculous', n. 'mystery, miracle', as. *dōgalnussi* 'mystery, hiding place, nook', ags. *dēagol*, *dēagle* 'clandestine', ahd. *tougal* 'dark, concealed, secret'; also ags. *dēag f.* 'paint, color, red or purple dye; red or purple color; rouge; in gen., paint, dye of any color; bee-glue', *dēagian* 'dye', engl. *dye*.

4. **l-extension: dh(e)u_ael-** (compare in addition above the *l*-nouns as Old Indian *dhūli-*) 'whirl up, cloud (water, the mind); murky, dark, spiritually weak'.

Gr. $\theta\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'slime, mud, smut, esp. from murky water, the dark juice of the cuttlefish' (= got. *dwals*), Adj. 'cloudy', $\theta\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ 'cloudy', $\theta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'muddy, cloudy, eclipse; verwirrt, beguile';

$\Delta\upsilon\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, name of Dionysos by the Paeones (Hes.) 'the raving', illyr.

$\Delta\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\iota\omicron\iota$ $\Sigma\acute{\alpha}\tau[\upsilon\rho]\omicron\iota\acute{\upsilon}\pi\iota'$ 'I λ λ υ ρ ι ω ν' (Hes.);

maybe alb. *dal* 'go out, move out, wander aimlessly', nasalized *ndal* 'stop, hinder, delay' : anord. *dvelja* 'hinder, delay', as. *bidwellian* 'hinder', anord. *dvo. l f.* 'delay', ags. *dwala* m. 'aberration'.

air. *dall* 'blind', *clūas-dall* 'deaf' ('unable to hear, blind'), cymr. corn. bret. *dall* 'blind' (about **du. allos* < **du. l. los* from **dhu. l. no-s*);

got. *dwals* 'oafish', anord. *dvala* f. 'coma, doze, stupor'; changing through ablaut as. ags. *dol* 'clownish, crazy', ahd. *tol, tulisc* 'crazy, nonsensical', nhd. *toll*, engl. *dull* 'stupid, tasteless, weak (also from colors)', anord. *dul* f. 'concealment, illusion, arrogance', *dylja* 'negate, conceal' and on the other hand anord. *dø lskr* (**dwōliska-*) 'crazy'; as. *fardwelan* st. V. 'miss, fail', afries. *dwilith* 'errs'; ags. participle *gedwolen* 'wrong, mistaken', ahd. *gitweīan* 'be dazed, tarry', anord. *dulinn* 'conceited, arrogant'; Kaus. anord. *dvelja* 'hinder, delay', as. *bidwellian* 'hinder', ags. *dwelian* 'misguide', ahd. **twaljan, twallen*, mhd. *twel(l)en* 'hinder, delay'; anord. *dvo. l f.* 'delay', ags. *dwala* m. 'aberration', ahd. *gitwolo* 'infatuation, heresy'; got. *dwalmōn* 'crazy, be phrenetical', ags. *dwolma*, as. *dwalm* 'anesthetization', ahd. *twalm* 'anesthetization, narcotic smoke, smoke', anord. *dylminn* 'thoughtless, frivolous', dö.n. *dulme* 'drowse'.

5. **n-extension** : ***dhu. en(ə)-*** 'scatter, sprinkle, be moved violently; whirling smoke, fog, cloud; befogged = dark, also from the darkening of the consciousness, the death'.

Old Indian *a dhvanī* 'he burnt out, was extinguished, dwindled' (of anger, actually 'evaporated, sprayed'), Kaus. *dhvā nayati* 'darkens', participle *dhvānta* 'dark', n. 'darkness';

av. *dvan-* with pre verb 'fly' (*apa-dva. saiti* 'macht sich auf zum Davonfliegen', *upa-dva. saiti* 'goes flying there', Kaus. *us-dva. nayat* 'he allows to fly upwards'); *dva. nman-* n. 'cloud', *aipi-dva. nara-* 'cloudy, misty', *dunman-* 'fog, cloud';

gr. *θάνατος* 'death', *θνητός* 'perishable' (**dhu. enatos* and **dhu. n. to s*), dor. *θάσκεω* 'die', reshaped after the present in *-ίσκεω* att. *ἀποθνήσκεω* (-*θαυοῖμα* (-*θαυεῖν*), lesb. *θαύσκεω* ds. (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 362, 709, 770);

lett. *dvans, dvanums* 'haze, mist, vapor', *dvin ga* 'haze, mist, coal steam' (Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 546).

6. **r-extension**: ***dheu. er- (dhu. er-, dheur-)*** 'whirl, attack, hurry; vortex = dizziness, folly'.

Old Indian (unleashed) *dhōran. a-* n. 'trot', *dhōrati* 'trots' (= sl. *dur-*, see under); perhaps *dhurā* Adv. 'violent, forcible'; *dhāt. ī* 'raid, night raid', if mind. development from **dhvārti* 'Heranstörmern';

perhaps gr. *ἄ-θύρω* (**ā- = n. 'in' + *θυρω*) 'play, I amuse', *ἄθυρμα* 'play, toys; jewellery, ornament things' (if 'play' from 'spring');

lit. *padu rmai* Adv. 'with impetuosity, stormy', Old Prussian *dūrai* Nom. Pl. 'shy'; russ. *dur. b* 'folly, fatuity, stubbornness', *dure t. b*, 'lose the mind', *duri t. b* 'make pranks', *dura k* 'fool', *du ra* 'fool, clown', *durno j* 'evil, bad, ugly', dial. 'unreasonable, furious', *durni ca* 'henbane, ryegrass, darnel', klr. *dur, dura* 'anesthetization, dizziness, tomfoolery', serb. *du rīm, du riti se* 'flare up, foam' etc;

toch. A *taur*, B *tor* 'dust' ö

References: WP. I 835 ff.; WH. I 499 f., 561 f., 57 lf., 865; Trautmann 62 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 686, 696, 703.

Root / lemma: *dheu* _{es-}, *dhu* _{ē s-}, *dheus-*, *dhū* _{s-}

English meaning: to dissipate, blow, etc. *scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die

German meaning: `stieben, stöuben, wirbeln (nebeln, regnen, Dunst, Staub; aufs seelische Gebiet angewendet: gestoben, verwirrt sein, betöubt, dösig, clownish), störmern (vom Wind and aufgeregtem Wesen), blow, wehen, hauchen, pant, gasp (Hauch, Atem, Geist, ghost, animal; smell, smell, odor)'

Note: extension of *dheu* ₋₄; also expressions for `dark colors' seem to be supposed to be added as `fog-gray, dust-color'.

Material: Old Indian *dhvam* _{sati} `sprays, sprinkles, disintegrates, goes to pieces', participle *dhvasta* ₋, Kaus. *dhvam* _{sa yati}, *dhvasa yati `powdered, destroyed', *dhvasma* _{n-} m. `obscuration', *dhvasira* ₋ `powdered, sprayed', *dhvasra* ₋ `powdered, indistinguishable', *dhva sti* _{f-} `the spraying' (= ahd. *tunist*, *dun(i)st* `wind, storm, breath, smoke', ags. afries. *dūst* `dust'), *dhūsara* ₋ `dust-colored'; to formation (**dhu* _{-e s-mi}, Konj. *dhe* _{uḥṣṭō} besides **dhu* _{nḥe s-mi}, Konj. **dhu* _{-e n-s-ō}) compare Kuiper Nasalprös. 41;*

gr. *θύω* (*θ υῖ ω*) `blow, storm, surge, smoke, sacrifice' as **dhu* _{-i ō} (*υ*: from *θύσ ω*, *ἔθ υσ α*) to einf. root **dheu* ₋ (see S. 262), however, maybe in the meaning `rage' from **dhu* _{s-i ō}, as *θυῖα* _{f-} `female bacchant', *θυῖα* ₋ `a mad or inspired woman, a Bacchante' ds. (*θυῖα* ₋ `be grasped by bacchanalian dizziness') probably from **dhu* _{sḥi a} because of *θυστὰδες* *Βάκχα* _ι Hes. and *θύσθη* _α the implements of Bacchus, the thyrsi and torches', *θυστῆρ* _{ι ος} epithet of Bacchus;

Note: common lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation:

lat. *furō* _{-ere} `to rage, rave, be mad' could be **dhusō*, so that *Furiae* = gr. *θυῖα* _ι; compare also v. Blumenthal IF. 49, 172 to *θύσμηνα* _{ι ν α ι} *Βάκχα* _ι; *ἔχθυσση* *ἔκπνευσση* Hes.; but *θύελλα* ₋ `a furious storm, hurricane' probably feminine of **θυελος* `storming, raging', probably from **θυελος*; *θυμός* `anger, soul' is = *θυμός* `air, a current of air, breeze, breath, wind' and not because of lett. *dusmas* `anger' lead back to a various basic form **θυσμός*; compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 521;

Ablaut form **dhu* _{es-} in hom. *θέελο* _ν and *θέλο* _ν (with metr. lengthening to *θήλο* _ν), att. *θεῖλο* _ν `sulphur steam, sulphur' (**θFεσ-(ε)λο* _ν *ō*).

Perhaps here *θεός* ₋ `god' because of lit. *dvasia* ₋ `ghost', mhd. *getwās* `ghost' and forms as gr. *θεσφοτος* ₋ `spoken from god', *θεσπετος* ₋, *θεσπις* ₋ `divine' as **θFεσός* from **dhu* _{esos} after Hirt Indog. Gr. I 195, Pisani REtE. 1, 220 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 450, 458, WH. I 102; Lit. by Feist 122;

alb. *dash* `Aries, ram, sheep (*animal), after Jokl (L.-k. Unters. 240) from **dhu* _{osi} ₋;

lat. perhaps *furō*, see above; *fimbria* _{f-} `fringe, border, edge' maybe from **dhu* _{ensriā}; with the ablaut form *dhu* _{ē s-}: *februō*, _{-āre} `clean, expiate religiously from *februum* `religious purification' (sabin. after Varro), as also *Februārius* `the cleansing month', on the basis of **dhu* _{es-ro} ₋ `fumigating'; *fērālis* `relating to the dead, funereal; deadly, fatal; mournful; n. pl. as subst. the festival of the dead, in February' probably also here;

Note:

Common lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation.

whether *bēstia*, *bēllua* `an animal without reason, a brute, beast, large animal; as a term of reproach, monster' belong here as **dhu* _{estiā}, **dhu* _{ēslo} _ā, it is extremely dubious because of anlauts in spite of WH. I 102;

Note:

Common lat. *dw-* > *b-* phonetic mutation.

gallorom. *dūsius* 'impure, foul daemon, incubus', out of it lad. eng. *dischöl*, nhd. westfö. *dūs*, bask. *tusuri* 'devil'; compare Pedersen E't. celt. 1, 171; air. *dāsacht* 'fury', *dāistir immum* 'I become raving' (**dhu_ōst*-, ablaut. with ags. *dwæ_ś* etc); air. *dōe* 'idle', perhaps as **dhousio-* to nhd. *dösig*;

ags. *dwæ_ś* 'stupid, crazy', mnd. *dwās* ds., mhd. *twās*, *dwās* m. 'idiot, fool, villain', *getwās* n. 'ghost; foolishness' (compare to the former meaning mhd. *tuster* n. 'ghost'; to lengthened grade air. *dāsaid*); ablaut. ags. *dysig* 'clownish', engl. *dizzy* 'giddy', mnd. *dūsich* 'benumbed, giddy', nd. *dösig*, *dösich*, ahd. *tusic* 'sluggish', mnd. *dūsen*, *dosen* 'pass away thoughtlessly', engl. *doze* 'doze', nhd. (nnd.) *Dusel* (in the meaning 'light drunkenness' compare nhd. mdartl. *dusen* 'carouse' and mhd. *tūsen* 'rant, make a noise, whizz');

in addition: norw. *dūsa* 'doze', anord. *dūsa* 'behave quietly', *dūs* 'calm', *dūra* 'sleep', mhd. *törmen* 'be dizzy, reel, lurch' etc;

with germ. *au:* mhd. *dōsen* 'behave quietly, slumber, drowse', *tōre* 'insane, fool', nhd. *Tor*, *töricht*, mnd. *dōre* m. 'fool, crazy person';

Maybe alb. geg. *torrë* 'fool'

with the meaning 'spray, get dusty, scatter': mhd. *täsen*, *däsen* 'scatter', *verdäsen* 'destroy' (from **dausjan*), norw. mdartl. *døysa* 'lump, pile up', probably originally from 'dust heaps and waste heaps', under which medium meaning can be added also anord. *dys* f. 'from pouting stones of burial mounds', norw. mdartl. *dussa* 'messy heap';

with the meaning 'scatter, sprinkle, dust rain under likewise': norw. *duskregn* 'dust rain', *duska*, *dysja* 'rain finely, trickle', engl. *dusk* 'cloudy, dim', nhd. bair. *dusel* 'dust rain'; westgerm. **dunstu-* 'transpiration' (see above S. 263) in ahd. *tun(i)st* 'wind, storm', mhd. *tunst* 'fume, mist', ags. afries. *dūst* n. 'dust' (anord. *dust* n. 'dust' is mnd. Lw.), dö. *dyst* 'flour powder', mnd. nnd. *dust* m. 'dust, chaff, husk';

with the meaning 'breathe - animal': got. *dīus* n. 'wild animal' (**dheus-*), anord. *dy_r* n. 'Vierföbler, wild animal', ahd. *tior* 'animal', ags. *dēor* 'wild animal', Adj. 'violent, wild, valiant';

lit. *dvesiu* 'dvesiau', *dve_īsti* 'breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die';

maybe alb. (**dves*) *vdes* 'breathe out the spirit, perish, die';

Clearly from **Root / lemma: *dheu_es-*, *dhu_ē_s-*, *dheus-*, *dhū_s-*** : 'to dissipate, blow, etc. *breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die' derived **Root / lemma: *dheu-2*, *dhū_-ēi-*** : 'to vanish, faint, die'.

As lit. *dvi_īsti* 'die' : lit. *dvesiu* 'dvesiau', *dve_īsti* 'breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die' (see above);

Note:

Aryans created the storm god, sky god *Deus Pater* from the ritual of burning the dead. Hence the very spirit of the dead was identified with the breath in the cold, smoke in heaven. Animal fat was burned to appease the sky god hence animals were named after the father god.

lett. *dve_īsele* f. 'breath, soul, life', ablaut. (**dhu_os-*), lit. *dvasas* m., *dvasia* 'f.', Gen. *dva_īsios* 'ghost', 'breath', lett. *dvaša* 'air, breath, smell' (: russ. *dvochat_*, idg. **dhu_os-*); zero grade (**dhū_s-*), lit. *du_īsas* 'sigh' and 'haze, mist' (= klr. *doch*), *dūstu* 'du_īsti' 'run out of breath', lett. *dust* 'pant, gasp', *dusmas* 'anger', lit. *dūsiu* 'dūse_īti' 'take a deep breath, sigh, gasp heavily', *dū_sauti* ds.; lit. *dau_īsos* f.

Pl. (**dhous-*) `the upper air, paradise', *dausi`nti`ventilate, air*;

russ. *dvo`chatb, dvocha`tb`pant, gasp*' (see above); Old Church Slavic (*vъs*)*dъchno, ti`take a deep breath, heave a sigh*', klr. *doch`breath, breeze*' (**dъchъ*), Old Church Slavic *dychajo, dyšo, dychati`breathe, exhale, blow*', *duchъ* (: lit. *dau`sos*) `respiration, breath, spirit', *duša`breath, soul*' (**dhousi_ā*), *dušo, duchati`breathe, blow, from wind*' etc

maybe alb. (**dychati*) *dihās`breathe heavily*'.

words for sombre colors (`dust-colored, fog-gray') :

Old Indian *dhūsara-* `dust-colored' (see above); lat. *fuscus`dark-colored*; of the voice, indistinct' (**dhushqo-*), *furvus`dark-colored, black*' (**dhushu_o-*);

Note: common lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

ags. *dox* (**dosc*) `dark', engl. *dusk`cloudy, dim; twilight*' (= lat. *fuscus*; compare also norw. *dusmen`misty*'), with formants *-no-* ags. *dunn* (kelt. *Lw.ö*), as. *dun`chestnut-colored*', anord. *dunna`the common domestic duck*', as. *dosan*, ags. *dosen`chestnut-colored*', ahd. *dosan, tusin`pale yellow*' (westgerm. *Lw* is lat. *dosinus`ash-colored*); mir. *donn`dark*', cymr. *dwnn`subfuscus, dark-colored, blackish*', gall. PN *Donnos* etc (**dhu_ōsnos*).

Note:

Probably from a fusion of **Root / lemma: *dheu_es-, dhu_ē`s-, dheus-, dhū`s-*** `to dissipate, blow, etc. *scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die' + **Root / lemma: *dei-1, dei_ā-, dī-, dī_ā-*** : `to shine; day; sun; sky god, god' derived slav. (**dus-diu-*): **Old Church Slavic: *dъ`ždъ`rain***' [mjo] (see below).

References: WP. I 843 f., WH. I 102, 386, 472 f., 570 ff., Trautmann 64 f.

Page(s): 268-271

Root / lemma: *dhēig^w- : dhōig^w- : dhīg^w-*

English meaning: to stick, plant

German meaning: `stechen, stecken, festsetzen'

Material: Lat. *fīgō, -ere`to fix, fasten, make fast, attach, affix*; esp. with *oculos*, to fix the gaze; to thrust home a weapon, etc. so as to fix fast; to transfix' (urlat. *ī*, compare *fīgier* S. C. Bacch.), alat. *fīvō*, umbr. *fiktu`you shall fix, fasten, drive, thrust in, attach, affix, post, erect, set up*', *afiktu`he/she shall fasten, implant, drive in, affix*'; probably in addition as `pinned' also *finis`boundary, limit, border; summit, end; object, aim; in pl. enclosed area, territory*' (= lit. *dy`gsnis`prick, sting*'), compare *fīniō, -īre* also `to bound, limit, enclose, restrain; to define, determine, appoint; to put an end to, conclude, finish; esp. to finish speaking, or to die; pass., to end, cease';

Note: common lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

ags. *dīc`drainage ditch, canal*', ndd. *dīk*, aisl. *dīk(i)n*, mhd. *tīch*, from which nhd. *Deich, Teich* (actually) `the digging'.

lit. *dy`gstu, dy`gti*, lett. *dī`gt`germinate*' (actually `jut. stick out, protrude', lit. *dygu`s`spiky, prickly*'), in addition *dygiu, dyge`ti`feel piercing pain*', *dygly`s`thorn*', *dy`ge`gooseberry*', Old Prussian *digno`the hilt of a sword*' (as nhd. *Heft`the handle of a cutting or piercing instrument, as a knife, spear, etc.; the hilt of a sword, dagger*', d. h. `wherein the blade is fixed, to fix'); zero grade lit. *dī`ēgiu, dī`egti*, lett. *die`gt`prick*', lit. *dī`egas`germ, sprout*', Old Prussian *deicktas`site, place*', originally `point, dot, prick, sting'; with *ōi*: lit. *da`igas`germ, sprout*,

seedling', *da íktas* 'point, dot; thing', *daigi nti* 'make germinate';

References: WP. I 832 f., WH. I 495 f., 865; Trautmann 49 f.

Page(s): 243-244

Root / lemma: *dhē(i)-* (besides *dh-ei-ö*)

English meaning: to suck

German meaning: 'saugen, süugen'

Note: (: *dhai-*, *dhī* - and *dhē-*, *dhā-*) s. esp. Schulze KZ. 27, 425 = Kl. Schr. 363.

Material: Old Indian *dhāya-h* 'nourishing, nursing', *dhā yas-* n. 'the sucking', *dhāyu* 'thirsty', *dhā tavē* 'to suck', Fut. *dhāsyati*, Aor. a *dhāt* 'he sucked', *su-dhā* 'juice, sap, nectar', *dhātrī* 'wet nurse, mother', *dhēnu* f. 'producing milk' = av. *daēnu-* 'female of four-footed animals', Old Indian *dhē nā* 'milker', ablaut. *dhīta* 'sucked', Perf. Plur. 1. 3. *da-dhi-ma* (i = ə), *da-dh-u* h; redupl. noun *da-dh-an-*, Nom. *da* -dh-i, Gen. *dadhna* s 'sour milk' (: Old Prussian *dadān*, alb. *djathe*);

from stem *dhēi-*: *dha yati* 'sucks' (**dhā ī* eti : Kaus. **dhoi-e ī* e-ti in slav. *dojiti*, got. *daddjan*) and *dhinō* ti 'nourishes';

arm. *diem* 'suck' (i == idg. ē or rather ī, so that = anord. *dīa*), *stn-di* (sucking breast =) suckling', *dal* from *dail* 'beestings' (*dhai-li-*), *dayeak* 'wet nurse' (from **dayi-* = idg. *dhā-ti-*);

gr. θήσαστο 'he sucked', θήσαστο 'milk', θήσαστο 'milk', τλήσαστο 'wet nurse' (short form τλήσαστο underlikewise, whereat different Falk-Torp under *taate*), γάλακτος 'sucking milk', τλήσαστο 'tame, domesticated, well-bred';

alb. *djathe* 'cheese' originally 'curd made from sour milk' (: Old Indian *da dhi*), gr.-alb. *dithe* 'cheese';

Note:

Spectacularly alb. *djathe* (**das*), gr.-alb. *dithe* 'cheese' derived from a solidified illyr. root **dh-ei-s* 'curd made from sour milk' because of common alb. -s > -th phonetic mutation.

lat. *fēmina* 'wife, woman' ('*the nursing one'); about *fēlix*, *fecundus* see under;

air. *dīnu* 'lamb', *dīth* 'he/she has sucked' (ī = idg. ē or ī), *denaid* 'he sucks' (**di-na-ti*), bret. *denaff* 'suck', cymr. *dynu* 'suck';

got. *daddjan* = aschwed. *dæggja* 'suckle' (proto germ. **ḍajjan*, compare Old Indian *dha yati*, Old Church Slavic *dojo*; das germ. **ḍajj-* has originated normally from **dhoi-eie-*), aschwed. *dā*, dön. norw. *die* 'suck', mhd. *dien*, *tien* 'suckle; breast feed a baby' (compare o. arm. *diem*), zero grade ahd. *tāen*, present *tāju* (= lett. *de ju* 'suck'), westfö. *döierrn* 'nourish a calf with milk';

lett. *de ju*, *de t* 'suck', *at-diene*, *at-dieni* te 'a cow that calves in the second year', lit. *dieni* f. 'pregnant' (= Old Indian *dhēnu* -), *diena* ds. (= Old Indian *dhēnā* 'cow'), Old Prussian *dadān* 'milk' (= Old Indian *dadhān-*); Old Church Slavic *dojo* 'suckle' (Old Indian *dha yati*), *doilica* 'wet nurse', with e (= idg. ē or ai) *de t* f. 'children, kids.', *de va*, *de vica* 'girl, virgin' (replaced by '*woman' = 'the nursing one, the one who suckles', s. Berneker 197).

With *l*-formant: Old Indian *dhāru* 'sucking' = gr. θήλας 'nourishing (ἐξέρδην), lactating, female' (fem. θήλας and θήλας), θήλας, θήλας μύς 'wet nurse', θήλας ω 'suckle, suck', θήλας 'brisket', alb. *dele* 'sheep' (**dhailn-*), *delme* ds., *dhalle* 'sour milk', illyr. *dalm-* 'sheep' in PN Δάλας, *dal-*

Δ ε λ μ ι ν ι ο ν , VN *Dalmatae*, *Delmatae*, messap. PN Gen. m. *dalmaihi*, fem. PN *dalma θοα*; lat. *fēlō*, -*āre* 'suckle', *filius* 'son' (*suckling', from **fēlios*) = umbr. *feliuf*, *filiu* 'give milk, give suck';

Note:

Common lat *d-* > *f-* phonetic shift

mir. *del* 'teat' (**dhi* -*lo-*), *delech* 'milker', dö.n. *dæl* 'mammary glands or udder of the sow', schwed. mdartl. *del* m. 'teat', ahd. *tīla* f. 'female breast', ags. *delu* f. 'nipple, teat', anord. *dilkr* 'lamb, baby, youngling'; lett. *de l's* 'son', *dēle* 'bloodsucker, leech', lit. *de' le' ds.*, *pirmde' le'* 'the first born', *pirmde' ly s* 'who has just been born'; lett. *dīle* 'sucking calf', *dīli t* 'suckle'.

Identical alb. *djalë* 'son' : lett. *de l's* 'son'.

from gr. θ ω σ θ α ι (*θ ω ι ε σ θ α ι) 'to feast', θ ο ι ν η 'feast' (from *θ ω ι - ν α ö) with gradation suit here, is doubtful; if θ ω ξ α ι and (dor.) θ α ξ α ι μ ε θ υ σ α ι 'as *θ ο ι α κ - σ α ι points to a light root **dho i-* (also then θ ο ι ν η; also θ ω σ θ α ι could be θ ο ι α - σ θ α ι)ö

Lat. *fēlix* 'fertile, lucky' to *fēlāre* goes back to a fem. Subst. **fēli-c-* 'the nursing one = fertile', after Specht (KZ. 62, 237) from **fēlu* *īhktis*, Femin. to Old Indian *dhāru* -, gr. θ η λ υ ς ; lat. *fēcundus* 'fertile', *fētus*, -*ūs* (1) pregnant; fruitful, fertile; teeming with, full of. (2) that has brought forth, newly delivered; (3) m. the bringing forth or hatching of young; of the soil, bearing, producing. Transf., that which is brought forth; offspring, brood; of plants, fruit, produce, shoot', *fēta* 'filled with young, pregnant, breeding, with young', also 'what is born', *effēta* 'past bearing, exhausted, worn out, weak after a lot of parturition', *fēnus*, -*oris* 'yield, interest on money, usury', perhaps also *fēnum* 'hay' (as 'yield') define themselves through a special application from *dhēi-* 'suckle' for 'be fertile';

in addition but not **dhōnā-* 'corn, grain' : Old Indian *dhānā* *h* f. Pl. 'grain, seeds', *dhānya* - n. 'corn, grain', np. *dāna* 'corn, grain', av. *dānō-karša-* 'an ant kind', i.e. 'towing grain (= an ant)', toch. B *tāno* 'corn, grain' and lit. *du ōna*, lett. *duo ņa* f. 'bread' (originally 'corn', alit. 'provision for retired farmers, retirement, settlement on retirement'); dor.-illyr. (kret.) δ η α ι . . . α ι κ ρ ι θ α ι EM., δ η τ τ α ι α ι ε π τ ι σ μ ε ν α ι κ ρ ι θ α ι (**dhē-k-i-ā-*) Hes.; different Jokl by WH. I 475;

References: WP. I 829 ff., WH. I 474 ff., 864, Trautmann 51.

See also: s. also above *dhē-1*, *dhē-dhē-*.

Page(s): 242

Root / lemma: *dhē-1*, redupl. *dhē-dh(ē)-*

English meaning: child word for 'grandparents'

German meaning: Lallwort der Kindersprache für öltäre Familienglieder

Material: Gr. θ ε ι ο ς 'uncle', θ ε ι α 'aunt' (*θ η - ο ς , θ η - α), τ η θ η 'grandmother' (from *θ η - θ η), ital. (venet.) *deda* 'aunt' (ö), gr. τ η θ ι ς 'aunt' (in addition GN Θ ε τ ι ς); illyr. *deda* 'wet nurse' (Krahe IF. 55, 121 f.), also probably originally zur root *dhē(i)-* 'suckle'; lit. *de' de*, *de' dis* 'uncle' (but *die das* 'graybeard, old man, elder' from wr. *dz ē d ds.*), Old Church Slavic *de d z* 'grandfather'; similarly nhd. *deite*, *teite*, schweiz. *döddi* 'father, elder', russ. *dja dja* 'uncle'.

Note:

Turk. *dayı* 'uncle' derived from russ. *dja dja* 'uncle' while alb. *daja* n. f. 'uncle'

could have existed before turk. *dayi* 'uncle', however, alb. cognate is phonetically identical with other cognates: also turk. *hala* 'paternal aunt' : alb. *halla* 'paternal aunt', turk. *teyze* 'maternal aunt' : alb. *teze* 'maternal aunt'.

References: WP. I 826, Trautmann 47, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 193.

Page(s): 235

Root / lemma: *dhē-2*

English meaning: to put, place

German meaning: 'setzen, stellen, legen'

Material: Old Indian *da dhāti*, av. *da δāiti* 'he places', Old pers. Impf. Sg. *adadā* 'he has installed', Old Indian Aor. *a dhā-m* 'I placed', Med. 3. Sg. *a dhita* (= gr. *ἐθετο*); to-participle Old Indian *hita* *ḥh* (*-dhita* *ḥh* in ved. compounds) 'set, settled' (= lat. *con-ditus*, *ab-ditus*, *crēditus*, probably also gr. *θετός* 'sedate, calm, settled, placed, set; having position; taken as one's child, adopted'), with full grade av. Old pers. *dāta-* (= lit. *de tas* 'sedate, calm, settled', Old Prussian *sen-ditans* Akk. Pl. f. 'folded', also gr. *θητός βωμός* Hes., eig. 'set raised platform, placed stand'); Inf. Old Indian *dhā -tum* (= lit. *de tu* Supin., Old Church Slavic *de tь* 'to place' : lat. [late] *conditus*, -ūs m. 'pickled, preserved; of corpses, embalmed; in gen., seasoned, savory', Supin. -um, -ū, compare also Old Indian *dhā tu-h*), m. 'component, set', av. *vī δātu-* n. 'grounds, rationale, steady acquiescence'; i.o-present Old Indian *dhāyatē* 'places for oneself' (= lett. *de ju*, *de t* 'place, lay eggs', *de ju de t* 'solder together', Old Church Slavic *de jo* 'lay, place', ačech. *de ju* 'make'); Perf. Old Indian *dadhā u*, *dadhima*, av. 3. Sg. *da δa* (: gr. *τέθετα*, lat. *-didī*, osk. *pru -ffed*, ahd. *teta* etc).

Arm. *ed* Aor. 'he placed' (= Old Indian *a dhāt*; 1. Sg. *edi*, 2. Sg. *edir*), present *dnem* 'I place' (**dinem*, idg. **dhēno-*, compare russ. *de nu* 'sit, put, lay, place', skr. *dje nēm* 'do, put, lay');

Maybe nasalized alb. geg. *me ndenj* 'to sit, while, stay', *ndej* 'hang loose, place'

phryg. *εδαεσ* 'has placed' (**e-dhā-es-tō* rather = hitt. *da-a-iš*);

gr. *τίθημι* 'put' (Aor. *έθηκα* - see under -, *έθεμεν*, *έθετο*, Fut. *θήσω*, participle *θετός*);

messap. *hi-pa-of* 'has placed' (**g hi-po-dhēs-t*, J. B. Hofmann KZ. 63, 267);

lat. *abdere* 'put away, remove, set aside, stow away', *con-dere* 'to put together, make by joining, found, establish, build, settle' (in addition *Cōnsus* [**kom-d-to-*] an ancient deity, god of secret plans), *perdere* 'to make away with, destroy, ruin, squander, dissipate, throw away, waste, lose', *crēdere* 'believe, trust' (see below **kered-* 'heart'); about the interference of *dare* with respective forms s. WH. I 362; Perf. *condidī* etc, osk. *pru -ffed* 'has placed' (**-fefed*).

Note:

Common italic.-lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

With einer *k*-extension lat. *faciō*, -ere, *fecī* (: *έθηκα*), *factum* 'to make, form, do, perform; of feelings and circumstances, to cause, bring about', osk. *fakiiad*, umbr. *fac ia* 'he/she makes, constructs, fashions, frames, builds, produces, composes', *fakurent* Fut. II [subjunctive] 'they will have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed', praen. (passionate inscription) *FheFhaked* 'he/she has made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed', osk. *fefacit* Konj. Perf. 'let he/she have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed', *fefacust* Fut. II 'he/she will have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed';

with *fēk- umbr. *feitu*, *fetu* [Imperative] 'he/she will have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed':

facilis '(feasible) easy to do; easy to manage, convenient, favorable', umbr. *fac*, *efe*le ds.; *faciēs* 'shape, form, figure, outward appearance; esp. face, countenance. Transf., character, nature; seeming, pretence', *facinus*, *ponti-fex*, *artifex* *beneficus* under likewise; to meaning of *interficiō* 'to put out of the way, destroy, bring to naught, slay, kill' ('*allow to disappear') compare Old Indian *antarhitaḥ*, 'vanished'.

The same *k*-extension besides in gr. ἔθῆκα also in θήκη 'receptacle', Old Indian *dhā-ka* '-h', 'container' and phryg. ἀδ-δακετ 'afflicts, causes death', Med. ἀδ-δακετορ; ven. *vha* χsθo 'he/she makes, constructs, fashions, frames, builds, erects, produces, composes' (**fakhs*to, the *f* probably from Ital.); hitt. *dak-ki-eš-zi* (*dakkeszi*) 'makes, places down' (: lat. *facessō*), *dak-šu-ul* (*daksul*) 'friendly' (: alat. *facul*); perhaps toch. A *tākā* 'I was, became', B *takāwā* ds. (different Pedersen Toch. 194);

gall. *dede* 'he/she has placed'; compare lat. *con-*, *ab-*, *crē-didī*, ahd. *teta* 'I made, did'; air. *-tarti* 'gives, yields' (**to-ro-ad-dīt* from **dhē*ṭ), Perf. *do-rat* (**to-ro-ad-dat* from **dhē*-t), Thurneysen Gr. 35;

ahd. *tōm*, *tuom*, as. *tōn*, ags. *dōm* 'do', Inf. ahd. *tuon*, as. ags. *dōn* (**dhō*ṃ) 'do', preterit ahd. *teta* 'I made, did' (2. Sg. *tāti*, Pl. *tātu*ṃ; reshaped after the type of got. *sētum*), as. *deda* (2. Sg. *dedōs*, 3. Pl. *dādun*, *dedun*), ags. *dyde* < *dudī* (see above to Old Indian *dadhā* u); particle Perf. Pass. ahd. *gḥtān*, ags. *dōn* 'done' from **dhē*-no- = Old Church Slavic *o-de* nъ 'wrapped, dressed';

in the ending of reduced Präter. (got. *salbō-dēdun* etc) one tries to seek mostly the root *dhē*-, whereas in got. *kunpa* 'granted', must contain the idg. -t-, to accept an other formation. compare Hirt, Idg. Gr. IV, 99, Sverdrup NTS. 2, 55 ff., Marstrander, NTS. 4, 424 f., Specht KZ. 62, 69 ff., Kretschmer Sbb. Wien, 225. Bd., 2. Abh., 6 f.

lit. *de* 'ti' 'lay, place, put', present 2. Pl. old *deste* (**dhe-dh-te*), Sg. *demi*, *desie-s*, *dest(i)* (compare Būga Kalba ir s. 158, 213), neologism *dedu*; lett. *de* t (see above);

Old Church Slavic *de* 'ti' 'lay, place' (also 'say'), present *deždo* (**dedi*ō) and *de* jo (see above); *de* jo, *de* jati 'lay, place, do'; -va-iterative Old Church Slavic *o-de* vati 'to put, dress', russ. *de* va tь 'set down, do, place';

in addition probably lit. *de* viu, *de* ve 'ti' 'wear a dress'; a formant *u* also in gr. *θoFακoς and (assim.) *θαFακoς, compare θoάζω 'sit, put', ion. θωκoς (hom. θάωκoς written for θά[F]ακoς) 'seat', θάβακoν θάκoν ῥθρoύον Hes., att. also θάκoς ds., hom. θαάσσω 'sit', att. poet. θασσω ds. (see to gr. group Bechtel Lexil. 161 f., Boisacq 335); compare also thrak. -dava 'settling, settlement' from **dhēu*ā or **dhēu*ā; probably reshuffling after the concurrent *dō-: *dou- 'bestow, give';

Note:

The suffix -dava 'settling, settlement' frequently scattered over the thrak. territory and city names is absent in illyr. toponyms, hence illyr.-alb. and trak. were two different people.

hitt. *daḥaḥi* (*dāi*) 'setzt, legt', 1. Sg. *te-eḥ-i* (*tehi*), 3. Pl. *tḥanḥzi* (Pedersen Hitt. 91, 112 f., 166), preterit 3. Sg. *da-a-iš*; perhaps also *dak-ki-eš-zi* (see above);

toch. A *tā*-, *tōs*-, *tas*-, B *tes*- 'lay, place' (**dhē*s- Pedersen Toch. 186 f.);

lyk. *ta*- 'lay, place' (Pedersen. Lyk. and Hitt. 30 f.).

Root nouns (in compositions): e.g. Old Indian *vayō-dhā* '-h', 'imparting vitality',

samī -dhā́ f. 'pact, agreement, promise' (: lit. *arkli* ḥde 'stable'), *samī* -dh-á -m 'association' (: lit. *sam-das*), *ratna-dh-a* -h, 'imparting treasure', *niḥdhi* ḥh m. 'container, treasure, tribute', *sam-dh-i* -h, m. 'association, covenant, fusion', av. *gao-ḥi* - 'milk container'; lit. *samdas* 'rent, rental', *in das* 'vessel', *nuodai* 'poison', (old) *nu ṓdžia* 'debt, blame, offense', *pa dis* 'the hen lays an egg';

Old Prussian *umnode* 'bakehouse', lit. *pelu de*, lett. *pelude* 'chaff container', Old Church Slavic *obъ-do* n. 'θ η σ α υ ρ ὄς', *so-dъ* 'κ ρ ῖ σ ις, κ ρ ῖ μ α'; compare Berneker 193 ff., Trautmann 47 f.; if so also aisl. *oddr*, ags. *ord*, ahd. *ort* 'cusp, peak' as **ud-dho-s* 'pointed up'ö

nominal formation:

Old Indian *dhā tar-* m. 'instigator, founder', *dhāta* r- 'creator, god' (compare also Old Church Slavic *de telъ* 'perpetrator'), gr. *θετήρ*, lat. *con-ditor* 'a founder; hence, in gen., contriver, composer, author';

compare **dhā-tlo-* in air. *dāl*, acymr. *datl*, ncymr. *dadl*, abret. *dadl* 'congregation, meeting', nbret. *dael* 'contest, quarrel' (compare to meaning phryg. *δουμος*);

dhā-ti-* in Old Indian -*dhiti-h*, f. 'stead', *dēva* -*hiti-h*, 'God's statute', gr. *θέσις* f. 'statute, order', lat. *con-diti-ō* f. 'an agreement, stipulation, condition, compact, proposition, terms, demand'; **dhē-ti-s* in av. *ni-ḥāiti* f. 'laying down, putting away, hiding', got. *gadēds* 'deed, position, place', aisl. *dāð* 'skillfulness, deed, act', ags. *dæd*, ahd. *tāt* 'deed, act', lit. *de tis* 'load, burden', Pl. *de tys* 'lay of the chicken, the goose', Old Church Slavic *blago-de tъ* 'Grace, blessing, gratitude'; **dhā-t-* in thrak. PN *Δάτος*, alb. *dhate* '(*dhā-tā) 'site'; **dhō-t-* in av. *dami-dā-t* 'the created creature', lat. *sacer-dōs* 'a priest, priestess' (sacro-dhōt-s*).

Old Indian *dhāna-m* 'container', el. *συνθηνα* (ö) 'pact, covenant', ahd. participle *gitān*, ags. *dōn* 'done', Old Church Slavic *o-de nъ* '(completed), vested'; Old Indian *dha nahm* 'sacrifice, offering, price in competition etc', *nidha nam* 'layover, stay, inhabitation etc', *gōdhana-m* 'cattle possession', av. *gao-ḥana-* n. 'milk container'.

Old Indian *dhā man-* n. 'statute, law, dwelling, troop, multitude, crowd etc', av. *dāman-*, *da man-* n. 'site, creature', gr. *ἀνά-θημα* 'anything devoted to evil, an accursed thing', *ἐπι-θημα* 'something put on, a lid, cover; statue on a grave', *θημύν* m. 'heap'; *εὐθημῶν* 'probably keeping tidy, keeping in order'; thrak. plant name *κοα-δάμα ποταμο γείτων* (Dioskor.) from **k^wa-dhēm̐*, 'water settlement', PN *Uscu-dama*; secondary (after *θέσις*) gr. *θέμα* n. 'that which is placed or laid down: money deposited, deposit; also, of grain; treasure, pile, of loaves, coffer, position, situation, nativity, common burial-place, common land, private burial-ground, something proposed as a prize, case proposed for discussion, theme of an argument, proposition, premise, arbitrary determination, primary (non-derivative) element or form, of the present tense, mode of reduction of an irregular syllogism', compare also Inf. *θέμενα*; av. *dāmi-* f. 'creation', Adj. (also fem.) 'constituting, originating, creator, god'; gr. *θέμις* 'that which is laid down or established by custom', Gen. originally *θέμιςτος* '*allowed by the laws of God and men, righteous' as Goddess's name, then 'right, law, custom', *θέμεθα* Pl. 'the foundation of a building; the innermost, core', *θεμέταλοι* 'the foundation-stones', hom. *θεμέταλα* (εἰ metr. lengthening) 'the foundations, lowest part, bottom, ground';

Alb. *themel* 'the foundation of a building; the innermost, core': hom. *θεμέταλα* (εἰ metr. lengthening) 'foundation, ground' [probably a loanword]; *themën* 'heel, bottom of the foot'.

zero grade: *θαμά* '*massed; frequent, often', *θαμινάς* 'frequent, often, massed', hom. *θαμέες*, femin. *θαμεταί* Pl. 'the piled up, tightly packed, crowded, close-set, thick' (from **θαμύς*), *θάμνος* 'thicket, shrubbery, bush, shrub'; in a **dhā-mo-* 'settlement, branch, dwelling' (compare *θαμιναί οικίαι*, *σπάρκος*, *φύτελα* Hes. [**dhāmi-o-*], also Old Indian *dhāman-* 'dwelling') or

`heap, troop, multitude, crowd (the servant)' correlates one perhaps rightly also with lat. *famulus* `a servant, a male slave, attendant', *familia* `a household (of slaves), establishment', osk. *famel* `a servant, a male slave, attendant', *famelo* `a household (of slaves), establishment', umbr. *famer ias* `a household (of slaves), establishment';

Note:

Common lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

ō-grade gr. *θωμός* `heap, barn, haystack'; phryg. *δοῦμος* `an assembly, meeting, congress, a living together', lat. *ab-dōmen* `lower abdomen' as `intimate, hidden, secret part', compare ahd. *intuoma* `the chief internal organs of the body, significant organs' (would be lat. **indōmen*), mnd. *ingedōme*, bayr. *ingetum* ds., got. *dōms* m. `judgement, fame' (*dōmjan* `adjudicate'; from dem Germ. russ. *du'ma* `thought, notion, care; council meeting' etc, s. Berneker 237), ags. *dōm* `opinion, sense, mind, judgement, court', ahd. *tuom* `judgement, feat, deed, act, custom, state, status', lit. *dome* `~, *domesy* `s `attention, directing of the thought and will on something', also lit. *de' me* `~spot upon which attention is directed' etc, *de' me' tis* = *dome' tis* `wonder, care, concern, follow, go, take interest'.

Aisl. *dæll* `easy to do, easy, without difficulty' (**dhē-li-s*); compare urnord. *dalidun* `they did' (preterit of germ. **dēlian*), lit. *pa-de' ly s* `nest-egg (the hen lays an egg)', *priede' le* `~, *pri'ede' lis* `inclosure', abg. *de' lo* n. `work', wherefore (see Berneker 195 f., Trautmann 48) Old Church Slavic *de' lja*, *de' ljьma* m. Gen. `because of', lit. *de' l*, *del* `~, *de' liai*, lett. *de' l* `with Gen. `because of, for the sake of'.

Maybe from Slavic *ne* `not' + Old Church Slavic: *de' lo* `work, matter' = Bulgarian *неделя* (*nedel'a*), Serbian *nedelja*, Czech *neděle*, Polish *niedziela* `Sunday, holiday = no work': Lithuanian: *de' lioti* `put down, away': Albanian *djele* `Sunday, holiday'.

An occasional formation compare still gr. *τεθμός* (Pind.), *θεθμός* (Iak. etc), *θεσμός* (att.) `statute' after Thurneysen (KZ. 51, 57) to air. *dedm*, cymr. *deddf* (**dhe_hdh_hmā*) ds. (different Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 492¹²); *θεή*, att. *θεά*: `punishment'. Very doubtful a *s*-extension would be attributed to aisl. *des* (**dasjō*) `hay stick, hay rick' (Lw. from dem Air.ō), air. *dais* (**dasti-*) `heap, hay rick', wherewith E. Lewy (KZ. 52, 310) compares rather osset. *dasun* `pile up, lump'.

References: WP. I 826 ff., WH. I 266, 362 f., 439 ff., 863, Trautmann 47 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 492, 686, 722, 725, 741, Pedersen Hitt. 141 ff., 192.

Page(s): 235-239

Root / lemma: *dhē-3*, *dhə-*

English meaning: to disappear

German meaning: `hinschwinden'ö

Material: Lat. *famēs* f. `hunger', *ad fatim*, *affatim* `ad lassitudinem, zur Genöge', *fatigō* `hetze ab, ermöde', *fatiscō*, -or `gehe auseinander; ermatte';

Note: common lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

air. *ded-* (present *ru_hdeda*, Fut. Plur. *dedait*, preterit *con-ro-deda*) `vanish, pass away, die away, disappear, dwindle, waste away, melt, decay'; ags. *demm* `damage' (**dhə-mi-s*);

with -s anord. *dāsi* `idle' (germ. **dā s-*), mhd. *dæ sic* `still, uncommunicative, stupid', changing through ablaut norw. dial. *dase* `flabby person', dön. *dase* `be decayed'; anord. *dæ sa(sk)* `swelter, decay', *dasask* `go bad, get worse'; mengl. *dasen* `stun' (engl. *daze*), *dasewen* `be dark'.

In all parts some dubious connections. About air. *dehd(a)*. compare Pedersen KG. II 504 f. (from Perf. **dhe-dou* 'e from to got. *diwans* 'perishable' ö s. *dheu-* 'disappear', where also about air. *dīth*, arm. *dī*). The germ. family finally reminds partly under **dheu-es-* 'whisk' discussed from ndd. *dösīg* and have been directed partly after this not only in the s-extension, but also in the meaning itself; at least, is to be reckoned on an old relationship from anord. *dȫesask* etc. and ir. *-deda*.

References: WP. I 829, WH. I 451.

Page(s): 239

Root / lemma: *dhēs-*, *dhəs-*

English meaning: a root used in religious terms

German meaning: in religiösen Begriffen

Material: Arm. *dī-k* 'gods' (PL **dhēses*);

Note: common lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

lat. *fēriae* (alat. *fēsiae*) 'days of rest, holidays, festivals', *fēstus* 'of holidays, festive, festal, solemn, joyful, merry, originally from the religious celebration to devoted days', osk. *fī ī snam* Akk. 'an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur's staff', umbr. *fesnaf-e* 'in a shrine, sanctuary, temple'; zero grade lat. *fānum* (**fas-no-m*) 'a shrine, sanctuary, temple' and Old Indian *dhis*, *n*, *ya-* 'devout, godly, pious, holy' (insecure *dhis*, *an*, *yant-* under likewise, see under *dhei-ə-* 'see'); about gr. *θεός* 'god' see under *dheu-es-*, about lat. *fās*, *fāstus* above S. 105 f.

References: WP. I 867, WH. I 453, 3 f.; EM² 333, 347 f.

Page(s): 259

Root / lemma: *dhlas-* or *dhelB-* (: *dhl.s-*)

English meaning: to squeeze, press

German meaning: 'quetschen, dröcken' ö

Material: Old Indian *dhr̥.s*, *a d-* 'millstone';

gr. *θλάω* 'squeeze, crush' (idg. **dhlas-ō* or **dhl.sō*), *ἐθλάσθη*, *θλάστω*;

čech. *dlasmati* 'press' (**dhlās̥mo-* or **dhols̥mo-*);

φλάω 'θλάω' is hybridization of *θλάω* with *φλίβω*, as on the other hand *φλίβω* through hybridization with *θλάω* is also transfigured to *θλίβω*.

References: WP. I 877, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 676.

Page(s): 271

Root / lemma: *dhl.gh-*

English meaning: debt

German meaning: 'Schuld, Verpflichtung'

Material: Air. *dligim* 'be entitled to, earn', mcymr. *dly* 'u, with epenthetic vowel *dylyu* 'withheld, kept back', corn. *dyllly ds.*, mbret. *dellit ds.*, air. *dliged n.* 'obligation, law, right' (**dhl.ghito-m*), cymr. *dled*, *dyled*, me. *d(y)lyet f.* 'obligation', besides *dlit*

`earnings' (**dhl.ghītā*); got. *dulgs* `debt' (in money); Old Church Slavic *dlъgъ* `debt', russ. *dolg*, skr. *duḡ* (Gen. *duḡa*), poln. *duż*, čech. *dluh* ds.

Got. *dulgs* and the slav. words have probably common origin.

References: WP. I 868, Trautmann 55.

Page(s): 271-272

Root / lemma: *dhō[u]-* : *dhū-*

English meaning: rope

German meaning: `Strick' ö ö

Material: Gr. *θῦμ (γ)ξ, -ιγγος* f. `rope, cord, band, strap, string of the bow' (places ahead **θω-μο-* or *-μῶ*);

Note: common lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

lat. *fūnis* `a rope, sheet, line, cord'; ablaut *ō[u]-*: *ū-*, if lat. *ū* not at most dial. development from *ō*; after J. Duchesne-Guillemin (BSL. 41, 178) ostensibly here toch. AB *tsu-*, B *tsaw* `to unite' (ö ö).

References: WP. I 868, WH. 567 f. compare also Petersson Heterokl. 169 f.

Page(s): 272

Root / lemma: *dhō-*

English meaning: to sharpen

German meaning: `schörfen'

Material: Old Indian *dhā-rā* `cutting edge, sharpness, blade', av. *dārā* f. ds., *tižidāra-* `with sharp edge', gr. *θόος* `sharp, sharp', *ἑθόωσα* `I sharpened, sharpen' (**θo-Fóς* *u*-o-participle, as e.g. **δα-Fóς* `sliced' in *δαῦζω*; for **dhā-* to *o* compare *δοτάς*: *δω-*).

from here due to **dhā-ro-* `pointed' (: Old Indian *dhā-rā*) also ags. *darod* m. `spit, pike, spear, lance', ahd. *tart* m. `spit, pike', anord. *darrað-r* m., *darr* n. `spit, pike' ö And at most in addition as `wound with a pike' further die germ. family of as. ags. *derian* `injure, hurt', ahd. *terren* besides *tarōn*, *-ēn* `harm, injure', ags. *daru* f. `damage, pity, injury', ahd. *tara* f. `injury' ö

References: WP. I 867 f.

Page(s): 272

Root / lemma: *dhrebh-*

English meaning: to crush, grind

German meaning: `zerbrechen, zermalmen'

Material: Got. *gadraban* `cut out, λατουμεῖν'; anord. *draf* n., ags. *dræf* n. `offal', anord. *drafna* `separate in small parts', *blōp-drefjar* m. `bloodstain';

Old Church Slavic *drobljo*, *drobiti* `crush, break, rupture, grind', russ. *drobъ* f. `break, piece, fragment', russ.-Church Slavic *drobъnъ*, bulg. *droben* `small, little', next to which with ablaut *e*: bulg. *dreben* ds., *dreb* `secession of wool, by rippling the flax; liver', russ. *drebezg* `shards, debris'; Fick BB. 2, 199, Berneker

225-226 (m. further Lit.).

With got. *hlaiw*, *batei was gadraban us staina* compares Hoffmann BB. 18, 288
τράφος τάφος Hes., so that the application of our root to 'quarrying out of
stones' would be old.

A similar to root **dhreb-** in:

Anord. *drepa* 'prick, bump, poke, slay', ags. *drepan* 'slay, meet', mnd. *drepen*
'meet, fight', ahd. *treffan* 'meet, touch', anord. *drepan* n. 'blow, knock', ags. *gedrep*
ds., mhd. *tref* m. n. 'prank, blow, club, meeting', ags. *drepe* m. (**drapi-*)
'manslaughter', anord. *drāp* n. ds.; presumably as *kvæ ði drepit stefjum*: anord.
drāpa f. 'one from several distinguished parts of existing poem by sog. *stef*;
usually a praise song'.

References: WP. I 875 f.

Page(s): 272-273

Root / lemma: dhregh-1

English meaning: to run

German meaning: 'laufen'

Material: Arm. *durgn*, Gen. *drgan* 'potter's wheel' (after Meillet BSL. 36, 122 from
**dhregh-*);

gr. τρέχω (dor. τράχω), Fut. ἄπο θρέξομαι, θρέξω 'run', τροχός (:
air. *droch*) 'wheel', τράχος 'run', τράχης 'runner, summoner',
τροχίλος 'sandpiper'; barely τράχηλος 'nape, neck' öö Pedersen IF. 5,
56, Zup. KZ. 36, 57;

air. *droch* 'wheel' (**drogoġn*);

It shows in palatal whereas lett. *drāžu*, *drāzu*, *drāzt* 'quick, fast run', lit. *padro žti*
ds., but to say the least could be considered just as well as a variant in palatal
besides *dherāgh-* 'pull, drag'. Yet are likewise lit. (*pa*)*dro žti* as also lett. *drāzt*
'run quickly, fast' identical with lit. *dro žti*, lett. *drāzt* 'carve' (see *dhreg* ~). The
primary meaning is 'carve'. All numerous other interpretations are to be explained
by casual use.

References: WP. I 874 f.

Page(s): 273

Root / lemma: dhregh-2

English meaning: to pain, to suffer

German meaning: 'quölen, reizen'

Material: Old Indian *drā ghatē* (Dhatup.) 'afflicts, plagues, strives itself';

osset. *öw-dörzin* 'stir, tease, irritate' (E. Lewy KZ. 52, 306);

ags. *dracu* f. 'plague, agony', *dreccan* 'stir, tease, irritate, plague' (ö with
expressive kö);

Old Church Slavic *raz-dražo*, -*dražiti* 'enrage, irritate', serb. *dra žim*, *dra žiti* 'stir,
tease, irritate';

Maybe alb. *trazonj* 'stir, tease, irritate'.

ein *ni*-abstract noun **dražn* Ъ `irritation' lies russ. *drazni* Ѐ Ъ `stir, tease, irritate, banter' the basic, z instead of ž after the synonymous forms -zn Ъ.

Also a root **dhrāgh-* or **dhrēgh-*; **dhrōgh-*; **dhrəgh-* wäre möglich.

References: WP. 1 875.

Page(s): 273-274

Root / lemma: *dhreg* ^ -

English meaning: to pull

German meaning: `ziehen; dahinziehen, gleiten, streifen'

Note: synonymous with *trā gh-* (see there)

Material: Old Indian *dhra* *ḥjati* `glides, slides there', *pra* *ḥdhrajati* `hurries', *dhra* *ḥjas-* n., *dhrajati-* f. `the pranks, pull', *dhrā* *ḥj-* perhaps `attraction', *dhrā* *ḥji-*, *dhrāji* *ḥ-* f. `pull, urge, desire';

anord. *drāk* f. `stripe' (: Old Indian *drāj-*); nasalized in addition perhaps got. *drigkan*, aisl. *drekka*, ags. *drincan*, ahd. *trinkan* `drink' (`make a good gulp, draw from drinking-vessel');

Maybe alb. *dreka*, *drekë* `dinner', *darkë* (**drakë*) `supper'

lit. *drežo* *ḥti* `smooth down', *dry* *ḥzas*, *druože* *ḥ-* `streaky', also (ö) lit. *dre* *ḥž-iu*, *-ti* `rend', *nudre* *ḥžti* `pull down, destroy' (Juškevič 346); in addition probably *dro* *ḥžti* `carve, hit, gehen' etc, lett. *drāzt* ds.; see under *dregh-1*;

Lett. *draga* *ḥt* `pull' against it presumably to mndl. *trecken* `pull, drag', s. **der-4** (*dergh-*, *dreg-*) `flay' and Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 488 m. Lit.

References: WP. I 874.

Page(s): 273

Root / lemma: *dhreibh-*

English meaning: to drive, to push

German meaning: `treiben, stoßen' etc

Material: Got. *dreiban* `drive, push, bump, poke', anord. *drīfa* `come pulling, pull, drag, stream' etc, ags. *drīfan* `drive, push, hunt, chase, overthrow', as. *drīban* `be moved, dispelled', ahd. *triban* `beat, strike, knock, push, drive, hurl, impel, propel, expel' (zero grade schw. Verb *tribōn* `set in violent motion, drive onward, move, impel, urge', *uolatribōn* `thrust through, pierce through, transfix'); anord. *drift* f. `drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, snowdrift', *drif* n. `what floats through the air, snowfall', ags. *drif* n. `drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, the driven', *drāf* f. `drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, drift, herd', mhd. *trift* ds., nhd. *Trift* `pasture, herd';

lit. *drimbu* *ḥ*, *dri* *ḥbti* `laggard, clodhopper, lubber, looby, hobbledehoy, lummoxy, squab, dub, lug', *snie* *gas drim* *ḥba* `the snow falls thickly' (= anord. *pā* *drīfr* *snæ* *r*); from *drib-*, to which could belong likewise the *i-* as the *e-* series, the transfer has occurred in the *e-* series: *drebiu* *ḥ*, *dre* *ḥbti* `pour, make stains with viscous liquid'.

References: WP. I 872, 876, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 68 f., Specht KZ. 68, 41.

Page(s): 274

Root / lemma: *dhreugh-1*

English meaning: to tremble, shake

German meaning: 'zittern, (sich) schütteln, einschrumpfen'

Material: Ags. *dry* *ge* 'dry' etc, see above S. 254 f. under *dhereugh-*;

lit. *drugy* 's 'fever; butterfly', lett. *drudzis* 'cold fever; fever', *drudzina* 't 'neigh after fodder' ('*to shake'), perhaps Old Prussian *drogis* 'reed' (if for *drugis*, s. Trautmann Old Prussian 323 m. Lit., Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 502); perhaps lett. *drugt* 'collapse, diminish', Berneker 231 between; s. also under S. 279;

poln. *drż* *e*, *drż* *ec* 'tremble', old also 'have a fever', *drgac* ' , perf. *drgna* *c* ' 'tremble, quiver; flounder, twitch', russ. *drožu* ' , -a 't 'b, perf. *dro* 'gnut 'b 'tremble, quiver' (etc, s. Berneker 231). Dissyllabic root form **dhereugh-* or **dhereug-* one supposes in gr. τ ο (θ ο ρύ σ σ ε (ν σ ε ί ε (ν Hes., τ ο (θ ο ρύ κ τ ρ (α ῖ τ ο ὕ ς σ ε (σ μ ο ὕ ς π ο (ο ὖ σ α Hes. and τ α ν θ α ρύ ζ ω, τ α ν θ α λύ ζ ω ds. Hes.

Maybe alb. geg. (**dhereugh-*) *dredh* 'tremble, twist', *dridhem* 'tremble, quiver, have a fever' [common alb. -*gh-* > -*dh-* phonetic mutation].

References: WP. I 873 f., Berneker 231.

Page(s): 275

Root / lemma: *dhreugh-2*

English meaning: to deceive, harm

German meaning: 'trögen, listig schädigen'

Material: Old Indian *dru* 'hyati 'seeks to harm, harms' (Fut. *dhrōks*, *ya* 'ti, participle *drugdha* '-); common Old Indian *g* 'h- > *ks*, - phonetic mutation

Old pers. Imperf. *adurujīya* (= Old Indian *adruhyat*) 'lied', av. *družaiti* 'lies, cheats', Old Indian *drō* 'gha-, *drōha-* m. 'insult, damage, betrayal', av. *draoga-* 'fallacious', m. 'lie, falsity, deception', Old pers. *drauga-* 'fallacious', Old Indian *dru* 'h- 'injuring', f. 'damage, fiend, ghost', m. 'fiend, demon', av. *druj* ' - f. 'lie, falsity, deception; impersonating the lie, falsity';

mir. *aur-ddrach* (after the sounds from **druag* = Old Indian *drōgha-*) 'ghost';

as. *bidriogan*, ahd. *triogan* 'deceive', anord. *draugr* m. 'ghost'; zero grade as. *gidrog* n. 'delusion', mndl. *gedroch* ds., ahd. *gitrog* n. 'deceit, devilish phantasmagoria'; anord. *draumr*, ahd. *troum*, as. *drōm*, engl. *dream* 'dream' (germ. **ōrau(ʷ)ma-* 'delusion').

Idg. *dhreugh-* is very probably related with *dhu* *er-* 'bring to trap through deception', while to zero grade **dhru-gh-* from **dhu* *r* *-gh-* adjusted itself to a new zero grade idg. **dhreugh-*, **dhrough-*. With the extending *gh* would be identical with nhd. *Zwerg*, if this word not goe back to a miscellaneous idg. *dhru* *ergh-* 'dwarfish, crippled' (see there).

References: WP. I 874.

Page(s): 276

Root / lemma: *dhreu-*

English meaning: to crumble, grind

German meaning: with kons. extensions `zerbrechen, zerbröckeln'

Note: with it are probably linked from intransitive `crumble' explicable words for `tumble, fall down, trickle down'

Material: 1. *dhreus-*, *dhreū-s-*:

Gr. θ ρ α ú ω (τέθ ρ α υ σ μ α ι, ἐθ ρ α ú σ θ η ν) `rupture, crunch', θ ρ α υ σ τ á ς, θ ρ α υ λ á ς (*θ ρ α υ σ - λ á ς), θ ρ α ῦ ρ ο ς (Hes.) `frail, breakable', θ ρ α ῦ μ α, θ ρ α ῦ σ μ α `piece, fragment, wound', θ ρ α νύ σ σ ω (Lyk.), σ υ ν τ ε θ ρ á γ ω τ α ι (Eur.) `shatter' (point at *θ ρ α υ [σ] - α ν á ς, s. Boisacq s. v. m. Lit.); θ ρ ῦ λ α χ θ η (Hom.), θ ρ ῦ λ α ξ α ς (Lyk.) `break, rupture, shatter', θ ρ ῦ λ ε α τ ρ á σ σ ε ι ῶ χ λ ε ῖ Hes. (*θ ρ ῦ λ ο ς from *θ ρ υ - σ - λ ο -; gr. -α υ - and -υ :- are to be interpreted as zero grade and lengthened grade of *dhreūs-*, next to which *dhreus-*; s. Bechtel KZ. 46, 164);

cymr. *dryll* `piece, fragment' (**dhruś-li-o-*), gallorom. Pl. *drullia* `dross' (Kleinhans bei Wartburg III 163);

got. *drauhsnōs* f. Pl. `gobbet, crumbs'; probably as rearrangement from **dh rūś-kna* with nearest connectable balt. *druska*; interference to nhd. *trocken*, ags. *drēahnian* - s. **dhēr-2**, **dhreugh-** `hold, stop' - respective words would permit to look at most at both traditional forms as really spoken; but compare besides got. *drausnōs* ds.;

got. *driusan* `fall, tumble, fall down', as. *driosan*, ags. *drēosan* `fall', norw dial. *drysia* `trickle down'; Kaus. got. *gadrausjan* `prostrate', ahd. *trōren* `drip, trickle, make drip, moult'; in addition as `collapse, bend' with lautsymbolisch gedehnter zero grade: ags. *drūśian* `be sluggish (from age)', engl. *drowse* `be sleepy'; ahd. *trūrēn* `be knocked down, mourn; lower the eyes', mhd. *trūrec* `sad'; ags. changing through ablaut *drēorig* `grieving'; anord. *dreyri* m. (**drauzan-*) `the blood dripping from the wound', as. *drōr* m. `blood' (ags. changing through ablaut *drēor* m. ds.), mhd. *trōr* m. `dew, rain, blood';

lett. *druska* `crumb', lit. *druska* `salt' (*crumb), Old Prussian *druskins* `earwax' (consigns *dmskins*); in addition bsl. **druzga* `small piece' in lit. *dru`zgas* ds., sloven. *dru`zgati* `crush', etc

Labial extensions:

dhreubh-: gr. θ ρ ú π τ ω (ἐτ ρ ú φ η ν) `grind, crumb, spall, crumble; enfeeble, soften, make fragile', θ ρ ú μ μ α and τ ρ ú φ ο ς n. `piece, fragment', τ ρ υ φ ή `softness, luxuriance', τ ρ υ φ ε ρ á ς `mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle' (see also Boisacq s. v. θ ρ ú π τ ω);

lett. *drubaža* `Trumm', *drubazas* `splinter of wood'.

dhreup-: as. *drūbōn*, *drūvōn* `be grieving'; lett. *drupu*, *drupt* `zerfallen, in Trömmen gehen', *drau`pi`ť* `crumb, spall, crumble'; compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 505.

dhreub-: anord. *driūpa*, as. *driopan*, ags. *drēopan*, ahd. *triofan* `drip, drop', o-grade schw. Verb, ags. *drēapian* `drip, trickle down', e-grade *drēopian* ds., anord. *drūpa* (*-ēn) `überhängen, droop down, bend down', anord. *dropi* m. `drip', ags. *dropa*, as. *dropo* ds.; Intens. ags. *dryppan*, *droppian*, ahd. *tropfōn* `drip', *tropfo* `drip'; aisl. *dreypa*, ags. *dri`épan* `drip, trickle';

air. *drucht* `drip' (**dhruptu-s*).

References: WP. I 872 f., WH. I 553 f., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 21, 104, 136, 140 f., 182, Trautmann 61 f., Kluge¹¹ s. v. *Trauer*.

Page(s): 274-275

Root / lemma: *dhrih-* (or *dhreikh-*)

English meaning: hair, bristle

German meaning: `Haar, Borste'

Note:

Root / lemma: *dhrih-* (or *dhreikh-*) : `hair, bristle' derived from **Root / lemma: *dhreg h-* (*dhrih-nā-*) :** `to wind, turn, *release, discharge, disband'.

Material: Gr. θρίξ, τριχάς f. `hair, bristle', therefrom θρίσσα, att. θρίττα f. `a fish with fine fishbone', τριχάς, τριχάς ds.;

mir. *gairb-driuch* (**drigu-* or **driku-*) `bristle' (*garb* `rough');

from gr. θρίσσα derives probably ital.-lombard. *trissa* `burbot'; out of it probably likewise schweiz. *Trische* (11. Jh. *trisca*);

whether bsl. **draika-* `stretched long' as **dhroiko-* here belongs, also lit. *drie kti* `distend, take off (a thread)', *dry kti* `hang down in long threads', slovak. *driek* m. `stem', *driečny* `stocky', abg. *drъkolъ* `shaft, pole', etc, could our root be placed as **dhreikh-* .

Maybe alb. (**dhreikh*) *derth*, *derdh* `hang down, pour', (**dhreikh*) *dreth*, *dredh* `twist, curl (hair)', *dredhe* `lock, curled hair' common alb. -k > -th phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 876, Jud BullGIPat. Suisse Rom. 11, 8², Trautmann 58 f., Berneker 223, 232.

Page(s): 276

Root / lemma: *dhrono-*

English meaning: multicoloured

German meaning: `bunt'ö

Material: For gr. θρόνα Pl. `flower decorations in garments (by alexandrin. poets for φάρμακα, charm, spell, sorcery, necessitated medicinal herbs), colored garments, colored animals' infer Hoffmann BB. 15, 86, Lide´n Stud. 67 f. a basic meaning `varicolored'.

Under these basic meaning compares Lide´n aaO. alb. *drē-ri*, geg. *dre -ni-* m. `deer' (Animals like the deer and roe are named often as `dappled, varicolored'), therefore an illyr. basic form **drani-* (idg. *dhroni-*) through the probable illyr. Hesych explanation αραυις ἔλαφος (Λ- recommended for Δ-) is advisable.

Stokes Me´l. Kern [RC 24, 217] supposed for θρονα `embroidery' because of mir. *druine* ds.

References: WP. I 876 f., WH. I 374.

Page(s): 276-277

Root / lemma: *dhug(h)ster-*

English meaning: daughter, *thin girl

German meaning: `Tochter'

Note: guttural as with ***eg(h)om*** `I', see there.

Root / lemma: *dhug(h)ater-* : `daughter' derived from **dh-** suffixed root:
dheu_hdh- `shake, confuse' of **Root / lemma: *dheu-4, dheu_hə- (: dhu_hē-), dhu_hē-***
k-, dhu_hē -s-) : `to reel, dissipate, blow, etc. `earlier **Root / lemma: *deuk-*** : `to
drag, pull, attract'.

Material:

Maybe from **dhu_hedh-*: ostfries. *dwatje* `stupid girl', *dwatsk* `simple, unusual',
jötisch *dvot* `suffering of dizziness'

Note:

meaning lat. alb. geg. (**vargha*) *varza*, tosk *vaje* ``girl, virgin' : lat. *virga* `thin
branch, rod' (from **u_hiz-gā*), *virgō* `girl, virgin';

Root / lemma: *u_her-3*: E. ***u_her-g_hh-*** (**su_herg_hh-*): `to turn, press, strangle' <
rhotacism s/r of **Root / lemma: *u_heis-2*** : `to turn, bend'.

Old Indian *duhita_h r-* (*duhitā_h*), av. *dugədar-*, *du_hδar-* (from **dug_hter-*), npers.
duxtar, *duxt*, arm. (with *s* from *k* after *u*) *dustr*, Gen. *dster*, (*dowstr*)

gr. *θ υ γ ά τ η ρ* (shift of stress as in *μ ή τ η ρ*, but still *θ υ γ α τ έ ρ α* as
μ η τ έ ρ α), osk. *futi_h r*, Dat. *fu(u)trei_h* (Vetter Gl. 29, 242);

Maybe Lycian *cbatru*, *kbatra* `daughter' : toch. A *ckācar*, B *tkācer* `daughter'.

got. *dau_htar*, anord. *dōttir* (run. Nom. Pl. *dohtriR*), ahd. *tohter*, lit. *dukte_h* -, *-er_hs*,
Old Prussian *duckti*, Old Church Slavic *dъštī*, *-ere*, toch. A *ckācar*, B *tkācer*
`daughter'.

Note:

Old Church Slavic: *dъštī* `daughter' [f r], *dъštēre* [Gens]

Russian: *doč_h* `daughter' [f r], *dočeri* [Gens]

Old Czech: *dci* `daughter' [f r], *dcerě* [Gens]

Serbo-Croatian: *kc_h i_h* `daughter' [f r], *kc_h é_h ri* [Gens]; *šč_h i_h* `daughter' [f r], *šč_h é_h ra*
[Gens]

Slovene: *hči_h* `daughter' [f r], *hče_h re* [Gens]; *hči_h* `daughter' [f r], *hče_h re* [Gens]

Nte:

Alb. tosk. (**doč*) *gocë* `daughter', geg. *cucë* `daughter'.

References: WP. I 868, WH. I 557.

Page(s): 277

Root / lemma: *dhu_hen-, dhun-*

English meaning: to hum

German meaning: `dröhnen, tönen'

Material: Old Indian *dhva_h nati* `sounds, sighs', *dhvani_h* - m. `sound, echo,
thunder, word', *dhvana_h* - m. `sound, a certain wind', *dhvanita-* n. `sound, tone,
echo, thunder', *dhu_h ni-* `soughing, roaring, thundering', *dhuna_h yatī* `soughs';

anord. *dynr* m. `resonance', ags. *dyne* n. ds., engl. *din*, ahd. *tuni* ds.; anord. *dynia*

(preterit *dunda*) `din, drone, rant, roister', ags. *dynnan*, as. *dunnian* mhd. *tönen* `din, drone'; germ. extensions therefrom seem anord. *dynkr* `din, fuss, noise, blow, knock', meagl. *dunchen*, engl. *dunch* `strike with a short rapid blow, jog with the elbow' and ndd. *dunsen* `din, drone, stomp', schwed. dial. *dunsa* `crack, creak, hit'.

Interference of new sound imitations (onomatopoeic words) comes for germ. words just as for lit. *dunde* `ti `violent knock, hit, din, drone' in question.

References: WP. I 869.

Page(s): 277

Root / lemma: *dhu_er-*, *dhu_erə-*

English meaning: to ruin by deceiving

German meaning: `durch Töuschung, Hinterlist to Fall bringen, schödigen'

Note: (: *dhu_r-* : *dhru-*)

Material: Old Indian *dhva_rati* `damages', participle *dhruṭa* -, *-dhruṭ* (and *-dhvr.t*), *dhru* `ti- f. `deception, seduction', **dhvara* - `deceiving' in *dhvara* `s- f. (Nom. -ā `h.) `a kind of female daemon'; *dhū_rvati* `brings down through deception, damages' (zero grade of a heavy basis *dhu_erə-*), *dhū_rta-h* `deceitful', m. `cheater', *dhūrṭi* - f. `deceitful injury, damage';

lat. *fraus*, *-dis* f. `deceit, cunning deception, damage, punishment', *frausus sum* (Plaut), umbr. *frosetom* `cheated, beguiled, defrauded, robbed', lat. *frūstra* (newer *frūstrā*) `in deception, in error, in vain', therefrom *frūstror*, *-āri* `deceive, cheat' belong probably as *d*-extension our root here (see above under *dhreugh-*); unclear is only a (popular sayingö EM 382; incredible WH. I 543);

Note: common lat. *d*- > *f*- shift

here probably hitt. *du-wa-ar-na-aḫ-u-un* (*dwarnaḫunö*) `I broke'.

References: WP. I 869 f., 874, WH. I 543 f.

Page(s): 277

Root / lemma: *dhu_ergh-* : *drugh-*

English meaning: low (in stature), crippled

German meaning: `zwerghaft, verkröppelt'ö

Material: Bartholomae IF. 12, 131 Anm. connects av. *drva-* (i.e. *druva-*), which is reckoned under other names of physical ailments and perhaps stands for `dwarfish, crippled', with anord. *dvergr*, ags. *dweorg*, engl. *dwarf*, mnd. *dwerch*, nnd. *dwarf*, ahd. *twerc*, mhd. *twerc*, *-ges*, nhd. *Zwerg*, wherefore zero grade **durgī* in anord. *dyrgja* `dwarf, midget', ndd. *dorf*; after Krogmann (KZ. 62, 143) in addition lett. *drugt* `sink down' (see above ***dhreugh-1***).

Otherwise for germ. the interpretation would derive as `creature of deception' with regard to to Old Indian *dhvara* `s- `a kind of female daemon', root *dhu_er-* `bring down through deception';

it could have derived from *dhu_er-* then with the same *-gh*, which agrees also with the root form *dhreu-gh-* (*dhu_er-gh-* : *dhu_r.gh-* : *dhru-gh-*, *dhreugh-*); also latter deriving from appellation for puckish creature of deception.

References: WP. I 871 f.

Root / lemma: *dhu_ē r-*, *dhu_ō r-*, *dhur-*, *dhu_r-*

English meaning: door

German meaning: `Tör'

Note: besides this conservative stem, the proto form of plural and dual of such a measure (see below), would probably fit to a certain degree already proto forms -o- and -ā-extensions partly with to supposed collective meaning, partly (as neuter) in the position as 2. composition parts.

Material: Old Indian Nom. Pl. *dvā́rah*, Akk. Pl. *duráh*, *dúrah*, Nom. Du. *dvā́rā(u)* `door' (loss of Aspiration originally in den *bh*-case through influence of *dvāu* `two'), *durōn*, *a* - n. `dwelling, homeland' (-no-derivative of Lok. Du. ar. **dhura_u*); o-stem *dvāram* n. (new) `door' in compounds *s'ata dura-* n. `secretive place with 100 doors'; av. Akk. Sg. *dvaram*, Lok. *dvarā* `gate, courtyard', Old pers. *duvarayā* `at the gate';

arm. Pl. *dur-k'*, Akk. *zḥdurs* (*-n,s) `door', *i durs* `out of doors, forth, out, outside', Sg. *dur' n*, Gen. *dran* `door, gate, courtyard' (n-Dekl. derive from Akk. Sg. in -m), *drḥand* `doorpost, doorsill' (**dhur* + **anātā*, see there);

gr. presumably from conservative stem still *θύρ δ α ἔ ξ ω* *Ἄ ρ κ á δ ε ς* Hes.; *θύρ α ζ ε* `out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out' (i.e. *θύρ α σ - δ ε*, either Old Indian *durah*, arm. *durs* or from *ā*-stem *θύρ α*, so that from -α ν ς about -ανς), as 1. composition part perhaps *θυραυλω* `habe meinen Aufenthalt an (vor) der Töre, lagere im Freien' from *θύρ - α υ λ ο ς* (but it could have derived also from *θύρ α*), very archaic *θα λ ρ ό ς* `the revolvable doorpost' (also `Wagenachse, Eckpfosten des Wagenkastens' from **dhu_r_-i_o-*);

o-stem in *π ρ ό θ υ ρ ο ν* `room before the door, vestibule of the house' (: Old Indian *s'ata dura-* n.);

ā-stem *θύρ α* `door' (hom. mostly Pl.), att. *θύρ α σ ι* `outside', hom. *θύρ η - θ ι*, -φ ι; compare still *θύρ ι ο ν* `Törchen' (: Old Indian *du r(i)ya-* `zur door or zum Haus gehörig'), *θ υ ρ ί ς*, *ῥ ῑ δ ο ς* `window' (eig. `Törchen') *θύρ ε τ ρ ο ν* `door', *θ υ ρ ε ά ς* `Törstein; großer long shield', *θ υ ρ ώ ν* `Vorhalle, vestibule in Haus' (: got. *dau rōns* f. Pl. `zweiflügliges gate', yet barely in historic connection with it);

alb. (*dhu_er-*) *dere* f. `door', Pl. *döer* (conservative stem **dhu_ōr-*);

Note: conservative stem of plural forms (alb. phonetic trait)

Phonetic mutations: Alb. alb. (*dhu_era*) *dere* f. `door' : gr. (*dhu_era*) *θύρ α* `door' : Proto-Slavic form: [dv ь r ь See also: *dvorъ* - Page in Trubac'ev: V 171-172] Old Church Slavic: *dv ь r ь* `door' [f i] : Russian: *dver'* `door' [f i]

Therefore proto illyr. gave alb. *dhu_e-* > *de-*, gr. *dhu_e-* > *du-*, slav. *dhu_e-* > *dve-*.

lat. Plur. *forēs* f. `folding-doors' (older conservative stem **dhu_or-* reshaped to *i*-stem); the Sg. *foris*, -is is secondary; *ā*-stem in *forās* `out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out', *forīs* `an open space, public place, court, market-place' (the vowel after *forēs*); in addition *forum* n. `an open space, public place, court, market-place'; umbr. *furo*, *furu*, `an open space, public place, court, market-place'; about lat. *forus* see above S. 134;

cymr. abret. corn. *dor* f. `door' (**dhurā* or **dhu_ōrā*; latter vowel gradation certainly in air. *dorus* n. `door', *in-dorus* `before' from kelt. **du_orestu-*; with it phonetically not compatible cymr. *drws* `door', from Thurneysen IA. 33, 25 places to mir. *drut*,

druit 'shut', nir. *druidim* 'I close' from **druzd-*); o-stem gall. *doro* 'door', *Duro-*, -*durum* in PN, air. *dor* m. ds.; acorn. *darat*, mcor. *daras* 'door', bret. Pl. *dorojou*, dial. *doredou* (Loth RC 20, 355) from **dhu-orato-*; compare gall. **doraton* 'grille, lattice door' in gallorom. **doratia* (or **duratiaö*), Kleinhans bei Wartburg III 139; unclear is gall. *dvorico* (Holder I 1390), GNö;

ahd. *turi*, anfrö. *duri* 'door', anord. *dyrr* 'doorway', fem. Pl. (Nom. Pl. **dhu-r̥es*); ags. *duru* ds. (extended after Akk. Pl. **dhu-r̥n̥-s*, germ. **durunz*, also ahd. Dat. Pl. *tur̥un*, -on); o-stem got. *dau-r̥n̥*, ahd. *tor*, as. *dor*, *dur*, ags. *dor* n. 'gate' (**dhurom*); got. *daurōns* see above (: θ υ ρ ῶ ν); aisl. *for-dyri* n. 'vestibule';

lit. *duri* 's Akk. Pl. *du-r̥u* Gen. Pl., dial. and old *du-r̥es* Nom. Pl. (then *i*-inflection: Nom. Pl. *du-r̥ys*), lett. *duris*, *du-r̥vis*, Old Prussian *dauris* f. Pl. 'door' (*au* error); however, lacks lit. *dva-r̥as* 'grange' because of *dve-r̥ti* 'unbolt, unlock' (also *du-r̥ys* 'door' from 'aperture'ö) it is not certainly poln. Lw.;

Old Church Slavic *dv̋ri* 'door' (*Akk. Pl. in -n̥-s; root stem *dhu-r̥-* from the reduced case with consonant-ending e.g. Lok. **dv̋rch̋*); o-stem Old Church Slavic *dvor̋* 'courtyard';

toch. B *twere* 'doors'.

References: WP. I 870 f., WH. I 529 f., Trautmann 63, EM 377 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 625¹.

Page(s): 278-279

Root / lemma: *digh-*

English meaning: goat

German meaning: 'Ziege'

Note:

Root / lemma: *digh-* : 'goat' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *deig̃h-* : 'to prick; tick'. From the older root **Root / lemma:** *deig̃h-* : 'to prick; tick' derived **Root / lemma:** *aig̃-* : 'goat' and **Root / lemma:** *āg̃-* : 'goat' [common balt. - illyr. - alb. *de-*, *da-* > zero phonetic mutation]. Hence the gr. cognate derived from proto illyr.

Material: Gr.-thrak. δίζα αἴξ. Λάκωνες (**dighi_a*), compare thrak. PN Διζα-τελμς (as **Eβρο-τελμς* to *Ἐβρος πρᾶγος* Hes.); ahd. *ziga* 'goat', with hypocoristic consonant increase ags. *ticken*, ahd. *zickī*, *zickīn* 'young goat, kid' (but about nhd. *Zecke* see above under *deig̃h-*); here perhaps norw. dial. *tikka* 'sheep' (event. hybridization of schwed. dial. *takka* 'sheep' with nord. equivalent of *Zicklein*), *tiksa* 'sheep, bitch', *tikla* 'young sheep or cow', as well as anord. *tīk* f. 'bitch' = mnd. *tīke* ds.

Arm. *tik* 'hose from animal skin' it is put here by Lide'n (Arm. Stud. 10 f., Don. nat. Sydow 53¹) as originally 'goatskin', must go back to **dig-* (taboo distortionö).

References: WP. I 814, WH. I 632, 868. After Risch (briefl.) perhaps originally Lockruf.

Page(s): 222

Root / lemma: *dīp-ro-*, *dīp-r̥ā*

English meaning: cattle

German meaning: 'Opfertier, Vieh'

Material: Arm. *tvar* `ram, herd of cattle' (**tivar* < **dī* *p̄rā*); got. *tibr* `oblation' (meliorated from *aibr*), ahd. *zebar* `sacrificial animal', ags. *tifer*, *tīber* ds., spötmhd. *ungezī bere*, *unzī ver*, nhd. *Ungeziefer* eig. `impure, animal not suited to the sacrifice'. Afrz. (a)*toivre* `draft animal' derives from Germ.

Maybe alb. (**dī* *b̄rā*) *dorbëria* `heard of cows'.

References: WP. I 765, WH. I 323, Feist 19 b, 477 a.

Page(s): 222

Root / lemma: *dl.ku* - (ö)

English meaning: sweet

German meaning: `söß'

Material: Gr. γ λ υ κ úς, γ λ υ κ ε ρ ός `sweet', γ λ υ κ κ ό ν γ λ υ κ ú, γ λ ú κ κ α ή γ λ υ κ ú τ ης Hes. (-κ κ- from -*ku*-), γ λ ε ũ κ ος (late) `must, stum' (ablaut neologism); γ λ from δ λ because of folg. κ; -λ υ- from -λ α- after folg. υ; about late δ ε ũ κ ος `must, stum', δ ε υ κ ής `sweet' s. WH. I 380;

lat. *dulcis* `sweet, mellifluous, gentle' (from **dl.ku*-*i*-s).

References: WP. I 816, WH. I 380.

Page(s): 222

Root / lemma: *dn.g hū*, *dn.g hu_ā*

English meaning: tongue

German meaning: `Zunge'

Note: often reshaped through anlaut change and rearrangements

Material: Old Indian *jihvā* f., av. *hizvā* ds. (vorar. **g* *ig hu_ā* from **dag hu_ā* with *i* from *lih*- `lick' or from *jih*- `turn down'; iran. **sizvā* probably through sound dissimilation);

Maybe **Root / lemma:** *dn.g hū*, *dn.g hu_ā* : `tongue' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dhereg h-* (*dhr.g h-nā*) : `to wind, turn'.

besides *ū*-stem in Old Indian *juhū* f. `tongue, spoon' (with *u* after *juhō* *ti* `pour into the fire', different Wackernagel-Debrunner III 192), av. *hizū* m. ds.; with -*ōn*- for -*ā* Old pers. *hizbāna*-, mpers. *huzvān* ds., nordar. *bis ān* m. `tongue, discourse' (**viz hvān* after E. Leumann Nordar. Spr. 127 f.);

arm. *lezu*, Gen. *lezvi* places in ending -*ghu_ā* away from **dn.g hu_ā*, the first syllable probably influenced by ***leig h-*** `lick';

Note: common lat. *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation; also common Italic-Latin *d-* > *f-* shift.

alat. *dingua*, lat. *lingua* (with *l-* from *lingere*); osk. *fangvam* (Vetter Serta Hoffilleriana 153;

Maybe alb. (**dn.g hu_ā*) *gluha* `tongue, language' not from lat. *lingua* for alb. has preserved -*h-* in contrast to lat. Hence alb. *d-* . *l-* mutation is genuine. Alb. (**dn.g hu_ā*) *gluha* `tongue' is similar to formation alb. (**dlaght-*) *glate* , *gjate* , *gjat* `long'.

air. *teng* (*ā*-stem) and *tengae*, Gen. *tengad* with *t-* after *tongid* `swears'; but air. *ligur* `tongue' to lat. *ligurriō*; unclear is mcymr. *tafawt*, cymr. *tafod*, acorn. *tauot*,

mbret. *teaut*, bret. *teod*, wherefore corn. *tava*, mbret. *taffhaff*, bret. *tan* *va* 'taste' (kelt. **tamāto-ō*);

got. *tuggō* f., an. as. *tunga*, ags. *tunge*, ahd. *zunga*, with *-ōn-* instead of *-ā-*; as ablaut neologism perhaps here anord. *tangi* 'clutch piece of the blade', mnd. *tange* 'sand shift between two marshes';

bsl. *inžū-* m. in Old Prussian *insuwis*; lit. *liežu* 'vis (after *lie žti* 'lick')'; Old Church Slavic *je zy-kъ*, skr. *je zik*, poln. *je zyk*, russ. *jazy k*; to contraction of anlaut. *d-* s. J. Schmidt, Krit. 77;

Note:

Common illyr.-balt. *d-* > zero phonetic mutation.

toch. A *köntu*, Gen. *köntwis*, B *köntwo*, Obl. *köntwa sa* (**kantwa*, reconverted from **tankwa*, idg. **dn̥g̃ hu̯ā*).

References: WP. I 1792, WH. I 806 f., Trautmann 104, Specht Dekl. 83, Havers Sprachtabu 123 f.

Page(s): 223

Root / lemma: *dous-*

English meaning: arm

German meaning: 'Arm'

Note:

Root / lemma: *dous-* : 'arm' derived from an archaic root **g̃ heus* 'hand, arm' (see below). But the shift *g̃ h-* > *d-* is a unique Old pers., balt., celt., illyr.-alb. phonetic mutation.

Material: Old Indian *do ś-* n. (m.), Gen. *dos n̥ a ĥ*, 'forearm, arm, lower part of the forefoot with animals', av. *daoš-* m. 'upper arm, shoulder', npers. *dōš* 'shoulder'; air. *doe* '(**dous-n̥ t-s*)', Gen. *doat* 'arm'; lett. *pa-duse* (zero grade) 'Achselhöhle; Busen des Kleides'; sloven. *pa žduha*, *pa ždiha* besides *pa žuha*, *pa žiha* 'armpit', and with the same *d*-loss (ein Erklärungsversuch by Berneker 233 f.) abg. etc *pazucha* 'κ ᾰ λ π ο ς'.

Note:

Root / lemma: *dous-* : 'arm' derived from an archaic root **g̃ heus* 'hand, arm' (see below). But the shift *g̃ h-* > *d-* is a unique Old pers., balt., celt., illyr.-alb. phonetic mutation.

Two other roots, respectively **Root / lemma: *g̃ hesor-1***, ***g̃ hesr-*** : 'hand' and **Root / lemma: *g̃ hesto-2*** : 'hand, arm' derived from an extended archaic root *g̃ heus* + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tra*, *-tre*. : Old Indian *ha śta-h̥* m. 'hand', av. *zasta-*, Old pers. *dasta-* ds.;

The key link between **Root / lemma: *dous-*** (**g̃ heus-*): 'arm' derived from an archaic root **g̃ heus* 'hand, arm' and **Root / lemma: *g̃ hesor-1***, ***g̃ hesr-*** (**g̃ heus-*): 'hand' and **Root / lemma: *g̃ hesto-2*** (**g̃ heus-*): 'hand, arm' are balt. : lett. *pa-duse* (zero grade) 'armpit' : lit. *pa-žaste* ' , *pa-žasti* 's f. 'place under the arm, armpit'.

Note: common balt.-illyr. *g̃ h-* > *z* phonetic mutation : Old pers., av., illyr.- alb. - celt. *g̃ h-* > *d* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 782, Trautmann 64.

Root / lemma: *dō-* : *də-*, also *dō-u-* : *dəu-* : *du-*

English meaning: to give

German meaning: `geben'

Grammatical information: (perfective) Aoristwurzel with secondary present *di-dō-mi*.

Material: Old Indian *da* ¹*-dā-ti* (Aor. *a* ¹*-dā-m*, Opt. *dēyām*, Fut. *dāsyā* ¹*ti*, Aor. Med. *a* ¹*dita* = gr. $\xi\delta\sigma\tau\omicron$, Inf. *da* ¹*manē* : gr. $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, compare lat. *damini* 'hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender', whether originally infinitive) 'gives' (pāli. *dinna* to a present **dihdāti*), av. *dadāiti* ds., Old pers. Imp. *dadātuv* 'he should give'; root nouns Old Indian *dā* [*s*] *a* ¹*stu* 'be a giver'; Infin. *dā* ¹*tum* (: lat. Supin. *datum*); participle *dita* ¹*h* (uncovered), secondary *datta* ¹*-h*, zero grade in *āṭṭa* ¹*h*, *pra* ¹*-t-ta-h* 'devoted', ablaut. in *tvā* ¹*-dāta-h* 'you gave from', av. *dāta-*; to Fut. Old Indian *dāsyāmi* (: lit. *du* ¹*osiu*) s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 788¹¹;

arm. *taḥm* 'dō', *taḥmk* 'we hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender' (**dā-i_e-mi*), Aor. *etu* (= *a* ¹*-dā-m*, idg. **eḥdōm*);

gr. $\delta\acute{\iota}-\delta\omega-\mu\iota$ 'give', Aor. $\xi\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, Opt. $\delta\omicron\iota\eta\nu$ (**doiī_ēm*). Fut. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, Aor. Med. $\xi\delta\sigma\tau\omicron$, participle $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, Infin. hom. $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ and hom. thess. etc $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$ (locative without suffix);

ven. *zoto* 'he/she has handed over, delivered, given up, rendered, furnished' = gr. $\xi\delta\sigma\tau\omicron$; *zonasto* 'he/she has given as a present, presented, bestowed, granted, vouchsafed, conferred' maybe from **dōnā-s-to* from a denom. **dōnāi_ō* (**dōno-m* : lat. *dōnum*); mess. *pi-do* (**dōt* : Old Indian *a-dāt*);

alb. (**dhu_o -sm_*) *da-she* 'Aor. 'I gave' (**dā-sm_*); : alb. subjunctive *dhashtë* 'let him give'

lat. *dō*, *dās*, *dat*, *da* ¹*mus* (**dā-mo_s*), *da* ¹*tis*, *da* ¹*nt* (secondary fur **dent* from **(di)-dn_ -ti*), alat. *danunt*; *dedī*, *da* ¹*tum*, *da* ¹*re* 'give, grant, bestow', refl. 'betake oneself' (*dās* with *ā* after *stā-* for **dō* = lit. *duo*, *du* ¹*o-k* [Specht KZ. 55, 182], gr. hom. $\delta\acute{\iota}-\delta\omega-\theta\iota$);

vest. *di-de-t* 'delivers, gives up, renders, furnishes, pays, surrenders', pōl. *dīda* 'he/she should deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender', umbr. *dīrsa*, *dersa*, *ter* ¹*a* 'he/she should deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender' (**didāt*), *ter* ¹*tu*, *dirstu*, *titu* 'he/she shall deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender' (**di-de-tōd*), *ter* ¹*te* 'he/she has been given' (**di-da-ter*), *a-ter* ¹*a-fust* 'he/she will have handed round' (**am-de-da-fos-t*); osk. *da[da]d* 'he/she should give away, give up, surrender, deliver, consign, yield, abandon, render' (**dād(-di)-dād*), *dadid* 'he/she will have delivered, given up, rendered, furnished, surrendered' (**dād(-de)-dīd*), *di-de-st* 'he/she will hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender', *dedet*, umbr. *dede* 'he/she has handed over, delivered, given up, rendered, furnished, surrendered' (= lat. *de* ¹*-d-i* ¹*t*, old *dedet*), umbr. *ter* ¹*ust*, *dīrsust* 'he/she will have handed over, delivered, given up, rendered, furnished, surrendered' (**dedust*), etc; fal. *poded* 'he/she has stretched out, spreaded out, put forth, reached out, extended' (**por(-de)-ded*);

redupl. present ital. **dīdō(ō)* in lat. *reddō* (*reddidī*, *redditum*, *reddere*) 'give back' from **reḥd(i)-dō(ō)* is ostensibly themat. rearrangement from **dīdōmi*; other compounds are *dē-dō*, *dī-dō*, *āḥdō*, *prō-dō*, *trā-dō* and **ven-dō*;

participle lat. *da* ¹*tus* 'bestowed' = falisk. *datu* 'given, delivered, given up, surrendered', vest. *data* 'been delivered, given up, surrendered', pōl. *datas* 'been delivered, given up, surrendered' (: gr. $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$); Supin. *datum* (: Old Indian Infin.

dā tum);

here perhaps in spite of WH. I 193 lat. *ce-dō* 'go from, give place, remove, withdraw, go away, depart, retire!' Pl. *cette* from **ce-date* (: gr. $\delta\acute{o}\tau\epsilon$);

lit. *du ōmi* (nowadays secondary *du ōdu*, lett. *duo ōdu*, based on neologism to alit. lpv. *duodi* from **dō_hdhi-*, ostlit. *du ōmu*), 2. Sg. *du ōsi*, 3. Sg. *du ōst(i)* 'gives', Old Prussian *dāst* ds., after Korⁱ nek Listy filol. 65, 445 and Szemere^{ny}i Et. Slav. Roum. 1, 7 ff. (compare E. Fraenkel Balt. Sprachw. 11 f.) not on older reduplication (angebl. **dō-də-mi*, bsl. **dōdmi*, 3. Sg. **dō-də-ti*, bsl. **dōdti* > **dōsti*), but on an unreduplicated athemat. inflection (**dōmi*, Pl. **dəmo s*); lit. *du ōsti*, abg. *dast* ɤ are imitations from lit. *e' ōsti* 'eats' etc, which lie besides lit. **e' (d)mi*, abg. *jam ɤ* (from **ēd_hm-*), where *d* would be perceived as suffix of the root; to Fut. lit. *du ōsiu* see above S. 223.

The same would be assumed from Old Church Slavic *dam ɤ* 'I will give', 3. Pl. *dade t ɤ* (after *jade t ɤ* etc); Old Church Slavic *dažda* 'gift' is an analogical form after **e dja* 'food, eating', where *d* was perceived again a formant.

Infin. lit. *du ōti*, lett. *duo t*, Old Prussian *dāt* (**dō_hti-*) = Old Church Slavic *dati*, serb. *da ti*, russ. *dat ɤ*.

For preterit lit. *daviau* , lett. *devu* 'gave' see under.

participle **dō-na-* in Old Church Slavic *pre -dan ɤ*, serb. *da n*, čech. *da n*, klr. *da nyj* 'bestowed'; **dō_hta-* ds. in Old Prussian *dāts*, lit. *du ōtas*, lett. *duo ts*; einzelsprachl. innovations are serb. dial. *da t*, čech. *da ty*; in addition lit. *duotina* 'nubile, marriageable', russ.-Church Slavic *podat ɤ n ɤ*, russ. *poda tnyj* 'generous'; Supin. **dōtun* 'to give' in Old Prussian *daton* (Infin.); lit. *du ōtu* , Old Church Slavic *ot ɤ dat ɤ*, sloven. *dat*; compare slav. **dat ɤ_hk ɤ* in sloven. *doda tɤk*, poln. *dodatek*, russ. *doda tok* 'bonus, addition';

hitt. *dā-* 'take', 1. Sg. *da-a_h-hi* (*da_hhi*), 3. Sg. *da_ha_hi* (*dāi*), would be placed here by Pedersen (Muršilis 68) and Kretschmer (Glotta 19, 207) ('give' - 'for give to oneself' - 'take'); against it Cuvreur H. 206 ff.

nominal formation: Old Indian *dā tar-*, *dāta r-* 'giver', gr. $\delta\acute{\omega}\tau\omega\rho$, $\delta\omega\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ ds., zero grade $\delta\omicron\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha$, lat. *da tor*, *datrīx*. - Old Indian *dātra -*, av. *dā ɤra-* n. 'gift'.

dō-tel-* in Old Church Slavic *datelj ɤ* (dō_htel_hi_u-*) 'giver', čech. *udatel* 'bighead', russ. *da tel ɤ* 'giver'.

Old Indian **dāti-* 'bestowal, gift' in *dā ti-vāra-* 'allotting willingly, generous', *havya-dāti-* 'procuring the offering, presenting the sacrifice', av. *dāti-* 'grant, gift, impartment', gr. $\delta\acute{\omega}\tau\iota\varsigma$ Hes. (and conservative stem **dō_ht-* in $\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$) 'gift', $\Delta\omega\sigma\acute{\iota}-\theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $-\varphi\rho\omega\nu$, lat. *dōs*, *-tis* 'dowry';

lit. Inf. *du ōti*: slav. **dat ɤ* 'gift' (e.g. in Old Church Slavic *blagodat ɤ* 'χάρις', russ. *po dat ɤ* 'tax'), Inf. *dati*; zero grade Old Indian *dī t_hh* , gr. $\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\varsigma$ 'gift', lat. *dati-ō*, *-tiōnis* (old *-*tīnes*) 'the bestowing' (suffix as in gr. $\delta\omega\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\eta$ 'gift'); with zero gradation in enclitic Old Indian *bha ga-tti-* 'luck bringer'.

Old Indian *dā na-* n. 'gift' (substantiviertes -no-participle) = lat. *dōnum*, osk. etc *dunum* ds. (*duunated* 'he/she has presented, bestowed, granted, vouchsafed, conferred'); cymr. *dawn* ds., air. *dān* m. 'gift, present, practical skill, innate quality, nature, temperament (faculty, talent)', compare slav. **dan ɤ-k ɤ* in serb. *da nak* 'tribute, tax' etc and den -*ni*-stem Old Church Slavic *dan ɤ* 'tribute, tax, toll', lit. *duo nis* 'gift'; zero grade alb. *dhe ne* 'bestowed', f. 'gift, tribute, tax', geg. *dha ne*; (**dhu_on -*)

Also alb. (**dhu_onti*) *dhunti* 'gift, faculty, talent'.

gr. $\delta\acute{\omega}\rho\omicron\nu$ 'gift' (-*ro-* in pass. value, compare e.g. *clāruhs*), Old Church Slavic

dar ɤ `gift' (m. as **dan* ɤk ɤ), arm. *tur* ds.;

Maybe alb. (**dh u_o nata*) *dhurata* `gift, faculty, talent' rhotacism n/r; *darsmë*, *dasmë* `wedding' : lat. *dōs*, -*tis* `dowry';

Old Indian *dāya* ˘ - `giving', *dāya* ˘ - m. `gift', apreuß. *dāian* Akk. `gift', serb. *pro* ˘ - *daja* `sale' (etc, Berneker 176).

Maybe nasalized alb. *ndanj*, *shpërndanj* (**shprë-ndanj*) `allot, give, separate' : lit. *prie* ˘ *das* `bonus, addition, wage increase'.

As 2. composition part Old Indian -*dā-* e.g. in as *˘vadā* ˘ - `horse giving, horse offering', slav. with structure in o-Dekl., e.g. russ. dial. *po* ˘ - *dy* Pl. `tributes, taxes', serb. *pri* ˘ - *d* `Draufgabe beim Tausch'; lit. *prie* ˘ *das* `bonus, addition, wage increase'.

dō ˘ - **u-** lies before in Old Indian *dāva* ˘ *nē* `to give' (also Perf. *dada* ˘ *u* `have bestowed'), av. *dāvōi* `to give', kypr. δ υ Fά υ ο ι `he may give', Inf. δ ο F ε υ α ι (about ark. participle δ π υ - δ ό α ς s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 745 f.), contracted hom.-att. δ ο υ υ α ι ;

lat. *duim*, *duīs* etc `I, you should hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender', Fut. II -*duō*, contain an Aorist-stem **du-* from **dou* ˘ -; *duim* is from Optat. *-*dou* ˘ *im* originated in compounds (*prō-duint* from **prō* ˘ *dou* ˘ *int*, etc), then also by compounds from **dhē-* : *per* ˘ *duim*, etc For ital. optative **dou* ˘ *im* probably trod only secondary in Umbr. and Fal. a present **dou* ˘ *iō* in fal. *doviad* `may grant' (it seems to be reduced in compounds hence lat. *duam* etc **doviām*), umbr. *pur-dovitu*, *pur-tuvitu*, -*tuetu* `stretch out, spread out, put forth, reach out, extend', *purtuvies* `stretch out, spread out, put forth, reach out, extend', umbr. *purditom* (*-*d(o)u* ˘ *itom*) `stretched out, spread out, put forth, reached out, extended', *purtiius* (**d(o)u* ˘ *iūs*) `you will have stretched out, spread out, put forth, reached out, extended', *purtifile* `*stretched out, spread out', from synkopiertem **por-d[o]u* ˘ *ī* ˘ - with alteration from *du* ˘ to *d*; in *purdovitu* Imper. it was hindered syncope through Indik. **po* ˘ *r-dovīt*;

lit. *daviau* ˘ - `I gave', *dovana* ˘ f. `gift', lett. *da* ˘ *vana* f. `gift', iterative *da* ˘ *va* ˘ *t*, *dāvina* ˘ *t* `offer, give', Old Church Slavic -*davati* `allot' (the pattern forms for the Iterative in -*vati*).

About as. *twīthōn* `grant' etc see under *deu*-2 `friendly grant'.

References: WP. I 814 ff., WH. I 266, 360 ff., 371 f., 861, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 686⁸, 722, 741, 794, 806 ff., Trautmann 56 ff.

Page(s): 223-226

Root / lemma: *dreg* ˘ **h-**

English meaning: unwilling, displeased

German meaning: `unwillig, verdrossen'

Note: or perhaps originally `be slack, tough'ö

Material: Got. *trigo* `mourning, grief, repulsion', anord. *tregi* m. `mourning, grief, hindrance', *tregr* `unwilling, averse', *treginn* `grieving', ags. *trega* m. `mourning, grief, affliction'; as. *trego* m. `pain', *tregan* (only Inf.) with Dat. `be afflicted', mndl. *tregen* `lose the courage', anord. *trega* = ags. *tregian* `afflict, sadden'; compare with a probably old concrete meaning `zö he, zö he haftend' norw. mdartl. *treg* also `persistent, firm', *trege* `tough fibre, filament, sinew, hard skin', schwed. *trögen* `fatigueless'; lengthened grade ahd. *trāgi* `idle, slow, querulous', as. *trāg* `evil, bad', ags. *trāg* f. `affliction, wickedness', as. ahd. *trāgī* f. `sluggishness, displeasure';

lit. *dryž-tu* 'faint, languid, slack become' (Būga Kalba ir. s. 219), *dri žinti* 'slack make'; to lit. *ri* compare Hirt Idg. Gr. II 83. [common illyr.-balt. -g *h*- > -d- shift]

Maybe alb. *treth* 'castrate, clip' [common alb. -g > -th shift] (see below)

Note:

Root / lemma: *tr-eu-d-* : 'to press, push, *displeasure' derived from **Root / lemma: *dreg h-*** : 'unwilling, displeased' [common illyr.-balt. -g *h*- > -d-, illyr. alb. -g > -th phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 821 f., Persson Beitr. 46 f.

Page(s): 226-227

Root / lemma: *drē-* : ~~*dr̥-*~~, extended ***dr-ē m-***

English meaning: to sleep

German meaning: 'schlafen'

Material: Old Indian *drā ti*, *drā ya-ti*, -tē 'asleep', *ni-drā* 'sleep'; in addition zero grade *ni-drita-h* 'sleeping, dozed off';

arm. *tartam* 'slow, sleepy' (**derhd-*, Pedersen KZ. 39, 416);

gr. hom. Aor. ἔδραον (**e-dr_h-dh-om*), new ἔδραον 'slept', secondary κἀταδραύω 'dozed off';

lat. *dormiō* 'sleep, drowse' (**dr_hm_hīl_h-ō*);

slav. **drēmi_h-ō* 'drowse' in Church Slavic *dremlju dre_hmati* 'drowse', serb. *dri_hjemlje_h m_h drije_hmati* 'have sleep desire', etc

maybe alb. *dremīt* 'drowse'.

About the formal Verhältnisse s. EM. 284, to -em- extension also Pedersen Groupement 22.

References: WP. I 821, WH. I 372, Trautmann 60.

Page(s): 226

Root / lemma: *dumb-* (-bhö)

English meaning: penis, tail

German meaning: 'penis, Schwanz', perhaps actually 'Stab'

Material: Av. *duma-* m. 'tail', npers. *dum*, *dumb* (**dum(h)ma-*), ahd. *zumpfo* 'penis', mhd. *zumpf(e)*, *zumpfelin* (Sötterlin IF. 4, 93); in addition perhaps av. *dumna-* n. 'hand (ö)' (**dumbna-*), s. Scheftelowitz IF. 33, 142 with numerous parallels for the meaning-development 'shaft, pole, staff - penis, tail' and 'staff - arm, hand'. Probably to mnd. *timpe* 'cusp, peak, acme, apex', ags. *ātimplian* 'provide with nails', nasal. form from germ. **tippa* 'tip, tail' in engl. *tip* 'cusp, peak', mhd. *zipf(e)*; germ. **tuppa-* 'pigtail' in anord. *toppr* ds., ags. *topp* m. 'acme, apex', mhd. *zopf* 'plait, tress', with *bb*: mnd. *tobbe*, *tubbe* 'spigot', compare lett. *duba* 'assigned sheaf'; germ. **tappan* 'spigot' in ags. *tæppa* m. (engl. *tap*), mnd. *tappe* m., ahd. *zapho*, mhd. *zapfe* m. apparently 'popular saying' with intensive consonant increase, nasalization and vowel change *a* : *i* : *u*; compare above S. 221 **drop-**: *drip-*: *drup-*.

References: WP. I 816, Fick III 155, 164, 168, Petersson Heterokl. 70 f.

See also: see also above S. 177.

Page(s): 227

Root / lemma: *duš-*

English meaning: bad, foul

German meaning: `öbel, miß-' as 1. composition part

Material: Old Indian *duṣ-*, *dur-*, av. *duš-*, *duž-* `dis-, wrong, evil', arm. *t-* `un-', gr. *δυσ-* `dis-, de-, evil', lat. in *difficilis* `difficult, hard', air. *do-*, *du-* *ds.* (construction after the example from *so-*, *su-*), got. *tuz-* (in *tuz-wērjan* `doubt'), anord. ags. *tor-*, ahd. *zur-* `un-', slav. in abg. *дъждъ* (**duždъ* *djus* `bad weather' =) `rain', russ. *doždъ*, poln. *deszcz*, ačech. *de šč*, Gen. *dšče* and analogical *dešte*. connection with **deus-** `lack' is very probable.

Note:

Probably from a fusion of **Root / lemma:** *dheu-es-*, *dhu-ē-s-*, *dheus-*, *dhū-s-* `to dissipate, blow, etc. *scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die' + **Root / lemma:** *dei-1*, *dei-2*, *dī-*, *dī-ā-* : `to shine; day; sun; sky god, god' derived slav. (**duš-diu-*): **Old Church Slavic:** *дъждъ* `rain' [mjo] (see below).

Only ind. from *duṣ-* has evolved *duś*, *yati* `goes bad, goes off', *duṣ*, *t*, *a-* `spoiled, evil, bad', *dūṣ*, *a*, *yati* `spoiled, disabled'.

References: WP. I 816, E. Fraenkel Me¹l. Pedersen 453.

Page(s): 227

Root / lemma: *du-ei-*

English meaning: to fear

German meaning: `fürchten'

Material: Av. *dvaēθrā* `menace';

arm. *erknč*, *im* `I fear', *erkiu* `fear' (anlaut as in *erku* `two' : **du-ōu* Meillet MSL. 8, 235);

gr. hom. *δέιδω* `dread' (**δé-δFο(ι)-α*), Plur. *δέιδιμεν* (i.e. *δέδF(ι)μεν*), att. *δέδιμεν* (thereafter the new Sg. hom. *δέιδα*, i.e. *δέδF(ι)α*, att. *δέδα*), Aor. hom. *ἔδιδε(ι)σεν* (i.e. *ἔδFε(ι)σεν*), hom. *δέιε* `dreaded'; reshaped from **δεδFο(ι)α* Perf. hom. *δέιδο(ι)κα*, att. *δέδο(ι)κα*, kret. *δέδFο(ι)κώς* Hes. (Hs. *δέδρο(ι)κώς*), in addition *δέδεκελοσ* Hes. `timorous'; to *δέδισκομα(ι)* (after hom.) `terrify' (**δεδF(ι)-σκο-μα(ι)*) would be shaped secondary *δέιξιμομα(ι)*, whereof previously att. *δέιττομα(ι)*, hom. *δέισσομα(ι)*; hom. *δέιδήμων* `timorous' (**δεδFει(ι)μων*); *δέος* n. `fear' (**δFει(ι)ος*), *θεουδός* `godfearing' (**θεο-δFει(ι)ος*), *δέιμα* n., *δέιμός* m. `fear', *δέινός* `terrible', *δέιλας*, `timorous, fearful; unlucky, lamentable' (**δFει(ι)ελος*); *δειρός* `to fear, dread' (**δF(ι)-ερ(ι)ος*);

lat. *dīrus* `ill - omened, ominous, boding, portentous, fearful, awful, dread' (from Servius to Aen. III 235 also as sabin. and umbr. stated word, so that *dī-* instead of *bi-* from **du-i-* as a dialectal sound development), with formants *-ro-* `before what one is afraid', as *clā-rus* `audible, distinguishable'.

s-extension in Old Indian *dvēś*, *t*, *i* `hated, is hostile', *dvīś*, *t*, *a-* `detested',

dvḗ ś a-h m., *dvḗ ś as-* n. 'hate', av. *dvaēš-*, *t̰baēš-* 'be hostile to, mortify', participle *t̰bišta-*, *dvaēśah* -, *t̰baēśah* - 'hostility', mpers. *bēš* 'affliction, mischief', probably to **du_īs-** S. 232.

References: WP. I 816 f., WH. I 353 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 710⁶, 769, 774. After Benveniste (briefl.) belongs the root as 'be in doubt' to consecutive **du_ō(u)** 'two'.

Page(s): 227-228

Root / lemma: **du_ō(u)** (***du_ei-**)

English meaning: two

German meaning: 'zwei'

Grammatical information: m. (grammatical double form **duu_ōu**), **du_ai** f. n., besides **du_ei-**, **du_oi-**, **du_i-**

Note: compare the summary by Brugmann II² 2, 6-82 passim.

Material: 1. Old Indian m. *dváu*, *dvā́* (ved. also *duváu*, *duvā́*) = av. *dva* m., Old Indian f. n. *dvḗ* (ved. also *duvḗ*) = av. *baē* f. and n. 'two';

Instr. Dat. Abl. Old Indian *d(u)vā́ bhyām* (has changed with *ā*), av. *dvaēibya* (with old *i*-diphthong, as lit. *dviém* etc), Gen. Sg. Old Indian *d(u)vá yoh* ; by compression of Old Indian *d(u)vā́: d(u)vā́das á* '12' (== gr. δώδεκα);

arm. *erku* 'two' (= Old Indian *dvā́*);

gr. hom. δύ(F)ω (***δFω** in δύ-δεκα), Gen. Dat. ion. att. δυοῖν, next to which uninflected hom. att. dor. etc δύ(F)ο (to form s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 588 f.; to rudiment idg. ***du_ō** s. Meillet BSL. 21, 273, due to arm. *erko-tasan* 12, lat. *duo* - *dēnī*, Old Indian *dva-ka* - 'the two together', but it could be directed after compositions with o-stems in the first part, as well as from got. anord. as. ags. afries. *wi-t* 'we two', anord. *it*, as. ags. *git* 'you two');

alb. *dō* m., *děj* f. 'two' (***duu_ō**, respectively ***duu_ai**);

lat. *duo* (from ***duō**), f. *duae* (neologism), umbr. (only with plur. inflection) *dur* Nom. m. 'two' (***duōs**, ***duūr**), *desen-duf* Akk. m. (12), *duir* 'two', *tuva* Akk. n.;

air. *dāu*, *dō* Nom. Akk. m. (= Old Indian *dvāu*), before Subst. *dā* (proclitic form), fem. *dī* (= Old Indian *dvḗ*), neutr. *dān* - 'two', acymr. bret. masc. *dou*, fem. cymr. *dwy* (etc); gall. VN *Vo-cor-ii*, *Vo-contii* (compare *Tri-corii*) with ***u_-** besides **du_-**; compare Thurneysen Gr. 182;

got. m. *twai*, f. *twōs*, n. *twa*, anord. *tueir* m., *tuǽr* f., *tuau* n., ags. *tū* m., *twā* f. (= Old Indian *dvḗ*); ahd. *zwēne* m., *zwā*, *zwō* f., *zwei* n. etc (ahd. *zweio* 'to two' Lok. Du. = lit. *dvi éjau*, *dvi éjaus*);

lit. *du* m. (from ***dvu_ō** = Old Indian *dvā́*), *dvi* f. (= Old Indian *dvḗ*); lett. *divi* m. f. (from ***duwi** f. n.), Old Prussian *dwai* m. f.; Old Church Slavic *dъva* m., *dъve* f. n.;

toch. A m. *wu*, f. *we*, B m. f. *wi* (neologism); compare above gall. *vo-*; hitt. *taḫaḫan* (*tān*) 'secondly, second', *taḫaḫiḫuḫaḫaš* (*tāyugaš*) 'two years old' (: lit. *dveigyš* 'two years old animal'ö).

About the first part from εἰκοσι, *vīgintī* etc (old dissimilation from ***du_ī̃-**, ***du_eĩdk̃mtī̃ōō**) s. **u_ī-k̃m̃.t-ī̃** 'twenty'.

Note:

The following *dw-*, *vd-* > *b-* is originally a lat.-italic phonetic mutation.

In compound idg. **du₁i-** and from it under unclear condition developed **dī-**: Old Indian *dvi-* (e.g. *dvi-pa* 'd-`bipedal'), av. *bi-* (e.g. *bi-māhya-* 'lasting two months'), arm. *erki* (*erkeam* 'biennial'), gr. δ ι - (e.g. δ ι π ο υ ς ; da δ ι φ ρ ο ς 'curule chair, seat' was not δ ι -, rather δ ι φ ρ ο ς , if not perhaps dissimilatory loss of F is not against the following φ , also for other δ ι - formation to consider from idg. **du₁i-*), alat. *dui-*, lat. *bi-* (e.g. *dui₁dens*, *bidens*; about forms as *diennium* s. WH. I under *biennium*, Sommer Hdb.³ 223; umbr. *dū₁fue* 'cleft, parted, split' probably sound pattern from *du₁i-*), anord. *tve-* (also *tvī-*, see below), ags. *twi-*, ahd. *zwi-* (e.g. ags. *twi₁fēte* 'bipedal', ahd. *zwi-houbit* 'bicipital'), lit. *dvi-* (e.g. *dvi-gubas* 'twofold', Old Prussian *dwi-gubbus*).

Ital. *du-* in lat. *du₁bīus*, *-plus*, *-plex*, *-pondius*, *-centī*, umbr. *tuplak* Akk. Sg. n. 'twofold', *du-pursus* 'bipedibus' is innovation after being perceived as *du-* stem from *duo*; also is to define *du-* in umbr. *duti* 'again, a second time, once more, anew', pāli *dutiyam* 'for the second time'; about lett. *du-celes* 'zwei₂röderiger Wagen' compare Trautmann 125, Möhlenhach-Endzelin I 509, Endzelin Lett. Gr. 358.

Zero grades **du₁ei-** in compounds is to be admitted for Kelt. (e.g. air. *dē-riad* 'a span of horses, pair, two horses harnessed to an open car', *dī-abul* 'twofold', cymr. *dwy-flwydd* 'two years old'; air. *dī-as* 'duality of persons' probably from **du₁ei₁o-stho-*) and for Germ. (e.g. anord. *tuī-faldr* 'twofold' besides *tuēfaldr*; got. *tweīfla-*, probably n., ahd. *zwīfal* n. besides gr. δ ι -π λ ά ς , lat. *duplus*).

du₁oi- in ags. *getwæ fan*, *twæ man* 'separate, cut, clip' < **twaifjan*, **twaimjan*; perhaps also for the Ar. (av. *baē₂ra₂zufra* *ʒah-* 'two fingers wide', *dvaēpa-* n. 'island' or rather from *du₁ai₁i-*, as probably Old Indian *dvēdhā* 'twofold, (*divided) in two parts', compare *dvīpa* 'island' above S. 51); perhaps phryg. GN Δ ο ι α ς , Gen. -α ν τ ο ς (**du₁oi-n₁t*) 'twin'.

Slav. *dvo-*, *dvu-*, *dve-* in compounds s. Berneker 247.

2. ordinals: Old Indian *dvitīya-*, av. *bitya-*, *dabitya-*, Old pers. *duvitiya-* 'second'; under *duti* 'again, a second time, once more, anew' (probably replacement for **diti* from **du₁iti₁om* after *du-*, see above); arm. *erkir*, *erkrord* 'second'; alb. *i-döte*; all new neologisms.

3. Multiplikativadverb: **du₁is** 'twice': Old Indian *dvi₁h₁* (ved. also *duvi₁h₁*), av. *biš*, gr. δ ι ς , alat. *du₁is*, lat. *bis*, mhd. *zwir* 'twice' (but nir. *fo-dī* = Old Indian n. *dvē*, Pedersen KG. I 301, II 127), germ. myth. PN *Tuisto* 'hermaphrodite';

Maybe alb. *dösh* 'in two'

through *u₁-*forms extended av. *bižvat₁*, anord. *tysuar*, *tuisuar*, ahd. *zwiro*, *zwiror* (*zwiron*, *zwiront*), with voiced ö z- reduction ags. *twiwa*, *twiga*, *twia*, *tuwa*, *twie*, afries. *twia*, *twerā*, as. *twio* (to these forms lastly Loewe KZ. 47, 98 - 108, reminded in the forms in Old Indian *kr₁tvas* 'male');

therefrom with formants *-ko-* ahd. *zwisk*, as. *twisk* 'twofold' (see below), probably also arm. *erkic₁s* 'twice';

with *l-*forms ags. *twislian* 'bisect', *twisla* 'confluence of two streams', nhd. *Zwiesel* 'bifurcation' (perhaps restricted to **du₁is* in the meaning 'divided', see below);

with *t-*forms Old Indian *dvitā₁* 'twofold, double' (therefrom *dvāita₁-m* 'Dualitöt'), ap. *duvitāparnam* 'in two Linien', gthav. *daibitā* 'again(ö)'.

4. multiplicative: gr. δ ι π λ ά ς , δ ι π λ ά ο ς , lat. *duplus*, umbr. *dupla* 'double, twice as large, twice as much', air. *dīabul* (**du₁ei₁plo-*; see also above got. *tweīfls*), wherefore perhaps av. *bifra-* n. 'comparison, affinity' (: root **pel-** 'fold', compare with *t-*extension:)

gr. δ ι π λ ά ο ι ο ς (**pl₁t₁io-*), ion. δ ι π λ ή ο ι ο ς 'waved with both hands', ahd.

zwifalt ds.

Gr. δίπλ α ξ, lat. *duplex*, umbr. *tuplak* n. 'duplex' (: root *plāk-* 'flat, spread'); from Adv. z.B. *duvi* '-dhā, *dvē-dhā* (probably **dvai* *i-dhā*, that to be read in the oldest texts 3-syllable) 'twofold, in two parts', wherewith the ending from air. *dēde* 'duality of things' seems to be connected, as well as the from and. *twēdi* 'halb', ags. *twæ* 'de' 'two thirds', ahd. *zwitaran* 'hybrid, mongrel, half breed', nhd. *Zwitter*.

Gr. $\delta\iota\chi\alpha$ 'twofold, divided in two parts' (after hom. $\delta\iota\chi\alpha\tilde{\iota}$, $\delta\iota\chi\alpha\omicron\tilde{\iota}$), next to which (through hybridization with * $\delta\iota$ - $\theta\acute{\alpha}$ to Old Indian *dvi dhā*) hom. $\delta\iota\chi\theta\acute{\alpha}$ ' $\delta\iota\chi\alpha$ ', therefrom ion. $\delta\iota\xi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'twofold' (* $\delta\iota\chi\theta\iota\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ or * $\delta\iota\kappa\omicron\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$), and $\delta\iota\sigma\omicron\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, att. $\delta\iota\tau\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ds. (* $\delta\iota\chi\iota\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 598, 840); about hitt. *dak-ša-an* 'Halbteil' s. Pedersen Hitt. 141.

Here also alb. *dege* 'twig, branch, bough, brushwood' (**du_oi_ghā*);

ahd. *zwīg* 'twig, branch' (**du. ei. ŋho-*), ags. *twig* 'twig, branch' (**du. i. ŋho-*); as. *tōg(o)*, mnd. *toch*, ahd. *zuog(o)* 'twig, branch' are reshaped after cardinal forms with *twō-*;

lit. *dveigy* 's m. 'zweijöhriges animal', serb. *dvi* 'zāk 'zweijöhriger Aries, ram', old *dviz* 'biennial' (: hitt. *dāyugas*, see above).

5. collective: Old Indian *dvaya* 'double' (*dvaya* ḍm 'twofold creature, falsity', nachved. 'pair'), Dat. f. *dvayya* ī = hom. $\text{ḍ} \text{v} \text{ } \delta \text{ } \text{ṛ} \text{ } \text{ṛ}$; *dvandva* m 'pair' (from ved. *duvā* -*duvā* 'every two');

gr. hom. δ ο (ύ, δ ο (οί 'double, two' (with preservation of - (- through influence of *δ F ο ([F] (ν), ε ν δ ο (ή 'in doubt' (ir. *días* from **duei* -o-stho-ö);

got. Gen. Pl. *twaddjē* (compare with other ending Old Indian Gen. Dual *dva* 'yos, lit. Gen. *dvieju*), anord. *tueggja*, ahd. *zweiio*, ags. m. *twæ* *gen*, f. *twā*, n. *tū* 'two' (see above Sievers-Brunner 264), Nom. Akk. Pl. ahd. *zwei* (**du_ei_ā*), next to which from idg. **du_ei_o-* ahd. mhd. *zwī*, g. *zwīes* m.n. 'twig, branch' (the *n*-stem anord. *ty* *ja* 'doubt' presumably balanced from Nom. **tvīja*, Gen. *ty* *ju*);

bsl. *du_ei_a-* and *duu_ai_a-* in lit. *dveji* 'f. *dve jos* 'two' (the substantival n. Sg. in *dve ja ti ek* 'twice as much');

Old Church Slavic *d(ъ)voji* Adj. 'twofold, two', *d(ъ)voje* n. Subst. 'two things' (therefrom derivatives as russ. *dvojno* 'j' 'double', *dvo* 'jni' 'twins', *dvo* 'jka' 'pair', *dvojni* 'k' 'zweidröhtiger Faden', *dvoi* 't_b' 'in zwei Teile teilen, zwei Fäden zu einem zusammendrehen', etc. s. Berneker 247).

With **-no-** (partly due to from *duis*):

arm. *krkin* 'double' from **(r)ki-rki-no-*, idg. **du₁-du₂-is-no-* (ö) (L. Marie's REtIE. 1, 445);

lat. *bīnī* 'every two' (distributive) and 'two' (collective) from **du₁is-no-* (= germ. **twizhna-*);

germ. **twi-na-* in ahd. *zwinal*, *zwenel* 'born together, twin-born, twin-', *zwiniling* m., mhd. *zwinilin* n. 'twin', **twai-na-* in as. *twēne* 'two', ahd. *zwēne* ds. (it has substituted with *ē* instead of *ei* after **zwē* = got. *twai*), ahd. *zwein-zug*, as. *twēn-tig*, ags. *twēn-tig* '20' ('Doppelzehn');

Maybe alb. 20, *njě-zet* 'one - ten', 40, *dy-zet* 'double - ten'

germ. **twiz-na-* in anord. *tvennr*, *tvinnr* 'twofold', Pl. *tvenner* 'zwei zusammengehörige' (*tvinna* 'redouble'), ahd. *zwirnēn*, *-ōn* 'zweifach zusammendrehen', mhd. *zwirn*, mnd. *twern* 'doppelt zusammengedrehter Faden' probably = ags. *twīn*, holl. *twijn* 'linen thread, linen' (ags. *getwinne* 'every two', *getwinnas* 'twins' is led back then to **twinnja-*). Besides due to **twīha-*, idg. **du_ei-*

ko-, got. *tweihnai* 'two', ags. Dat. *twēonum*, *betwēonum*, engl. *between* 'between';

lit. m. Pl. *dvynai*, russ. *dvo jni* 'twins'.

With **-ko-**:

Old Indian *dvika* 'aus zweien bestehend, zweifach' (*dvaka* 'in pairs, by pairs' connected after *ēkaka*);

ahd. *zwe(h)o*, as. *twe(h)o*, ags. *twēo* m. 'doubt', ags. *be-twih*, *-tweoh* 'between', *mid unctwih* 'between us both' (compare above got. *tweih-nai*);

from *du-is-* from: ahd. *zwisk*, as. *twisk* 'twofold', Pl. 'both' Dat. Pl. ahd. (*undar*, *en*) *zwiskēn*, nhd. *zwischen*; in addition ags. *getwisa* m., as. *gitwiso*, mhd. *zwiseleinc* 'twin'.

With *du-is-* 'twice' identical is *du-is-* 'divided, asunder' in got. *twisstandan* 'to divide' and den derivatives anord. *tvistra* 'separate', mnd. afries. *twist*, mhd. *zwist* 'discord (split)' and mengl. *twist* = anord. *kvistr* 'twig, branch' (as also bair. *zwist*), further anord. *kvisl* f. 'split branch or tools, arm of a river' (these with idg. *ei*); further anord. *tvīs-var* 'twice', *tvistr* 'dichotomous, sad' (= Old Indian *dviṣṭ* *t* *ha-* 'ambiguous', gr. *δ ι σ τ ο ς in δ ι σ τ α ζ ω 'doubt', idg. **du-i(s)-sto-* : root *stā-*, at most *du-is-to-* with formant *-to-*), ags. *twisla* 'arm of a river', *twislīan* 'bisect', ahd. *zwisila*, nhd. *Zwiesel* 'divided object, twig, branch', mhd. *zwisele* 'double'; here very probably ar. *dviṣ* - 'hate' (see under **du-ei-* 'fear, dread').

Maybe alb. *më dysh* 'apart, in two', *dyshi* 'two'

6. Idg. additional form **dis-** in lat. *dis-*, as. afries. *te-*, *ti-*, ags. *te-*, ahd. *zi-*, *ze-* (new *zir-* through amalgamation from *zi-* and *ir-*) 'dis-', got. *dis-* 'apart' (probably borrowed from Lat., barely preceding from **tis-* = lat. *dis-*), alb. *tsh-* e.g. in *tshk'ep* 'unpick', gr. δ ι á (i.e. after μ ε τ á etc filled in *δ ι [σ] á), e.g. δ ι α - σ χ ι ζ ω 'through' : lat. *discindo* 'to tear asunder, cut apart, cleave, divide, rend, tear' ('*split in the middle'), as prefix also 'through and through, thoroughly, all through' = 'very' (öol. ζ α -).

References: WP. I 817 ff., WH. I 104 ff., 354 f., 381 ff., 860, 861, Feist 484 ff., Trautmann 64, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 588 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner Old Indian Gr. III, 342 f.

Page(s): 228-232

Root / lemma: (ebhiö) : obhi : bhi

English meaning: around, from to, etc.

German meaning: 'auf - to, auf etwas hin and es überwältigend'

Material: Old Indian *abhi-* prefix 'from - to', *abhi* 'preposition with Akk. 'to', gthav. *aibī*, jav. *aiwi*, *avi*, *aoi*, Old pers. *abiy* as prefix 'to, around -', as preposition m. Akk. 'to - toward', with Lok. 'about, in regard to' (in Ar. *abhi* lies also partly **m.bhi* 'before', see above S. 34);

lat. *ob* 'towards, to' appears only in the function, but not the sounds according to the partial successors from idg. *obhi* (see under **epi**);

got. *bi*, ahd. etc *bi*, *bī* 'from - to (got.)', with regard to, about' with Akk.; 'an, by' with Dat. (Lok.), also with Instr., prefix 'be-', s. also under **ambhi**, above S. 34, which contains in final sound identical element;

Old Church Slavic *obъ*, *obъ* as preverb 'around-, about-, to-' in *obъ-stojati* or *obъ-stojati* 'encircle', in compounds, as *obъdo* n. 'treasure, tribute', in derivatives, as *obъštъ*, russ.-Church Slavic *obъčъ* 'common' (**obhi*ti_o-);

intensified form *obi-* in russ -Church Slavic *obichoditi* 'to walk around, perambulate'; the form *o*, *ob* contains previous **op-* (lit. *ap*), see under ***epi***.

References: WP. I 124, Trautmann 1, Meillet Slave comm.² 155 f.

Page(s): 287

Root / lemma: ***edh-2***

English meaning: fence, paling

German meaning: 'Zaunstecken, Zaun from Pföhlen'

Material: Doubtful gr. ὄστροι μὲν ὄστρον 'stall, hurdle' (**odh-tro-*)öö

Ag. *eodor* m. 'hedge, fence, dwelling; prince, lord' (ablaut. mnd. *ader* 'fence post'), ahd. *etar*, nhd. *Etter* 'fence, edge' (if in addition bair. *ester*, schweiz. *ester* 'penstock'öö), aisl. *joður-r*, *jaðar-r* 'edge, upper fence pole', perhaps ags. *edisk* m. 'fenced pasture', bair. *iss(e)* 'enclosed meadow' (**edh_hsi_h-āö*); abg. *odrъ* 'bed', *odrina* 'stall', russ. *odr* 'scaffolding board', čech. *odr* 'picket, pole', skr. *odar*, *odrina* 'encircling grapevine'.

References: WP. I 121.

Page(s): 290

Root / lemma: ***edh-*** (**heg^h-*)

English meaning: sharp

Note:

From an older root *heg^h-el* derived: **Root / lemma:** *ak^h-*, *ok^h-* : 'sharp; stone' and **Root / lemma:** *āik^h-* : *īk^h-* : 'spear, pike', finally **Root / lemma:** ***edh-*** (**heg^h-*): 'sharp' [common illyr.-balt. *g^h-* > *d-* phonetic mutation .

German meaning: 'spitz'

Material: Lat. *ebulus*, -ī f. and -um n. 'dwarf-elder (danewort, a fetid European species of elder, also dane's weed, dane's blood [said to grow on spots where battles were fought against the Danes])';

Note: common lat. *g^h-* > *b-* phonetic mutation, hence lat. *ebulus* < **heg^h-el* where -el, -ul are diminutive formants .

ablaut. (with *k*-suffix) gall. and gallorom. *odocos* 'dwarf elder';

ahd. *attuh*, *attah*, as. *aduk* 'dwarf elder' (borrowed from Kelt.);

bsl. **edlā-* and **edli-* f. 'fir' in

Old Prussian *addle* (**edle*), lit. *e^hgle* (out of it dial. *a^hgle*), lett. *egle* ds. (secondary *ē*-stem; -g- from -d-);

Note: common illyr.-balt. *g^h-* > *d-* phonetic mutation hence -g- from -d- is wrong etymology .

moreover probably Iterat. lit. *ady^hti* 'prick', lett. *adi^ht* 'knit', compare lit. *a^hdata* 'sewing-needle';

Church Slavic etc *jela* (**edlā*), russ. *jelъ*, ačech. *jedl* etc (**edli-*).

References: WH. I 14, 388 f., Trautmann 66.

See also: from zum Folgenden (**edh-2**)ö

Page(s): 289-290

Root / lemma: **ed-** (***heg h-**)

English meaning: to eat, *tooth

Note:

From an older root (***heg h-**) derived **Root / lemma: ed-** (***heg h-**): 'to eat, *tooth' and **Root / lemma: g embh-, g m.bh-** : 'to bite; tooth'

German meaning: 'essen'

Note: originally athematic, but mostly thematic change

Note:

Common illyr.-balt. *g h-* > *d-*, *z-*, Old Prussian - illyr. *g h-* > *zz-*, *ss-*, *s-* phonetic mutation

Material: Old Indian athematic present 1. Sg. *a dh̥mi*, 3. Sg. *a th̥ti* 'you eat', Perf. *ādima* '(: lat. *ēdimus*, got. *etum*); themat. in Medium *adaḥsya*;

av. 3. Sg. Konj. *a δ āiti*;

arm. *utem* 'eat', themat. (**ōd-*);

gr. hom. Infin. *ἐδμεν* (older Konj.) *ἐδομεν*, Imper. originally **ἐσθι* (: Old Indian *addhi*), thereafter secondary *ἐσθιω* (*ἐσθω*) 'eat'; secondary themat. *ἐδω* (after participle *ἐδον* and the thereafter resulted in 3. Pl. *ἐδον*), Perf. hom. *ἐδ-ηδ-ύς*, *ἐδῆδον* (after *πέπο-ν*), att. *ἐδῆδον*;

lat. *edō*, *ēs*, *ēst* etc 'eat' (length of *ē* either old or after the sog. Lachmann's rule to define; if old in participle *ēsus* and passive *ēs(s)umō*); Perf. *ēdī*; osk. Infin. *edum*, about umbr. *ezariaf* see under S. 288;

air. Konj. *ci-ni estar* 'although he does not eat' (**ed-s-tro*), Fut. *īss-* (**h̥edh̥s-*), Perf. *dofūaid* (**de-u(p)o-od-e*), participle *esse* 'eaten' (**edh̥ti-o-*); cymr. *ys* 'you eat' (**ed-ti*);

got. themat. *itan* (Perf. 1. Pl. *ētum*, ahd. *āzum* etc: alat. *ēdimus*), anord. *eta*, as. ags. *etan*, engl. *eat*, afries. *īta*, ahd. *ezzan* 'eat' (= Old Indian *a danam* 'act of eating', gr. *ἐδον* 'dish, food'); with prefix *fra-* (**pro-*): got. *fra-itan* 'consume', ags. *fretan* 'gnaw', ahd. *frezzaan* 'devour'; kaus. got. *fra-atjan*; anord. *etia* 'allow to consume', ags. *ettan* 'allow to graze', ahd. *azzen*, *ezzen* 'give to eat, allow to graze', nhd. *ötzen*, actually 'a spicy dish that can be eaten';

Maybe alb. geg. *etun* 'thirsty', *etje* 'thirst'

bsl. **ēdh̥mi* in:

lit. *e' du*, *e' džiau*, *e' sti* (alt. *e' [d]mi*, 3. Sg. *e' st*) 'eat, devour', Supin. *e' stu*; lett. *e mu* (older **e mi*) and *e du*, *e st* ds., Supin. *e stu*; Old Prussian *īst*, *īstwei* 'eat'; Old Church Slavic *jamъ* (**e mъ*), 3. Sg. *jastъ* (**e stъ*) idg. **ēdh̥ti*, 3. Pl. *jade tъ* (idg. **ēdn̥ti*), Infin. *jasti* (old *e sti*), Supin. *jastъ*, ačech. *je st*;

lit. participle *e' de s*, Old Prussian *īduns*, Old Church Slavic *jadъ* 'having eaten';

hitt. *et-* 'eat', Imper. *eh̥it* (*et*), 1. Sg. present *eh̥ith̥mi* (*etmi*), 3. Pl. *a-da-an-zi* (*adanzi*); the first *a* through assimilationö, s. Friedrich IF. 41, 371; different Pedersen Hitt. 128;

in compounds: gr. ἄρτο-στροφή (*-d_htom) 'breakfast'; with lengthening in compound δεῖπνον στροφή 'mealtime', δροπὴ στροφή 'time for supper, evening meal, evening' (compare also hom. ῥοήσας 'Rohes essend': Old Indian *āmāds.*); gr. ἐδεσμός, -τέος is arranged from *ἐσμός, *ἐστέος after ἐδομα (as ἐδεσθῆνα from *ἐσθῆνα).

nominal formation:

1. Lengthened grade:

ēdi-o-, ēdi-ā: in Old Indian *ādya* 'edible' (*ādyūna* 'voracious' is derived from **ādyu-h* 'eating food,');

anord. *ætr* 'eatable' (compare also got. *afētja* m. 'excessive eater');

lit. *e' džios* f. Pl. 'Raufe', *e' džia* 'devourer' (originally 'food fed to livestock'), *e' dis* m. 'dish, food', *me' s-e' dis* 'carnivore, family of meat-eating animals'; Old Prussian *īdis* m. 'food, eating'; russ. *je ža* 'food, eating, dish, food' (under likewise; s. Berneker 271 f.);

about lat. *ine dia* 'fast' s. WH. 393.

ēdo-, ēdā: in anord. *āt* n. 'ravenousness, dish, food' (also *āta* f. 'ravenousness, nourishment, food'), ags. *æt* n., as. *āt* n., ahd. *āz* n. 'dish, food' (compare also got. *uzēta* m. 'crib, manger'), lit. *e' da* f. 'the eating' (= anord. *āta*), lett. *e' das* f. Pl. 'food fed to livestock', Old Prussian *īdai* f. Nom. Sg. 'the eating', Old Church Slavic *obe dъ* 'repast, meal' (perhaps also *jadъ* 'poison', s. Berneker 271 f.), russ. *je da* f. 'breakfast, dish, food'.

ēdi-: in Old Church Slavic *jadъ* 'dish, food', *medv-e dъ* 'the bear' (honey eater, compare Old Indian *madhv-a d-* ds.).

ēd-to-: in lit. *e' stas* 'eaten', Old Prussian Subst. Dat. Sg. *īstai* 'food, eating', mbg. *jasto* 'serving of food', etc.

ēdes-: in lit. *e' desis* 'dish, food', *e' ska* f. 'appetite', old 'food fed to livestock, carrion' = lat. *ēscā* (**ēd_hshkā*) 'dish, food, food fed to livestock, carrion', lett. *ēška* 'wolverine'; ahd. as. *ās* 'flesh of a dead body, bait, carrion', ags. *æ s* 'carrion' (**ēd-s-om*); Old Church Slavic *jasli* Pl. m. 'crib, manger, manger' (**ēd_hslī*); if umbr. *ezariaf* stands for 'food', it can be maybe explained from **ēdes-āsio-*; different about lit. *e' ska* EM² 295.

Maybe alb. *eshkë* 'dried mushrooms for kindling the fire'

With *ō*: gr. ὠδῖς f., Pl. ὠδῖνες 'throes of childbirth', ὠδῖνω 'be in labor pains' (Frisk Etyma Armen.13); ἐδωδής 'dish, food' (compare ἐδηδώς); in addition lit. *u' odas*, lett. *uo ds* m. 'mosquito' (Schulze KZ. 43, 41 = Kl. Schr. 627; from Zubaty AfsI Ph. 16, 407, Brugmann Grundr. I² 337 placed to wruss. *wadzen* 'a gad-fly, horse-fly, breese').

2. Full grade, e.g.:

Old Indian *a dman-* n. 'dish, food' (: ἐδομα); -*advan-* 'eating';

arm. *erkn* 'birth pain, labor pains' (**edu_hōn*), *erk* 'plague' (**edu_ho-ō*);

hom. εἰδάρ, -ατροφή n. 'nourishment, food' (i.e. ἐδάρ, compare ἐδάρ βροῖμα Hes.), ἐδητύς, ἐδεσμός 'dish, food';

lat. *prandium* 'a late breakfast, luncheon' (**pram_hedionö*), *edulus* 'trencherman' (see also WH. I under *acrēdula*, *ficedula* and *monēdula*), *edulis* 'eatable' (possibly because of from Fick III⁴ 24, Falk-Torp under *jætte* as **etuna-* 'voracious eater' or 'cannibal' our root form added to anord. *jo, tunn* 'giant', ags. *eoten* 'giant',

older ndd. *eteninne* 'witch' an older *u-* stem *edu-* is addedö);

3. *o*-grade: ὀδυνη (ōol. but ὀδυνα) 'pain' (compare lat. *cūrae edācēs*), ὀδυρομετα 'lament, bewail, mourn for, felt pain' etc. (influenced from ῥυρομετα 'flow, run, trickle, cry, weep').

edont-, dont-, dn.t- 'tooth', probably previous participle present

Old Indian *daṇm.*, Akk. *daṇtam* (**dont-*), Gen. *dataḥ* (= lat. *dentis*) 'tooth' (secondary *daṇta-h.* m.); av. *dantan-* m. ds., *dātā* f. ds.;

arm. *atamn*, Gen. *-man* 'tooth' (**dn.t-mn.*);

gr. (ion. att.) ὀδών, -όντος 'tooth' (att. ὀδούς neologism after (δ)δούς), ōol. ἔδοντες (ἔδοντ- assimilated from *ἔδοντ-ō), νωδέος 'edentulate, toothless' for *νωδων after στερᾶβων: στερᾶβός under likewise;

lat. *dens*, *-tis* m. (**dn.tḡs*); osk. *dunte[s]* is ablaut 'teeth';

air. *dēt* n., cymr. bret. *dant*, corn. *dans* 'tooth' (**dn.t-*);

ahd. *zand*, ags. *tōð* (Dat. Sg., Nom. Pl. *tēð*, conservative stem), anord. *to*, *nn* (Nom. Pl. *teðr*, *tennr*, conservative stem); zero grade (from the weak case), got. *tunþus* (from dem Akk. *tunþu* = lat. *dentem*) 'tooth' (derivative ags. *tūsc* 'fang' from **tunþ-ska-*);

lit. *danti* 's, Gen. Pl. *dantu* (dial. also *dančiu*) 'tooth';

slav. probably in poln. *dziegna* 'stomatitis, inflammation of the mouth, mouth decay, inflammation of the gums' (**de.t-gna*, s. Berneker 190).

forms with e-grade don't stand firm accordingly; anord. *tindr* 'cusp, peak, crag', mhd. *zint*, *-des* 'prong, spike, tine', ags. *tind* m. ds., ahd. *zinna* (**tindjā*) 'pinnacle', ahd. *zinko* (**tint-kō*) 'tine' belong to air. *dind* 'hill, lifting', phryg. Δίνδον μος mountain name, illyr. VN Δίνδονος.

References: WP. I 118 ff., WH. I 340 f.

Page(s): 287-289

Root / lemma: *egnis* : *ognis*

English meaning: fire

German meaning: 'Feuer'

Note:

Root / lemma: *egnis* : *ognis* : 'fire' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ong-* (better *ang-*) (**heng-*): coal < **Root / lemma:** *ok^w-* : 'to see; eye'

Grammatical information: m.

Material: Old Indian *agni* 'h. m. 'fire' (= hitt. *Agnis*, Hrozny ZA. 38, 185, after Laroche, Recherches sur les noms of dieux hittites 119, taken over from Hurrians);

lat. *ignis*, *-is* m. 'fire, flame, light, blaze, glow' (**egnis*);

lit. *ugni* 's f. (alit. also m., Specht KZ. 59, 278²), lett. *uguns* m. f. ds.; *u* derives from aschwed. *ughn* 'oven';

Old Church Slavic *ognь* m. 'fire' (**ognis*; *i*-stem, secondary *i.o*-stem), čech. *ohen* (ohne), russ. *ogoń* (ognja); about čech. *vyhen* f. 'flue, chimney, smithy', skr. *viḡanj* m. 'blacksmith', with quite unclear anlaut, s. Meillet Slave comm.² 85,

lastly J. Holub Stručný slovník etym. jazyka českoslov. 341.

Maybe alb. *vigan* 'giant' : skr. *vi ganj* m. 'blacksmith' [a translation of Cyclops who were giant blacksmiths; they got their name for covering one eye as a spare if one got damaged from sparks of melted metal, that is why **Root / lemma: egnis** : **ognis** : 'fire' derived from an extension of **Root / lemma: ok^w** - : 'to see; eye']; common alb. prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels.

References: WP. I 323, WH. I 676, Trautmann 334 f.

Page(s): 293

Root / lemma: eg-

English meaning: a lack of smth.

German meaning: 'Mangel'

Material: Lat. *egeō*, *-ēre* 'want, be in need; with genit. or abl. to be in want of, to be without, not to have; also to desire, wish for, want', *egestās* 'poverty, indigence, need; with genit., want of', *egēnus* (**egesnos*) 'needy, destitute; with genit. or abl., in need of'. Hereupon also osk. *egmo* f. 'a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance; possessions, property, wealth; interest, advantage, benefit; cause, ground, reason; a matter of business; a law suit, action' (to meaning development compare gr. $\chi\rho\eta$: $\chi\rho\eta\mu\alpha$);

anord. *ekla* 'lack', *ekla* 'barely', ahd. *ekorōdo* 'bare, only', *ekrōdi*, *eccherode* 'thin, weak'.

References: WP. I 114 f., WH. I 394 f.

Page(s): 290

Root / lemma: eg hero- (*heg hero-)

English meaning: lake, inner sea

German meaning: 'Landsee'ö

Note:

From **Root / lemma: eg hero-** : 'lake, inner sea' derived **Root / lemma: ad(u)-, ad-ro-** : 'water current': Illyr. pannon. VN $\text{O } \sigma \epsilon \rho \iota \alpha \tau \epsilon \varsigma$ [common alb.-illyr.-balt. **-g h-** > **-d-**, **-z-** ; Old Prussian -illyr. **-g h-** > **ss-**, **s-** phonetic mutation].

Material: Maybe illyr. TN *Oseriates* (*Osseriates*) [common italic -illyr. **-g h-** > **ss-**, **s-** phonetic mutation].

Der comparison from bsl. **ežera-* n. 'sea shore' in Old Prussian *assaran* n. 'sea', lit. *e žeras* m. (out of it dial. also *a žeras*), lett. *ežers* m., Old Church Slavic (j)*ezero*, russ. *o zero* ds., with:

balt. **eži* ā f. 'border line' in Old Prussian *asy*, lit. *ežė* , lett. *eža*; slav. **ežь* m. in serb.-Church Slavic *jazь* 'canal', ačech. *je ž* 'water weir', aruss. *e žь*, russ. *jaz* 'fish weir', is doubtful, also the with pannon. VN $\text{O } \sigma \epsilon \rho \iota \alpha \tau \epsilon \varsigma$ in the flat sea surface (because of. of σ it must be thrak.), and with:

gr. $\text{A } \chi \epsilon \rho \omega \nu$, $\text{-o } \nu \tau \omicron \varsigma$, river of the underworld (therefrom $\text{A } \chi \epsilon \rho \omicron \upsilon \sigma \acute{\iota} \alpha$ $\lambda \acute{\iota} \mu \nu \eta$ and $\alpha \chi \epsilon \rho \omega \tau \acute{\iota} \varsigma$ 'abele, white poplar'), whose α (instead of ϵ or \omicron) could indeed derive from $\alpha \chi \omicron \varsigma$ 'a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm';

Note: common gr. **-g h-** > **-χ-** - phonetic mutation

bsl. forms could go back particularly perhaps also to *ažera-, in which case one could place idg. *ag̃hero-.

References: WP. I 184¹, Trautmann 73, Kretschmer Gl. 14, 98, Jokl Eberts Reallex. 6, 39.

Page(s): 291-292

Root / lemma: *eg̃ hi-* (**eg̃ hi-no-s*)

English meaning: hedgehog (*serpent eater)

German meaning: `Igel'

Note: probably short form to *eg̃ hi-no-s* `of the serpent, serpent eater' (see above S. 44).

Note:

Root / lemma: *eg̃ hi-* (**eg̃ hi-no-s*): `hedgehog (*serpent eater)' derived from
Root / lemma: *ang̃^w (h)i-* (**eg̃^w hi-*, *og̃^w hi-* and *eg̃ hi-*): `snake, worm,
(*hedgehog = snake eater)'

Material: Arm. *ozni* `hedgehog';

phryg. ε ζ ι ς `hedgehog';

gr. ε̇ χ̇ ι̇ ν ο ς `hedgehog';

Maybe gr. χ̇ η̇ ρ̇ ρ̇ ς `hedgehog' (= lat. *ēr*, *ēris* ds., *ērīcius*, *ērīnāceus*, *hērīnāceus* ds.)

ahd. *igil*, mhd. *igel*, mnd. *egel*, ags. *igil*, *igl*, *īl* `hedgehog', anord. *igull* `sea urchin' (with *ī* ahd. also *īgil*, by Luther *Eigel*, anord. also *īgull*);

lit. *ežy* `s, lett. *ezis* `hedgehog';

Church Slavic *jež b* (**eg̃ hi-os*) ds. (in addition russ. *ježevi ka*, *oži na* `blackberry', *oži ka* `bulrush' etc., s. Berneker 267).

Here probably following balt.-slav. appellation of perch (prickly fish):

Old Prussian *assegis* m. `perch', lit. *ežgy* `s, *ežegy* `s, *egžly* `s, alit. *e kšlis*, *je kšlis* `chub';

lengthened grade slav. **e žg b*, out of it **e ždž b*, č e ch. *ježdi k* `perch', poln. *jaź dź*, *jaszcz* (also *jazgarz*) `chub'; basic form perhaps **ē g̃ h(e)-g(h)i-os* `hedgehog-like'.

Maybe alb. (**eg̃ h*) *esh* `hedgehog', according to the shift [common Old Prussian - illyr. *g̃ h-* > *z-*, *ss-* phonetic mutation].

maybe lat. (**essecus*) *ericius -i*, m. `hedgehog; milit., chevaux de frise' : alb. *irig* `hedgehog' [common lat. -s- > -r- rhotacism].

References: WP. I 115, Trautmann 73, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 491².

Page(s): 292

Root / lemma: *eg̃ hs* (*eg̃ hz*)

English meaning: of, out, from

German meaning: `from'

Note: Aspirata erwiesen through gr. ἔσχατος.

Material: Maybe nasalized zero grade alb. (*g^hha) nga `of, out, from'

Gr. ἐξ (dial. ἐς, before consonant ἐκ, ἐγ) `from', prefix and preposition m. ablative, (genitive) and (ark.-kypr., pamph.) dative; ion. att. ἐκτός `out of' (after ἐντός with τ for θ, compare:) lokr. ἐχθός (from ἐκσ + τος Schwyzer Gr. I 326) epidaur. τοῦ ἐχθώ, ἐχθόλι reshaped, ἔσχατος `of the extreme, last' (based on *ἐσχο- from *eg^hzho-, older *eg^hhs-ko-), less certainly ἐχθρός `fiend, detested', originally `Landflöchtiger' or `foreigner, stranger' from *eg^hhstros, wherefore were created after αἰσχρός : ἰών, -ιστός, -ος further ἐχίών, ἐχθίστός, ἐχθός, also ἐχθεσθόλι, ἀπεχθόνομαλι, ἀπεχθόλιρω etc.;

lat. ex (out of it ē before b, d-, g-, l-, m- etc., ec before f) `from', prefix and preposition m. Abl., osk.-umbr. (about *eχs) ē-, e.g. osk. ehpeilatas set `*are pillaged, are assigned', umbr. ehe-turstahmu `drive out, drive away, expel, exile, banish'; lat. exterus `outward, foreign, strange; compar. exterior -ius, genit. -oris, outer; superl. extremus -a -um, outermost; n. as subst. outer edge, extreme; in time, last; n. as subst., an end; 'ex-tremum', acc., for the last time; 'ad extremum', to the end or at the end; in degree or quality, extreme; esp. lowest, worst; 'extremum bonorum, malorum', the highest good, evil; superl. extimus -a -um, out-ermost' (exterior, extrēmus, externus, extrā, extimus), because of in *ek-t- indicating osk. ehtrad `outside; except, unless; prep. with acc., beyond, outside of, without; except for', umbr. ap ehtre `*ab extrim', air. echter, cymr. eithyr `outside; except, unless; prep. with acc., beyond, outside of, without; except for', acymr. heitham, ncymr. eithaf (: extimus) its x previously was restored from ex;

air. ess-, preceding ass-, a, cymr. eh-, gall. ex- (e.g. in Exobnus `fearless' : air. essamain, mcymr. ehofyn), before consonant ec-, prefix and (ir.) preposition m. Dat.(-Abl.);

Old Prussian esse, assa, assæ (with an unclear extension), eshteinu `from now on';

with hard i: lit. iž, i š, lett. iz, is, Old Prussian is, Old Church Slavic iz, izъ, is `from', prefix and preposition m. Abl.(-Gen.), probably also partly real Gen.; after Meillet Slave comm.² 155, 505 zero grade bsl. *iž (ö); s. also Endzelin Lett. Gr. 33, about lett. iz 507.

WH. I 423 places also arm. preverb y- (e.g. y-ar' nem `uplifts me': lat. ex-orior `to come out, come forth, spring up, rise, appear') and the preposition with Abl. i `from' here (doubtful); also dubious is Meillet's (MSL. 18, 409) explanation the toch. A-Postposition -s, `not at all' from *-ks. common Old Indian g^h- > ks - phonetic mutation

Maybe alb. negative particle s' `not at all' : toch. A-Postposition -s, `not at all'

About verbal compounds in several languages, as e.g. gr. ἐκ-φέρειν, lat. effūferō `to carry out, take out, bring forth, take away, remove', air. asbiur `say, express, *take out' (*ek^hs-bherō), gr. ἐξ-εμμι, lat. ex-eō `to go out, go forth, go away, depart, withdraw, retire', lit. iš-ei ti, Old Church Slavic iz-iti ds. etc., s. WH. I 423 f.

Maybe nasalized alb. nxjerr `bring out, take out' : lat. ex-orior `to come out, come forth, spring up, rise, appear'

References: WP. I 116 f., WH. I 423 ff., Trautmann 105, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326.

Page(s): 292-293

Root / lemma: *eg* ^h -, *eg* ^h (h)om, *eg* ^h ō

English meaning: I

German meaning: 'ich'

Note: -g ^h - besides -g ^h - is ensured only for Old Indian, thus probably secondarily after Dat. *ma* ^h hyam.

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *ehem*, *eheu*, *eho* (*eg ^h -): 'interjection, *an exclamation of joyful surprise' derived **Root / lemma:** *eg* ^h -, *eg* ^h (h)om, *eg* ^h ō : 'I'

Material: Old Indian *aha* ^h m, av. *azəm*, Old pers. *adam* (*eg ^h (h)om);

Note:

The shift *g* ^h (h) > *d*, *t* is recorded in alb. and Old pers. alone see below.

arm. *es* (from *ec, idg. *eg* ^h before conservative anlaut);

gr. *ἐγώ*, *ἐγώ* ν, boot. *ī* ω, *ī* ω ν; lat. *egō* ^h as gr. *ἐγώ* has changed from **egom*, perhaps while **ἐγὼ* ν φέρω stretched after *ἐγὼ* ν φέρω, *egō* ^h ferō, and **ἐγώ* ν are directed after **ἐδὼ* ν 'gave' etc. (about lat. *egomet* 'I myself' s. WH. I 396) öfal. *eko*, *ego*; probably also osk. *i* ^h v 'lō'; s. finally Kretschmer Gl. 21, 100, Sommer IF. 38, 171 ff.;

venet. *e* ^h o 'I' (compare *me* ^h o 'me');

got. *ik*, ahd. *ih* (*ihh*-ā 'I myself' with the particle -ā), as. *ic*, urnord. *ek*, *ik*, anord. *ek* and enclitic urnord. -*ika* (*eg ^h om), wgerm. also **īk* (lengthening after **tū*) in ags. *īc*, nhd. frönk. *aich*, anord. also *ēk* (proto germ. **e* ^h kaⁿ, from which proclitic *ek*, *ik*, enclitic **ka*);

lit. *a* ^h š, old eš, lett. *es*, Old Prussian *es*, *as* (*eg ^h);

Old Church Slavic *az* ъ (quite seldom *jaz* ъ) from **ēghomō*, nsloven. russ. poln. *ja* (to explanation of anlaut vowels s. lastly WH. I 862, Meillet Slave comm.² 452);

Note:

Maybe: Old Church Slavic *jaz* ъ derived from Swedish *jag* 'I'

toch. *n* ^h uk 'I' after Petersen Lang. 11, 204ö;

hitt. *u* ^h -uk (*uk*) with *u* after *am-mu-uk* 'me, I', secondary 'I', that against *u* has related from the 2. Sg. *tu-uk* 'you (dat.) you'.

Maybe reduced nasalized alb. (**unk*) *unë* 'I' : alb. Arbëresh *uthë* 'I' [common alb. -*k* > -*th* phonetic mutation]

Note:

The common shift *g* ^h > *d* also *kh* > *t* is found only among Persian tongues and Albanian dialects. With regard to **Root / lemma:** *eg* ^h -, *eg* ^h (h)om, *eg* ^h ō : 'I' the shift *g* ^h > *d* in Old pers. [av. *azəm*, Old pers. *adam* (*eg ^h (h)om)] corresponds to alb. *g* ^h > *th* [*eukham*- > *utha* 'I'] of alb. Arbëresh which is the oldest cognate. It was then nasalized in alb. Arbëresh *utha* 'I' > alb. tosk. (**unta*) *unë* 'I' [common alb. phonetic mutation *t* > *nt* > *n*].

Also important is the fact that hitt. language uses the endings before the word like lat. while alb. uses the ending after the word like Indian and Persian tongues. But clearly illyr. marks the intermediate period between satem and centum languages. Alb. Arbëresh [*eukham*- > *utha* 'I'] is the only cognate similar to hitt. *u* ^h -uk (*uk*) 'I'

with *u* after *am-mu-uk* 'me', and *toch. toch. n̄uk* 'I'.

In archaic alb. the ending of the word actually stood before the word like in hitt.

Idg. *eg̃(h)om* is presumably after J. Schmidt (KZ. 36, 405) neuter; which actually stands for 'my hereness' and it has evolved from the Pron.-stem *e-* which is considered worth under **ghe*, **gho* enclitic particles.

References: WP. I 115 f., WH. I 395 f., 862; Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 209, 602, 604², Trautmann 72, Pedersen Hitt. 73 f.

Page(s): 291

Root / lemma: *ehem*, *eheu*, *eho* (**eg̃h-*)

English meaning: interjection, *an exclamation of joyful surprise

German meaning: Ausrufe

Note: mostly independent neologisms

Material: Ved. *ãha*, Old Indian *ahahā̃*, *ahē*, *ahō*, *hamhō* etc.;

lat. *ehem*, *hem* (an exclamation of joyful surprise), *eheu*, *heu* (: Old Indian *ahō*) 'ach, oh!', *eho* 'hey there!';

nhd. *hem*, *hum*, *hm* (: lat. *hem*); compare nhd. *aha*, *oho*!;

for Old Indian *ah-*, lat. *eh-* one could place idg. **eg̃h-*.

References: WP. I 115, WH. I 396 and above S. 281 *ē*, *ō*.

Page(s): 293

Root / lemma: *eibh-* (: *oibh-*), *i_ebh-*

English meaning: to copulate

German meaning: 'futuere'

Note: probably a taboo with rearrangement of anlaut

Material: Old Indian *yãbhati* 'copulated';

gr. *οἶψω*, *οἶψέω* 'copulate'; *οἶψάλης* 'obscene';

dor.-illyr. mythical PN *Οἶβαλος* 'of or belonging to one's birth';

perhaps germ. **ai̯bō* 'family, a district, canton, province, region' in langob. *-aib* (*Ant̃aib*, *Burgund-aib*), ahd. *-eiba* (*Weter-eiba*, *Wingart̃eiba*);

slav. **i_ebō* 'copulate' in russ. *jebu*́, *jeti*́, skr. *je*́ *be*́ *m*, *je*́ *bati* (with newly formed infinitive), etc.

References: WP. I 198, Specht KZ. 59, 121², Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 722¹ (sieht in gr. *ō-* ein preverb *e*, *o*, above S. 280).

Page(s): 298

Root / lemma: *eig-*, *oig-*

English meaning: to complain, entreat

German meaning: 'laut jammern, klöglich bitten'

Material: Gr. οἷκτορ ος 'pity, compassion, the lamenting', οἷκτορός 'pitiable, in piteous plight, lamentable, wretched', οἷκτίρω (öol. οἷκτίρρω) 'have mercy on, bemoan';

in addition verb **eigi_ō* in mir. *e ígid* 'screams', *e ígem* f. 'cry', *to*-formation in *lachtaid* 'groans, shouts';

got. *aihtrōn* 'ask, cadge' (denominative of gr. οἷκτορός corresponding noun agent or rather of neuter **oiktrom*).

References: WP. I 105 f.

Page(s): 298

Root / lemma: *ei-3*

English meaning: multicoloured; reddish

German meaning: Farbadjektiv 'rötlich, bunt'

Note: extended *(e)i-u_o-*, *(e)i-u_ā* 'yew' etc.

Material: Arm. *aigi* 'grapevine' (**oiu_ii_ā*);

gr. οἷη, ὄη, ὄα 'service-tree, rowan tree' (**oiu_ā*) = lat. *ūva* 'a grape, berry of the vine';

gall. *ivo-*, urir. *iu_a-*, air. *ēo* m., cymr. *ywen* m., acorn. *hiuin*, bret. *ivin* m. 'yew';

ahd. *īwa*, mhd. *īwe*, mnl. *ijf*, nhd. *Eibe* f., ags. *īw* m., aisl. *y̆r* 'yew' (**ei_u_o-*), named after the red-brown wood;

besides **ei-ko-* in ahd. *īgo*, as. Pl. *īchas*, schweiz. *īche*, *īge*, ags. *īh*, *ēoh* 'yew';

lit. *ieva* 'f.', lett. (with irregular intonation) *ie ũva* 'alder buckthorn, alder dogwood' (**ei_u_ā*), Old Prussian *iuwis* 'yew' (**iu_a-*), named after the red-brown wood;

russ.-Church Slavic *iva*, skr. *i ũva* (= lett. *ie ũva*), russ. *i ũva* 'Weide', ačech. *ji ũva* 'yew, willow';

Old Indian *ē ta-* 'glimmering, varicolored', m. 'steed, bird, antelope' etc., urind. PN (14. Jh.) *Aita-ggama* 'riding on a ram' (Kretschmer KZ. 55, 93), f. *ē nī*, in addition (with *nī* for *n* after *harinī*, *ī*, Femin. to *harita* 'yellowish', compare also *harinī a ũ* 'gazelle'): *ēnī a-* m. 'kind of antelope' (Schulze Kl. Schr. 123).

References: WP. I 105 f., 165, Trautmann 68, Kluge¹² s. v. *Eibe*, Specht Dekl. 63, 205.

Page(s): 297-298

Root / lemma: *ei-4* : *oi-*

English meaning: pole; thill

German meaning: 'Stange', dann 'Deichsel'

Note: extended through *s-* or *l-*, *n-*, *r-*stem; *oi_-es-* : *īs-* : *ois-* 'shaft'

Material: Old Indian *īs ā* 'shaft';

gr. οἰή(ι ο ν `rudder, helm', att. οἰή(ι ο ξ, -κ ο ς ds.; gr. *οἰ[σ]α corresponds:

balt. *aisā as wellspring from finn. wotj. (etc.) aisa `shaft, pole of the helm, thill';

ei₂-el- in lit. i₁élekstis f. `Deichselstange', lett. ielukši, ablaut. il₂kss, ilkmis ds.; lit. aile₂ `shaft, pole', žem. a₁illis `a knotty branch, rough stick, cudgel, club', lett. ailis `shaft, pole';

ei₂-en- in lit. i₁ēna f. `thill pole';

oi₂-er- in aisl. ags. ār `helm pole', that according to the Lw. finn. airō and lett. ai₁r-is, ai₁re, lit. vai₁ras `rudder' based on proto germ. *airō;

oi₂-es- also in sloven. skr. čech. oje `shaft' (Gen. sloven. ojese).

References: WP. I 167, Lide¹n Studien 60 ff., Specht Dekl. 101.

Page(s): 298

Root / lemma: eis-1 (*₁eu₂is)

English meaning: to move rapidly, *iron

German meaning: `(sich) heftig, ungestört, schnell bewegen; antreiben = anregen, erquicken; also of Entsenden, Schleudern von Geschossen, Pfeilen'

Material: Old Indian is₂ n₁ ā₁ti, i₁s₂ yati `sets in motion, swings, shoots up (squirts out), comes floating; it hurries, presses forward', ē₂s₂ ati `glides' (ē₂s₂ a₁ - `hurrying', ē₂s₂ a₁ - `the rush'), i₁s₂ atē `hurries away' (Adv. i₁s₂ a₁ t₁ `approaching'), is₂ an₁ at₁ `he came floating', is₂ an₁ ya₁ ti `comes floating, stimulates, animates', is₂ aya₁ ti `is fresh, astir, strong; refreshed, animated', i₁s₂ - f. `refreshment, invigoration' (also in i₁s₂ -kr₂ti- `healing'), is₂ ira₁ - (: i₁αρός, Isara) `strong, active';

Maybe alb. alb. (*euse) ethe f. `fever' see **Root / lemma: eus-** : `to burn'

av. aēš- `set in hasty motion' (present stem iša-, išya-, aēšaya-, Old pers. aišaya-), av. aēšma- m. `anger';

gr. dor. i₁αρός (: Old Indian išira₁-), att. i₁ερός (r₂ : er, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 482), lesb. ion. i₁ρός (*isros) `strong, lively'; further gr. i₁νάω, i₁νέω (if read with ι₂ : so that is deducible from *i₁σν-άω, -έω) `send away, empty, drain; pour out', Med. `empty oneself' (compare Old Indian is₂ n₁ ā₁ti); οἰώ, οἰομαί (οἰοσσομαι, δύνω(ιστάς, δύνω(ιστί, ωἰσθην, ὀ(ισθεις) `meine, komme mit meinen Gedanken worauf, verfalla worauf', by Hom. with ι₂ : either through metr. lengthening from *ō-ι[σ]-ω or from *ō-ι[σ]ι[σ]ο₂ : after hom. οἰομαί (from οἰομαί);

with ablaut. oi₂:

οἰμαί `stormy attack, rush', οἰμάω `tear off', beides from bird of prey, as ved. ē₂s₂ ati also from shooting out the bird of prey on his nest (gr. basic form *οἰομαί, compare av. aēšma-); here also still οἰοτρος `the gadfly, breese, an insect which infests cattle; a sting, anything that drives mad; the smart of pain, agony; mad desire, insane passion; madness, frenzy'

Maybe lat. asilus `a gad-fly, horse-fly'

next-related to lit. aistra `intense ferventness, passion', aistru₂s₂ `ardent' (not better above S. 12); in similar meaning i₁στυάζει ὀργίλειταί;

if gr. i₁άομαί `heal', i₁ατρος `physician, medicine man, magician' here belong, is dubious; att. forms without Asper speak rather against intervocalic -s- and ī against anlaut. ei-; it is not surprising by a cultural word would be of foreign

origin; Theander (Eranos 21, 31 ff.) derives from the sacred name *ī á* from, which would also define the swaying quantity of *ī* (die Heilgötter *ἰ ᾱ́ σ ώ*, *ἰ ἦ σ ώ* f., *ἰ ᾱ́ σ ω ν*, *ἰ ἦ σ ω ν* m. etc., perhaps also the root name *ἰ ᾱ́(F) σ ω ε ς*, compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 80, as *ī á*-Rufer);

ī ᾱ́ ν ω 'warm' has and requires *ī* furthermore in spite of Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 681, 694, 700 it doesn't belong to it; see above S. 11 and W. Schulze Qunder ep. 381 ff.; after Wissmann Nom. postverb. 203 should explain *ī ᾱ́ μ α ι* the sound-symbolic lengthened zero grade the root *eis-*, it did not need to be separated of the quantity difference because of *ī ᾱ́ ν ω*;

lat. *īra*, Plaut. *eira* (**eisā*) 'anger';

perhaps here gall. *Isarno*- PN, *isarno-dori* 'a door made of iron', air. *īörn*, mir. *īarann* n., cymr. *haiarn* (required *i* -), acorn. *hoern*, bret. *houarn* 'iron' as 'strong metal' in contrast to soft bronze;

maybe old laryngeal *h*- in alb. (**heur*) *hekur* 'iron' : Spanish *hierro* : engl. *iron* [(Du. *ijzen*, G *Eisen*), PN *ísarn*, Goth. *eisarn*, f. Gmc. prob. f. Celt. and rel. to L *aes*, *ais* bronze, OE *ar ore* n.1, Skt *ayas*.]

germ. **isarnan* n., got. *eisarn*, ahd. as. anord. *īsarn* 'iron' is because of *ī*- maybe borrowed from ven.-illyr. **eisarnon* before germ. alteration from *ei* to *ī*; compare ven. FIN *ἰ ᾱ́ ρ α ς*, later *I ṡarcus*, nhd. *Eisack* (Tirol);

in addition the urir. PN *I(s)aros*, air. *I ṡör*, balkanillyr. *iser*, messap. *isareti* (Krahe IF. 46, 184 f.);

further perhaps kelt.-ligur.-ven.-illyr.-balt. FIN word *Is-* in kelt. FIN *Isarā*, nhd. *Isar*, *Iser*, frz. *Ise ṛe*; **Isiā*, frz. *Oise*; **Isurā*, engl. *Ure*, etc. (Pokorny Urillyrier 114 f., 161);

nhd. FIN *Ill*, *Illach*, *Iller* could also go back to proto germ. **Is-l-* and be compared with lett. FIN *Isline*, *Islicis*, wruss. *Isł a* (it could not be genuine slav. because of *-sł-*) etc.; the name the *Iller*: **Illurā* could be compared with VN the *Illyrii*;

the full grade **Eis-* besides in *I ṡarcus* still in many balt. FIN: **Eisiā*, lit. *Ilesia*, **Eislā*, lit. *Ieslā*, lit. *Eisra*, etc. (Būga RSl. 6, 9 f., Rozwadowski RSl. 6, 47); whereas Būga introduces back wruss. *Istra*, lett. Sea name *Istra*, lit. FIN *Isra*, Old Prussian FIN *Instrutis* 'Inster' and thrak. *ἰ ᾱ́ τ ρ ο ς* from **Instr-*; yet one could explain *ἰ ᾱ́ τ ρ ο ς* from **Is-ro-s*;

from **ois-* go back wruss. *Jesa* (urlit. **aisā*), lit. *Ai ṡe*; It is unclear, if defies anlauts *ἰ ᾱ́ σ α ρ ο ς* (Bruttium), ven. *Aesontius* > *Isonzo*, umbr. *Aesis*, *Aesinus* may be placed here;

anord. *eisa* (**ois-*) 'storm along', norw. FIN *Eisand*, wherefore ags. *ofost*, as. *oḡast* 'haste, hurry, eagerness' from **oḡ-aist-*;

here also Old Indian *i ṡ u-*, av. *iṡu-* m. 'arrow'; gr. *ἰ ᾱ́ ς* ds. from **isu*-os, compare to meaning *οἰ σ τ ᾱ́ ς*;

etrusk. *aesar* 'god', ital. **aiso-*, **aisi-* ds. are to be kept away and barely equate with gr. *ἰ ε ρ ᾱ́ ς*.

References: WP. I 106 f., WH. I 717 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 282, 482⁵, 491, 679⁷, 681, 694, 700, 823.

Page(s): 299-301

Root / lemma: *ei-s-2*, *ei-n-* (**heu₁is*)

English meaning: ice

German meaning: `Eis, Frost'

Material: Av. *isu-* `icy', *aēxa-* n. `coldness', pāmīr. *iš* `coldness', osset. *yex*, *ix* `ice', afghan. *asai* `frost' (if from inchoative formation **ištusk* *-ō*; different Specht Dekl. 18, 201, 234);

anord. *i ss*, Pl. *i ssar* m. `ice', ags. *i s* n., as. ahd. mhd. *i s* n. `ice';

bsl. **ini_a-* m. and **inii_a-* m. `hoarfrost' in Church Slavic *inej*, *inij* `snow flurry', russ. *i nej* m. and ačech. *ji nie* n. `hoarfrost', lit. *y nis* m. (also fem. *i*-stem).

References: WP. I 108, Trautmann 104.

Page(s): 301

Root / lemma: *ei-*

English meaning: to go

German meaning: `gehen'

Note: extended *ei-dh-*, *ei-gh-*, *i-tā-* and *i_-ā-*, *i_-ē-* : *i_-ō-* : *i_-ə-*

Material: Old Indian *ē mi*, *ē ti*, *ima h*, *ya nti* `go', av. *aēiti*, *yeinti*, Old pers. *aitiy* `goes', themat. Med. Old Indian *a ya-tē* etc. (apparent lengthened grade of Old Indian *ā iti*, av. *āiti* `goes to, comes to, comes up to, approaches, draws near' is **ā-aiti*, with prefix *ā*);

gr. hom. *εἶμι* *ι* `will go', *εἶ* (**eisi*), *εἶσσι* (dor. *εἶσι*), Pl. *ἔμεν*, *ἔτε*, *ἔσσι* (neologism for **ἔσσι* instead of *hēsσι*, **hēsσι*, idg. **i_-enti*, Old Indian *ya nti*); Impf. att. *ἴσσι* (neologism for **ἴσσι* = Old Indian *ā yam*); Konj. *ἴω* (instead of **ἔω*, idg. **ei_ō*, Old Indian 3. Sg. *a yat*); Opt. *εἴη* (instead of **ἴη*, idg. **ii_ēt*, Old Indian *iyā t*), Imper. *ἔξ-ε* (lat. *i*, lit. *ei -k*), *ἴθι* (Old Indian *ihī*, hitt. *iḫt*);

Maybe alb. *ik-i* : lit. *ei -k* `go'

lat. *eō* `go' (**ei_ō* for athemat. **ei_hmi*), *īs*, *it*, Pl. *īmus*, *ītis* (neologism as lit. *ei_hme*), *eunt* (**ei_-onti* for previous **i_henti*), Imper. *ī* (**ei*), particle present *iēns* instead of **i_ēns* = Old Indian *ya n*, Gen. *yat-a h* (**i_hnthes*, compare gr. *ἑπασσα*), alit. *ent-* (instead of **jent-*); Perf. *i ī* (**ii_hai*: Old Indian *iy-āy-a*), secondary *ivī*;

pöl. *eite* = `you go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass', umbr. *etu* = `to go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass' (*ampr̥ehtu*, *apretu* `ambit, circuitous route', *en̥hetu* = *in-ītō*), *etuhtu* `he/she shall go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass', *eest*, *est* `he/she will go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass' (**ei_hseti*), *ier* `be going away' (demonstrates a Perf. **ied*), etc.; osk. *ei tuns* (*set*) `they will be gone' (**ei_htōnhes*);

cymr. *wyf* `I am', actually `I go' 2. Sg. *wyt* (different about *wyt* Stern ZfceltPh. 3, 394 Anm.);

got. *iddja* `I walked' probably = lat. *i ī*, Old Indian *iy-ā y-a*; s. die Lit. by Feist 288; ags. *ēode* `walked' is unexplained;

Old Prussian *ēit* `goes', *ēisei* `you go', *perēimai* `we come', Inf. *perēit*;

alit. *ei mi*, *ei si*, *ei ti*, Pl. *eime*, *eite*, and *eimi*, *eisi*, *ei t(i)*, Pl. *ei me*, *ei te*; Dual *eiva*, *eita*, preterit *e jau*, Inf. *ei ti*; Supin. *ei tu* (= Old Indian *e tum* Inf.); lett. *ei mu* (older **ei mi*), *ie mu* (secondary *eju*, **ietu*, lit. dial. *aitu* etc.); Inf. *ie t*, *ie t*; Supin. *ie tu*;

Old Church Slavic Inf. *iti* (= lit. *ei ti*), present *ido*, Aor. *id ъ*, neologism to Imper. **iḥdhi* > **id ъ* > *idi*, as also lit. *aidu* `I go' to Imper. **eidi*;

toch. A *ymōs* 'we go', B *yam* 'he goes', usually *no-present* *yanem* 'they go', etc.;

hitt. Ipv. *i-it (it)* 'go!' (= gr. ἵ-θι), medial *e-hu* 'come!'; *pa-a-i-mi* (*paimi*, with preverb **pe-*) 'I go away', 3. Pl. *pa-an-zi* (**i-henti*, Old Indian *ya-nti*), etc.; s. Pedersen Hitt. 129 f.;

unclear is the idg. basic form of a voiced stop *i-ja-at-ta-ri* (*ijattari*) 'goes, marches'; compare Couvreur H. 101;

-i-ho- 'going' as 2. composition part in gr. π ε ζ ὅς among others, s. W. Schulze LEN. 435³.

t-formations: Old Indian *iti* 'f. 'gait, alteration', *ityā* 'gait', *dur-ita* (av. *dužhita-*) 'hardly accessible', *prātar-i tvan-* 'fröh ausgehend oder auskommend', *itvarā* 'going', *vīta* (**vīhita-*) see under; *ē ta-* 'hurrying'; Infin. *e tum*;

Maybe alb. tosk. *vete* 'I go', geg. *me vajt* 'to go'

gr. ἄμ α ξ-ι τός 'mobile for carriage', ἱ τ α μός, ἕ τ ης '(brave =) pert, foolhardy', εἰ σ-ι τήρ ι α 'Antrittsopfer'; *o-grade* οἴ τ ος 'fate of people, destiny'ö (compare 'course of the world', s. different above S. 11);

lat. *exitium*, *initium* (: fem. Old Indian *ityā*); *itiō* 'going out or away; hence destruction, ruin; also a cause of destruction' (: Old Indian *iti*); *iter*, *itineris* n. 'way, alley' (compare toch. A *ytār* f., B *ytārye* f. 'way, alley', hitt. *i-tar*, Gen. *innas* 'the going', air. *ethar* m. 'scow, ferry-boat'), originally *r/n-stem*; *com-es*, *-itis* 'companion'; *itus*, *-ūs* m. 'gait', next to which zero grades **eihutis* probably as base from osk. *eituam*, ei *tiuvam* 'property, riches, wealth, *incomings' (compare to meaning 'entrance, incomings, returning, return, εἰ σ ο δ ος' or 'moving property');

air. Pass. *ethae* 'gone away, departure', *ethaid* 'goes', *ad-etha* (**-it-āt*) 'seizes'; perhaps air. *ōeth* 'oath', acymr. *an-utonou*, mcymr. *an-udon* 'perjury' = got. *aīps*, anord. *eiðr*, ags. *āþ*, as. *ēth*, ahd. *eid* 'oath' (formal = gr. οἴ τ ος, meaning perhaps evolved from 'oath way, stepping forward to taking of an oath', compare schwed. *ed-ga° ngö*, s. but above S. 11.);

asachs. *frēthi* 'apostate, fleeting', ahd. *freidi* 'fleeting, bold, foolhardy' (from **fra-ihya-*, **pro-iti-os* 'the the gone away, the departed', compare Old Indian *prēti* f. 'leave, escape, departure', in addition *prētya* 'after the death, on the other side');

Maybe alb. geg. *me pritë* (**pre-ita*) 'to host'

probably anord. *vīðr* 'capacious, wide, vast, spacious', ags. as. *wīd*, ahd. *wit*, nhd. *weit* from **u. i-itos* 'gone apart' (compare Old Indian *vīta* 'gone, dwindled, missing, without', *vīta-bhaya-* 'fearless', *vīti* f. 'go away, pass over, depart, seclude oneself' and lat. *vītāre*, see under).

iterative **i-tā-** in gr. ἱ τ η τέ ο ν, ἱ τ η τ ι κός el. ἔ π-α ν-ι τ α κώρ, *itāt-āre*, air. *ethaid* 'goes', umbr. (with secondary lengthened grade probably after *eitu*, *eite*) *etatu*, *etato* 'have gone, will go'; unclear gr. φ ο ι τ ά ω 'go here and there' (ἱ τ ά ω with prefix **φ ο ι*, to got. ahd. *bi-öö*), lat. *vītāre* 'to shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade' = (by Plaut. m. dative) go from the way, go from sb'; doubtful, if here lat. *ūtor* (alat. *oetor*, *oitile*) 'to use, make use of, employ, profit by, take advantage of, enjoy, serve oneself with', pöl. *oisa aetate* 'get used to an enjoying life', osk. *u ī ttiuf* 'usufruct', with prefix *o-*, originally 'approach, wherewith deal with' (*u ī ttiuf* still distinct with corresponding lat. *itiō*; still it remains to be clarified, if the present from **o-itārī* would be transferred in the way of the root verb);

if οἴ σ ω 'will carry' as 'go up to something' or 'go with something' as based on *ūtor* from **o-* + **it-ō* After Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 752⁹ rather from **oihs-*; compare under οἴ χ ο μ α ι.

dh-formations: gr. ἵθμον. 'gait', εἰσόδος 'entrance'; doubtful ἵσθμός, att. inschr. ἱσθμός 'narrow access, tongue of land, promontory, isthmus; neck' (basic form **idh-dhmosō* at least the way of the penetration from σ would not be clear in older *ἵθμος); compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 492¹²;

anord. *eið* 'isthmus';

lit. Instr. *ei dine* 'in amble, easy pace' (of horses), Old Church Slavic *ido* 'go' (see above).

m-formation:

Old Indian *ēma-* m. 'gait' (but gr. ὁμιλος, ὁμιλος 'gait' to εἰσάτο, s. *u₁ei-* ἱεμα (')); lit. *eisme* 'gait, Steige' with lit. -*sm*-suffix.

u₁-formation:

Old Indian *ēva-* m. 'run, departure, way, consuetude, custom'; Old Indian *dur-ēva-* 'of bad kind, mad, wicked, evil'; ahd. *ēwa* (**oiu₁ā*) f 'law, norm, covenant, matrimony', as. *ēu*, *ēo* m., ags. *æw*, *æf* 'law, sacred custom, matrimony' (for resemblance with *ēua* 'eternity, perpetualness' pleads Weigand-Hirt s. v.); compare also got. *hwaiwa* 'as, like' (if from **q^wōiu₁os* from **q^wo-oiu₁os*; so also gr. ποῖος under likewiseō, see under **q^wo**);

e-grade lit. *pe reiva*, *pe reivis* 'landloper', after Specht KZ. 65, 48 from Adj. **ēju* s, to ved. *upāyu* 'approaching'.

l-formation probably in intensive as. *ilian*, ahd. *illan* 'hurry, rush' (from **ijillian*; **ei₁eli₁ō*, formation as lat. *sepeliō*); at most, yet very doubtful, norw. dial. *eil* f. 'gully resembling a dent', schwed. dial. *ela* ds., lit. *eile* 'row, furrow', lett. *aillis* 'area, row'.

gh-extension in:

arm. *ēj* 'descent', *ijanem* (Aor. *ēj*) 'climb down, go down', *javank* Pl. 'inn', *ijavor* 'guest';

Maybe alb. geg. *hyj* 'enter' [alb. preserves the old laryngeal h-]

gr. εἴχετα (οἴχετα Hes., οἴχομα 'go away, be away', οἴχεω 'go, come', perhaps also ἵχνος, ἵχνη 'footprint' (as 'tread, step'));

air. *ōegi*, Gen. -*ed* 'guest';

lit. *eiga* f. 'gait'.

i₁ā- in:

Old Indian *yāti* 'goes, travels', av. *yāti* ds., Old Indian *yānah* m. 'pathway', n. 'gait, vehicle', av. *yāh-* n. 'crisis, (turning point), verdict' (s-stem);

gr. Ἐπιείσσω 'pressed, squeezed, being upon' (with -*nt*-suffix), epithet of Demeter (: Old Indian *yatī* 'the going');

lat. *Jānus* 'altital. God of the doors and the beginning of the year; he had a small temple in the Forum, with two doors opposite to each other, which in time of war stood open and in time of peace were shut', *jānuā* 'doors';

air. *ā* 'pivot, axle, cart' (idg. **i₁ā*), *āth* 'ford' (**i₁ā₁tuh₁s*; brit. supplementary assumes Pedersen KG. I 322 f.);

lit. *jo ju*, *jo ti*, lett. *ja ju*, *ja t* 'ride', lit. *jo dyti* 'ride continually';

Old Church Slavic *jado*, *jachati* (s-extension **i₁ā₁s-*) 'drive, be carried, conveyed', particle Pass. *pre-jav* ъ, *jazda* 'the going, riding', *jato* 'herd, flock' (see to slav.

forms Berneker 441 f., v. d. Osten-Sacken IF. 33, 205, Bröckner KZ. 45, 52, Persson Beitr. 348 f.); in addition slav. FIN *Jana* (Nowgorod), *Janka* (Vilna), *Jana* (Bulgaria), nhd. *Jahna* (Saxony); s. Rozwadowski RSI. 6, 64.

Perhaps also here lett. *Jānis* (thrown together with christl. Johannes) as a ruler of the sky gate; compare above E. Fraenkel Balt. Sprachwiss. 134;

toch. A *yā* 'he walked', B *yatsi* 'go', with *p*-extension *yopsa* 'he entered', etc. (Pedersen Toch. 231); compare Old Indian *yāpa yati* 'allows to reach to'.

i ē- in *i ēro-: i ōro-: i əro-* 'year, summer':

Old Indian *paryāri ṇ ī-* (*pari-yāri ṇ ī-*) 'calving after one year only' (ö);

av. *yārə n.* 'year';

gr. ὥρᾱ 'season, daytime, hour, right time', ὥρᾱς 'time, year';

perhaps lat. *hōrnus* 'of this spring, this year's', if being based on **hōi_ōrō* 'in these years', compare ahd. *hiuru* 'this year' from **hiu jāru*;

proto kelt. **i_arā* (**i_əṛā*), cymr. bret. *iar* 'hen', gall. PN *Iarilla*, mir. *eiṛṇ* 'chicken' (air. **airṇ*); incorrect O'Rahillyy Eriu 13, 148 f.;

got. *jēr*, anord. *ār*, ags. *geār*, as. ahd. *jār n.* 'year';

russ.-Church Slavic *jara* 'spring', russ. *jar ь* 'summer harvest' (etc., s. Berneker 446, therefrom derivatives for one-year-old animal, e.g. russ. *ja řec* 'one-year-old beaver', *ja řka* 'sheep lamb', bulg. *ja řka* 'young chicken');

against it certainly here mhd. *jān* 'row, way', nhd. *Jahn* 'way, row of mowed grain', schwed. mundartl. *ā n ds*.

References: WP. I 102 ff., WH. I 406 ff., 658 f., 668 f., 723, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 674.

Page(s): 293-297

Root / lemma: *ek ēu_o-s* (**hek ēu_o-*)

English meaning: horse

German meaning: 'Pferd'

Note:

Horses were often considered the most precious sacrifice for the sea god. That is why from **Root / lemma:** *ak ē-* (correct *ak ē*): *ēk ē-* 'water, river' derived **Root / lemma:** *ek ēu_o-s* 'horse'.

Material:

Old Indian *a řva-h*, av. *aspa-* Old pers. *asa-* 'horse'; about osset. *yōfs* see under;

gr. ἵππος ds. m. f. (originally without Asper: ἵππος etc.);

thrak. PN Βετέπιος, Οὐτάπιος, *Autesbis*, *Esbenus*, lyk. Κακασβος; about lyk. *esbeḥdi* 'cavalry' (phryg. Lw.ö) s. Pedersen Lyk. and Hitt. 51, 67 (**ek ēu_o-mö*);

lat. *equus* 'a horse, steed, charger' (compare osk. names *Epius*, *Epidius*, *Epetinus*, yet s. Schulze EN 220⁴, 355);

air. *ech*, gall. *epo-* (in *Eporēdia*, *Epona* 'The Celtic horse goddess whose authority

extended even beyond death, accompanying the soul on its final journey', etc.),
cymr. corn. *ebol* 'foals' (**epālo-*);

ags. *eoh* m., anord. *iōr* 'horse', as. in *ehu-skalk* 'groom, stableman', got. in *ai ĥa-tundi* 'briar' (*horse tooth');

toch. A *yuk*, Gen. *yukes*, B *yakwe* 'horse' with prothet. *y* (as in osset. *jōfs*, neuind. dial. *yāsp* ds.); out of it borrowed türk. etc. *jök* 'horse's load', from which russ. *juk* 'Saumlast' etc.

About lat. *asinus* 'an ass', *hinnus* 'mule', gr. ἄσινος etc. s. WH. I 72 f., 647, 849.

fem. Old Indian *aśvā*, av. *aspā-*, lat. *equa*, altilit. *ašva*, *ešva* 'mare' (the formation held by Meillet BSL. 29, LXIV rightly for single-linguistic, Lommel Idg. Fem. 30 f. for previously proto form);

Old Indian *aśv(i)ya-*, av. *aspya-*, gr. ἵππος 'of a horse, of horses'; lat. *equinus* 'of a horse, of horses', Old Prussian *aswinan* n. 'kumys, mare milk', lit. *ašvi enis* m. 'stallion', compare also FIN *Ašvine*, *Ašva*; gr. ἵππιος 'equestrian, horseman': lat. *eques*, -itis m. ds 'a horseman, rider'. (letzteres from **eq^wot-*).

The gr. word could exist because of tarent. epid. ἵππος illyr. *Lw.*; compare pannon. PN *Ecco*, *Eppo*, maked. PN ἑπείκταλλος, the builder of the Trojan horse ἑπείκτα, VN ἑπείκτα in illyr. Elis, etc. (Krahe Festgabe Bulle 203 ff.); neither the Asper nor *κ* can be explained by gr., yet the various treatments from *k^hu-* in gr. were not surprising, because also the labiovelars are treated dialectically differently there (Risch briefl.).

Maybe lat. *caballa* 'mare', *caballus* 'a nag, pack-horse, hack, jade'

Ru. *kobyła* 'mare', then Cz. *komon* 'horse' finally:

Old Church Slavic: *konь* 'horse' [mjo]

Russian: *kon'* 'horse' [mjo]

Czech: *kuň* 'horse' [mjo], *kone* [Gens]

Slovak: *koň* 'horse' [mjo], *konä* [Gens]

Polish: *kon'* 'horse' [mjo]

Serbo-Croatian: *koň* 'horse' [mjo]

Slovene: *koň* 'horse' [mjo]

Indo-European reconstruction: kab-n-io-öö {1} (kom-n-io-öö) {2}

Maybe alb. *patkonj* Pl. 'horseshoes', alb. geg. *potkoi* 'horseshoe': rum. *potcoavă* 'horseshoe' < russ. подкова (*podkova*) 'horseshoe' [slav. **pod* 'under' + ital. *cavallo* 'horse' folk etymology]

Spanish *caballo*, French *cheval*, ital. *cavallo*, Alb. *kalë*, rum. *cal* 'horse'.

References: WP. I 113, WH. I 412 f., 862, Trautmann 72, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 68, 301, 351, 499.

Page(s): 301-302

Root / lemma: *elg-*

English meaning: miserable, poor

German meaning: 'armselig, dörftig'

Material: Arm. *aṭkaṭk* 'miserable, poor, small, evil, bad'; ahd. *ilki* 'hunger'; lit. *el ḡtis* 'beg', *el ḡeta* 'beggar' (Lide 'n Arm. stem 99 f.); kinship with **elk-* 'hungry; evil, bad' is but quite doubtful; see there.

References: WP. I 160.

Page(s): 310

Root / lemma: *elkos-*

English meaning: boil n.

German meaning: 'Geschwür'

Grammatical information: n.

Material: Old Indian *aśas-* n. 'hemorrhoid';

gr. ἔλκος n. 'wound, esp. pustulating wound, ulcer' (Spir. asper after ἔλω), ἔλκων Hes., ἔλκων 'I am wounded';

lat. *ulcus*, *-eris* 'ulcer' (**elkos*); to lat. *ulcus* probably also *ulciscor*, *ultus sum* 'to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on, punish, recompense' as 'collect bitterness, rancor against somebody'.

The latter would be placed against it from Pedersen KG. I 126 incredible to air. *olc*, *elc* 'bad, evil, wicked, ugly, unlucky', s. **elk-* 'hungry; evil, bad'.

References: WP. I 160.

Page(s): 310

Root / lemma: *elk-*, *elək-*

German meaning: 'hungrig, schlecht' (ö)

See also: see above S. 307 (*el-7*, *elə-*)

Page(s): 310

Root / lemma: *el-1*, *ol-*, *el-*

English meaning: red, brown (in names of trees and animals)

German meaning: Farbwurzel with der meaning 'rot, braun', bildet Tier- and Baumnamen

Note: mostly *i-*, *u-* and *n-* (also *m-*) stem, rare from the bare root, which seems extended then with *g* or *k*. In names of swan and other sea birds the meaning is 'white, gleaming', as in *al-bho-* 'white' refined names (above S. 30 f), thus both roots are probably identical originally.

Material: A. Adjektiva:

Old Indian *arun*, *aśh* 'reddish, golden', *arus*, *aśh* 'fire-color', av. *auruša-* 'white';

germ. **elwa-* 'brown, yellow' in ahd. *elo* (*elawēr*), mhd. *el* (*elwer*);

compare also gall. VN *Helvii*, *Helvetii*, perhaps also schweiz. FIN *Ilfis* (**Elvisi_ā*). B. *el-* in tree names for 'alder', 'elm' and 'juniper':

1. `alder'

Lat. *alnus* `alder' (from **alsnos* or **alenos*; the anlaut *al* goes back to older *e/-*);

maked. (illyr.ö) ἄλῃ α (**elisā*) `abele, white poplar';

after Bertoldi (ZfceltPh. 17, 184 ff.) places proto gall. **alisā* `alder' in many PN and FIN; besides the later dominant meaning `service tree' in **alisiā*, frz. *alise*, nhd. *Else*; illyr.-ligur. origin is proved through frequent occurrence in Corsica (FIN *Aliso*, *Alistro* etc., *alzo* `alder'); compare gall. PN *Alisia*, FIN *Alisontia*, frz. *Aussonce*, *Auzance*, nhd. *Elsenz*, etc.;

for Got. is according to span. *aliso* `alder' ein **alisa* `alder' must be assumed; ahd. *elira* and with metathesis *erila*, nhd. *Eller*, *Erle*, mndd. *elre* (**alizō*), *else* (**alisō*), ndl. *els* ds., altn. *elri* n., *elrir* m.; *alr*, o. *lr* (**aluz-*) ds., ags. *alor* ds.; idg. e root is guaranteed through aisl. *jo. lstr* (**elustrā*) `alder' and *ilstri* `willow, *Salix pentandra*' (**elistrhi_o-*; mhd. dial. *hilster*, *halster* ds. with secondary *h*, as schwed. (*h*)*ilster*); an adj. formation is ahd. *erlīn* `of alder'; perhaps to compare also ags. *ellen*, *ellern*, engl. *elder* `elder';

It is to be compared further lit. *al'ksnis*, *elksnis*, lett. *a'iksnis*, ostlett. *e'iksnis*, ostlit. *ali'ksnis*, Old Prussian *alskande* (Hs. *abskande*) `alder', yet one will have to assume various basic forms **alsni_a*, **elsni_a* (with ablaut) and **alisni_a* (Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 6, yet compare v. d. Osten-Sacken IF. 33, 192). The suffix from Old Prussian *alskande* reminds after Trautmann an slav. **jagne. d_ɤ* `black poplar';

also the Slavic shows old e/o-ablaut; go back to slav. **jel_ɤ cha* (**elisā*): abg. *jel_ɤ cha* `alder', bulg. (*j*)*elha* ds.; on slav. **ol_ɤ cha* (**olisā*): poln. *olcha*, russ. *o' l_ɤ cha* `alder' (dial. also *e' lcha*, *elo' cha*, *vol_ɤ cha*);

Maybe alb. (**vel*) *ver* `alder' : russ. dial. also *e' lcha*, *elo' cha*, *vol_ɤ cha* `alder' [common alb. prothetic *v-* : slav. *j-* before bare initial vowels].

slav. **jel_ɤ ša*, respectively **ol_ɤ ša* lies before in skr. dial. *je' lśa* (compare *je' lāšje* `alder bush' from **jel_ɤ š_ɤ je*), sloven. *je. ĭ ša*, dial. o. *ĭ ša*, *jo ĭ ša* ds., russ. dial. *ol_ɤ ša*, *ol_ɤ šī' na*, *el_ɤ šī' na* and *lešī' na* (compare Pedersen KZ. 38, 310, 317).

As derived Adj. appears balt.-slav. **al(i)seina-* : lit. *alksni'nis*, ostlit. *ali'ksninis*, abg. *jel_ɤ šin_ɤ* (compare ahd. *erlīn*).

2. `elm': **elem-**.

Lat. *ulmus* `an elm, elm-tree' goes to idg. **ol-mo-s* or to zero grades **l_-mo_* -s back; full grade (but s. S. 309) in mir. *lem* `elm' (**lemos*). There, one puts gall. *Lemo-*, *Limo-* etc.; cymr. *llwyf* `elm' falls out of the frame, that due to the basic form **leimā* must be placed probably to *elē ĭ-* `bend' (see 309).

Compare further ahd. *e' lmboum* `elm', altn. *almr* (with o-grade), mnd. ags. *elm* ds.; nhd. *Ulme*, mhd. *ulmboum* should derive from Lat. (Kluge), what is not sure at all, because compare ags. *ulmtre'ow*, mnd. *olm*, so that possibly the Germ. contains all three Abl.-grades contains; russ. *i' lim*, G. *i' l'ma* etc. derives from Germ.

3. juniper and other conifers: **el-eu-, el-en-**.

Arm. *eĭevin*, Gen. *eĭevni* `cedar';

perhaps gr. ἑλῦτῆν `fir, spruce' (**el-n_-tā*);

lit. *e' glius* m. (for **e' lus* after *e' gle'* `fir') `juniper', lett. *pa-egle* f. ds.;

slav. **e' lov_ɤ c_ɤ* `juniper' in čech. *jalovec*, russ. *ja ĭ ovec* ds., besides *n*-forms in wruss. *jel-en-ec* etc.

C. **el-** in animal names:

1. `deer and similar to animal. `

a. with *k*-forms (germ. slav. *olk* ^ˆ*is*):

Ahd. *e ̃lho*, *e ̃laho* `elk', ags. *eolh*, engl. *elk* ds.; with o-gradation (**olk* ^ˆ*i* ^ˆ*s*) anord. *elgr* ds.; from an initial stressed form germ. **l̥χis* derives lat. *alcēs*, *alcē* f. and gr. ἄλκῆ f. `elk'; russ. *los* ♂, čech. *los*, poln. *łoś* ♂, osorb. *łos* `elk' (from **olkis*); zero grade: Old Indian *r̥s̥ ā-h̥* *r̥. s̥ yaḥh̥* `male antelope', pam. *rus* `wild mountain sheep'.

b. stem *el-en-*, *el-n-* (*elənī* `hind'); zero grade *l-ō n-*:

Arm. *ełn*, Gen. *ełin* `deer';

gr. ἑλαιοϕος m. f. `deer' (**elno*.-*bho-s*), ἑλαλιός `young deer' (**elno-s*);

cymr. *elain* `hind' (**elənī* = abg. *al ɣni*, *lani* ds.), air. *elit* `roe deer' (**eln*.-*tī*) perhaps also mir. *ell* f. `herd' (**elnā*); ablaut. **lon-* in göt. *lon* m. `elk'; gall. month name *Elembiu* (: gr. Ἑλεβαίον βολύς);

lit. *e ̃lnis* and *e ̃lnias*, alit. *ellenis* m. `deer' (out of it mhd. *elent*, nhd. *Elen*), lett. *al ̃nis* `elk';

Old Church Slavic (*j*)*elen* ♂ `deer' (older consonant-stem), russ. *ole ̃n* ♂ etc.

Femin. **elənī-* and **alənī-* `hind' in:

lit. *e ̃lne* and *a ̃lne* ds., Old Prussian *alne* `animal';

abg. *al ɣni*, *lani* `hind' (= cymr. *elain*), russ. (with junction in die *i* -Dekl.) *lan* ♂, čech. *laní* etc.;

in addition further very probably as **l-on-bho-s* (with the same suffix as ἑλαιοϕος) also got. *lamb* `sheep', anord. *lamb* `lamb, sheep', ahd. *lamb* `lamb' (mostly neutr. -es-stem, what appears basic germ. innovation after calf);

As rearrangement from **elen-* understands Niedermann IA. 18, 78 f. gr. ἑλεβόλος v ε β ρ ό ς Hes.; lat. (*h*)*inuleus* borrowed out of it.

2. waterfowl: *el-*, *ol-*, with guttural extension or *r-* and *u-*stem.

Gr. 1. ἑλεός f. `a kind of owl, a small marsh bird' (to ἑλοϛ n. `swamp, marsh'ö); 2. ἑλωρ ό ς `rotfö ßiger Stelzenlö ufer' (not quite supported word, leg. ἑρω ό ς ö);

lat. *olor* `swan' (**elōr*);

air. *elae* (**elou io-*) ds., with *k*-suffix acorn. *elerhc*, cymr. *alarch* (*a-* from *e-*, *s*. Pedersen KG. I 40);

older schwed. and schwed. mdartl. *alle*, *al(l)a*, *al(l)* (finn. Lw. *allo*), schwed. written-linguistic *alfa* ^ˆ*gel* `long-tailed duck', norw. mdartl. *hav-al*, *-ella*; with idg.

g-derivative: anord. *alka* `black and white North Atlantic auk, razorbill, penguin'; *alka* could also belong to onomatopoeic word roots *el-*, *ol-* `cry' (see 306);

Maybe alb. geg. *alka*, *alkë* (**alk^wha*) `white cream, dirt, spot, fat of wool'.

because idg. *-k(o)-* suffix is common in animal names (above corn. *elerhc*), could be also added perhaps: gr. ἄλκυών `kingfisher' (lat. *alcēdo* seems reshaped out of it), schweiz. *wiss-elg* and *birch-ilge* from variant kinds of duck.

3. `polecat'ö

Perhaps here the 1. component from ahd. *illi(n)tī so*, nhd. *Illtis* and ahd. *elledī so* (nhd. dial. *elledeis*), ndd. *öllek* `polecat', if from **illit-wī so* (to nhd. *Wiesel*); germ.

*ella- from *elh₂na-, because of the red-yellow hair; different sees Kluge¹¹ therein
ahd. *ellentī* (from *elilenti*, see above S. 25) 'strange'.

References: WP. I 151 f., 154 f., WH. I 28, 31, Specht Dekl. 37, 58 f., 116,
Trautmann 6, 68 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 137 f.

Page(s): 302-304

Root / lemma: el-2

English meaning: to lie

German meaning: 'ruhen' öö

Material: After Persson Wortf. 743 has defended a idg. root *el-* 'rest' and base
*elī- with consecutive pattern: Old Indian *ila* 'yati' 'stands still, gets some peace'
(*il*, *a* 'yati should be faulty spelling), *an-ilaya-h*, 'restless, not still', wherefore
probably Old Indian *alasa* 's' 'idle, tired, dull' (to *s*-stem **alas-* 'tiredness' as
rajasa 's' : *ra* 'jas-; after Uhlenbeck Wb. 15 belongs though *alasa* '-h, as *a-lasa-* 'not
awake, not animated, not blithe' to *la* 'sati, s. *las-* 'greedy, insatiable'), lit. *alsa* 's'
'tiredness', *ilstu* 's', *il* 'sti' 'become tired', *ilsiu* 'os, *ilse* 'tis' 'rest', *a* 'tilsis' 'relaxation'.
The dissyllabic basis points, shows, evinces gr. ἐλάττω 'lie, rest, be
powerless, hesitates, stops'. The whole construction is very dubious; compare
about ἐλάττω *lei-2* 'crouch' and *lēi-* 'slacken'.

References: WP. I 152.

Page(s): 304-305

Root / lemma: el-3 : ol-

English meaning: to rot

German meaning: 'modrig sein, faulen' (ö)

Note:

The extension of **Root / lemma: el-3 : ol-** : 'to rot' into **elk^w h-** caused *k^w* > *p*, *b*
then *b* > *mb* > *m* phonetic mutations.

Material: A root with variant determinative root.

without conservative extension seems to be the zero grade root in norw. *ul* 'become
moldy', dial. also 'fill with disgust', schwed. *ul* 'rancid' etc., holl. *uilig* 'decayed'
(from wood); derived verbs are norw. schw. *ula*, altn. norw. schw. *ulna*. If Old
Indian *āla-* n., *ālaka-* (**ōl-n*.-*ko-*) 'poison' belongs here, it remains dubious.

mab. alb. *helm* 'healing drug, posion, medicine, herb' similar to Sanskrit *āla-*
'poison'. obviously alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h₂*.

clearly alb. shows that from **Root / lemma: al-2** : (to grow; to bear; grove) derived
Root / lemma: el-3 : ol- : (to rot, poison).

guttural extension lies before in:

Old Indian *r.jīṣa* 'a' '-h, 'viscous, smooth, slippery', lat. *alga* f. 'seaweed, kelp' from
**elgā* (compare ags. *wōs* 'slime, mud, dampness': engl. *woos* 'seaweed') and very
numerous germ., esp. skand.-isl. forms, as: norw. dial. *ulka* 'fester, disgust', refl.
'start to rot', *ulka* 'mildew, adhesive mucus; repulsive, unclean woman', etc.
hereupon also dö.n. *ulk* 'bullhead', norw. *ulk* 'toadfish', further norw. dial. *olga*
'feel disgust, nausea', *elgja* 'want to vomit' etc., isl. also *æla* (**alhian*); norw. dial.
alka 'pollute, litter', ndd. *alken* 'touch impure things, step on dirt'; -sk show dö.n.

dial. *alske* 'pollute', nnd. *alschen*, fries. *alsk*, *ölsk* 'impure, unclean, spoil' etc.

Maybe alb. *alka* 'floating cream, wool fat, dirt, stain'

That lat. *ulva* (**oleu* _ā) 'swamp-grass, sedge' moreover belongs, is very probably; lit. *a 'iksna* 'puddle' could go back to **olg-snā*.

Dental extension appears in:

arm. *aḷt* (**l d-*) 'smut, filth', *aḷtiur*, *eḷtiur* (under *elteur*) 'damp lowland, depression'. In addition altnord. *ūldna* 'mildew', ahd. *oltar* 'dirt crumb', probably also anord. *y'lda* 'mustiness smell'.

m-formant is found in:

norw. dial. *ulma* 'mildew', nnd. ostfries. *olm*, *ulm* 'decay, esp. in wood', mnd. *ulmich* 'fretted from decay', mhd. *ulmic* ds.; lit. *el'me' s*, *almens* 'the liquid flowing from the corpse'.

bh-extension lies in arm. *aḷb* 'filth' before.

References: WP. I 152 f., WH. I 28 f., Petersson Heterokl. 165 f.

Page(s): 305

Root / lemma: *el-4, ol-*

English meaning: expressive root, onomatopoeic words

German meaning: Schallwurzel

Material: Arm. *aḷmuk* 'din, fuss, noise, agitation etc.' (**l.mo-*), *alavt* '-k' 'implication', *olb* 'lament', *olok* 'urgent request';

gr. ὀλοῦς 'lamer, effeminate person', ὀλοῦγής 'wailing, lament', ὀλοφύδνς 'lamenting', ὀλοφύροματι 'lament'; perhaps also ἔλεος n. 'dirge', ἔλεος m., later n. 'pity';

asl. *jalmr* 'din, fuss, noise', *jalma* 'shout, make a harsh noise, hiss, whiz, rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter, tinkle, jingle, chink', norw. mdartl. *jalm*, *jelm* 'clangor', schwed. mdartl. *jalm* 'scream, harsh sound'; norw. mdartl. *alka* 'starts to complain', ostfries. *ulken* 'drive to confusion, cry, mock, scoff' (nhd. *ulken*), schwed. dial. *alken* 'begin to growl';

lit. *nualde' ti* 'sound', *algo' ti* 'summon, name';

perhaps belong also the names for waterfowl from a root *el-*, *ol-* here (yet s. S. 304); somewhat different is the sensation value from *ul-*.

References: WP. I 153 f., Pisani Armen. 8 f.

Page(s): 306

Root / lemma: *el-5, ol- (*hel-)*

English meaning: to destroy

German meaning: 'vernichten, verderben' öö

Material: Arm. *eḷer' n*, Gen. *eḷer' an* 'misfortune'; *oḷorm* 'unlucky';

gr. ὀλλυμι 'spoil' (**o l-v u:-μ ι*), Fut. ὀλέσω, Perf. ὀλώλεκα (older intrans. ὀλώλα) etc., after Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 747 ὀλ- instead of *ἔλ- after the causative *ὀλέω; ὀλέκω 'destroy', ἔλεθροσ m. 'ruin';

after Loth (RC 40, 371) here mbret. *el-boet* 'hunger' (to *boet* 'nourishment, food'), bret. (Vannes) *ol-buid* 'lack of food', *ol-argant* 'lack of money' etc., perhaps also air. *el-tes* 'lukewarm' (*tes* 'heat');

about lat. *aboleō* 'to destroy, abolish, efface, put out of the way, annihilate' s. WH. I 4 f.; if *el-* lies as a basis for roots **elg-**, **elk-** ö

possibly hitt. *hu-ul-la-a-i* 'he defeats, destroys', Couvreur H. 134 f., different Hendriksen, Laryngaltheorie 27, 47.

References: WP. 1159 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 361, 363, 696, 747, Petersson Heterokl. 159.

Page(s): 306

Root / lemma: **el-6**, **elə-** : **lā-**; **el-eu-(dh-)**

English meaning: to drive; to move, go

German meaning: 'treiben, in Bewegung setzen; sich bewegen, gehen'

Material: Arm. *eḷanim* 'I become', Aor. 1. Sg. *eḷē* (**eḷei*), 2. Sg. *eḷer*, 3. Sg. *eḷeu-*, *elanem* 'I rise up, climb, ascend, come out, emerge', 3. Sg. Aor. *el*; in addition *eluzi* 'I made spry, animated' (**el-ou-ghe-*), thereafter *eluzanem* 'I make come out';

gr. ἐλάα- in Imper. koisch ἐλάατω, Fut. ἐλάσσω (ἐλάαοσω), Aor. ἐλάασαοσωτες and poet. ἐλάω 'drive'; suppletive to ἄγω (see under kelt. *el-*), Fut. att. ἐλάω, Aor. ἤλασα; mostly ἐλάσσω 'drive, travel' (from a noun *ἐλάα-υ-ος, Brugmann Grundriß II, 1, 321);

with **dh**-extension 'come': Aor. ἤλαθον (from ἤλαυθον), out of it dor. etc. ἤνθαον; Perf. hom. ἐῖληλαουθα, att. ἐλήλαυθα; Fut. ion. ἐλέσσομαι; about Perf. ἐλήλαμεν (**elu-*), adj. πρὸς-ήλυτος 'someone who comes', ἔπηλυσ, -υδοσ ds., s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 704², 769⁷;

one places still here ἰάλλω 'send, throw, cast' (**i-el-i-ō*), Aor. hom. ἔηλα, dor. ἔηλα (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 648, 717); but Old Indian *i yarti* 'he excites, stirs' belongs rather to **er-1**;

air. *luid* 'walked' (**ludh-e*), 3. Pl. *lotar* (**ludh-ont-r.*); as in Gr. is supplied in Kelt. *ag* 'drive, push' by *el-*, however, partly also the root **pel-** 'to beat, strike, knock, push, drive, hurl, impel, propel' has coincided (see there), so certainly in air. Fut. *eblaid* 'will drive, push' (from **pi-plā-s-e-ti*), Fut. sek. *di-eblad* 'would wrest';

el- appears in Brit. only in subjunctive: present 1. Sg. mcymr. *el(h)wyf*, 3. Sg. *el*, Corn. 1. Sg. *ylyf*, 3. Sg. *ello*, mbr. 3. Sg. *me a yhel* 'I will go' (*y* is removed hiatus; *lh* and *ll* go back to *l* + intervocalic *s*); perhaps here die gall. FIN *Elaver* > *Elaris* > frz. *Allier* (**elā-u-er-* : **elā-u-en-*, see above ἐλάσσω) and *Elantia* > nhd. *Elz*;

perhaps in addition as *no*-participle (öö) ags. *lane*, -u f. 'alley, way', anord. *lo, n* 'line of houses', etc. About anord. *elta* 'press, pursue, drive away' (**alatjanö*) s. Falk-Torp m. Nachtr.

References: WP. I 155 f., Meillet BSL. 26, 6 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 213, 507, 521⁴, 681 f.

Page(s): 306-307

Root / lemma: **el-7**, **elə-**, with **-k**-extension **elk-**, **elək-**

English meaning: hungry, bad

German meaning: 'hungrig, schlecht' (ö)

Material: Air. *elc* 'mad, wicked, evil' (but *olc* ds., Gen. *uilc* places **ulko-* ahead!); about lat. *ulciscor* 'to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on, punish, recompense' see under **elkos-**;

perhaps anord. *illr* 'mad, wicked, evil' (**elhila-*);

lit. *a ĭkti*, lett. *al ĭkt* (besides *s-al ĭkt*) 'starve' (**olak-*), Old Prussian *alkīns*, lit. *a ĭkanas* 'sober';

Old Church Slavic *lačo* and *alъčo*, *lakati* and *alъkati*, sloven. *la ĭkati* 'starve', čech. *lakati* 'long, want', where the stem slav. **o ĭka* derives from Pröter.; in addition the adjectives Old Church Slavic *lačъnъ*, *alъčъnъ*, čech. *lačný* 'hungry' and Old Church Slavic *lakomъ* 'hungry', čech. *lakomy* 'greedy', etc.

Maybe alb. *lakmi* 'desire, hunger'.

References: WP. I 159 f., Trautmann 6 f.

Page(s): 307

Root / lemma: *el-8*, *elē ĭ-*, *lē ĭ-*

English meaning: to bow, bend; elbow, *rainbow

German meaning: 'biegen'

Material: A. Here names position themselves at first for 'elbow' and 'ulna, ell':

Gr. ὠλέων ἡ 'elbow', ὠλήν, -έωνος ds.; ὠλέκρον ὠόν (from ὠλέωνος-κρον ὠόν through remote dissimilation, compare Brugmann Ber. d. söchs. Ges. d. W. 1901, 31 ff.) 'the point of the elbow'; ὠλόων τήν τοῦ βραχίονος κμηνήν Hes.;

lat. *ulna* (from **olinā*) 'elbow, arm; an ell';

air. *uilenn* 'elbow', mir. *uillind* 'elbow' (-*ll-* from -*ln-* the syncopated case, compare Pedersen KG. II 59), cymr. *elin*, acorn. *elin*, bret. *ilin* 'elbow' (**olinā*);

Got.: *aleina* 'ulna, ell' shows the same long middle vowel, however, germ. forms have remaining short middle vowel: ags. *eln* (engl. *ell*), ahd. *elina*, mhd. *elline*, *elne*, nhd. *Elle*; Altnord. shows form variegation: aisl. seldom *alen* (anorw. also *alun*) with preserved middle vowel, otherwise *o*, *ln*, *eln* (*ō ln*, *āln*);

simple root **ō lē ĭ-* in Old Indian *aratni* '-h' m. 'elbow', av. *arə θna-* ds. *frā-rā θni-* 'ulna, ell', Old pers. *arašniš* ds.;

in alb. *le ĩre* 'geg. *lans* 'arm from elbow to wrist, ell' (**lenā*; yet compare Pedersen KZ. 33, 544) lacks the anlaut vowel.

Note: alb. geg. *lans* 'ell' derived from zero grade of **alana* 'elbow'

B. The same root placed furthermore in: Old Indian *ān*, *i ĩh* m. 'pin, leg part about the knee' (**ārnī-*, idg. **ēlni-* or **ōlni-*), *arālah* 'bent, curved', *ā rtnī* 'end of curve', probably also in *alaka-* 'hair lock', perhaps in *ālāhvālam* 'Vertiefung um die Wurzel eines Baumes, um das für den Baumbestimmte Wasser einzufangen';

arm. *oĭn* (Gen. *oĭin*) 'dorsal vertebrae, backbone, spine, shoulder', *ulu* 'backbone, spine, shoulder' (from idg. **olen*, respectively **ōlen*); further arm. *aĭ eĭn* (Gen. *aĭ eĭan*) 'bow, rainbow', *il* (Gen. *iloy*) 'spindle, arrow, Spille' (**ēlo-*), *ilik* ds.;

cymr. *olwyn* (**oleinā*) 'wheel';

germ. ablaut. *luni- in ahd. as. mhd. *lun* 'axle pin, linchpin', nhd. *Lonntagel*, compare ahd. *luning* 'linchpin', ags. *lyni-bor* 'borer', next to which a s-derivative ags. *lynis*, asöchs. *lunisa*, mnd. *lōns(e)*, nhd. *Lönse*;

lit. *luši* 's`axle pin' (Specht Dekl. 100, 125, 163);

abg. *lanita* 'cheek' (**olnita*).

C. further formations ē ī-ē q-:

1. In names for elbow, arm, now and then also other body parts:

Arm. *olok* 'shinbone, leg' (**eloq-* or **oloq-*);

gr. [ἄλ ξ κ α ῖ] ἄλ α ξ πῆ χ υ ς, 'A θ α μ ά ν ω ν Hes.;

lit. *u`olektis* f., lett. *uo`lekts`ell* (originally conservative stem **ōlekt-*);

Maybe alb. *ulok* 'lame' : mir. *losc* 'lame'

Old Prussian *woaltis*, *woltis* 'ulna, ell, forearm' (**ōlkt-*); lit. *alku`ne`*, *elku`ne`* f., Old Prussian *alkunis* 'elbow', lett. *e`lks n. e`lkuons ds.*, abg. *lak`z t z*, russ. *lo`kot b`ulna, ell* (**olk`z-t b*); russ. dial. *al`b čik (ö)* 'ankle, ankle bone; heel'.

2. Gr. λ ο ξ ά ς 'bent, dislocated, slantwise' (mir. *losc* 'lame'), λ έ χ ρ ι ο ς 'slant, skew, quer' (*λ ε κ σ - ρ ι ο ς), λ έ χ ρ ι ς 'quer', λ ι κ ρ ι φ ί ς 'quer' (diss. from *λ ι χ ρ ι φ ί ς, Saussure MSL. 7, 91, Hirt IF. 12, 226; whose *i* of the first syllable probably rather from ε assimilated as with ι = e, as indeed:) λ ι κ ρ ο ί Hes. besides λ ε κ ρ ο ί 'the prongs of deer antlers', λ ί ξ, λ ί γ ξ π λ ά γ ι ο ς Hes., as 'incurvation, trough' λ έ κ ο ς n., λ έ κ ι ς, λ ε κ ά ν η 'trough, platter';

cymr. *llechwedd* 'slope, inclination', gall. *Lexovii, Lixovii* VN; mir. *losc* 'lame';

lat. *licinus* 'bent or turned upward, having crooked horns' (from **lecinus*), *lanx, -cis* 'a plate, platter; the scale of a balance' (probably also *lacus* etc., s. **laqu-*);

quite dubious is the interpretation from abg. *lono* 'bosom, lap' etc. from **loq-s-no-* 'incurvation', also from bulg. *lo`nec* etc. 'pot, pan' from *loq-s-no-* (see Berneker 732).

D. To lē ī- 'bend' belong also:

Perhaps got. *undarleija* 'lowest, faintest';

lett. *leja* 'valley, lowland, depression', *lejš* 'situated low'.

1. With **m**-suffixes:

presumably gr. λ ε ι μ ώ ν 'meadow' (**lowland, depression, indentation*), λ ι μ ῆ ν 'harbor', thess. 'market' (**bay*), λ ί μ ν η 'sea, pond, pool' (**immersion, depression bent inwards, dent*);

cymr. *llwyf* 'elm' (**leihmā*), nir. PN *Liamhain* (to **liamh ds.*), perhaps zero grade mir. *lem ds.* (**limo-*), nir. PN *Leamhain* (whether not from **lemo-*, see under **el-1**);

lat. *limus* 'sidelong, askew, aslant, askance; an apron crossed with purple; slime, mud, mire', *limes -itis* 'a path, passage, road, way, track', osk. *lii`mi`tu`m`a path, passage, road, way, track*, *līmen* 'doorsill' (**crossbar, crossbeam*);

anord. *limr* (u-stem) f. 'limb, member, thin twig, branch' (**pliable*), *lim* f. ds., *lim* n. 'the fine branches which carry the foliage', ags. *lim* n. 'limb, member, twig, branch', zero grade anord. *limi* m. 'trunk, Körperstatur' (lit. *liemuo`m`tree truck, Körperstatur*, originally 'round timber, curvature').

Maybe alb. geg. (**lemes*) *lamsh* 'ball of (pliable) wool, globe of earth, pool,

spellet'.

2. With **r**-suffix: perhaps alb. *klīnṭe* 'valley' from prefix *ke* ' + *līnṛ*.

3. With **t**-suffixes:

lat. *lituus* 'a crooked staff borne by an augur, augur's crook, crosier, augural wand' (being based on ***li-tu-s** 'curvature');

got. *lībus* 'limb, member', anord. *liðr* (*u*-stem) 'joint, limb, member, curvature, bay', ags. *lið*, *lioðu*- m., as. *lith* 'joint, limb, member', ahd. *lid*, mhd. *lit*, *lides* m. n. 'ds., part, piece' (*s*-stem), wherefore anord. *liða* 'bend, bow', ags. *ālīðian* 'dismember, separate', ahd. *lidōn* 'cut in pieces' as well as anord. *liðugr* '(flexible) a little bit movable, free, unhindered', mhd. *ledec* 'available, single, free, unhindered';

toch. AB *lit-* 'go away, die, tumble, fall down'.

E. guttural extensions:

Lat. *obliquus* 'sidelong, slanting, awry, oblique, crosswise, skew' (*-u_o-* could be suffix, compare *curvus*), *liquis* ds. (probably with *l*), *licium* 'in weaving, the thrum or perhaps a leash; in gen., a thread, a cross thread; plur., the woof' ('*weft'), *lixulae* 'a round pancake made of flour, cheese, and water';

perhaps cymr. *llwyg* (**lei-ko-*) 'balky horse', bret. *loeg-rin* 'an askance look' (Loth RC 42, 370 f).

References: WP. I 156 ff., WH. I 744, 761, 798.

Page(s): 307-309

Root / lemma: **e-3**, **ei-**, **i-**, fem. **ī** (**eg* *(h)om*)

English meaning: this, etc. (demonstrative stem); one

Note:

Root / lemma: **e-3**, **ei-**, **i-**, fem. **ī** : 'this, etc. (demonstrative stem); one' derived from the reduced **Root / lemma:** **eg** -, **eg** *(h)om*, **eg** *ō* : 'I'. Indic languages display *-g* > *-y-*, Germanic *-g* > *-g-*, Italic *-g* *h* > *-cc*, *kk-*, Slavic *-g* *h* > *-d-* phonetic mutation.

German meaning: paradigmatisch verbundene Pronominalstämme 'the, er'

Note: (*e*, *i* probably originally demonstrative particle). To *i-* is joined the relative stem **ī_o-**. Summarizing representation offer esp. Brugmann Dem. 32 ff., BSGW. 60, 41 ff., Grundr. II² 2, 324 ff., Pedersen Pron. de m. 311 ff.

Material: A. case-by-case used forms:

Old Indian *aya* *m* 'he' = gthav. *ayā m*, jav. *aēm* (after *aha* *m* 'I' widened ar. **ai* = idg. **ei*; idg. **ei* of stem *e-*, as **q^wo-i* of stem *k^wo-*, not lengthened grade to *i-*); Old Indian *ida* *m* 'it' (without the secondary *-am*-extension Old Indian *ī t*, av. *it* 'as emphasizing particle'), Old Indian *iya* *m* (extended from **ī-*) = av. *īm* (i.e. *iyam*), Old pers. *iyam* 'she', Akk. Sg. m. Old Indian *ima* *m* (extended from **im*) = Old pers. *imam* (that after f. *imām* etc.), Gen. m. n. *asya* , *a* *sya* = av. *ahe*, fem. Old Indian *asyā h* = av. *aiḡ hā* , Dat. m. n. *asmāi* , *a* *smāi* = av. *ahmāi*, Gen. Pl. m. n. *ēśā m* = av. *aēśa m*, Dat. Abl. Pl. m. Old Indian *ēbhya* *h* = av. *aēibyō* etc.; gthav. *as[-čit]* , *a* each once n. Sg. m.; of stem *ā-* Pl. fem. Gen. Old Indian *āsā m* = av. *ā gha m*, Dat. Abl. *ābhya* *h* = av. *ābyō* etc.

Maybe alb. (**aya* *m*) *ay*, *ai* 'he', *ayo*, *ajo* 'she' : Old Indian *aya* *m* 'he'

Ky pr. *ĩ v* 'him, her' (seems also in *μĩ v*, *νĩ v* blocked, s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I

608¹); here lesb. thess. hom. ἑ α (*i₁ə) 'one, a single' (originally 'just this, only this'), hom. ἑ ἴς, ἑ ἴ, thereafter also n. hom. ἑ ὄ; different Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 588 (*s[m]i₁ās).

lat. *is* 'he', *id* 'it' Nom. Sg. m. (old also *is*, inschr. *eis*, *eis₁dem*, provided either with -s idg. *ei = Old Indian *ay-a₁m*, as one considers also for umbr. *er₁e* and certain for ir. (h)ē 'he' such a basic form *e₁h₁s, or reshuffled of *is* after *ei₁us*, e(i)₁); Akk. altlat. *im* (= gr. ἴν) and *em*, doubled *emem* 'the same, at the same time' (from the parallel stem e-ō) = Adv. *em* 'then, at that time, in those times' and **im* in *inter₁im* 'at the same time, meanwhile, in the meantime', *in₁de* 'from that place, thence', Dat. Abl. Pl. *ibus* (: Old Indian *ēbhya₁ h₁*); osk. *iz-io* 'he', *idic*, *i di k* 'it' (the affix -i k, -ic is itself the solidified adverb from n. *id + *ke), osk. *i s-i d-um* 'the same' and *esi dum* ds., umbr. *er-e* 'he' *ers-e er₁-e* 'it', umbr. Dat. Sg. *esmei*, *esmik*, Gen. Pl. osk. *eisun-k*, umbr. *esom* (= Old Indian *ēś, ā₁m*);

thereout a stem *eiso- would be deduced besides in Nom.-Akk.-forms, e.g. osk. *eizois* 'with them', umbr. *eru₁ku* 'with it', however, it is to be reckoned after all with an old n. *ed, compare lat. *ecce* 'behold! lo! see!' (probably from *ed₁ke) = osk. *ekk-um* (*ed-ke-um) 'likewise, besides, also, further, moreover, too, as well', and perhaps Akk. *mēd*, *tēd*, *sēd*, if from *mē, *tē, *sē + *ed*, although this assumes only a more solidified adverb *ed;

ital. *eo-*, *eā*, in Osk.-Umbr. only in Nom. (besides Sg. m. n.) and Akk., in Lat. mainly in almost all case oblique (only *eius* from *esi₁o-s, thereafter Dat. *ei* stands apart), e.g. lat. *ea* 'she', *eam* 'her', osk. *iu k*, *ioc* 'she', *ionc* 'him', under *eam* 'her', have derived from Old Indian Nom. *ay-a₁m* corresponding form *e(i)₁om, because of their ending -om would be perceived as Akk. and entailed *eam* 'her' etc.

iam by Varro 1.1. 5, 166 and 8, 44 probably spelling mistake for *eam* 'her'. - From Lat. here *ipse* 'self, in person' from *-is₁pse (because of alat. fem. *eapse*), *is-te* (however, *ille* 'that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; the former, (sometimes the latter)' only afterwards reshuffled *ollus*), compare umbr. *estu* 'that of yours, that beside you';

air. *ē* (hē) 'he' (probably *e₁h₁s), see above; *ed* (hed) 'it' (from *id₁ā = got. *ita*, wherewith formal identical Old Indian *idā* 'now, yet'; but lit. *tada* 'then' required because of ostlit. *tadu* 'an auslaut in nasal'; Nom. Pl. *ē* (hē) m. f. n. = mkymr. *wy* (hwynt-wy) probably at least partly from idg. *ei (additional information by Thurneysen Gr. 283), Akk. Sg. bret. *en* 'him, it' (prefixed), cymr. *e* (also), ir. -an- (also), -i (suffixed after verbs; after prepositions partly also, e.g. *airi* from *ari-en 'on him', partly only more as having a lasting softening effect, e.g. *foir* from *u₁or₁en), Gen. Sg. *esi₁o, f. *esi₁ās 'his, her', proklit. *a*, older partly still *e*, *æ*; cymr. *eið- after the example of the conjugated preposition to differentiated mcymr. *eidaw*, f. *eidj*, wherewith identical air. *a* 'his, its' (len.) and 'her' (geminated), cymr. corn. *y*, bret. *e*, etc.; about air. accentuated *āi*, *āe* 'his, her' and Dat. Pl. -ib s. Thurneysen Gr. 285;

got. *is* 'he', Akk. *in₁a*, neutr. *it₁a* (see above) 'it' (in addition new formed plural forms: got. *eis* from *ei₁h₁es, Akk. *ins*, Dat. *im*, ahd. as. *im*) ahd. *er*, *ir*, Akk. *in-an*, *in*; n. *iz*; as. *in₁a*, n. *it*; anord. Relative particle *es*, *er*, run. *eR*; of stem e-: Gen. Sg. got. m. *is*, f. *izos*, ahd. m. n. *es(is)*, f. *ira(iru)*, as. *es(is)*, *era(ira)*; Gen. Pl. got. *ize*, *izo*, as. ahd. *iro*; Dat. Sg. f. got. *izai*, ahd. (with other ending) *iru*; m. n. got. *imma*, ahd. *imu*, *imo*, as. *imu*; of stem i- got. Akk. *ija* (ahd. *sia* etc. with s-suggestion after Nom. *sī*), whereupon new formed plural forms, got. Nom. Akk. *ijōs* (ahd. *sio*);

lit. *ji s* 'he', Akk. *ji₁* (to anl. *j-* s. Brugmann Grundr. II² 2, 331), fem. *ji₁*, Akk. *ja₁* (*jo s*, *jai₁* etc.);

but Old Church Slavic Akk. Sg. f. *jo₁*, Nom. Akk. Pl. f. *je₁* (about the other case s. Brugmann aaO.), Akk. Sg. m. -(j) *b* in *vidity-j b* 'sees him', *вѣн -b* 'to him' etc. (about further slav. supplementary, e.g. *jak ѣ* 'interrog. of what kind'; relat. of the kind that, such as; indef. having some quality or other. Adv. *qualiter*, as, just as',

jelik ɣ `interrog. how greatö; exclam. how great!; interrog. how muchö; exclam. how much!; relat. as much as; for how much, at what price; by how much', s. Berneker 416 f.) rather from idg. *i_o-*;

according to Pedersen Hitt. 58 f. should contain the Pron. -aš `he' etc. ein o in ablaut to idg. **esi_o* etc. (ö); since stem *i-* has probably preserved n. *it* `it' in association with *netta* `and as you' (**nuh₁it₁ta*) (Friedrich Heth. Elem. I 27); compare hierogl. hitt. *is* `this', Akk. *jan*.

B. Relative stem *i_o-*:

Old Indian *ya* ʃ, *yā* ʃ, *ya* ʃd, av. *yō*, gr. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ `who, what, which, the one that', phryg. ἷ ος (ῥ ἷ) `whoever', slav. **i_a-* in *h₁že*, f. *ja₁že* etc., balt. under slav. in the solidified form of adjective, e.g. lit. *gera* ʃ-*is*, Old Prussian *pirmann-ien*, -*in*, Old Church Slavic *dobry-j* ɣ (see Berneker 416 f., Trautmann 105 f.). Dubious (lit. *jei* ʃ `what if, when', got. *jabai* `what if, when') s. by Brugmann II² 2, 347 f. (Lit.); Celtic by Pedersen KG. II 235, Thurneysen Gr. 323, however, cymr. *a* can not belong to it.

comparative Old Indian *yatara* ʃ-, av. *yatāra-*, gr. (kret. gort.) ὅ τ ε ρ ος `one or the other of two'; compare Old Indian *yāvat*, gr. ἕ ως, dor. ἄς (*ἄ:F oς) `as long as', Old Indian *yād* `inasmuch, as' = gr. ὡς `as'; s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 528, 614 f.

C. particles and adverbs:

About the nominal and adverbial particle *ē* ʃ, *ō* ʃ see above S. 280 f.

e-, ē- Augment (`then, at that time') Old Indian *a-* (also *ā-*, e.g. *ā-vr.ṇ. ak*), av. *a-*, arm. *e-* (e.g. *e-lik* ʃ = ē-λ ι π ε), gr. *ē-* (also *ḥ-*, e.g. hom. ἦ F εἰ δ ἦ).

e- in Old Indian *a-sā* ʃu `that' (besides av. *hāu*), *a-da* ʃh₁ `that; there', *a-dyā* ʃ, *a-dya* ʃ `today (this present day)' (stem compoundö), *a* ʃha `certainly, yes';

arm. *eḥt* ʃe (besides *t* ʃe) `that, in the event that';

gr. *ē-* χ θ ές, *ē-* κ εῖ, *ē-* κ εῖ ν ος (besides κ εῖ ν ος);

osk. *eḥtanto*, umbr. *e-tantu* ʃ, of such a size, so great; as, so far; for so much, worth so much; by so much', osk. *pöl. e-co* ʃ `this, this one; this present; here; in this place, in this matter; hereupon', osk. *exo-* (**e-ke-so*) ʃ `this, this one; this present; here; in this place, in this matter; hereupon';

Old Church Slavic (*j*)*e-se* ʃ `behold! lo! see!' (besides *se* ds), aruss. *ose*, russ. *e* ʃ-to `there, that, that here', *e* ʃ-tot `that here, that, this' (besides *tot* ʃ `that'); serb. bulg. *e-to* ʃ `there, that' (etc., s. Berneker 259 f);

Maybe alb. *a-të* ʃ `that, the one there', *a-to* f. ʃ `they', *a-ta* m. ʃ `they', *a-tje* ʃ `there' *a* ʃ `interrogative particle'; enclitic particle of gen. and (attribute) adj. m. *i* (from he), f. *e* (from she).

insecure got. *h₁bai*, *h₁ba* interrogative particle, ahd. *ibu*, *oba*, as. anord. *ef* ʃ `if' and `whether', ags. *gif*, engl. *if* ds.;

about **eno-* in gr. ἔ ν ἦ etc. see special headword.

To *e-* also the comparative formation av. *atāra-* ʃ `this, the one from the two, the other', ds., alb. *ja* ʃt(e ʃ)re ʃ ʃ `other', umbr. *etro-* ʃ `other', lat. in *cāterus* ʃ `the other, the rest; Acc. n. sing. as adv. otherwise, moreover, but', Old Church Slavic *eter* ɣ, *jeter* ɣ `whoever', Pl. *jeteri(ji)* ʃ `some, few', nsorb. *wo* ʃtery.

Note:

Alb. and Slavic use *j-* for the lost laryngeal *h₁-*.

ed (Nom. Akk. Sg. n.): about lat. *ecce*, *mēd* see above; av. *at* to the emphasis of the preceding word (as *it*_, see under; Bartholomae Altiran. Wb. 67); probably also in Old Church Slavic *jed-in* ѣ, - ѣ ꙗ ѣ 'someone' as '*just, only one'; whether also Church Slavic *jede*, *kyj* ѣ 'a certain, a kind of, as one might say' from doubled **ed-ed* or after *ide* in attached ending **edö* (Berneker 261, disputed from Bröckner KZ. 45, 302, compare Meillet Slave comm.² 444.)

ēd and **ōd** (Abl.): Old Indian *āt* 'therefore, next; and; (in subsequent clause) so', av. *āat* 'next, therefore, then; and; but; since', ostlit. *e* 'and but' (Old Church Slavic *i* 'and' is rather **ei*), lit. *o* 'and, but' = Old Church Slavic *a* 'but'.

ei (Lok.): gr. *εἰ* '*so, if, whether' (*εἰ-τ* α 'then, next', *εἰ-θ* ε 'would that!', *ἐπ-εἰ* (compare el. *ἐπ-ή*) 'after that, after, since, when', *ἐπ-ε* ι τ α 'thereupon'; besides dial. αἰ, Lok. of f. stem α, and ἴ Instr. 'if'; Old Church Slavic *i* 'and, also' (compare *ti* 'and' of stem **to*-; from Bröckner KZ. 46, 203 placed against it = lit. *tei*), got. *-ei* relative particle (compare *pei* of stem **to*- in same meaning), e.g. *sa-ei* 'who, what, which, the one that', after Junker KZ. 43, 348 also arm. Abl.-ending *-ē*. See also under *i*.

em (alat. *em*, see above S. 282) lies before in gr. *ἐν* θ α 'there, to there, at that time', rel. 'where, whereto, where, whence', *ἐν* θ ε ν 'there, from there, from where' etc. (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 628); about air. *and* see above S. 37 and compare kypr. *ἔν* δ α α ὕ τ η.

e-tos: Old Indian *a* ḥtaḥ, 'from here' (see under *eti*).

i: probably in Lok. in idg. *-i*; further the base of the comparative formation **i-tero*:- Old Indian *ḥtara*- 'the other' (neuiran. equivalent by Bartholomae IF. 38, 26 f.);

lat. *i* *terum* 'again, a second time, once more, anew'; further in Old Indian *ḥva* 'as' (compare above ḥ-F ε 'as'); in gr. *ἰ-δ* ε 'and' (compare ḥ-δ ε).

***i-dha* and *i-dhe*:**

Old Indian *ḥha* ḥ, prākr. *idha*, av. *i* ḍa 'here';

gr. *ἰ* θ α γ ε ν ῆ ς '(*born in lawful wedlock, legitimate; born here', hence:) inborn, lawfully born' (about *ἰ* θ α ι γ ε ν ῆ ς s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 448);

lat. *ibī* 'in that place, there' (the sound development *dh* to *f*, *b* after *ubī*; in auslaut directed after the locative the *o*-stem), umbr. *ife* 'in that place, there', *ifont* 'in the same place, in that very place, just there, on the spot' (ar. and ital. forms could contain themselves also *-dhe*, compare Old Indian *ku-ha* = Old Church Slavic *kъ-de* 'where' [alb. *kudo* 'everywhere'], *sъ-de* 'here' and Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 627⁴);

mcymr. *yd*, *y* ncymr. *ydd* verbal particle, corn. *yz*, *yth*-, bret. *ez-ö* (see Pedersen KG. II 234, Lewis-Pedersen 243, Thurneysen Gr. 324 f.); in addition also air. prefixed *-id-* from **id(h)e* or **id(h)i*.

i-t(h)-: Old Indian *itthā* ḥ, *itthā* ḍ 'here, there', av. *ibā* 'so', Old Indian *ittha* ṁ 'so' and with *-t-* (*-tā* or *-tiō*) Old Indian *i* ṭi 'so'; lat. *ita* 'so', *item* 'also, likewise', umbr. *itek* 'in this manner, in this wise, in such a way, so, thus, accordingly, as has been said', mcymr. preverb *yt-*, ncymr. *yd-*, e.g. in *yr yd-wyf* 'I am'; lit. dial. *it* 'by all means; as', *i* ṭ, *y* ṭ 'completely, very much', lett. *it*, *itin* 'surely, just'.

ī (stressed to the strengthening of a deixis word, unstressed behind a relatively used word):

Old Indian *ī* (also *ī* ṁ), av. *ī* emphasizing postpositive, after relative in ved. *yad-ī*;

gr. οὐ τ ο σ ἰ ῖ, ἰ ῖ ν (= Old Indian *īmō* or previously new extension from *-ī* ṭ), *ἐκ* ε ι ν ο σ ἰ ῖ; el. τ ο -ῖ;

umbr. probably in *po-ei* 'interrog. adj. whichō whatō what kind ofō; exclam., what!;

indef. any, some; relat. who, which, what, that; interrog. in what mannerö howö;
relat. wherewith, wherefrom; indef. somehow' (etc.), lat. in *utī* 'how (interrog. and
exclam); relat. as, in whatever way; as, as being; as when, while, since, when;
where; how; o that; granted that; so that, namely that; final, in order that; that, to;
that...not' (from **uta-ī*);

air. (*h*)*ī* deixis particle and particle before relative clauses;

got. *-ei* Relative particle in *sa-ei*, *iz_hei*, *ik-ei* whereas probably idg. **ei*, see above;

Old Church Slavic intensifying in *to-i* (see Berneker 416), Old Church Slavic *ehī*
'yes, indeed' (ö Berneker 296).

Also in 1. part from Old Indian *ī-dr_hc_h* - 'looking so, resembling so', lit. *y_h-pačiai*
'particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly,
separately, extra, notably', *y-patu_s* 'lonely, only, apart, peculiarly'.

Doubtful, if from idg. **ei* or *ī*: ags. *ī dæg_es* 'of the same day', *īsiðes* 'to same time',
īlca (**ī-līca*) 'the same', wherewith perhaps anord. *ī dag* 'today' (although
understood as preposition *ī*) and refined afterwards *ī gæ_r* 'yesterday', *ī fjo_r rð* 'a
year ago, last year' interrelate;

It is unclear *āi* (Lok. fem. in adverbial solidification) in Old Indian *ā_hśa_h* 'mah, adv.
'this year', meaning 'just this year - the same' as gr. *ἰὸν ἡμᾶ τ_ι*, s. Schulze KZ.
42, 96 = Kl. Schr. 539⁶, Holthausen KZ. 47, 310, Junker KZ. 43, 438 f., with Old
Indian words also arm. *aižm* combined from **ai žam*. The same as mentioned before
arm. demonstratives *a_hs*, *a_hd*, *ai-n* contain **āi* in conjunction with Pron.-stem **k_ho-*,
**to-*, **no-* (Junker a a O.); compare Benveniste Origines 129 ff., Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I
548 f.

ī ām (= Akk. Sg. f.): lat. *iam* 'now, by now, already; of future time, immediately,
presently, soon; henceforth; further, moreover; just, indeed', got. *ja*, ahd. *jā*
'indeed'; with the ending of Lok. Sg. in **-ou-* the *u*-stem: **i_hou*, **i_hu* 'already' (from
Kretschmer KZ. 31, 466 placed against it to **i_heu-* 'new') : lit. *jau* 'already', lett.
ja_u, Old Church Slavic *ju* 'already', zero grade got. ahd. as. ags. *ju* 'already' (the
formation is similar to got. *pau*, *pau-h*, ags. *pea-h*, Old Indian *tu* 'but' to stem
**to-*).

ī āi (== Lok. Sg. f.): got. *jai* 'yea, in truth, indeed', nhd. *jē* (*jeh*), umbr. *ie* perhaps
'now, by now, already; of future time, immediately, presently, soon; henceforth;
further, moreover; just, indeed' in *ie_hpru*, *ie_hpi*; but cymr. *ie* (disyllabic) 'yes,
indeed' from mcymr. *ī-ef* 'this (is) it'.

D. compositions and derivatives (not classed above thus far):

Old Indian *ā_hśa_h*, *ē-śā_h*, *ē-ta_h* 't, av. *a ēš a-*, *aēta-* 'he himself' (**ei-so*, *-to-*, while
arm. *aid* from **āi-to-*, see above; osk. umbr. *eiso-*, *ero-* against it from Gen. Pl.
**eisōm*);

(m) arm. *ī_hsa*, *ī_hta*, *ī_hna* Demin. from **ei-k_ho-*, *-to-*, *-no-* (Junker KZ. 43, 346 f.);

Old Indian *ē-va_h*, *ē-va_h-m* 'so', wherefore with the meaning-development 'just in
such a way, just him - only him - only, one';

av. *aēva-*, Old pers. *aiva-* 'one, solely, only', gr. *οἷος*, kypr. *οἷφος* 'by
himself, only' (idg. **oiu_he*, **oiu_hos*); s. also above S. 75.

oi-nos: Old Indian *ā_hna-* 'he' (could also be **ei-no-*);

arm. *-in* the identity adverb *andrēn* 'ibid', *astēn* 'just here', perhaps also the
identity pronoun *so-in* 'the same here', *do-in* 'the same there', *no_hin* 'the same
there' ('just him, one and the same'; **oino-s* at first to *ēn*, still in the meaning
'god', d. h. 'the one', and in *so-in* etc. weakened to *-in*, Junker KZ. 43, 342; for *so-in*
he also considers **k_ho-* + *e_hnos*); different Meillet Esquisse 88;

gr. *οἷς* , *οἷς* `one in the dice';

lat. *ūnus*, old *oinos*;

air. *ōen* `one'; cymr. bret. corn. *un* `one, a (also indefinite article)';

got. *ains*, ahd. *ein*, anord. *einn* (here belongs altnord. *einka* `particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably' and further *ekkja* `widow', *ekkill* `widower');

Old Prussian *ains* (f. *ainā*) `one', ablaut. lit. *y ėnas* and *i ėnas* `surely, really'; besides with präfig. particle (ö):

lit. *vi ėnas*, lett. *vie ėns* `one' (because of lit. *vičvei ėnelis* `all alone, completely' from **einos*), ablaut. lett. *vin š* `he' (**vini_as*; compare skr. *i n* from **ēino-*); s. Trautmann 3, Endzelin Lett. Gr. 356, 381 f.

Maybe alb. (**vini_as*) *vetë* `he himself, she herself; self, in person', *vetëm* `one, alone unique' [common alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation].

Old Church Slavic *inъ* `one; only one; one and the same' and `another, other, different', *ino-roгъ* `unicorn', *въ ino* `on and on, always', *inokъ* `alone, only, single, sole' (= got. *ainaha* `solely, unique', lat. *ūnicus*, anord. *einga*, ags. *ānga*, ahd. *einac*, as. *ēnag*, nhd. *einig*), next to which Old Church Slavic *jed-inъ* (to 1. part, probably idg. **ed*, see above) `one', from which by shortening in longer inflection forms e.g. *jednogo* (inscribed *jedъnogo*), russ. *odinъ*, *odnogo*.

Note:

This is all wrong etymology. **Root / lemma: e-3, ei-, i-**, fem. *ī* : `this, etc. (demonstrative stem); one' derived from the reduced **Root / lemma: eg̃-**, **eg̃(h)om**, **eg̃ō** : `I'. Indic languages display -g̃- > -y-, Germanic -g̃- > -g-, Italic -g̃h- > -cc-, *kk-*, Slavic -g̃h- > -d- phonetic mutation.

Old Church Slavic: *jedinъ* `one' [num o]; *jedъnъ* `one' [num o] derived from **eg̃(h)omn** [common balt.-illyr. -g̃h- > -d- phonetic mutation. Common prothetic Slavic *j-*, Baltic Illyrian *v-* stand for the lost laryngeal *h̥*].

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**g̃(h)omn*) *një* `one' similar to alb. *njoh* (**g̃h̥-sk̃ō*) `know'.

With formants -ko- (as Old Indian *dvika-* `consisting of two') Old Indian *ēka-* `one; only one; one and the same', *ēkatīya* `the one', urind. (in hitt. Text) *aikaḥvartana* `a spin, one rotation' (Kretschmer KZ. 55, 93); about lat. *ūnicus*, got. *ainaha*, Old Church Slavic *inokъ* see above *ē*

Maybe compound alb. geg. (**nie uka*) *nuk*, tosk. *nuku*, *nukë* `(*not one) no, not'

With formants -go- got. *ainakls* `single, spouseless' (also above anord. *einka* etc.), Church Slavic *inogъ* `solitary, of male beasts which have been driven from the herd: hence, savage, ferocious, a griffin or dragon'; s. Feist 22 f.

Similar reverting together with e- (e.g. Old Indian *asā u*) and *āi-* (Old Indian *āiša mah*, arm. *ain* etc.) see above.

It seems that root lemma for number one spread from Indo European to Dravidian, then to Semitic:

Indo-European

Germanic: Old Germanic+ **ainaz*, *Western* : Old English+ *án*, Middle English+ *an*, **English** *one*, Scots *ane*, Old Frisian+ *en*, W.Frisian *ien*, Frisian (Saterland) *aan*, **Dutch** *een*, *W/S Flemish* *ièn*, *Brabants* *iën*, *Low Saxon* *een*, *Emsland* *ein*, *Mennonite Plautdietsch* *een*, **Afrikaans** *een*, **German** *eins*, *Central Bavarian* *oans*, *Swabian* *oes*, *Alsatian* *eins*, *Cimbrian* *òan*, *Rimella* *ais*, *Rheinfrönkisch* *ööns*,

Pennsylvania eens, *Luxembourgeois* eent, *Swiss German* eis, *Yiddish* eyns, *Middle High German*+ ein, *Old High German*+ ein, *Northern* : *Runic*+ æinn, *Old Norse*+ einn, **Norwegian** en (Ny. ein), **Danish** én, **Swedish** en, *Faroese* ein, *Old Icelandic*+ einn, *Icelandic* einn, *Eastern* : *Gothic*+ ains, *Crimean*+ ene, **Italic**: *Oscan*+ uinus, *Umbrian*+ uns, *Latin*+ u:nus, *Romance* : *Mozarabic*+ uno, **Portuguese** um, *Galician* un, **Spanish** uno, *Ladino* unu, *Asturian* uno, *Aragonese* un, **Catalan** un, *Valencian* u, *Old French*+ un, **French** un, *Walloon* onk, *Jèrriais* ieune, *Poitevin* in, *Old Picard*+ ung, *Picard* in, **Occitan** (*Provençal*) un, *Lengadocian* un, *Gascon* un, *Auvergnat* vun, *Limosin* un, *Franco-Provençal* (*Vaudois*) on, *Rumantsch Grischun* in, *Sursilvan* in, *Vallader* ön, *Friulian* u~ng, *Ladin* un, *Dalmatian*+ join, **Italian** uno, *Piedmontese* ön, *Milanese* vun, *Genovese* un, *Venetian* on, *Parmesan* von, *Corsican* unu, *Umbrian* unu, *Neapolitan* unë, *Sicilian* unu, **Romanian** unu, *Arumanian* unu, *Meglenite* unu, *Istriot* ur, **Sardinian** unu, **Celtic**: *Proto-Celtic*+ oinos, *Gaulish*+ *ônos, *Brythonic (P-Celtic)* : *Welsh* un, *Cardiganshire* îñ, **Breton** unan, *Vannetais* unan, *Unified Cornish*+ un, *Common* onan, *Modern* on, *Devonian*+ un, *Goidelic (Q-Celtic)* : *Old Irish*+ óen, *Irish* aon, *Scots Gaelic* aon, *Manx* nane, **Hellenic**: *Mycenean Greek*+ e-me (*hemei), *Classical Greek*+ hei:s, **Greek** éna, *Cypriot* énas, *Tsakonian* éna, **Tocharian**: *Tocharian A*+ sas, *Tocharian B*+ se, **Albanian**: **Albanian** një, *Gheg (Qosaj)* n'â, *Tosk (Mandritsa)* ni, **Armenian**: +*Classical Armenian* mi, **Armenian** mek, **Baltic** *West* : *Old Prussian*+ ai:ns, *East* : **Lithuanian** víenas, **Latvian** viēns, *Latgalian* vi:ns, **Slavic** *East* : **Russian** odín, odín, **Belarussian** adzín, adzín, **Ukrainian** odín, ody'n, *West* : **Polish** jeden, *Kashubian* jeden, *Polabian*+ janö, **Czech** jeden, **Slovak** jeden, *West* jeden, *East* jeden, *Upper Sorbian* jedyn, *Lower Sorbian* jaden, *South* : *Old Church Slavonic*+ jedinu, **Bulgarian** edín, **Macedonian** eden, **Serbo-Croat** jèdan, **Slovene** ena, **Anatolian**: *Hittite*+ *a:nt-, *Luwian*+ *a-, *Lycian*+ sñta, **Indo-Iranian**: *Proto-Indo-Iranian*+ *aiwas, *Iranian* **Eastern**: *Ossetian* *Iron* iu, *Digor* ieu, *Avestan*+ ae:uua-, *Khwarezmian*+ 'yw, *Sogdian*+ 'yw, *Yaghnobi* i:, *Bactrian*+ io:go, *Saka*+ s's'au, **Pashto** yaw, *Wakhi* i:, *Munji* yu, *Yidgha* yu, *Ishkashmi* uk, *Sanglechi* vak, *Shughn* yi:w, *Rushani* yi:w, *Yazgulami* wu:, *Sarikoli (Tashkorghani)* iw, *Parachi* zhu, *Ormuri* so:, **Western Northwest** : *Parthian*+ 'yw, *Yazdi* ya, *Nayini* yak, *Natanzi* yæk, *Khunsari* yög, *Gazi* yeg, *Sivandi* yö, *Vafsi* yey, *Semnani* i, *Sangisari* yækæ', *Gilaki* y^{ek}, *Mazanderani* yak, *Talysh* i, *Harzani* i, *Zaza* zhew, *Gorani* yak, **Baluchi** y^{ek}, *Turkmenistan* yak, *E Hill* yak, *Rakhshani (Western)* y^{ek}kk, **Kermanji (S) Kurdish** yak, **Zaza (N) Kurdish** e:k, *Bajalani* ikke:, *Kermanshahi* yöki', *Southwest* : *Old Persian*+ aiva, *Pahlavi*+ e:vak, **Farsi** yak, *Isfahani* ye(k), **Tajik** yak, *Tati* yæ, *Chali* i, *Fars* yek, *Lari* yak, *Luri* ya, *Kumzari* yek, *Nuristani* : *Ashkun* ach, *Wasi-weri* i pö:n, *Kati* ev, *Kalasha-ala* ew, *Indic* : *Sanskrit*+ éka, *Prakrit*+ ekko:, *Ardhamagadhi*+ ege, *Pali*+ eka, **Romany (Gypsy)**: *Spanish* yes, *Welsh* yek', *Kalderash* yek(h), *Syrian* e:kâ, *Armenian* jöku, *Iranian* yek, **Sinhalese-Maldivian**: **Sinhalese** eka, *Vedda* ekamay, *Maldivian* eke, **Northern India**: *Dardic*: **Kashmiri** akh, *Shina* êk, *Brokskat* e:k, *Phalura* a:k, *Bashkarik* ak, *Tirahi* ek, *Torwali* ek, *Wotapuri* yek, *Maiya* ak, *Kalasha* ek, *Khowar* i, *Dameli* ek, *Gawar-bati* yok, *Pashai* i:, *Shumashti* yök, *Nangalami* yak, *Dumaki* ek, *Western*: **Marathi** ek, **Konkani** êk, **Sindhi** hiku, *Khatri* hakro, **Lahnda** hikk, *Central*: **Hindi/ Urdu** ek, *Parya* yek, **Punjabi** yk, *Siraiki* hik, **Gujarati** ek, **Rajasthani** (*Marwari*) e:k, *Banjari* (*Lamani*) ek, **Malvi** e:k, **Bhili** e:k, *Dogri* ik, **Kumauni** e:k, **Garhwali** e:k, *W Pahari* e:k, **Khandeshi** e:k, *East Central*: **Nepali** ek, **Maithili** ek, **Magahi** ek, **Bhojpuri** e:k, **Awadhi** (*Kosali*) e:k, **Chattisgarhi** e:k, *Eastern*: **Oriya** ek, **Bengali** æk, **Assamese** ek, *Mayang* a:

Dravidian

Northwest : *Brahui* asi, *Northeast* : **Kurukh** onta:, *Malto* ort, *Central* : *Kolami* okkod, *Naiki* okko, *Parji* o:kuri:, *Gadaba* okur, **Telugu** okati, **Gondi** undi:, *Koya* orro, *Konda* unri, *Manda* ru, *Pengo* ro, *Kui* ro, *Kuvi* ro:ndi, *South* : **Tulu** onji, *Koraga* onji, **Kannada** ondu, *Badaga* ondu, *Kodagu* ondö, *Kurumba* -onde, **Toda** wïd, **Kota** vodde, **Tamil** onrru, **Malayalam** onnu, *Irula* vondunder

Burushashki

Hunza hik, Yasin hek

Etruscan

Etruscan+ *thu(n)*

Semitic

East: Akkadian+ *ishte:n*, **Central: Arabic** *wa:hid*, *Kashka-Darya fad*, *Saudi waahid*, *Yemeni waahid*, *Syrian wa:hed*, *Lebanese wöhad*, *Cypriot õéxén*, *Iraqi waahid*, *Egyptian wa:hid*, *E Libyan `wahad*, *N African (Darja) wa:hed*, *Moroccan wahed*, *Sudanese wa|ahid*, *Nigerian wa:hid*, *Zanzibari wa:hi*, *Maltese wieh=ed*, *Phoenecian+ '-h-d*, *Ugaritic+ ahd*;

Moabite+: Classical Hebrew+ '*ahat*, Modern **Hebrew** '*axat*, Classical Aramaic+ *xadh*, Modern Aramaic *âhad*, Classical Syriac+ *hadh*, Syriac *kha*, *Van he*;

South: Old S. Arabian+ '*-h-d*, South Arabian (*Harsusi*) *t'a:d*, (*Sheri*) *t'ad*, *Socotra t'ad*;

N Ethiopic: Geez+ *õah=adu*, Tigre *worot*, *Beni Amir orot*, **Tigrinya** *hade*;

S Ethiopic: **Amharic** *and*, Argobba *hand*, Harari *ahad*, E Gurage *ad*, Gafat+ *ajjö*, Soddó *att*

Goggot *quna*, Muher *at*, Masqan *at*, CW **Gurage** *at*, Ennemor *att*.

References: WP. I 95 ff., WH. I 368 f., 399 f., 409, 671, 720 ff., 869, Trautmann 3, 65, 72, 105, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 548, 588, 608, 613 f., 628 f., 651.

Page(s): 281-286

Root / lemma: *embhi-*, *empi-*

English meaning: a kind of mosquito or bee

German meaning: `Stechmücke, Biene'

Note: With taboo variation *bh* : *pö*

Material: Gr. *ἐμπίς*, *-ῖδος* `a mosquito';

ahd. imbi (oldest evidence *impi pīano*), *mhd. imbe* (**embh₁o-*) `swarm of bees, beehive', previously late-mhd. `bee', *nhd. Imme*, changing through ablaut ags. *imbe* (**umbia*) `swarm of bees'.

References: WP. I 125, WH. I 57.

Page(s): 311

Root / lemma: *em-*, *em-*

English meaning: to take

German meaning: `nehmen'

Grammatical information: originally athematisches present

Material: Lat. *emō*, -ere, *ēmī* (lit. *e' mīau*), *emptum* (= lit. *im̃tas*, a pr. *imtā* f., abg. *je. tъ*) 'take (only in compounds), buy', osk. *pert-emest* 'to take away entirely, annihilate, extinguish, destroy, cut off, hinder, prevent', *pert_hemust* 'taken away entirely', *per-emust* 'has taken wholly, seized entirely, taken possession of, seized, occupied' (to Perf. **emed*), *pert-umum* 'shall take away entirely, annihilate, extinguish, destroy, cut off, hinder, prevent' (assil. from **pertemom*); umbr. *emantu(r)* 'be taken without effort, received, got, accepted' *emps* 'taken out, taken away, removed';

air. *em-* in *ar-fo-em-* 'take, receive', Verbaln. *airitiu* (: lat. *emptiō*, lit. *iš-imti* 's 'exception'), *dī-em-* 'shield', etc.;

lit. *imu* 'preterit *e' mīau*, *im̃ti* 'take', ostlit. present *jemu*, Old Prussian *imt* ds.; lett. *je. mu*, *jẽmu*, *jem̃t* and *jem̃t*, besides *ñému*, *ñẽmu*, *ñem̃t* (probably through contamination an equivalent originated from got. *niman* 'take', Endzelin, Lett. Gr. 564);

Old Church Slavic *imo* (ѣмо, compare *vъz-mo* 'take away', etc.) *je. ti* 'take' (perfective), besides imperfect: *jemlo*, *imati* ds., and as 'have': stative verb *imamь*, *imẽjo*, *imẽti* (**emā*-, **emē*-);

besides idg. *em-* formant the rhyme roots *jem-* and *nem-*, probably originally different and only secondary now and then adapted;

hitt. *u'-eh_hmij_hja_hmi* (*u_hemijamiöö*) 'I catch, find', Pedersen Hitt. 82¹, 135.

References: WP. I 124 f., WH. I 400 ff., 862; Trautmann 103 f., Meillet Slave commun² 80, 203 f., EM² 300 f.

Page(s): 310-311

Root / lemma: (*enebh-1*), *embh-*, *ombh-*, *nō̃bh-* (*nēbh-ö*), *m̃bh-*

English meaning: navel

German meaning: 'Nabel'

Note: plural with *l-* formant.

Material: Old Indian *nãbhya-* n. 'hub', *nā̃bhi-* f. 'navel, hub, kinship', *nābhīla-* n. (uncovered) 'pubic region, navel dent'; av. *nabā_hnazdišta-* 'der verwandtschaftlich nächststehende', besides with ar. *ph*: av. *nāfō*, npers. *nāf* 'navel';

gr. ὀμφαλός (Nom. Pl. also ὀμφαλές) 'navel, shield boss', probably also ὀμφακές 'the unripe grapes or olives or other fruit' (als nabelartig vorgestölpelte Knöpfchen), ὀμφακέας 'cup of the acorn of Valonia oak, used for tanning, and as an astringent medicine';

Maybe zero grade in alb. *mbulonj* 'cover, shield, protect'.

lat. *umbilicus* 'navel', *umbō*, -ōnis 'a swelling, rounded elevation, knob, shield boss';

air. *imbliu* 'navel' (**embilōn-*), mir. *imlecan* ds. (an attempt to the suffix explanation by Pedersen KG. I 495);

ahd. *naba*, ags. *nafu*, aisl. *no. f* 'hub of a wheel' (also in ahd. *naba-gēr*, ags. *nafu-gār*, aisl. *nafarr* 'grober borer'), ahd. *nabalo*, ags. *nafela*, aisl. *naflī* 'navel'; in addition after Lide 'n KZ. 61, 17 ahd. *amban*, *ambon*, m. (o-stem) 'paunch', as. *ãmbõn* 'the belly, abdomen', Nom. Akk. Pl. m. on-stem (germ. **amban-*, idg.

*ombhon-);

Old Prussian *nabis* 'hub, navel', lett. *naba* 'navel'.

Perhaps here ags. *umbor* 'small kid, child', also the ital. VN *Umbri* (**m.bh-*), other ablaut in germ. VN *Ambrones* (**ombh-*) different Kretschmer Gl. 21, 116 f.

References: WP. I 130, EM 1122, Specht Dekl. 100.

Page(s): 314-315

Root / lemma: (enebh-2): nebh-, embh-, m.bh-

English meaning: wet, damp; water; clouds

German meaning: 'feucht, Wasser', out of it 'Dampf, Dunst, Nebel, Wolke'

Note: (Kontaminationsform *nembh-*); partly *emb-*, *omb-* from *embh-*, *ombh-*

Material: nebhos-: Old Indian *na bhas-* n. 'fog, haze, mist, clouds, airspace, sky, heaven', besides root inflection in lengthened grade f. Plur. *nā bhah* (ö); av. *nabah-* n. Pl. 'airspace, sky, heaven';

gr. *νεφέως*, -οὐς n. 'cloud, fog' (Denom. primary form *ξυνεφέως* 'es umzieht sich', *ξυνεφέως* 'it is cloudy');

also (see below *nem-* 'bend') air. *nem* (n. es-stem), nir. *neamh*, cymr. corn. *nef* 'sky, heaven';

abg. *nebo*, -ese n. 'sky, heaven', to *i*-stem reshaped in lit. *debesi* 's f. and m. 'cloud' (but older konson. Pl., e.g. Gen. Pl. *debesu* 'd for n through influence of *dangu* 'sky, heaven');

Note:

Common *n-* > *nd-* > *d-* phonetic mutation

hitt. *neḫpiḫiš* (*nebis*) n. 'sky, heaven' Gen. *nebisas*;

with *l*-forms (*nebhelā*):

gr. *νεφέλη* 'cloud, fog' = lat. *nebula* 'haze, mist, fog, cloud';

maybe alb. (**nebula*), *avull* 'vapor, steam, *cloud' [the shift *b* > *v*] from the same root as rum. *abur* 'fog'.

but air. *nēl* m., Gen. *nīuil* 'cloud, fog' not from **nebhlo-*, but loanword from cymr. *niwl*, *nifwl*, ncorn. *niul* ds. (that again after Loth RC 20, 346 f. Lw. from late lat. **nibulus* for *nūbilus*);

maybe alb. geg. (**nil*, *ni* 'sky' + *altus* 'high') *naltë* 'high, above', alb. *tosk* (**nil* 'sky' + *altus* 'high') *lartë* 'high' [clearly the typical alb. *tosk* rhotacism **nil-alt*, **nil-art* > *lart* 'high' L > R]; the initial *ni-* was dropped in a similar way in alb. (**nebula*), *avull* 'vapor, steam, *cloud'

ahd. *nebul* m. 'fog', as. *neṭal* 'fog, darkness', ags. *nifol* ds., aisl. *nifl-heimr* below likewise, *njōl* 'darkness, night' (germ. **neṭla-* and **nīṭula-* from *-eṭlo-*; aisl. *nifl-* from **nīṭila-*);

Maybe alb. (**njōl*) *njollë* 'white stain, bad vision' : aisl. *njōl* 'darkness, night'].

doubtful Old Indian *nabhanu* 'm., *nabhanū* 'f., probably 'wellspring'; av. *aiwi-naptim asti* 'he (befeuchtet =) besudelt with blood', *napta-* 'humid, wet' (**nab-ta-*), npers. *neft* 'naphtha';

perhaps here lat. *Neptūnus* 'God of the springs and rivers, then of the sea, son of Saturn and brother of Jupiter' from **nebh₂tu₂s*; of *-p-* in skyth. FIN *Naparis*, Old pers. spring, fountain N *Nápa s* derives from iran. *apa-* 'water, wellspring' (Brandenstein, OLZ 1940, 435 ff.).

m₁ bh-(ro-):

Old Indian *abhra* 'm. 'gloomy weather, cloudiness', n. 'cloud, airspace' (**m₁ bhros*), av. *awra-* n. 'cloud'; remains far off because of the meaning gr. ἄφρος 'scum, froth, foam' (Meillet BSL 31, 51);

in *i*-Dekl. converted lat. *imber*, *imbris* 'a rain, heavy rain, violent rain, shower, pouring rain' = osk. *Anafri ss*, probably 'a rain, heavy rain, violent rain, shower, pouring rain'.

Here also the river names gall. **Ambrā*, mcymr. *Amir*, *Amyr* as well as nhd. *Amper* and *Ammer* (kelt. **Ambrā*), *Emmer* (kelt. **Ambriā*); in addition also engl. *Amber*; frz. *Ambre*, *Ambrole*; span. *Ambros*, *Ambros*; ital. *Ambra*, *Ambria*, *Ambro*, *Ambrio* etc., latter are particular ven.-Illyrian; compare without formant *r* gall. *inter ambes* 'between streams', *ambe* 'a small stream, brook', abrit. *Amboglanna* 'bank, shore of the stream', as well as arm. *amb* and (with idg. *b*) *amp* 'cloud'.

emb(h)- : omb(h)- :

Old Indian *a mbhas-* n. 'rainwater'; *ambu* n. 'water', gr. ὄμβρος m. 'rain' (to *b* compare above arm. *amp* and Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 333); here also lak. ὀμφά 'smell, odor, breath, breeze', arkad. εὐομφος 'wohlriechend', etc.

nembh-:

pehl. *namb*, *nam*, npers. *nem* 'moist, humidity', pehl. *nambītan* 'moisten';

lat. *nimbus* 'cloud, mist; esp. a black rain-cloud; a storm, shower'.

From slav. languages the cognate for sky, cloud passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: **gi₁o₁bu*

Meaning: to pour

Turkic protoform: **ju(b)-*

Mongolian protoform: **je₂ö-le-*

Tungus protoform: **n₁iabe-*

Korean protoform: **nūb-*

Note: TMC 1, 352. It is tempting to compare also Evk. *n₁ewte*, Evn. *n₁ewte* 'spring, well' (**'washing or pouring place'*) and perhaps also OJ *mjiwo* 'water-way, seaway' (if *mji-* is to be analysed as 'water', the *-wo* part stays completely obscure).

References: WP. I 131, WH. I 681, II 151 f., Specht Dekl. 16 f.

Page(s): 315-316

Root / lemma: *enek₁ -, nek₁ -, enk₁ -, n₁.k₁ -* (**henek-*)

English meaning: to reach; to obtain

German meaning: 'reichen, erreichen, erlangen' and (nur Gr. Bsl.) 'tragen'

Material: Old Indian *as₁nō₁ti*, av. *ašnaoiti* (**n₁.k₁-neu-*) 'if something is obtained, achieved', Perf. Old Indian *āna₁m₁s₁a* (idg. **ōn-onk₁e* = air. *ro-ānaic*);

Old Indian *na ś āti*, av. *-nasaiti* (**nek* -, originally probably athematic, compare 2. Sg. *naks*, *i* etc.), Old Indian *na ks āti* 'achieved, attained', Desid. *a naks āti* 'tries to reach, strives for', *a m s āh* m. 'allotment', av. *a sa-* 'party', Old Indian *na m s ā-h* m. 'obtainment', *-nam s āna-* (hybridization from *am s* - and *nas* -); common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks* - phonetic mutation

arm. *hasi* 'have arrived', thereafter *hasanem* 'come to close to something, arrive'; after Pisani Armen. 5 here *hunj-k*, *hnjo-c* 'harvest' (**onk* os);

Maybe alb. *has*, alb. (Calabria) (**kē*-*hasem*) *kēyasem* 'encounter'

gr. (**ēnek* -) δ ῥ - η ν ε κ ή ς 'passing through distance = unbroken, perpetual' (dor. and att. δ ῥ ᾱ ν ε κ ᾱ ς from *δ ῥ ᾱ - η ν ε κ ᾱ ς ᾱ, different Boisacq s. v.), ποδ- η ν ε κ ή ς 'bis zu den Fößen herabreichend', δ ο υ ρ - η ν ε κ ή ς 'a far javelin-throwing' = 'as far as one's spear can reach' or pass. 'obtain a javelin', as κ ε ν τ ρ - η ν ε κ ή ς 'the goad, prick (obtain =) set in motion, prick, drive on'; Pass. Aor. ῥ ῑ ν έ χ θ η ν 'wurde getragen', Perf. κ α τ ῑ ν ο κ α Hes., έ ν ῑ ν ο χ α (έ ν - is therein probably reduplication; also in Med. έ ν ῑ ν ε γ μ α ι, joined as 3. Sg. έ ν ῑ ν ε γ κ τ α ι instead of *έ ν ῑ ν ε κ τ α ι, after Aor. έ ν ε γ κ ε ῖ ν);

enk* - in red. Aor. έ ν - ε γ κ - ε ῖ ν (enk* -*enk* -) 'bear, carry'; see under hitt. *henkzi*;

**onk* - in ῥ γ κ ο ς 'Tracht, load' (= Old Indian *a m s ā-h*, bsl. **naša-*);

ῥ ῑ ν ε ι κ α against it to root **seik-* 'suffice, reach', see there and Boisacq 251 f. m. Lit.; through hybridization with it became ῥ ῑ ν ε γ κ ο ν to ῥ ῑ ν ε γ κ α, ῥ ῑ ν ε ι γ κ α;

lat. *nactus* (and *nanctus*) *sum*, *nancisci* (arch. also *nanciō*, *-īre*) 'to light upon, obtain, meet' (-*a* = *e*, so *nactus* = germ. **nuh*ta-; the nasalization of present is probably secondary (Kuiper Nasalprös. 163);

air. *ro-icc* 'reaches', *do-icc* 'comes', *air-icc* 'find', *con-icc* 'be able' etc.; probably in the themat. conjugation transferred lengthened gradees **ēnk* hti, from which **īnk-*, **i* nc-, *icc-*;

verbal nouns *rīchtu*, *tīchtu*; s-Konj. -ī from **ēnk* st; Perf. *ro-ānaic* (see above); s-preterit *du-uicc* (**onk* hht) 'has brought' etc. see under S. 347; zero grade *n.k* - in cymr. *di-anc* 'escape, flee', *cyfranc* (**kom-ro-anko-*) = air. *comracc* 'encounter'; after Loth RC 40, 353 ir. *oc*, cymr. *wnc*, *wng* 'by' from **onk* o- 'neighborhood'ō; in addition mcymr. *ech-wng* 'expulsion'; after Vendryes (MSL 13, 394) here also the gall. VN **Selva-nectes* (latinis. *Silvanectes*) 'property which is acquired', to air. *selb* 'possession';

got. *ganah* (preterit-present) 'it suffices = is enough, it meets the needs', Inf. *ganau* han (about germ. **nuh-* see above), ahd. *ginah*, ags. *geneah* ds.; got. **binau* han 'be permitted', got. *ganau* ha m., ahd. (etc.) *ginuht* f. 'sufficiency'; ō-grade: got. *ganōhs* 'sufficient, much, a lot of', ags. *genōh*, *genōg*, anord. (g)*nōgr*, ahd. *ginuog* 'sufficient' etc.; ē-grade, as it seems, anord. *nā* 'approach, reach, obtain', ags. (ge)*næ* *gan* 'approach to somebody, address, attack';

about got. *nā* Adv. 'nahe, nahe an', *nā* a ds., as. *nāh*, ags. *nēah* 'nah', preposition 'nahebei', ahd. *nāh* Adj. 'adjacent', Adv.-preposition 'by', nhd. *nach* see above S. 40; one places also alb. *nes*, *neshe r* 'tomorrow morning' (**nōk* -);

Note:

Alb. (**nē* 'in' + *aušra*), *nesrē*, *nesëret*, *nesër* 'tomorrow morning, tomorrow' derives from **Root / lemma: au es-** : 'to shine; gold, etc. '.

in addition, also lett. *na ku*, *na ki* 'come', lit. *prano kti* 'overtake', *no kti* 'ripen', but the presupposed idg. *ā*; compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin, Lett.-D. Wb. II 698;

about that Jokl SBWienAk. 168, I 36 with *prano kti* compared alb. *ke* -*nak* 'satisfy,

delight' s. the same IA. 35, 36;

bsl. *nešō `bear' (compare Old Indian *nas áti*) in:

lit. *nešu* ` , *nešiau* ` , *ne šti*; lett. *nesu*, *nešu*, *nest*; in addition iterative lett. *ne ša ti*,
lit. *ne šiai* = lett. *nēši* m. Pl. `Tracht Wasser', lit. *našta* ` , lett. *nasta* f. `load';

Old Church Slavic *neso* , *nesti*, iterative *nositi* etc.;

bsl. *naša- m. `carrying, the bearer' (= Old Indian *am' s á-h* , gr. ἄρχος) in:

lit. *už-našai* Pl. `poured out beer', lengthened grade *sa á-nošai* m. Pl. `washed
ashore stones';

Church Slavic *p o-nos* ѣ `envy', russ. *za-no s* `snow flurry', etc.;

hitt. **nene k á-ti*, Pl. **nenk á-e ánti*, out of it *ni-ik-zi* (*nikzi*) `be uplifted', 3. Pl. and *ni-
in-ka án-zi*, *ninikzi* (*ninikzi*) `lifted', 3. Pl. *ni-ni-(in-)ka án-zi* (Pedersen Hitt. 147);

hi-in-ik-zi (*henkzi*) `divided to' is placed to ἥνεγκεν; about *nahakkiš* (*nakis*)
`heavy', s. Pedersen Hitt. 147, 194;

about tochar. A *em ts-*, B *en k-* `take, catch', s. Meillet MSL 18, 28, Pedersen
Tochar. 236 and Anm. 1;

Kuiper Nasalprös. 50 f. disassembles *en-ek á* `bear, carry', which he understands
as an extension from *en-* (see S. 321 under **enos-**) ds.; just there further
supposition about *enhek á* `reach'.

References: WP. 1 128 f., Kuiper Nasalprös. 50 f., EM² 652, Trautmann 198,
Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 647, 744, 766.

Page(s): 316-318

Root / lemma: **e-neu en**, **neu n** , **enu n** .

English meaning: nine

German meaning: `neun'

Note:

Root / lemma: **e-neu en**, **neu n** , **enu n** . (***henek t-**): `nine' was created as a
compound of **Root / lemma:** **neu os**, **-i os** : `new' + **Root / lemma:** **ok tō(u)** :
`eight'.

Material: Old Indian *na áva*, av. *nava* (*neu n*) `9';

arm. *inn* (sprich *inən*) `9' (**enu n*), Pl. *in(n)unk* `;

(*gr. *ἔνφα - through transposition to gr. *ἐνφα -) gr. *ἐνφα - in hom. ἐνά-
ετες , -νυχες , böot. ἐνα-κη-δεκάτη , ion. ἐνα-κόσ(οι) , att. ἐνα-
κόσ(οι) ; Ord. ἐνατος , att. öol. ἐνατος ; *ἐνφα also in hom.
ἐννημαρ (*ἐνφῆμαρ) `9 days'; besides *νφα (**neu n*) in ἐννέ[F]α
(prefixed with ἐν , Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1 591); thereafter became ἐνήκοβα `90' to
ion. att. ἐνένηκοβα ;

thrak. ενα (v. Blumenthal IF. 51, 115);

Note:

This is wrong etymology. Greek order was reversed **Root / lemma:** **ok tō(u)** :
`eight' + **Root / lemma:** **neu os**, **-i os** : `new' > gr. *ἔνφα -: ἐνά-ετες .
The shift *k^w* > *p*, *g^w* > *b* is a common gr. phonetic mutation. Greek also reflects an

illyr.-alb. trend as it puts the ordinals and adjectives after the noun while in IE languages the adjective and ordinal precedes the noun.

[Phonetically attribute] alb. *ne ñnde* '9' (**neu_n ti-* 'number of nine', as slav. *deve_t_b* '9', anord. *niund* 'number 9' and Old Indian *navati* -, av. *navaiti-* f. '90', actually nine of tens);

Note:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitãta* (**ok_tõ(u)ta*) 'eight' : alb. *teta* 'eight'; Lycian *ñuñtãta* 'nine' : alb. *nanda* 'nine'. Therefore alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated **sa(p)tata* 'seven' later Old Indian *sapta thah* -, av. *hapta* & *a-*, as. *sivotho*, ags. *sefoða*, lit. *septin_tas*; also Old Indian *saptati* -, av. *haptãiti-* 70; in alb. *-ta*, *-te* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *ta* (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to alb. language alone.

Therefore alb. *teta* 'eight' is a zero grade of Lycian *aitãta* (**ok_tõ(u)ta*) 'eight'. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare lat. *octuãgintã* '80'].

Alb. tosk. *nanta*, geg. *nanda* 'nine' derived from Lycian *ñuñtãta* 'nine'.

Slav. follows alb. attribute *-te* [nasalized *-ntë*; *-ndë* ending]

lat. *novem* 'nine' (*-m* for *-nõ* after *septem*, *decem*);

air. *nõi n-*, cymr. corn. *naw*, bret. *nao* (to *a s.* Pokorny IF. 38, 190 f.);

got. ahd. *niun*, urnord. *niu*, anord. *nïo* '9', as. *nigun*, afries. *ni(u)gun*, ags. *niþon* (from **niu_u_un*);

Note: This is wrong etymology. Germanic family reflects the compound (**niu_ktu_un*) from **Root / lemma: neu_os, -i_os** : 'new' + **Root / lemma: ok_tõ(u)** : 'eight'.

lit. *devyni* -, lett. *devin_i* (*n-* still in ordinals Old Prussian *newints*), Old Church Slavic *deve_t_b* 'nine' (*d-* becomes steady probably through dissimilation against auslaut *n* and through influence of the 10; Berneker 189);

Note:

Old Church Slavic *deve_t_b* 'nine' derived from Lycian *ñuñtãta* 'nine' the same as alb. tosk. *nanta*, geg. *nanda* 'nine' [common alb.-illyr. *n* > *nd* > *d* phonetic mutation].

toch. AB *n_u* 'nine'.

ordinals: **neu_eno-* in lat. *nõnus*; introduced after the 7 and 10 *m* instead of *n* umbr. *nuvime* 'the ninth', Old Indian *navama* -, av. *naoma-*, Old pers. *navama-*; air. *nõmad*, cymr. *nawfed* (**neu_m_-eto-*); *-to-* formation also gr. *εἴνατος*, *ἕνατος* (**enu_n_h-to-*); got. *niunda*, ahd. *niunto*, anord. *nionde*, as. *nigundo*, *niguðo*, afries. *niugunda*, ags. *niþoða*; lit. *devin_tas*, Old Prussian *newints*, Old Church Slavic *deve_t_b*; toch. B *n_unte*, oblique of *n_un_çe*.

Note:

Ordinals in IE are built according to illyr. pattern; alb. *-ta* adjective formant: alb. tosk. *nanta*, geg. *nanda* 'nine' : Lycian *ñuñtãta* 'nine'

One assumes connection with **neu_o-* 'new', because a new countable segment has begun with 9, while the binary form from **ok_tõ_u* '8' points to a 4-calculation system.

References: WP. I 128, Feist 378 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 590 f.

Root / lemma: *eng^w -, n.g^w ḗ n (eng^w h-)*

English meaning: swelling

German meaning: 'Geschwulst, Leistengegend'

Material: Gr. ἄδρην, ἐνός m., older f. 'glandula' (*n.g^w ḗ n) =

Note:

Common illyr. -g^w h- > -d- phonetic mutation. In gr. -g^w - > -b- not -d-, otherwise shift n > nd > d common illyr.-alb. phonetic mutation but not gr.

Maybe taboo in alb. *anda* 'pleasure, delight (sexualö)'

From illyr. *eng^w hi > *idi* derived **Root / lemma:** *īlī-* (eng^w hi, indi): groin, intestines [common lat. -d- > -l- phonetic mutation] (see below).

lat. *inguen*, -inis n. 'groin, the genitals, tumefaction in the pubic region';

aisl. *økkur* 'swelling, lump, growth' (proto germ. *enkwa_hz), *økkvinn* 'swollen', schwed. dial. *ink* 'blain, boil, furuncle of horses'.

Idg. (e)ng^w - presumably ablaut from *eneg^w h- (with g^w from g^w h through immediate encounter with the nasal), whereof:

neg^w h-ro -s 'kidney, testicle' ('round intumescence'; perhaps older r/n-stem, Pedersen KZ. 32, 247 f.) in:

Gr. νεφρός, mostly Pl., 'kidneys';

prönestin. *nefrōnēs*, lanuvin. *nebrundinēs* 'kidneys, testicles';

ahd. *nioro* m. 'kidney', partly also 'testicle', mengl. mnd. *nēre*, aschwed. *niüre*, aisl. *nýra* n. 'kidney' (germ. *ne^{3w} hran-; aisl. umlaut is to be explained from a reshuffling of *neurian-).

References: WP. I 133 f., WH. I 701, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 486.

Page(s): 319

Root / lemma: *en1*

English meaning: in, *into, below

German meaning: 'in'

Note: (: *n.; slav. also *onö); **eni**, **n(e)i**; perhaps also **n.dhi** (ending as *epi*, *obhi* etc. perhaps related to Lok. in -i, if it not even created after it).

Material: Old Indian in a *nīka-* n. 'front' (= av. *ainika-* ds.) from *eni-o^q -;

*ni- in Old Indian *ni-ja* 'inborn, inherent, fixed, own', av. *ni-zanta-* 'innate, natural', Old Indian *ni-tya-* 'continuous, fixed, own' = gall. *Nitio-broges*, VN (contrast to *Allo-broges*) = got. *nīþjis* 'kinsman, relative', anord. *niðr* 'kinsman, relative', ags. *niððas* Pl. 'men, people', also in verbal prefix ar. *ni-* 'in, into', e.g. Old Indian *ni gam-*, av. *nigam-* 'enter into a condition';

arm. *i* (before vowel y and n-) from *in, older *en 'in', adnominal m. Lok. and Akk.;

gr. ἐν, dial. ἰν and (poet.) ἔν, ἔνι (so hom. always as postposition; att. only more ἔνι as predicate = ἐν ἐστίν) 'in', adnominal with Dat. (= Lok.), Gen. and

in part also still with Akk. ('whereto, where'), in latter meaning elsewhere after $\dot{\epsilon} \xi$ to $\dot{\epsilon} \nu \varsigma$ (att. $\epsilon \iota \varsigma$; thereafter $\epsilon \iota \sigma \omega$ extended as $\dot{\epsilon} \xi \omega$, anti conservative out of it $\dot{\epsilon} \varsigma$); zero grade $\dot{\alpha}$ - (n_*) e.g. in $\dot{\alpha}$ - $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$ etc.;

about the debatable ἕσπε, ἕντε 'until' s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 629 f.;

made. i v ;

messap. *in*;

alb. *inj* 'until, in' (*eni₂);

lat. *in*, oldest *en*; osk. *en*, umbr. *en-* (*enhdendu* 'stretch out, reach forth, extend'), postposition osk. *-en*, umbr. *-em*, *-e*, adnom. with Dat. (= Lok.), Akk. and Gen. (of ambit);

air. *in-* 'in' adnominal m. Dat. and Akk.; nasalized), *in-* (derived from **eni*, compare *ingen* from urir. *ini-gena* 'daughter'; mixed with *ind-* = gall. *ande-*, s. Thurneysen Grammar 531 f., Pedersen KG. I 45), acymr. abret. *en*, *in* 'in', corn. bret. *en*, ncymr. *yn-*, gall. *essedon* (**en-sedon*) 'chariot', *embrekton* 'immersed (swallowed) bite' (see under *mereq-*);

got. *in* 'in', adnom. m. Dat., Akk., Gen.; ahd. as. ags. *in*, anord. *ī* 'in', adnom. m. Dat. and Akk., from **eni* (about derivatives as got. *inn* 'in, into', *inna*, *innana*, probably from **eni-n-*, s. Brugmann IF. 33, 304 f.);

Old Prussian *en`in'*, adnom. m. Dat. and Akk., lett. *ie-* (only prefix); zero grade **n*.
in lit. *i~* (older and nowadays dial. *in, int*) *`in'*, adnom. m. Lok. and Akk.;

Old Church Slavic *on-* (*on-ušta* 'footwear', *o. -dolъ* 'valley'), zero grade *vъn-*, *vъ* 'in', adnom. m. Lok. and Akk.;

toch. AB *y-*, *yn-*, B *in-* (only prefix).

n₁-dhi: Old Indian *a dhi* 'about, on', Old pers. *adiy* 'in'; gall. intensive prefix *Ande-* (PN *Ande-roudus* 'the very red'), cymr. *an(ne)-* in *annehl* 'contrivance' = air. *indehl* (**n₁.dhihlom*), cymr. *anhdaw* 'eavesdrop' (to *taw* 'closemouthed'); air. *ind-* (partly from **indi-*, partly from secondary **indo-*) in *ind-reth* 'incursion' (**indihreto-*), *indnaide* (see further under), etc. Pedersen (KG. I 45) will also place here got. *und* 'up to'; s. about other possibilities above S. 50 and S. 181.

(e)nero- `inner': arm. **nero-* `the inside', assumed from *ner-* `within, in, into', *nerk*'s `inside', *nerk'o'y* `inside, within'; perhaps gr. ἑν ἐρ ο ῦ as `those below, those beneath the earth, of the dead and the gods below', namely in the earth; or better Hypostase from οἱ ἐν ἑρ ο ῦ

ni-, ***nei-*** 'low, base', comparative ***nitero-*** 'low' (in contrast to 'upper'):

Old Indian *nī́*, av. *nī́* 'down; downward', Old Indian *nitarā́m* 'underneath', av. *nīṭama-* 'the lowest';

arm. *ni-*, *n-* 'low';

kelt. **nē* from **nei* in air. *ar-ne* 'ut-sa, *in-ne* 'ut-sa 'I expect, anticipate', (urir. **nē-sedū*), Verbaln. *indn(a)ide* (**indo-nē-sodi_{on}*) and in art. *neigdet* 'to pray' (**ari-nē-gedont*); compare different Bergin Eriu 10, 111;

ahd. *nidar*, as. *nithar*, ags. *niþer*, aisl. *niðr* 'down; downward', ahd. *nidana*, as. *nithana* 'under', ags. *neoðan*, *niþan* 'down, downward, under', aisl. *neðana* 'from here below', preposition with Akk. 'below', as. *nithe* Adv. 'under', ahd. *nida* preposition with Dat. and Akk. 'below, under';

abq. *niz* ზ 'down, downwards' (formation as *pre* ჭ etc.);

in compound:

Old Indian *nīpa-* 'low lying' (*ni* + *ap-* 'water');

**ni-_okʷ* - as 'holding down the eyes' in:

Old Indian *nīcā* 'downwards' (compare *nyan* 'pointed down');

abg. *nic* 'inclined forward, stooping forward; rushing down or past; precipitous, steep; inclined, well-disposed, favorable; easy', *ponikna, ti, ničati* 'be inclined'; Wackernagel-Debrunner Old Indian Gr. III 230 f., Trautmann 198 f.

with formants **-u o-**:

gr. *ν ε ι ρ α* f. 'field, entryway' (*lowland, depression'), *ν ε ι α τ ο ς*, *ν ε α τ ο ς* 'the uttermost, lowest, extreme, outermost', *ν ε ι ρ θ ε ν* 'from under, from the bottom', *ν ε ι ο θ ι* 'below, at the bottom', *ν ε ι α λ ρ α γ α σ τ ή ρ* 'the lower part of the belly', *ν ή ι σ τ α ῥ σ χ α τ α*, *κ α τ ῶ τ α τ α* Hes., theb. *Ν ή ι τ τ α ι π ῶ λ α ι* (*η* seems to stand for *ē* from *ei* before pal. vowel);

abg. *n ĭva* 'farmland' (*lowland, depression'), skr. *njī* 'va (whence *jö*), čech. russ. *nī va* ds. (**nēiu* *ā* f);

zero grade ags. *neowol*, *nēol*, *nihol* 'inclined forward, stooping forward; rushing down or past; precipitous, steep; inclined, well-disposed, favorable; easy' from **niwol*, mnd. *nigel* 'low, base';

here probably also with full grade lit. *ne ĭvoti* 'torment, smite', lett. *nie* 'va *ĭt* 'veröchtlich behandeln, vilify, niederdröcken' (also got. **naiw* 'ε ν ε ι χ ε ν' Marc. VI 19ö).

Maybe alb. *nivel* 'levelled ground'

compare idg. *ni-zdos* 'nest' under **sed-** 'sit, place'. As 'run down, tell off, rebuke' (as lett. *nie* 'va *ĭt*) based on probably also *neid-* 'reproach, rebuke, censure, blame, esp. by word', *neit-* 'to be hostile towards, attack' **neiq-** (see there), in *nei-*, *ni-*.

enter, **n.ter** 'between - in', **en-tero-** 'inward':

Old Indian *anta* 'r, av. *antarə*, Old pers. *antar* 'between', adnom. with Lok., Instr., Akk., Gen.; Old Indian *a ntara-* 'internal', av. *antara-* 'inner', Superl. Old Indian *a ntama-* 'the closest' (not to *a ntī*, *a nta-*), av. *antama-* 'the most internal, intimate, inmost'; Old Indian *antra* -, also with Vr. ddhi *āntra* - n. 'intestines, entrails';

arm. *ander-k* 'Pl. 'intestines, entrails' (gr. Lw. ö s. Höbschmann Arm. Gr. 1447 f.);

gr. *ε ν τ ε ρ ο ν*, mostly Pl. 'intestines, entrails';

alb. *nder* 'between, in', further *ndjer*, *ngjer* etc. 'until' (**entero-*);

Also zero grade (**nderi*) *deri*, *deri-sa*, *gjer-sa* 'until'.

Maybe prefixed alb. *pre-enda*, *brenda* 'inside'

lat. *enter*, *inter* 'prep. with acc. between, among, amid; during, in the course of', adnom. m. Akk. (solidified m. Gen. *intervias*, *interdius*), *intrō*, *intrā*, *intrinsecus*, *interus* 'internal', *interior*, *intimus*, *intestinus* (see under), osk. *Entrai* '*Interae', zero grade, osk. *anter* 'between, among, amid; during, in the course of', umbr. *anter*, *ander* 'during', adnom. m. Lok. and Akk.;

air. *eter*, *etir*, *etar* 'between', adnom. m. Akk., corn. *ynter*, *yntre*, bret. *entre* (the ending after *tre-*, *dre* = cymr. *trwy*), acymr. *ithr* 'between, among, amid; during, in the course of'; gall. *inter ambes* 'between streams';

ahd. *untar* etc. 'under = between' = osk. *anter* (different from germ. **under*, ahd.

etc. *untar* 'below' from **n₂dher*, lat. *infrā*); compare got. *undau* 'rni-mats' 'lunch' = 'breakfast', anord. *undorn* n. 'morning (at nine clock)', as. *undorn*, ags. *undern* 'midday', ahd. *untorn* 'midday, lunch' (*n*-suffix as in lat. *internus*); zero grade as gr. *ἐντερᾶ* etc. anord. *iðrar* Pl. 'intestines, entrails' (from **innrar*, **inPerōz*), *innre*, *iðre* 'the inner' (if not specific nord.-*ro-* has derivatived from *inn* = got. *inn* 'hinein', see above);

slav. **e. tro* in Old Church Slavic *ja. tro* 'liver', ablaut. *o. troba* 'liver, *intestines, cavity of the body', *o. trb* 'εἰσω'.

about hitt. *antūrii* 'as' 'inner, interior', *andurza* 'inside, within' s. Lohmann I. F. 51, 320 f.

ento 's' '(from) inside' (compare Old Indian *ṛta* 'h' 'from here', lat. *caelitus* etc.):

gr. *ἐντός* 'inside', whereof *ἐντοσ-θεν*, -*θελ* and further *ἐντόσθελ*, *ἐντοσθελδελ* 'intestines, entrails' (or latter with from *ἐντοσθε* lengthened in *θ* for **ἐντοσθελ*, compare Old Indian *antastya*- n. 'intestines, entrails', Fick I⁴ 363, Vendrye's Rev. e't. gr. 23, 1910, 74);

lat. *intus* 'from inside, within; inside', therefrom with analog rearrangement *intestinus* 'inward, internal; n. as subst., sing. and plur. the intestines';

mnd. nhd. dial. *inser* 'eatable internal parts of animals', anord. *īstr* n., *īstra* f., 'the fat surrounding the intestine' (**en-s-tro-*);

Old Prussian *instran* 'fat', lett. *i stri* Pl. 'kidneys' (**en-s-tro-*); lett. *i ekša* 'Inneres', Pl. 'intestines, entrails' (**enṯiā*), alit. *insčios* 'heart', lit. *i ščios* 'intestines, entrails' (**en-s-ti-o-*).

About die compression lat. *endo*, *indu* 'in', wherefore gr. *ἐνδελν*, air. *inne* 'intestines, entrails', see above S. 182 -- About gr. *ἐνδοον* '*in the house, indoors' (wherefore *ἐνδοθεν*, -*θελ*, lesb. dor. *ἐνδο* after *οἶκοθεν*, -*θελ*, *οἶκο*) s. **dem-** 'to build'.

References: WP. I 125 ff., II 335 f., WH. I 687 f., 694, 708 f., 711 f., 870, Trautmann 69 f., 198 f. W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 70 ff.

Page(s): 311-314

Root / lemma: en-2

English meaning: year

German meaning: 'Jahr'

Material: Gr. *ἐνός* 'year' Hes., doubtful, whether m. or n., *δι-ενός* 'biennial', *τετρα-ενής*, -*ες* 'quadrennial, four years old', hom. Akk. Sg. *ἔννελν*, Akk. Pl. *ἐννής* 'annual', *πρην-ήν* 'one-year-old lamb' (to dor. *πρᾶτος* from **pr. tosō*); *ἐν-ελν* 'year' (to *ἔννελν*: 'wenn das Jahr ruht, Jahreswende' öö).

zero grade **-n-** in:

got. *fram fair-n-in jēra*, as. *fer-n-un ge re*, mhd. *verne* 'last year';

lit. *pe r-n-ai* 'last year', lett. *pe rns* 'the previous year';

russ. dial., čech. *lo-ni* (**ol-ni*) 'letztjährig'.

Specht Dekl. 16 places in addition Pron. *en* in gr. *ἐν* 'that (day or that year'ö).

Note:

Gr. ἔνιος `year' : lat. *annus* `year' (**atnos*) `year' : Old Indian *hā́yana-* `yearly', *hāyana-* m. n. `year' prove that **Root / lemma: en-2** : `year' : **Root / lemma: at-**, ***atno-** : `to go; year' : **Root / lemma: u₂et-** : `year' [prothetic *u₂-* before bare initial vowels] derived from **Root / lemma: g^hei-2, g^hi-, g^hei-men-, *g^hheimn-** : `winter; snow'

References: Schwyz. Gr. Gr. I 424 with Anm. 5, Feist 140 f., Specht Dekl. 15 f.

Page(s): 314

Root / lemma: en(o)mn₂-, (o)nomn₂, nōmn₂, [(d)e(m)pen]

English meaning: name

German meaning: `Name'

Note:

Root / lemma: en(o)mn₂-, (o)nomn₂, nōmn₂, [(d)e(m)pen]: `name' derived from *p-* extension of **Root / lemma: dā** : *də-* and *dāi-* : *dī-* : `to share, divide': *p-* extension *dāp-*, *dəp-*; *dəp-no-*, *-ni-* `sacrificial meal', hence it was a taboo word.

Material: Old Indian *nā́ma*, Instr. Sg. *nā́mnā*, av. *nāma* `name';

arm. *anun*, Gen. *anuan*, after Meillet Esquisse 48 from **anuwn*, **onomno-*, after EM² 675 from **onōmno-*;

gr. ἔνιομα (from reduced **eno-* with assimilation e - o), dial. ἔνιωμα, *ἔνιωμα in lak. Ἐνιωμακαρτίδα, (reduced *ν* derived before *μν* from Gen. *ἔνιομνο), ἔνιωμα, ἔνιωμα `nameless';

alb. tosk. *eme* ṛ, geg. *eme* ṛn (**enmen-*);

Note:

(**da-a-ma-an*) > alb. geg. *eme* ṛn [common alb.-balt. *d-* > zero phonetic mutation]

lat. *nōmen*, *-inis*, n. umbr. *nome*, Abl. *nomne* `name' and `people';

air. *ainmm n-* n., Pl. *anmann* (**enmn₂-*); acymr. *anu*, Pl. *enuein*, out of it ncymr. *enw*; corn. *hanow*, mbret. *hanff*, *hanu*, bret. *ano*;

got. *namo* n., aisl. *nafn* n., ags. *nama*, ahd. *namo* m. `name'; with *ō*-grade afries. *nōmia*, mhd. *be_hnuomen* `name';

Note:

Taboo word for (**dap-no-*) `sacrificial animal, sacrificial meal'.

Old Prussian *emnes*, *emmens* m. (**enmen-*);

slav. **ьme*, out of it **ьme* in Old Church Slavic *ime*, skr. *i^hme*, ačech. *jme*, Gen. *jmene*, russ. *i^hmja*;

toch. A *n^hem*, B *n^hom*;

hitt. *la-a-ma-an* (*lāman*), with dissimilation of Anlauts; (**na-a-ma-an*)

compare finno-ugr. *nōm*, *nam*, *ne^hm*, *namma*, magyar. *név* `name'.

References: WP. I 132, Feist 369 f., Schwyz. Gr. Gr. I 352, Hirt Idg. Gr. II 98, 121.

Root / lemma: *enos-* or *onos-*

English meaning: burden

German meaning: 'Last'

Grammatical information: n.

Material: Old Indian *ánah* n. 'load wagon' = lat. *onus*, *-eris* 'a load, burden' (*onustus* 'loaded, laden, burdened, freighted', *onerāre* 'load, burden, fill, freight').

In addition perhaps gr. *ἀνία*, *ὄλ. ἀνία* 'grief, sorrow, distress, trouble', *ἀνιόσ*, *ἀνιόρσις* 'grievous, troublesome, annoying' (the dialect distribution from *ἀνία* : *ἀνία* as with the preposition *ἀνά* : *ἀν*); after Wackernagel Gl. 14, 54 f. but dissimilated from **αμῖFα* = Old Indian *ámivā* f. 'grief, sorrow, distress, trouble, plague' (see under *omə-*).

References: WP. I 132 f.;

See also: s. also under *enek* ^.

Page(s): 321-322

Root / lemma: *eno-* (probably *e-no-*): *ono-* : *no-* : *-ne-*

English meaning: that

German meaning: Pronominalstamm 'jener'

Material: Old Indian Instr. *anḗna*, *anáyā* 'this, that', Gen. Lok. Du. *anáyōh* ; *anā́* 'for, sure'; av. Gen. Du. *anayā́*, Instr. *ana* (Old pers. *anā́*), Pl. *anā́iš*; about Old Indian *anyá* - 'other', *ántara-* ds., which someone might place here, compare above S. 37;

arm. *sohin* 'the same', if from **k̂o-eno-s*, Junker KZ. 43, 343; gr. *ἐν η* (sc. *ἡμέρα*) 'der öber morgige Tag', (ἐ-) *κεῖνο* 'that', dor. *τηνο* ds. (**κε-*, **τε-ενο*), *ἄδε* 'der und der, ein gewisser' (after *ταδε* = **τάδε* *ἐνα* 'this and that'); about *ἐνιό* 'a, some, few' (from **en̥io-ō*) compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 614⁴;

lat. *enim* altlat. 'yea, in truth', later 'for, namely' = osk. *íni m*, *inim* 'also, too, besides, moreover, likewise, as well, even' (whose *í* - in proclitic from *e*), umbr. *ene*, *enem* 'then, at that time, in those times' besides *eno(m)*, *ennom* etc. ds.;

idg. **oni_o-*, with *i_* - (probably of Rel. **i_o-*) in ahd. *ienēr*, obd. *ener*, mhd. *geiner* (= *jeiner*), ags. *geon*, got. *jains* 'that' instead of **janjis* through the influence of *ains*; anord. *enn*, *inn* 'the', with *k̂o-*: *hinn* 'that', *hānn*, *hann* 'he' (**kēnos*);

lit. *añs*, *anãs* 'that', žem. 'he'; Old Prussian *tāns* 'he' (**t̃anas*: **to*);

Old Church Slavic etc. *onъ* (*ona*, *ono*) 'that, he', serb.-Church Slavic *onakъ* 'from that kind of' (= lit. *anõks* ds.);

about hitt. *an-ni-iš* (*annis*) 'that', Adverb *añnahaz* (*annaz*), *añnišah̃an* 'once, one day, some time, some day', compare Pedersen Hitt. 63, Couvreur H. 91 f.

no-, nā in:

Old Indian *nā-nā* 'so or so';

arm. *-n* article, *na* 'then' (**no-ai*, Meillet Esquisse² 88), *añhd* 'there' (*d* from idg. *t*;

also not similar air. *and* 'here', above S. 37, wherefore still kyr. ᾠν δ α αὔτ η, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 613);

Maybe alb. *andej* 'there'

gr. νήϛ τὸ ἔν η ϛ, dor. νᾶϛ Hes.; νή 'yea, in truth', Instr. (= lat. *nē ds.*), ν αί, ν αί χ ι ds. (compare αἰ : ἴ 'if', δ αί : δ ἴ 'also');

Maybe alb *nē se* 'if'

lat. *nam* 'for, namely' (Akk. Sg. f), *nem-pe* 'certainly, without doubt, assuredly, of course, as everybody knows', *nemhut ds.*; *nē* 'yea, in truth', instrumental;

doubtful whether slav. **nā*, Interjektion russ. *na* 'there you have!' etc. belongs here.

Also alb. *na* 'there you have!'

Maybe poln. *na pewno* 'certainly' : lat. *nem-pe* 'certainly'

Doubtful is also, whether the consecutive particles belong here:

ne in:

Old Indian *na* 'as though, as';

av. *ya θ-na* 'and namely';

gr thess. ᾠν ε, τὸ ν ε, τὰ ν ε, with double inflection Gen. Sg. τ οῦ ν ε ο ϛ etc. 'this';

lat. *ego-ne, tū-ne, dēnique* (**dē-ne-que*), *dōnicum, dōnec* (**dō-ne-k^wom*, compare umbr. *arnipo* 'as far as' from **ad-ne-k^wom*), *quandō-ne, sīn* (**sīne* 'if, however'), etc.; also *-ne* in the question;

ahd. (*ne weist tu*) *na* 'not knowing whether';

alit. *ne* 'as', lit. *ne*, *ne gi*, *ne gu* 'as' (after comparative), *ne i* 'as' (**ne-i*), lett. *ne* 'as';

akls. *neže*, skr. *ne go* 'as' after comparative; aruss. *ni ds.*, poln. *ni* 'as' (**ne-i*).

Maybe alb. (**nse*) *se* : poln *niż* 'than' : akls. *neže* 'as' after comparative.

nē in:

Old Indian *vi -nā* 'without';

av. *ya□a-nā* 'straight as', *ci θa-nā* for the introduction of a question (= lat. *quidne*);

about gr. ἔ γ ῶ ν η, which could also be ἔ γ ω - ν η, see under *ē, ō*; νή s. S. 320;

lat. *nē* 'yea, in truth' see above S. 320;

got. *-na* in *afta-na* Adv. 'from behind', *hinda-na* Adv. 'beyond', etc.; ahd. *-na* in *oba-na* 'from here above'; anord. *þérna* 'to yourself, to you', etc.;

abg. *въ-ne* 'outside';

probably phryg. ν ι 'and' (in ι ο ϛ ν ι 'and who') remains far off; about toch. A - *ne* in *kusne* 'who, what, which, the one that', compare Couvereur (Tochaarse Klanken Vormleer 50); s. also Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 612;

References: WP. II 336 f., WH. I 339 f., 370 f., 386 f., 404 f., Trautmann 7 f., 195, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 606, 612, Specht Dekl. 306.

Root / lemma: *enq-*, *onq-* (**hok-*)

English meaning: to sigh, groan, onomatopoeic words

German meaning: Schallwurzel: 'seufzen, stöhnen' (*enq-*), 'bröllen, brummen' (*onq-*)

Note: both vocalizations also with various emotion value, so that perhaps would be spoken from two variant onomatopoeic words. Besides, admittedly, a root form in voiced-nonaspirated **eng-**, **ong-**, **n.g-** 'groan, moan, sigh', without such such meaning separation after the vocalization.

Material: Gr. ὄγκος *ókōs* 'cry, shout (bray, of the ass)' (of donkey), ὄγκος *ókōs* 'bittern' (**ókōs*);

alb. *ne* 'ko 'nj, geg. *ango* 'j 'groan, sigh, complain' (**enq-*);

lat. *uncō*, *-āre* 'to sound or roar like a bear'. But cymr. *och* 'a sighing, a sigh, a groan, a lamentation, complaint', interjection 'ah!', is not deducible from **ogq-* and probably certainly a new interjectional creation;

slav. **je čati*, russ.-Church Slavic *jaču*, *jačati* 'sigh', *jakliv* 'having an impediment in one's speech', russ. mdartl. *jača* 't' 'groan, moan, plaintive shout'.

With voiced-nonaspirated:

mir. *ong* 'the groaning, sigh, lamentation', in addition probably air. *ennach* 'crow' (from **eng-n-ākā*) and *enchache* f. 'buffoonery, scurrility';

mnd. *anken* 'groan, moan, sigh', norw. mdartl. *ank* 'whimpering, sigh, distress, repentance', dön. *ank*, *anke* 'lament, complaint', wherefore changing through ablaut dön. *ynke*, schwed. *ynka* 'have mercy on, deplore, bemoan', at most also nhd. *Unke* after her pitiful cry (yet onomatopoeic word mhd. *ūche* 'toad'; s. still Kluge¹¹, the hybridization this *ūche* with mhd. ahd. *unc* 'snake' [see above S. 44] considers).

An onomatopoeic word is lit. *u* 'ngti, *u* 'ngau 'whimper like a dog'.

References: WP. I 133.

Root / lemma: *ent-* (better *ant-ö*) (**h₁-ent*)

English meaning: to weave

German meaning: 'anzetteln, weben' (öö)

Note:

Root / lemma: *ent-* (better *ant-ö*) : 'to weave' derived from a truncated **Root / lemma:** *u₁ebh-1* : 'to weave, plait' through an illyr.-alb. intermediary alb. *venj* 'I weave' (**u₁ebhni₁ō*) : alb. *ent*, *int* 'weave' (**ent-i₁-* or **n₁thi₁-*).

Material: Old Indian *a₁tka-h₁* m. 'garment, mantle', av. *a₁δka-*, *atka-* m. 'Upper dress, mantle' (*n₁t-ko-s*);

alb. *ent*, *int* 'weave' (**ent-i₁-* or **n₁thi₁-*) : Old Indian *ubhnā₁ti*, *umbha₁ti*, *una₁bdhi₁* 'tie together', *ū₁rn₁ā₁-va₁bhi-* m. 'spider', gr. *ὠφεί₁* 'the weaving', alb. *venj* 'I weave' (**u₁ebhni₁ō*);

Note:

Alb.-slavic use prothetic *v-* for the lost laryngeal *h-*.

gr. att. ἄττομα (**n₁t-i-o-*) 'weave', δίαζομα ds. (compare Debrunner IF. 21, 216), ἄσμα, δίασμα 'setting the warp in the loom, i.e. beginning the web'; if, however (Petersson Heterokl. 262) ἄνταρ ds., ἄντηρ τοσ ds. belong to it, must have begun rather like root **ant-*. However, exists with gr. culture words the suspicious origin and air. *e`tid* 'dressed', *e`tiud* 'clothing' could be shaped secondary to *e`tach* ds. (**en-togo-*);

also the equation Old Indian *a`tka-h₁* : gr. ἀσκάς 'skin, hose, tube' is because of of this dubious meaning; gr. ἤτρον, dor. ἄτρον 'the warp in a web' are suspect of pre-Greek origin.

References: WP. I 134.

Page(s): 322

Root / lemma: *epero-*

English meaning: boar

German meaning: 'Eber'

Material: Lat. *aper*, *apri* 'boar', umbr. Akk. Pl. *apruf*, *abrof*, Akk. Sg. *abrunu*, Akk. Pl. *abrons* 'pigs' (yet about lat. *Aprōnius*, mars.-lat. *Aprufclano* see Schulze Eigennamen 111, 124 f.); *a* probably after *caper*; derived lat. *aprugnus* 'of boar' with suffix *-gno-* zur root **g^{en}**-; here perhaps the PN *Eprius*;

germ. **ebura-*, altn. *jo. furr* m. 'prince, lord' (in figurative meaning, actually 'boar'), ags. *eofor* m. 'boar', mndd. *ever*, ahd. *ebur*, nhd. *Eber*.

With (analogicalö) *v*-suggestion belong asl. *veprъ* m. 'boar', skr. *ve`par* (Gen. *ve`pra*), poln. *wieprz* (Gen. *wieprza*), russ. *veprъ* (Gen. *ve`prja*) here;

lett. *vepris* ds. (PN lit. *Ve`priai* Plur., and a pr. *Weppren*) is not borrowed of Slav., but common origin;

unclear is thrak. ἔβροσ 'he-goat; billy goat'.

References: WP. I 121, WH. I 56, Trautmann 351.

Page(s): 323

Root / lemma: *eph-*

English meaning: to cook

German meaning: 'kochen'

Note: Only Gr. and Arm.

Material: Arm. *ep`em* 'cook';

gr. ἔφω 'cook', Fut. ἐφήσω, participle ἐφθός (does not prove in itself idg. *ph*, because also *ἐπστός should lead to ἐφθός); however, ἔφω *so-* would be present (compare δέφω : δέφω) and arm. *p`* derived from idg. *ph*.

References: WP. I 124, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326, 706.

Page(s): 325

Root / lemma: *epi, opi, pi*

English meaning: at, by

German meaning: `nahe hinzu, auf - darauf, auf - hin', zeitlich `in addition, darauf, örtlich `hinter, after' (also `bei etwas herunter'ö so partly die germ. forms)

Note: (also with lengthened grade *-ei, -oi* in the final syllable); partially in the meaning with abbreviated *ebhi, obhi*.

Material: Old Indian *a pi* `also, in addition' (Adv.), seldom ved. preposition m. locative `by, in', prefix *api-*, *pi-* `to, by' (*pi-* in *piṇdhāna-* n. `covering, cover, lid', *pi-nahyati* `tethered, fastened to', *py-u ks n a-* `cover of the bow': gr. πτ-υ χή `crease, layer', if from *πλ-υχά, πτασσω `lay, place together, crease', *pīd, ayati* : π λ ε ζ ω, s. ***sed-**); common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks* - phonetic mutation

av. *api*, a p. *apiy*, adnominal `about - to, by (Akk.), by (temporal, Lok.), after (temporal, Instr.)', Adv. `in addition also, likewise also, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably; hereafter, later', prefix `to'; with lengthened grade of final syllable av. *ape* `after' (m. Akk.), compare *apaya* Adv. `hereafter, prospectively', *-pe* emphasizing particle;

arm. *ev* `and, also'; **pi* in anlaut *h-* united verbs, as *h-aganim* `pull myself to'ö

Gr. ἐπ, ἔπ λ `auf to, an', adnominal with dative (= idg. Lok., Instr., Akk., Gen., prefix, ἔπ λ σ σ ο ν τ ὀ ὕ σ τ ε ρ ο ν γ ε ν ὁ μ ε ν ο ν Hes. (i.e. probably `progeny', basic form *ἔπ λ - τ λ ο -, Schulze, Kl. Schr. 70 ff., 675), π λ - prefix (see above); *opi* in hom. ἔπ λ - θ ε (ν) `behind, afterwards', ion. att. ἔπ λ σ θ ε (ν) ds. (- σ - after π ρ ὁ σ θ ε (ν), compare also ὀπ λ σ (σ) ω `behind, backwards'; hereafter' (**opiḥti* -ō), ὀπ λ σ τ α τ ο ς `hindmost, last'; ὀπ -ώ ρ α `autumn', S. 343); presumably (with idg. contraction from **opi-ogʷ* to **opiḡʷ*, to **ogʷ* - `see') ὀπ λ : π ε υ ω `stare at', π α ρ θ ε ν ο π λ π α `girl gazer, onlooker', *ὀψ (formation as ἄψ, lat. *abs*, ἀμ φί ς, see under ital. *ops-*) base from ὀψ ε, ὀολ. ὀψ λ `late'; about gr. ἐπ - ε ἵ `there' see above S. 284;

illyr. PN *Epi-cadus* (compare gr. κ ε κ α δ μ ε ν ο ς `parading, showing off'); ven. PN *Opi-tergium* (to *Tergeste* `Triest', abg. *tr ɣ g ɣ* `marketplace'; alb. *tregu* `marketplace'); messap. *piḥdō* (**dāht*) `bore profit';

alb. *e pe re* `situated above'; illyr. *Epirus* (**epiḥu_eri* -ō) `situated above, highland' : *Eriu* `Irland' (**epiḥu_eri* -ō `enclosed land, hill, island), cymr. *Ywerddon* ds. (**uiu_erdon*, **epiḥu_eri_onos*) [common illyr. *n* > *nd* > *d* phonetic mutation].

lat. *ob* adnominal m. Akk. `prep. with acc., in front of, before; in return for; because of, on account of', altlat. also `around, round about, all around, near together, in close proximity', and prefix from *op-* before voiced consonant originated (as *ab* from *ap[oa]*); *op* still in *operio* from **opiḥveriō*, *oportet* from **op-vortet* `it is necessary, needful, proper, becoming, or reasonable; it behooves; I (thou, he, etc.) must or ought'; about *opācus* s. EM² 703 and above S. 54; **ops-* (see above) usually before *t-* in compound, e.g. *o(p)s-tendo*; osk. *u p, op* `by' with Abl. (= *Instr.);

air. *iar n-*, *iarm-* `after, afterwards, in the next place, secondly' m. Dat., perhaps Neutr. a derivative **epi-ro-m* (Thurneysen Gr. 516); *epi-* seems also obstructed in air. *i a-daim* `close' (compare lat. *obḥdō*), *e i-thech* `perjury' (compare gr. ἐπ λ - σ ρ κ ε ω), *Eriu* `Irland' (**epiḥu_eri* -ō `enclosed land, hill, island) = cymr. *Ywerddon* ds. (**uiu_erdon*, **epiḥu_eri_onos*), nir. *e ibheall* `blaze, glow' (**epiḥbhelo-*);

opi in air. *oi bell* m. `blaze, glow' = cymr. *ufel* m. `spark' (**opiḥbhelo-*); cymr. *uffarn*, bret. *ufern* `ankle' (*opi-spernā*);

got. *iftuma* (formation as *aftuma* 'last') 'subsequent, later'; *ibdalja* m. 'descent, slope', ags. *eofolsian* 'blaspheme' (**eþ-hālsian*), *eofut*, *eofot* n. 'blame' (**eþ-hāt*);

in addition perhaps also the group 'evening': anord. *aptann*, *eptann*, west-germ. with *ā* ags. *æfen* m. n., as. *āband*, ahd. *āband*; perhaps the Westgerm. has dissimilation reduction of the first dental experienced in the basic form **āptanto*- or is idg. **ēp-onto*- the basic form and anord. *aptann* from derived *aptan* 'hereafter';

to the possible fusion from **ap*- and **ep*- in Germ. compare above S. 53 f.;

lit. *ap*-, before labial also still *api*-, in nominal compound *apy*- prefix 'around, about, by', *apie* 'around, about' m. Akk., alit. and dial. ostlit. *dievi ē-p* 'by god' under likewise, *sūnau š-pi* 'for the son'; lett. *ap*- 'around, about', *pi* 'e with Gen. and Akk. 'by, in', *pi ē*- 'to there, in-, full-'; Old Prussian *ep*- (*ap*- lacking normative spelling), *eb*- 'around-', rather as **epi* here, as to be taken as a basis under the form *eb*- to idg. *ebhi*, *obhi*; in addition to the postposition lit. *-p(i)* hinter Gen. *namo š-pi* 'on the way home, homeward') and Lok. (*namie š-pi* 'to the house, homeward'), lett. *-p* (only adverbial use), E. Fraenkel, Syntax 18 ff., Endzelin Gr. 524 ff.;

in addition one places also lit. suffix in *dvej-o pas* 'twofold' etc., as well as das suffix in illyr. VN *Hadriopes*, Δ ε ρ ρ ι ο π ε ς, etc. (öö);

here also slav. preposition *o* 'around, in' (**op*); to coincidence with idg. *obhi* see above S. 287, Meillet Slave commun² 155 f., Trautmann 1;

about hitt. *appa* etc. see above S. 53; in the meaning it corresponds rather to gr. ἐπί as gr. ἐπός;

Lyk. knows only the extended forms *epn* 'after', *epn te* 'after';

about toch. Gen.-ending A *-āp*, B *-epi*, which one could put here (also in Lit. would strengthen the Gen. through *epi*), s. also Pedersen Toch. 50 ff.

References: WP. I 122 f., Pedersen Lyk. and Hitt. 23, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 325, 550⁷, 620, 628, 631⁷, Trautmann 1.

Page(s): 323-325

Root / lemma: *epop*, *opop*

English meaning: a kind of exclamation

German meaning: Ruf of Wiedehopfs

Material: Arm. *popop*, npers. *pūpū* 'hoopoe';

gr. ἐποποῖ ποποπός 'shout, call of hoopoe', ἑποψ, -οπος 'hoopoe', ἑπωπα ἄλ εκ τρ υό ν α ῖ γ ρ ι ο ν Hes. (-ωπ- probably through support in -ωψ); ἑπαφός ἑποψ, τὸ ἑρ ν ε ο ν (assimilated from *ἐπαφός, which is reshuffled in ending after animal names suffix -αφος = alb. *kafshë* (*-αφος, **haphos*) 'animal');

lat. *upupa* 'hoopoe';

ndd. *Hupphupp* under likewise; nhd. *Wiedehopf*, ahd. *wituhopfo*, as. *widohoppa* is a reinterpretation after germ. *widu*- (idg. *u₁idhu*-) 'tree, wood' and mhd. *hopfen* 'höpfen';

lett. *puppukis* 'hoopoe'.

similar, but not reduplicated, osorb. *hupak*, poln. *hupek* 'hoopoe', osorb. *hupac* 'cry like a hoopoe', compare also more in general slovak. *hu pati* 'cry', russ. old *chupsti sja* 'vaunt, boast'.

References: WP. I 123 f., Kluge¹¹ S. 689.

Page(s): 325

Root / lemma: *ereb-*, *orob-*, *rōb-*

English meaning: to drill, make holes

German meaning: `bohren, aushöhlen; spitzes Werkzeug in addition'ö

Material: Lett. *ir ĩbs* `knitting needle' (rhyme word to *virbs*), *ir ĩbulis* `little peg, stylus'; lit. *ur ĩrbinti* `make a hole with the awl', *ur ĩbti* = lett. *urbt* `bore', *urbulis* `awl, stylus'; lit. *ruo ĩbti* `hollow out', *ruobtu ĩvas* `Hohlmesser', lett. *ruobs* `incisure, incision, rabbet, lack, feud'. The ablaut relation speaks for idg. age of the family, although the citation of gr. ἄρβηλοσ `round shoemaker's knife' and ἄρβύλη `strong shoe covering the whole foot' (if originally `hollow clog') remains quite doubtful, because latter can be also based on a word for `shoe' of quite other origin

References: WP. I 146.

Page(s): 333

Root / lemma: *ered-* (**ere-danos*)

English meaning: to flow; dampness

German meaning: `(zer)fließen, Feuchtigkeit'

Material: Old Indian *a ĩrdati*, *r. da ĩti* `flows (in compounds), sprays, resolves; disturbs', *arda ĩyati* `makes flow, dissolves, presses, torments, kills', *ādra ĩ* `humid, wet, damp', *r. dū-* (in compounds) `dampness', av. *arədvī-* f. name of a mythical river, worshiped mostly as a female divinity.

from in addition gr. ἄρδαλσ `smut, dirt', ἄρδαλοσ `dirty, filthy'ö

Perhaps here the frequent kelto-ligur. FIN *Rodanos* (frz. *Rhone* = nhd. *der Rotten*, ital. *Rodano* etc.) as `the flowing' (grözis. Ῥοδαλονσ from iberisiert.

**Errodanos*), in addition *Rednitz* (Bavaria) from **Rodantia*.

maybe illyr. GN *Redon* `sea god'.

References: WP. I 148, Pokorny Mil. Boisacq II 193 ff.

Page(s): 334

Root / lemma: *ereg^w (h)o-*, *erog^w (h)o-*

English meaning: pea

German meaning: `Erbse, Hölsenfrucht'

Material: Gr. ἄροβος m. (from *ἔροβος after Gen. etc. ἄροβος); compare however, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 81), ἑρέβελνθος m. (Asia Minor suffix proves not exactly such origin, there in plant names also, otherwise, seeming, thus in λῆβελνθος ἑρέβελνθος Hes.) `chickpea';

lat. *ervum* n. `a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch' (from **erou_om*, **ereg^w (h)om* or **erog^w (h)om*);

ahd. *araweiz*, *arwiz*, nhd. *Erbse*, as. *er(iw)it*, mnd. *erwete*, ndd. *erwten* Pl., anord. *ertr* f. Pl. (Dat. *ertrum*) ds. (-ait probably pure suffix);

but mir. *orbaind* 'grains' stands for **arbainn*, older *arbanna* (above S. 63).

Probably borrowings from a common, probably east-mediterranean origin, from which derives also Old Indian *aravindam* 'lotus'.

References: WP. I 145, WH. I 419 f., 863.

Page(s): 335

Root / lemma: *erek-1* (*er[e]gh-*)

English meaning: louse, tick

German meaning: 'Laus, Milbe'

Note: often distorted taboo

Material: Old Indian *liks*, *ā* 'nit, louse' common Old Indian *g* *h-* > *ks* - phonetic mutation (probably from **laks*, *ā* through influence of *likha* 'ti' 'scarifies');

lat. *ricinus* 1. 'itself in the skin of sheep, dogs or cattle annoying vermin, tick' (doubtful is the affiliation from 2. 'a shrub kind, castor bean, ricinus') could go back to older **recinos* and be shared with lit. *e* 'rke' 'tick, sheep louse' (**erki*, *ā*), lett. *e* 'rce' 'cow's mite, wicked, evil person' under idg. **erek-*. Furthermore it is to be compared arm. *o(r)jil* 'nit, louse' (here seems to be a root variant *er(e)gh-*, as also in the consecutive alb. form) and *ork* 'iun' 'ringworm, itching, erysipelas' (from **orqii*, *ōno-* (ō) with *a-no-* suffix as in Lat. after Petersson KZ. 47, 263 f.), alb. *ergjiz* 'small louse' (see G. Meyer Alb.Wb. 96; doubt by Hermann KZ. 41, 48; however, the irregular guttural in Armen. and Alban. could be based on taboo distortion).

References: WP. I 145, II 344.

Page(s): 335

Root / lemma: *er(e)k-2*, *rek-*, *rok-*

English meaning: to tear, cut, split

German meaning: 'aufreißen, spalten, schinden'

Material: Old Indian *r*, *kn*, *a* 'h', 'flayed, rubbed off bald', *r*, *ks*, *a* 'h', 'naked, bald, bleak', *r*, *ks*, *ara* 'h', 'cusp, peak, thorn'; common Old Indian *g* *h-* > *ks* - phonetic mutation

lit. *j-e* 'rka', *pra-j-e* 'rka' 'slit'; (about lett. *er* 'cis' 'juniper' etc. see above S. 67 f.); with other ablaut grade lit. *r* 'anku', *ra* 'kti' 'stick in, poke', *rakšti* 's' 'splinter, thorn', etc.

References: Persson Beitr. 839.

See also: In addition belongs also: *eres-1* 'prick'.

Page(s): 335

Root / lemma: *eres-1*

English meaning: to pierce

German meaning: 'stechen'

Material:

Old Indian *r.ṣ. a ṭi* 'bumps, stings', *r.ṣ. ṭ. i ṣ.* 'spear, javelin', av. *aršti-* ds.;

lit. *ers ke' tis* 'thorn plant', compare above S. 67;

sloven. *re. sak* 'sowthistle'.

References: Persson Beitr. 84.

See also: Verschieden therefrom is: **ere-s-2**.

Page(s): 335

Root / lemma: **ere-s-2** (*ers-*, *r.ṣ-*, *eres-*), and *rē ṣ-*, *rō ṣ-*

English meaning: to flow

German meaning: 'fließen'; von lebhafter Bewegung überhaupt, also 'umherirren' and 'aufgebracht, aufgeregt sein'

Material: 1. Old Indian *ra ṣaḥh.* 'juice, sap, fluidity', *rasā* 'dampness, humidity', also mythical river name equally av. *Ran' hā* (i.e. *Rahā*), out of it the name the Wolga Пṛā;

lat. *rōs, rōris* 'dew' (conservative stem with originally bare nominativischer lengthened grade *ō*);

alb. *resh, reshe* 'it is snowing, it is raining', also 'shower of ash, fire' (probably likewise from **rōs-*);

gr. ἄπ-εράω (**erāsō*) 'pour liquid, spew away' (ö), ἐξ-εράω 'empty, spit out, spew', κατα-εράω 'pour in', μετα-εράω 'transfuse', συν-εράω 'pour together'; after Debrunner IF. 48, 282 the basic meaning from ἐράω 'spill, pour on the earth' and the verb would derive from ἔρα 'earth' (above S. 332);

Old Church Slavic *rosa* 'dew', lit. *rasa* 'ds.

Maybe alb. *rosa* f. 'duck, water bird'

2. root form **ers-**, **r.ṣ-**; **r.ṣen** 'virile'.

Old Indian *a ṛṣ. ati* 'flows'; further with the meaning 'virile' (from 'moistening, pouring seeds') Old Indian *r.ṣ. aḥbha ḥh.* 'bull', *aḥṛṣ. abha ḥh.* 'he-goat', av. Old pers. *aršan* 'man, husband, penis', gr. hom. ἄρσῆν, att. ἄρρην, ion. ὄολ. kret. ἔρσην (without F-!) 'virile' (in addition *αρνηφόρς, hom. ἄρνεύς 'of a lamb or sheep, ram' = att. ἄρνεύς, öol. ἄρνηαδεις f., in addition ἄρνευτήρ 'one who makes an aerial jump, dive', actually 'make a leapfrog', ἄρνευτήρ 'one who flips over in the air, capers, jump about', Lit. by Boisacq under ἄρνεύς and ἄρνευτήρ Nachtr.), probably also ahd. *or[re]huon*, anord. *orre* 'grouse' (out of it mhd. *ūrhan*, nhd. *Auerhahn* through hybridization with ahd. *ūr, ūrohso*).

3. affiliation of our root **eres-* to **er-*, **or-* 'set in motion, lively movement' is worth considering. Other *s*-forms show additional meaning from root *er-*, *or-*:

Arm. *er' am* (**ersāhi.ō*; compare above Old Indian *ars. ati*) 'boil, flow; be in perpetually in motion; be teeming; be excited passionately; be or become keen, angry', *er andn* 'surge etc.; excitement', *zher' am* 'moves me around, stirs me, I am strongly moved, excited, swim etc. ';

gr. ἔρωγ 'swing, verve, rush' (**rōsā*); therefrom but also ἔρω 'flow, stream, hurry');

lat. *rōrārii* 'light armed skirmisher, kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers' (derivative from **rōsā* 'swing' = βελέων, διορῶς ἔρωγ);

anord. *rās* f. 'run', mdd. *rās* n. 'intense current', ags. *ræ̃s* m. 'run, attack' (engl. *race* skand. Lw.), mhd. *rāsen* 'dash', ags. *ræ̃san* 'onrush', anord. *rāsa* 'dash forth, rush along'; anord. *ras* n. 'haste, hurry', *rasa* 'stream, glide, slide' (ablaut **rōs-* : **rēs-* : **ræs-ō*); got. *rēs* in PN *Rēs-mēr*;

in addition with the concept partly of the worried, also aimless movement, partly of the excitement, the violent rage:

on the one hand: lat. *errō* (**ersāi-ō*) 'to wander, to wander or stray about, to wander up and down, to rove' (= arm. *er' am*), got. *ai' rzeis* 'wander, enticed', ahd. *irri* 'wander', got. *ai' rzīpa* f. 'error, deceit', ahd. *irrida* ds., *irr(e)ōn* (**erziōn*) 'err';

on the other hand: as. *irri* 'angry, irate', ags. *eorre*, *yrre* 'angry, irate, rancorous', *eorsian*, *iersian* 'to wish a person ill'.

4. **eres-** in Old Indian *irasya* 'ti' 'is angry, is ill-disposed, behaves violently' (**eres-*), *irasyā* 'the ill-will' and *īrs yati* 'is envious' (**erās-*), av. participle *arāšyant-* 'envious', Old Indian *īrs yā* 'envy, jealousy' av. *aras-ka-* 'envy', mpers. *arašk* 'envy, eagerness', zero grade av. *arāši-* 'envy'; ved. *r. śi-* m. 'bard, seer' (**lunatic*);

arm. *her'* 'anger, envy, strife';

gr. ἄρ ο ς ἄκ ού σ ι ο ν β λ ἄ β ο ς Hes., hom. ἄρ ε ιή 'defamatory word' (= Old Indian *irasyā*), in addition ἐπιρ ε ι α 'violent, hostile action' (proto gr. *ā*, compare ark. ἐπιρ ε ι ἄ ξ ε ν, with lengthening in compound due to a **ἐπ-α-ρ*ή ς), compare also ἐρ ε σ χ η λ έ ω 'banter'; * *A ρ η ς* 'god of revenge' seems if personification of the related Subst. ἄρ ή 'ruin, outrage, act of violence', whereof ἄρ ή μ ε ν ο ς 'distressed, injured, hurt, disabled, afflicted';

lit. *aršu* 's' 'violent';

hitt. *arsaniya-* 'be jealous, envious', Denom. from **arsana-* 'jealous' (compare above Old Indian *īrs yā* 'envy'), Benveniste BSL. 33, 139;

after Pedersen RETIE. 3, 18 here toch. A *ārs al* 'poisonous worms', B *ars āklai* 'snake' (**r.sāt-lā*);

to Old Indian *a'rs ati* 'flows' (above S. 336) places Couvreur H. 96 hitt. *a-ar-aš-zi* (*arszi*) 'flows';

toch. A *yör-s-*, B *yart-s-* 'bathe' (-s- from -sk-), without sk-suffix A *yör-* ds., would be compared with hitt. *arra-* 'wash' (ö).

References: WP. I 149 ff., WH. I 416 f., 863, Trautmann 237.

Page(s): 336-337

Root / lemma: *ereu-1*

English meaning: to seek, ask

German meaning: 'nachsuchen, forschen, fragen'

Material: Gr. **ἐρ ε υ μ ι*, **ἐρ υ μ ε ν*, thematic become: ἐρ ε[F]ω, ἐρ ε[F]ο μ α ι (öol. ἐρ εύω) and εἰρ ο μ α ι (ἐρ Fο μ α ι) 'ask, search, seek', kret. ἐρ ε υ τ ἄ λ ` ζ η τ η τ ἄ λ, π ρ ἄ κ τ ο ρ ε ς', due to en-stem: *ε ρ ε F-ω ν 'inquirer, searcher', ἐρ ε υ ν ἄ ω 'feel, investigate' and hom. ἐρ ε εἰ ν ω 'investigate, ask' (**ερεFεν-ω*), finally due to a **ερF-ως*: *ερωτω* hom. εἰρ ω τ ἄ ω 'ask'; hom. ἐρ εἰ ο μ ε ν is after Risch (briefl.) a fake analogical form;

anord. *raun* f. 'attempt, test, investigation', *reyna* 'examine, get to know'.

References: WP. II 366, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 680.

Page(s): 337

Root / lemma: *ereu-2*

English meaning: to tear

German meaning: 'aufreißen'

Material: Old Indian *árus* - n. 'wound';

anord. *ørr*, *err* n. 'scar' (**arwaz*, **arwiz*), as finn. Lw. *arpi*, Gen. *arven*; mnd. *are*,
nhd. dial. *arbe* 'scar';

References: WP. II 352, Holthausen Altwestn. Wb. 355.

See also: s. also under *reu-2* 'tear open', which probably belongs to it.

Page(s): 338

Root / lemma: *er(ə)d-* (*er/ə/d-*), *er(ə)dh-*

English meaning: high; to grow

German meaning: 'hoch; wachsen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *er(ə)d-* (*er/ə/d-*), *er(ə)dh-* : 'high; to grow' derived from **Root / lemma:** *al-2* : 'to grow; to bear' *dh-* Extensions: ai. *r_dhnóti*, *r_náddhi*, *r_dháti*, *r_dhyati* 'prosper, succeeds, does succeed, manages', av. *arədat* 'he allows to prosper', *arədat-* 'make prosper'.

Material: Av. *arədva-* 'high';

lat. *arduus* 'high, upright';

gall. *Arduenna silva*, air. *ard* (**r_du_o-*) 'high, big, large'; cymr. *hardd* 'beautiful';

aisl. *o_rðugr* 'upright' puts away (as at most also *arədva-*) a parallel form in *dh-*, while various extensions exist from *er-* (set in motion, invigorate) bring up' through *dh* (compare ὀρῶ ὁ θύω 'set in motion, invigorate' etc.).

Certainly with *dh* lat. *arbor* 'tree', wherefore kurd. *ār-* from **ard-* 'tree' in *ārzang* 'dark hue on the trees caused by wind and weather', eig. 'tree rot';

alb. *rit* 'grow', from *r_d-* or *r_dh-*; (zero grade) < rum. *ridica* 'pitch, raise, elevate, lift, perk up, straighten, loop, kick up, pick up, hoist, take up, rise, arise, get up, mount, ascend, balloon, shovel, pry, prong, stick up, cock, start, step up, advance, remove, arrest, suspend, encash, enhance, aggrandize, resound, strike, construct, build, carry up, set up, erect, found, create, put up, put, interpose, appear, pose, bring up, receive, convene, assemble, muster, collect'

slav. **orsto*, abg. *rasto*, russ. *rastu*, čech. *rostu* etc. 'grow' (**ord-*, *ordh-tō*);

toch. A *orto* 'upwards'.

References: WP. I 148 f., II 289 f., WH. I 64 f.

Page(s): 339

Root / lemma: *erə-1, rē-, er(e)-*

English meaning: to row

German meaning: `rudern; Ruder'

Material: Old Indian *ari* *tra-* m. `driving; rudder', n. (also a *ritra-*) `rudder, helm', *arita* *r-* `oarsman';

gr. ἑρῆ-της `oarsman', replacement for *ἑρῆ-της (= Old Indian *arita* *r-*) wherefore receive fem. ἑρῆ-της PN, ἑρῆ-της, att. ἑρῆ-της `row, oar' (**erē-tō*, denominative), ἑρῆ-της, Pl. ἑρῆ-της (instead of **erē-mos* = lat. *rēmus*, after ἑρῆ-της, Schwyz. Gr. Gr. I 493²) `rudder', hom. εἰρῆ-της (εἰ- metr. lengthening) `the rowing', ἑρῆ-της `enslaved oarsman, sailor'; figurative: `hardly working servant', πεντήρης `having five banks of oars, a ship or galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme'; εἰκός-ορος, τριῶκοντος-ορος, ion. τριῆκοντος-ερος etc. (die -ορος-forms through gr. assimilation of *o* from *εō*); ἑρῆ-της `rowing through the sea', ἑρῆ-της `having two banks of oars', τριῆρης `three-decker';

lat. *rēmus* `rudder', *triresmō*, *septesmō* Columna rostrata (basic form rather **rē-smo-* as **ret-smo-*);

Maybe *Remus*, i, m., the brother of *Romulus* (**rē-smo* `placed into sailing the basketö')

The god Mars impregnates a Vestal Virgin. When she gives birth to twins, Romulus and **Remus**, the king orders them to be left to die in the Tiber River. When the basket in which Romulus and **Remus** were placed washes up on shore, a wolf suckles them and a woodpecker named Picus feeds them until the shepherd Faustulus finds Romulus and **Remus** and brings them into his home. When they grow up, Romulus and **Remus** restore the throne of Alba Longa to its rightful ruler, their maternal grandfather, and set out to found their own city. Sibling rivalry leads Romulus to slay his brother and become the first king and founder of the city of Rome. Rome is named after Romulus.

air. *rā-* `oar, row', *imb-rā-* `oar, row, sail, navigate a ship' (e.g. Impf. -*raad*, Perf. *imbrerae* `set out, departed', Verbn. *imram* `the rowing'), *rāme* `rudder';

anord. *rōa*, ags. *rōwan*, mhd. *rōejen* `oar, row'; ahd. *ruodar*, ags. *rōðor* n. `rudder', anord. *rōþr* (*u*-stem **rōþru-*) `the rowing';

lit. *iriu*, *i* *rti* `oar, row', *i* *rklas* `rudder', ablaut. Old Prussian *artwes* f. Pl. `sailing'.

References: WP. I 143 f., Trautmann 105.

Page(s): 338

Root / lemma: *erə-2, rē-*

English meaning: to be still

German meaning: `ruhen'

Material: Av. *airime* adv. `still, peaceful' (**erə-mo-*), *armaē-šad*, -s *tā* `sitting quietly, standing still' (**er-mo-* or **erə-mo-*; mere graphic -i- are seen in *airime* Meillet Dial. indoeur. 66);

gr. ἑρῆ (πὸ λῆμοι ο) `stop the fight', ἑρῆω `cease' = anord. *rō*, ags. *rōw*, ahd. *ruowa*, nhd. *Ruhe* (**rōu-ō*), changing through ablaut with ahd. *rāwa* ds.; ἑρῆ-μῆς αἰ ἑρῆ-μῆς αἰ Hes. (ö);

cymr. *araf* 'peaceful, mild, slow' (**r̥a-mo-*);

after Rozwadowski R. Sl. 6, 58 f. ostensibly here the name the Wolga ṚPā as 'quiet, still water' from **Rava* (mordvin. *Ravo*) to lit. *rova* (= germ. **rōu-ō* 'tranquility'), lett. *rāwa* 'still water', lit. FIN *Rova* = slav. *Rava*; better above S. 336.

apposition from gr. ἔρως 'love', ἔρμας 'love' (compare Old Indian *ra* 'mate', 'rests, stands still, can be enough, finds favor, cherishes love') is at most quite a weak possibility (see Boisacq m. Lit., Persson Beitr. 667).

A *s*-extension **r-e-s-*, ṛohs- in got. *rasta* 'mile (relatively great distance)' ('rest'), anord. *ro. st* f. 'stage of a journey', ahd. *rasta* f. 'tranquility, rest, stage of a journey, stretch of time', as. *rasta* and *resta* (**rastja*) 'tranquility, lair', ags. *ræst* and *rest* 'tranquility, lair, grave'; changing through ablaut mnd. *ruste*, *roste* 'tranquility, stage of a journey', spötmhd. *rust* 'tranquility'; got. *razn* n. 'house', anord. *rann* ds., ags. *ærn*, *ren* n. 'house' (with strange meaning *ræsn* n. 'plank, ceiling'); Note: (similar meaning shift as in md. *humil* 'sky, heaven'; ahd. *himil* 'ceiling')

Maybe alb. *rrasë* 'plank'

afries. *ern* in *fiāern* 'cattle-house, pen'; doubtful ags. *reord* (**rezdō*) f., *gereord* n. 'meal, festival, food', anord. *greddir* 'servant who feeds cattle, saturator' (**garazdiz*), *grenna* 'feed' (**gaḥraznian*).

References: WP. I 144 f.

See also: compare **rem-**, das as *res-* with (e)*r̥a-* zusammengestellt wird.

Page(s): 338-339

Root / lemma: ergh-

English meaning: to shake, tremble, *evil, lustful, sinful

German meaning: 'schütteln, erregen, beben' od. likewise

Note: probably extension from *er-* 'set in motion'.

Material: Old Indian *r. ghāya* 'ti' 'shakes, roars, attacks, storms';

gr. ῥοχέω 'πάλλω, κτείνω', mostly ῥοχέομαι 'dance, hop, jump, shake'.

Because of similar present meaning in **er-3** 'strife, quarrel, contention' under likewise could stand furthermore in relationship:

av. *arəvant-* 'bad, hideous';

ahd. *ar(a)g* 'fearful, idle, mad, wicked, evil, bad', ags. *earg* ds., aisl. *argr* and with metathesis *ragr* 'unmanly, lustful, evil, bad';

lit. *aržu* 's' 'lascivious, sensual'.

Maybe alb. *herdhe* 'testicle' [common alb. **-g h-** > **-dh-** phonetic mutation]

Note:

From **Root / lemma: ergh-** : 'to shake, tremble, *evil, lustful' derived **Root / lemma: org hi-**, **r.g hi-** : 'testicle' (hence a taboo word)

References: WP. I 147 f.

Page(s): 339

Root / lemma: *erk^w* -

English meaning: to shine; to praise

German meaning: 'strahlen; hell klingen, lobpreisen'

Material: Old Indian *aṛcati* 'shines; sings praise, greets, honors, venerates', *arka* - m. 'ray, lightning, sun, fire; song, bard, singer' (= arm. *erg*), *r.c-*, Nom. Sg. *r.k f.* 'radiance; poem, verse', *r.kvan-* 'lobpreisend, jubelnd';

arm. *erg* 'song';

air. *erc* 'sky, heaven', mir. *suairc* 'pleasant, beautiful, radiating' (**su-erk^wis*);

toch. A *yörk*, B *yarke* 'worship, veneration' (Pedersen REtE. 3, 18);

hitt. *ar-ku-u a-nu-un* 'I prayed' (*arku anun*); different Hendriksen 45 and 74.

References: WP. I 147, Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 360; compare above S. 65.

Page(s): 340

Root / lemma: *er-1*, *or-*

English meaning: eagle

German meaning: 'Adler'

Note: arm. gr. '(large) bird generally'

Note:

Old Indian *r.ji-pya* 'darting along' epithet of the bird *s'yena* - ('eagle, falcon'), Av. *arəzihya-* (cf. gr. ἄρξιφος ἄετὸς παρὰ Πέρσας H., αἰγίπιοψ), arm. *arcui* (< **arçhiwi*) 'eagle', prove that from **Root / lemma: er-1, or-** : 'eagle' derived extended **Root / lemma: ar(e)-g - (arg -ö)**, **r.g i-** : 'glittering, white, fast' and its subsequent zero grade **Root / lemma: reg -1** : 'right, just, to make right; king'.

Material: Arm. *oror*, *urur* 'seagull, consecration';

gr. ἄρξιφος, -ιθός, dor. -ιχος 'bird; rooster, cock, hen', ἄρξενος 'bird';

air. *irar*, mir. also *ilar*, cymr. *eryr*, mbret. *erer* (nbret. corn. *er* through haplology, barely = lit. *e ras*) 'eagle' (**erur-*);

got. *ara*, aisl. *ari*, o. rn (from **arnuz*), ags. *earn*, ahd. *aro*, *aru* 'eagle', mhd. *adelhar* 'noble eagle', nhd. *Adler*; proto germ. **aran-* = hitt. *aran-*;

lit. *erelis*, dial. *arelis*, Old Prussian *arelie* (lies *arelis*), lett. *ērglis* (from *ērdlis*) 'eagle'; balt. basic form **ereli a-*, compare lit. *e ras*, *a ras* 'eagle' (whether oldö);

abg. *or ѿ ѿ* (**arila-*) 'eagle', russ. *ore* ѿ, Gen. *orѿa* ;

whether urn. *erilaR*, aisl. *jarl*, ags. *eorl*, as. *erl* 'man, husband', esp. 'noble man, husband', so that is to be connected in accordance with aisl. *jo furr* 'prince, lord', actually 'boar', is doubtful;

Maybe the compound in **toch. B:** *ars akörs a* 'bat, (*mouseö)' [from (**haras*) *ars a-* 'eagle, bird' + *körk-* 'steal, *prey']

hitt. *ha-a-ra-aš* (*haras*), Gen. *hahraḥnahaš* (*haranas*), *n*-stem 'eagle', as got. *ara*.

ARINNA: Hittite Sun Goddess. She sent an Eagle out in search of Telepinus. The effort failed. The name of Hittite sun goddess is an attribute name created according to illyr. *ḫa-a-ra* + *-nta* formant.

Arinna = Arinnitti = Greek **Hera** (wife of thunder god Zeus) The Hittite goddess of the sun and war-like protectress. The sun goddess of the Hittites and the spouse of the weather god Tarhun = Zeus.

From ARINNA derived the name of the Illyrian war god Ares.

Actually the double headed eagle was a winged dragon that was supposed to protect the sun god. The protector of Zeus was also an eagle. Albanians still call themselves the eagles. Hittites borrowed the double headed eagle from Sumerians.

The oldest cognate for was found in Hittite. The same cognate was found in Sum. *urin*, *ùri* [©E©]: eagle; standard, emblem, banner; blood [©E© ZATU-523 archaic frequency: 25; concatenates 2 sign variants], *pu-rí-in*: eagle (Akkadian loanword, *urinnu* I; Orel & Stolbova 52 ***'ar-/war-**' eagle'; note that AHW says that *urinnu* II, 'standard, totem', is a Sumerian loanword), **AKKADIAN:** *eru* (*aru*) 'eagle'.

References: WP. I 135, Trautmann 13, Pedersen Hitt. 41, Specht Dekl. 47.

Page(s): 325-326

Root / lemma: *er-2*, *eri-*

Meaning: goat; sheep

German meaning: 'Bock; Schaf, Kuh, Damtier'; perhaps ursprünglich 'Horntier'

Material: Arm. *orḫoj* (assimil. from **erḫoj*) 'a lamb, usually for sacrifice, a ewe lamb', *erinj* 'young cow, heifer, calf, young bull, an ox, a bull, a cow';

gr. *ἔρκετος* (**eri-bho-*) m. f. 'kid, young goat';

lat. *ariēs*, *-etis* 'Aries, a ram; a battering ram; a prop, beam' [for the kindr. forms *arvix* and *harvix*, in Varr. and Fest.; v. *arvix*; poet. *aries*] (*a* after *aper*, *caper*); umbr. *erietu* 'arietem';

air. *heirp* (**erbhī-*) f. 'a fallow-deer, chamois, antelope; as meat, venison, a she-goat; also a star in the constellation Auriga', *erb(b)* 'cow' (**erbhā*), mir. (with secondary *f-*) *ferb(b)* ds., nir. *earb*, *fearb* f. 'red deer, cow', schott.-göl. *earb* f. 'roe deer'; to kelt. **erbā*: *ἔρκετος* compare gr. *σέρκετος*: *σέρκετος* 'insect'; after Kleinbans (E't. Celt. 1, 173) here mir. *reithe* 'Aries, ram' from **ri-i-o-ti_o-*;

in Old Prussian *eristian* 'lambkin', lit. (*j*)e' *ras*, lett. *je rs* 'lamb', litt. *e' riena* 'lamb meat' = russ.-Church Slavic *jarina* 'wool', etc., bsl. **ero-* 'he-goat; billy goat' and **jōrā-* 'year' (see above S. 297) have probably been mixed;

ahd. *irah* 'he-goat; billy goat' etc. is borrowed from lat. *hircus* 'a he-goat'.

References: WP. I 135 f., WH. I 67, Trautmann 70.

Page(s): 326

Root / lemma: *er-3* : *or-* : *r-*

English meaning: to move *stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born

German meaning: 'sich in Bewegung setzen, erregen (also seelisch, örgern, stir, tease, irritate); in die Höhe bringen (Erhebung, hochwachsen), partly also von

Bewegung after abwärts'

Note: originally athematic root with terminative aspect. Basic forms **er-**, **ere-**, **erə-** (ö), **erei-**, **ereu-** and (under besond. article) **eres-**

Note:

Root / lemma: ar-1*, themat. **(a)re-**, heavy basis **arə-**, **rē-** and *i*-Basis **(a)rī-**, **rēi-**: 'to move, pass'

and **Root / lemma: er-3 : or- : r-**: 'to move *stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born' derived from the same root **Root / lemma: er-1, or-**: 'eagle'.

Material: Conclusions by Persson Beitr. 281 ff., 636 ff., 767 ff., 836 ff.

a. Basic forms **er-**, **ere-** (including paradigmatic with it combined *i*- and *u*-forms):

Old Indian redupl. present *i y-ar-ti* 'sets in motion', Med. *irtē* (**i-er-*); gthav. *iratū* 'he should rise'; Old Indian intensive present *a lartī*; from *ereu-* (see under S. 331) *r.ṇ. ō ti r.ṇ. va ti* 'rises, moves, animates' (gr. ἔρϋν μ ι 'urge on, incite, make to arise, call forth, move, stir oneself, awaken, arouse from sleep'), *ā rta* (compare ἄρτο), *ā rata* (compare ἄρτο; themat. as *rantē*, *ranta*), Perf. *āra*: ἄρ-ωρ α, Fut. *aris*, *yati*, participle *r.ta-* (*irṇ. a-* 'moved, excited' with separation of *i* from *irta* or or real form of a heavy base);

av. *ar-* '(be) set in motion, arrive at, reach', present-stem *ar-*: *arə-*, *iyar-*: *ir-* (as Old Indian *i yarti*: *irta*), Kaus. *āraya-*, participle *-arata-*;

sk ō-present Old Indian *r.ccha ti* 'bumps into something, encounters, reaches', next to which **re-sk ō* in Old pers. *rasatiy* 'comes, arrives at', np. *rasad* ds.;

The following cognates are compounds of **Root / lemma: sem-2**: one + **Root / lemma: er-3 : or- : r-**: 'to move *stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born' = [fight together]:

Old Indian *sam-ara-* m., *sam-a ran. a-* n. 'fight, struggle, contention', av. *ham-arəna-*, Old pers. *ham-arana-* n. 'hostile encounter, fight, struggle', av. *hamara-* m. (and with *th-* formants *hamarə θa-* m.) 'adversary, rival, enemy'; Old Indian *i rya-* 'vigorous, strong, energetic' (could belong to *i*-basis), *irin-* 'vast, grand, violent, forcible', *a rtha-* n. m. '(*wherefore one arrives at)' 'affair, thing, business; blessing, fortune, benefit, advantage', av. *ar θa-* n. 'thing, affair, incumbency, litigation';

Maybe gr. *Homer* *'war (of Ilionö)': Old Indian *sam-ara-* m., *sam-a ran. a-* n. 'fight, struggle, contention', av. *ham-arəna-*, Old pers. *ham-arana-* n. 'hostile encounter, fight, struggle', av. *hamara-* m. (and with *th-* formants *hamarə θa-* m.) 'adversary, rival, enemy'; Hence *Homer* was not a bard. The Old Persian compound meant 'war (of Ilion)'.

Old Indian *r.ti-*, *r. ti-* f. 'attack, fight', av. *-arəti-* 'energy' (compare abg. *rat b*);

Old Indian *ārta-* 'afflicted, injured, hurt, disabled, pressed, ailing', *ārti-* f. 'mischief, affliction' (**ār.ta-*, *-r.ti-*);

Old Indian *a rṇ. a-* 'flowing, surging, flooding', m. 'surge, tide, flood', *a rṇ. as-* n. 'flowing flood' (formal = gr. ἔρϋνος n.; compare S. 328 ahd. *runs*), *arṇ. ava-* 'billowing, surging'; m. 'flood, surging sea' (*u-o-* further formations to *a rṇ. a-* or in older formant relationship to *r.ṇ. o tiō* The latter is sure for:) av. *arənu-* m. 'fight, struggle, contest' (: ahd. *ernust* S. 331);

from the themat. root form **(e)re-** Old Indian *ra ṇ. a-* m. n. 'fight, struggle' (versch. from *ran. a-* m. 'lust') = av. *rə na-* n. 'action, struggle, fight'; av. *rāna-*, *ra na-* m. 'fighter, combatant';

arm. *y-ar' nem* 'I stand up, I am lifted'; after Pisani Armen. 4 in addition *ore-ar* 'people' (see under lat. *orior*); with **-dh-** (compare S. 328 ἔρθεω, ἔρεθίζω, ὀρο-θύνω); *y-ordor* 'fast', *yordorem* 'encourage, arouse, irritate'; *arm* 'root' (: ὀρμενος); *ordi*, Gen. *ordvoy* 'son' (**ordhii_o*);

gr. ὀρνυμι 'urge on, incite, make to arise, call forth, move, stir oneself, awaken, arouse from sleep' (: Old Indian *r.ñ. ð tī*; compare Schwyz. Gr. Gr. I 696 β; das *o* after ὀρέομαι (ö), Aor. ὤρσα, ὤρορο, ὤρσω, Med. ὀρνυμαι, ὤρτο 'aroused, animated, uplifted', Fut. ὀροῖμαι, thematic Aor. ὤρετο, participle ὀρμενος, Perf. ὤρωρα 'have been excited'; with *o* - as iterative vocalism ὀρέομαι, -οντο 'sally, burst forth, rushed forth', with *er-* still ἔρετο ὤρμηθῃ Hes., ἔρεο δ' ἐγείροισ Hes., ἔρη ὤρμησῃ (which then permeated through ὤρετο, ὤρεο forms); a present *ἔρνυμι (as κίρνημι) follows from kret. Ζεῦς Ἐπιρνούτω (Schwyz. Gr. Gr. I 695); -ορτος in νεορτός 'new born', θεορτος 'celestial, heavenly', etc.; Κυν-, Λυκ-όρτας, Λα-έρτης; hom. οὔρος 'favorable sailing wind' (*όρφος, 'navigating the ship'), ὄρος m. 'actuation, drive';

with **gh-** extension ἔρχομαι 'start, set out, come or go, come to, arrive at' (only present), ὀρχέομαι 'dances' (Schwyz. Gr. Gr. I 702); see under air. *regaid*;

ὀρμενος 'shoot, sprout, or stem, stalk', about ὀράμνος 'twig, branch', ὀράδαμνος, ῥάδαμνος ds., s. Schwyz. Gr. Gr. I 313²;

er- in ἔρνος (ἔρνος, Schwyz. Gl. 5, 193) 'sprout, twig, branch' (*'shot up', as norw. *runne, rune* 'twig, branch': formal = Old Indian *a rn, as- n.*); ἔρεας τέκνα. Θεσσαλονί Hes., ἔρεθω, ἔρεθίζω 'agitate, perturb, irritate' (ὀροθύνω 'enrage, encourage, cheer, irritate');

From an *es*-stem ***eros** 'elevation' from: Old Indian *r.s. va* 'high', gr. ὄρος n. 'mountain' (the vocalism after ὀρνυμι, partly changed perhaps also after ὀροος); about οὔρος = ὄρος s. esp. Schulze Qunder ep. 407 ff.; is dor. ὤρος and att. Ὠρείθυλα with ὤμος from **o msos* to compare and lead back to (reshuffled after an Adj. **ors-os* or **ors-u-os*: Old Indian *r.śva-*) *ὄροσος ö; gr. ὄροσoθύρη 'back door' (probably as high escape door, emergency exitö), by Hes. εἰρεθύρη ὄροσoθύρα;

about gr. ὄροος 'buttocks' see under **ers-**;

phryg. εἰροε 'children' (Jokl Eberts Reallex. 10, 151a);

alb. *jerm* 'frenzied, phrenetic, wild' (**er-mo-*); about *pe rrua* 'riverbed, stream' (*pe rrrēn-*, lengthened grade), *prrua* 'spring' (**pre rrrua* 'effluence') (see below);

Maybe alb. *ora* 'mountain nymph'

lat. *orior*, -*irī*, *ortus sum* 'to rise; to spring up, be born, proceed from a source or cause' (*ortus* = Old Indian *r.ta* -; *o* of *orior* either from *ortus* or from Aor.-stem, EM² 713), *ortus*, -*ūs* 'rising', *origo* 'origin, source, beginning; an ancestor' (kann as *orior* on the *i*-basis based on), umbr. *ortom* 'have risen', *urtas* 'have been risen, arisen', *urtes* 'arisen, stirred, agitated';

air. Imper. *eirg* 'go!' (**ergh_he*), Fut. *regaid* (**rigāti*, idg. **r.gh-*); see above gr. ἔρχομαι; kelt. *or-* in mcymr. *cyffor* m. 'troop', *dy-gyf-or* 'elevation', *ad_horth* 'excitement, help' (**ath_hortho-*), etc. (Loth RC 40, 355); compare also Ifor Williams RC 43, 271 (about mir. *or f.* 'bank, border, shore' s. Pedersen KG. I 206 f.);

germ. **ermana-*, **irmino* 'big, large' (: ὀρμενος, Church Slavic *rame nъ*, s. Bröckner KZ. 45, 107) in ahd. *irmin-deot* etc. (see above S. 58); aisl. *ern* (**arnia-*) 'proficient, energetic', got. *arniba* adv. 'certainly' (but aisl. *ārna*, -*aða* 'go, drive, run' secondary from æ *rna* = got. *airinōn*), ahd. *ernust* 'fight, struggle, seriousness', ags. *eornost* 'seriousness, eagerness' (: av. *arənu-* 'fight, struggle');

with similar meaning gr. ἑρῆα ἱερῆα Hes., perhaps urnord. *erilar*, aisl. *jarl*, ags. *eorl*, as. *erl* 'noble man, husband' (see under **er-** 'eagle'); aisl. *iara* 'fight' (**era*);

Note:

urnord. *erilar*, aisl. *jarl*, ags. *eorl*, as. *erl* 'noble man, husband' : lit. *ere ðlis*, dial. *are ðlis*, Old Prussian *arelie* (lies *arelis*), lett. *ē rglis* (aus *ē rdlis*) 'eagle'; balt. basic form **ereli_a-*, derived from **Root / lemma: er-1, or- : 'eagle'**. Hence the original meaning of those cognates was 'eagle men'. Celtic people called themselves after the sacred bird of the sky god. Hence the eagle was a war god that is why eagle bones are found in Stonehenge monuments. Clearly the Celtic cognate derived from balt. languages.

got. *rinnan*, *rann* 'rush, run' (**re_hnu_hō*), *urrinnan* 'rise, from the sun', aisl. *rinna* 'flow, run', ahd. as. *rinnan* 'flow, swim, run', ags. *rinnan* and *iernan*, *arn* ds.; Kaus. got. *urrannjan* 'allow to rise', aisl. *renna* 'make run', as. *rennian* ds., ahd. mhd. *rennen*, *rante* 'run' (ein after *rinnan* with *nn* provided **ronei_hō* = slav. *roniti* under S. 329);

zero grade got. *runs* m. (*i*-stem), ags. *ryne* m. 'run, flow, river', aisl. *run* n. 'rivulet, brook', got. *garunjō* 'inundation, flood', ahd. *runs*, *runsa* 'run, flow of water, river', *runst* f. 'the runnel, flowing, riverbed'; got. *garuns* (stem *garunsi*-) f. 'road, market' (eig. 'the place where the people gather'; germ. *runs*:- Old Indian *a ṛn, as*-). In the use of shooting up, growth the plants (compare $\xi \rho \nu \omicron \varsigma$, $\check{\xi} \rho \mu \epsilon \nu \omicron \varsigma$) aisl. *rinna* 'sprout, grow', norw. *runne*, *rune* 'twig, branch' and schwed. dial. *rana* 'shoot upwards, take off into the air', norw. *rane* 'shaft, pole', mhd. *ran* (*ā*) 'slim, thin', ahd. *rono* 'tree stem, clot, chunk, chip, splinter'; 'exaltation, elevation' generally in norw. dial. *rane* 'cusp, peak, projecting rocks, ridge', aisl. *rani* 'snout, proboscis';

air. *rind* (**rendi-*) 'cusp, peak'; for *d(h)*-extension see under;

This root form **re_hn-* (maybe grown from a present **re-neu-mi*, **re-nu_h-o*) one also seeks in alb. *pe ṛrua* 'riverbed, brook bed' (*pe ṛhṛān-*, lengthened grade), *prrua* 'spring' (**pre ṛhrua* 'effluence') and in abg. *izroniti* (bsl. **ranei_h-ō*) 'pour out, pour forth, shed, spread abroad', russ. *roni t_h* 'make or let fall', serb. *ro niti* 'shed tears, melt, urinate', got. *-rannjan*; compare Trautmann 236 f.;

d(h)-extension in lit. participle *nusirendant*, *nusirendusi* 'from the setting sun', *rinda* 'gully, runnel' (*sto go r.* 'gutter'), 'crib, manger', lett. *randa* 'dent where the water runs off';

abg. *rat* Ъ, russ. *rat* Ъ, skr. *ra* ṭ ṭ 'fight' (**or*(*ṭ*)*ti*-), abg. *ret* Ъ ds. 'an assiduous striving to equal or excel another in any thing, emulation, jealousy, envy, malevolence', russ. *ret* Ъ 'quarrel, strife', abg. *retiti* 'to strain, stretch, exert; of missiles, to shoot, cast; intransit., to strive, strain, exert oneself, hasten; of statement, to assert with confidence, maintain. In relation to another: transit., to compare, contrast; intransit., to compete', russ. *retovat'sja* 'to be angry', *reti* vyj 'keen, eager, stormy, hot tempered, violent, fiery' (goes back to thematic (e)*re*- or **er-ti*-, has been supported by russ. dial. *jereti* t'sja 'to be angry, quarrel, squabble'); about Church Slavic *rame* ѣ see above S. 58 under 328.

Maybe in *-ska formant alb. *rrah* 'strike', *rrihem* 'quarrel, fight' (**ra-sko*) [common alb. *h* < *sk* phonetic mutation]

From Hitt. here (Pedersen Hitt. 5 f., 45, 91 f., 122) *ar-* in

1. *ahrahaḥi* (*arāi*) 'uplifts', besides *a-ra-iz-zi* ds., preterit 3. Pl. [*a*]-*raḥahir*;

2. *ahri* 'comes' (previous Perf.), preterit *ahanta* (*arta*) or *inta*;

3. Med. present *arantari* 'stands, it is placed upright' (compare gr. ἄρρωρα : lat. *orior*), 3. Sq. Preterit *a-ar-aš* (*ars*) 'went over, looked over';

4. iterative *a-ar-aš-ki-it* (*arskit*) 'reached repeatedly' (compare above Old Indian *r.ccha ti*);

5. causative (compare above S. 61) *arṇuṇuḥuḥzi* (*arnuzi*) 'bring to, set in motion' (*r.ḥnu-*; compare above Old Indian *r.ṇ. ṭti*); Imper. 2. Sg. *arṇuṇut* (*arnut*) = gr. ἄρνω-θι, Verbaln. *aṇarṇuṇmar* (*arnumar*);

to what extent toch. A *ar-*, B *er-* 'produce, cause, bring forth', with *sk-* Kaus. *ars-*, *ers-* ds., after Meillet (MSL. 19, 159) belong here, is doubtful; certainly remain far off AB *ar-*, *ār-* 'cease', with *sk-* Kaus. *ars-*, *ārs-* 'abandon' (inaccurate Van Windekens Lexique 6, 22).

b. extension ***erhed-*** (*d-presentö*): s. ***ered-*** 'deliquesce', Old Indian *a rdati*, *r.da ti* 'flows etc.', also 'perturbed, agitated'; with Kaus. *arda yati* 'makes flow; throngs, presses, afflicts, slays' was equatable aisl. *erta* (**artjan*) 'incite, provoke, banter', yet in connection with **ardi-* 'cusp, peak, sting, prick' (above S. 63) at least equivalent; a dissyllabic form in ἄρᾰξ οὐσσι ἔρξε θίξουσσι Hes., ἄρᾰδοσ 'excitement';

further here or to ***er-5*** Old Indian *ra dati* 'scratches, digs, hacks, scarifies', *vi radati* 'cleaves, splits apart, opens';

perhaps also Old Prussian *redo* 'furrow' (Persson Beitr. 667).

c. extension ***er-edh-***: see above S. 327 ἔρξεθω etc. under under S. 339.

d. basis ***erei-***; and ***reiə-*** : ***rī-***; ***roi-o-s***, ***rī-ti-*** 'flux'.

Old Indian *i rya-* see above S. 327;

Old Indian *rin. ā ti*, *ri ṇ. vati* (*a rin. van*) 'allows to flow, run away, escape, dismisses, releases', *rīyatē* 'geröt ins Fließen, löst sich auf', *rin. a-* 'in Fluß geraten, fließend', *rīti* 'stream, run, line; run of the things, kind, way' (latter meaning also in mir. *rīan* 'way, manner'), *rīt-* 'entrinnend', *raya-* m. 'current, stream, run, flow, haste, hurry, vehemency', *rētas-* n. 'downpour, stream, seed, sperm', *rēn. u* m. 'dust' (: aruss. *re n̄b* 'sandbank'); to *u*-suffix compare under lat. *rīvus*;

Maybe zero grade in alb. *rrī* (**rni*) 'stay, stand' : arm. *y-ar' nem* 'I stand up, I am lifted'; also alb. geg. *rana*, tosk. *rëra* (rhotacism *n/r*) 'sandbank, sand' : aruss. *re n̄b* 'sandbank'

arm. *ari* 'get up, stand up!' (Persson Beitr. 769) To *y-ar' nem*, S. 327;

gr. lesb. ἄρῑνω, (**ἄρῑ:-νω*) 'set in motion, excite, irritate to the rage'; ἔρῑς, -ῑδοσ 'fight, strife, quarrel, contention' (perhaps in *i* to our root form, whether not better after Schwyzler Gl. 12, 17 to ἔρῑς δω 'support, stem, bump, press, poke, push'); ark. ἔρῑνω 'be angry with' from ἔρῑνω eig. 'the angry soul of the victim pursuing the murderer' (öö);

alb. geg. *ri te* 'humid, wet, damp', eig. '*flowing' (**rine te* : Old Indian *rin. ā ti*, slav. *riino. ti*);

lat. *orior*, *orīgo* see above; *rīvus* (**rei-u-o-s*) 'stream, brook'; in abg. *рѣвѣнъ* 'rival' corresponding meaning change *rīvinus* and *rīvālis* 'rival in the love' (latter form reshuffling after *aequalis*, *sōdālis*), actually 'one who lives near a brook';

probably here *irritāre* 'excite, exasperate, anger, provoke', *prorītāre* 'to incite, entice, allure, tempt, provoke, cause, or produce by irritation', (probably intensive to an **irṇrṇre*);

ir. *rīan* 'sea' and (compare Old Indian *rīti* '-') 'kind, way', gall. *Rēnos* (**reinos*) 'Rhein (large river)' (whether also after Stokes KZ. 37, 260 ir. *riasc* 'a marsh', *rīm*

`bad weather'öö), cymr. *rhidio* `go or come together, to meet, assemble, collect together, go or come together in a hostile manner, to encounter' (: ags. *rīð*, Old Indian *rīti* हृति), air. *riathor*, cymr. *rhaiadr*, acymr. *reatir* `waterfall' (**rii_a-tro-*);

ags. *rīð* m. f., *rīðe* f. `stream, brook', as. *rīth* m. `burning hot, rushing, torrential', mnd. *rīde* f. `stream, brook, watercourse', nhd. *-reid(e)* in place names; Dimin. (**rīpulōn*) nnd. *rille* `furrow after rainwater, gully'; further ags. *ā-ræ man* `raise, uplift, soar, rise', mengl. *rō men*, engl. *roam* `wander', aisl. *reimuðr* `wandering around', *reimir* `snake', *þar er reimt* `there it is scary, haunts', *reima* `annoy, disturb, infest' (meaning as abg. *rijati* `bump, poke'). About *rinnan* see above.

With germ. **s**-extension: got. *urraisjan* `rise';

Maybe alb. *urrenj* `hate, be stirred' : got. *urraisjan* `make rise, uplift, set up, awake, animate' not from lat *horreo* `to stand on end, stand erect, bristle, be rough'.

aisl. *rīsa*, ags. as. *rīsan* `rise', ahd. *rīsan*, mhd. *rīsen* `ascend, fall'; ahd. *reisa* `departure, migration, campaign, journey', got. *urraisjan* `make rise, uplift, set up, awake, animate', aisl. *reisa* ds., ags. *ræ ran* `raise, uplift, uplift, set up, erect', ahd. *rēren* `make fall, make pour down, pour';

Maybe alb. *re* `cloud, rain', alb. geg. *ra* `fall', *reshje* `rainfall, downpour' : diminutive mhd. *risel* m. `rain'.

nnd. *rēren* `fall', mhd. *riselen* `drip, rain', nhd. *rieseln*, mhd. *risel* m. `rain', aisl. *blōðhrisa*, mhd. *bluotvise* `blood-spattered', afries. *blōdrisne* `bleeding wound'; from `fall' becomes `dropped, fallen' in ags. (ge)*rīsan* `befit', ahd. *garīsan* `approach, suit, fit' (compare s-extension abg. *ristati*), mhd. *risch* `spry, quick, fast' (compare abg. *riskanije*);

lit. *ry-tas* `morning' (**sunrise*', compare got. *urraisjan*), lett. *rietu*, *-ēju*, *-ēt* `break out, rise (e.g., from the day), burst forth', *riete* `milk in the brisket' (compare formal Old Indian *rēta-*);

slav. **rai_a-* m. `current' (: above Old Indian *raya-h* m. `stream, run, flow') in abg. *izrojъ* `ejaculation of semen', *sъrojъ* `confluence', *naroj* `rush', *roj* `swarm of bees' (**roj_o-s*); in addition *re ka* (**roi-kā*) `river';

Maybe alb. *re* `cloud' : rum. *roi* `swarm, hive, cluster, cloud'; a loanword from **Proto-Slavic form**: *rojъ* ; **See also**: *re jati*; *re ka* ; *rino ti*; **Russian**: *roj* `swarm' [mjo]; **Polish**: *ro j* `swarm' [mjo], *roju* [Gens]; **Serbo-Croatian**: *ro j* `swarm' [mjo]; **Slovene**: *ro j* `swarm' [mjo]

Also alb. *rrëke* `current' from **Proto-Slavic form**: *re ka* `See also: *re jati*; *rino ti*; *rojъ*; **Old Church Slavic**: *re ka* `river' [f ā]; **Russian**: *reka* `river' [f ā]; **Czech**: *r eka* `river' [f ā]; **Slovak**: *rieka* `river' [f ā]; **Polish**: *rzeka* `river' [f ā]; **Serbo-Croatian**: *rije ka* `river' [f ā]; **Slovene**: *re ka* `river' [f ā]

slav. **rēi.ō* `poke, push' in Old Church Slavic *re jo*, *re jati* `flow' (nslav.) and `bump, poke, urge, press, push' (as *ῥέειν* ω `budge'); in addition the changing by ablaut Old Church Slavic *vyrino ti* `εἰς ω θ εἴ ν' , *rino tise* `to fall with violence, rush down, fall down, tumble down, go to ruin'; aruss. *re nъ* `sandbank';

maybe zero grade in alb. geg. *ranë* (**arvan*) `sandbank, sand'

klr. *rin* `sand, river detritus, pebbles' (compare Old Indian *rēn u* -); in other meaning (see above to lat. *rivinus*) abg. *рѣвѣнъ* `rival' *рѣвеніе* `strife, quarrel, debate, contention', čech. *r ěvniti* `compete', poln. *rzewnic* `move, stir, agitate'.

Maybe in -sko formant alb. *rrah* (*ra-sko*) `quarrel' [common alb. -sk > -h phonetic mutation].

With s-extension bsl. **reisti.ō* in abg. *rišto*, *ristati* `run', *riskanije* `to run, move

quickly, hasten', lit. *rai`stas* ('run time' =) 'rutting', lett. *riests* ds., lit. *ri`stas* 'quick, fast', *riščia* Instr. Sg. 'in gallop'.

e. basis **ereu-**; **er-nu-** 'contest', **or-u o-** 'hasty'.

Old Indian *r.ṇ. ṍ ti* (Perf. *āra* but idg. **ōra*), *arṇ. ava`-*; av. *arənu-* see above S. 327;

Old Indian *a`rvan-*, *a`rvant-* 'hurrying, rusher, racer', av. *aurva-*, *aurvant-* 'quick, fast, valiant'; perhaps av. *auruna-* 'wild, cruel, savage, from animals'; very doubtful Old Indian *rū-ra`-* 'stormy, hot tempered, of fever';

Note:

Old Indian *a`rvan-*, *a`rvant-* : messap. FIN *Arvō* prove illyr. displayed satem character; there is proof illyr. belonged to the Celtic family gall.-brit. FIN **Arvā*, engl. *Arrow*, frz. *Erve*, *Auve* (**r. u. ā*); messap. FIN *Arvō*.

gr. ῥοϋνυ-μεν, οῦροϋ see above; previous causative ῥοοῦω 'overthrow me, outleap', ῥοορῶω 'jump up' (probably as *οροϋ[σ]ω zur s-extension, see under); compare Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 683;

lat. *ruō*, -ere 'run, hurry, storm along';

mir. *rūathar* (**reu-tro-*) 'onrush', cymr. *rhuthr* ds., air. *rū(a)e* 'hero, demigod' (**reu-i o-*); here gall.-brit. FIN **Arvā*, engl. *Arrow*, frz. *Erve*, *Auve* (**r. u. ā*); messap. FIN *Arvō*;

as. *aru*, ags. *earu* 'swift, ready, quick', aisl. *o. rr* 'rash, hasty, generous, (**arwa-* = av. *aurva-*; here as originally 'generous' perhaps also got. *arwjo* 'gratuitous, free', ags. *earwunga*, ahd. *ar(a)wūn* 'free, for nothing, in deception, in error', *arod* 'forceful, agile'; ahd. *ernust* s. S. 328.

ags. *rēow* 'agitated, stormy, wild, rough', got. *unmana-riggws* 'wild, cruel, savage'.

extension **reu-s-**:

Old Indian *ro`ś. ati*, *ruś. a`ti* 'is sullen', *ruś. ita`-*, *ruś. t. a`-* 'irritated';

schwed. *rūsa* 'storm from there, hurry', mnd. *rūsen* 'dash, rage, clamor, rant, roister', *rūsch* 'intoxication', aisl. *rosi* 'Sturmbö', *raust* 'voice', aschwed. *ruska* 'storm ahead, hurry';

[but got. *raus* n., with gramm. variation aisl. *reyrr* m., ahd. *rōr* 'reed', *rōrea* 'duct, tube, pipe' (**rauziōn*), with stem stress (as got.) schwed. *rysja*, ahd. *rūssa*, *rūsa*, *riusa* f. 'basket for catching fish, snare, trap', other formations with *k*-suffix ags. *rysc* f., mhd. *rusch(e)* f. 'bulrush', probably remain far off];

lit. *ruošu`s* 'diligent, active', lett. *ruošs* ds., lit. *ruošiu`*, *ruošiau`*, *ruo`šti* 'provide', reflex. 'take care';

slav. **ruchъ* in russ. *ruch* 'restlessness, movement', *ru`chnutъ* 'tumble, fall', poln. čech. *ruch* 'movement', ablaut. čech. *rychly`* 'quick, fast', in addition causative slav. **rušiti* 'overturn, upset' in Old Church Slavic *razdrušiti* 'destroy', russ. *ru`šitъ* ds., etc.

Maybe alb. geg. *zdroj*, tosk. *rrëzonj* 'tumble, fall' : Old Church Slavic *razdrušiti* 'destroy'.

References: WP. I 136 ff., Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 516 b, 694, 702, 719, 740, 749, Trautmann 240 f., 242, 243, 246, WH. I 64 f., 416 f., 719, II 222 f.

Root / lemma: er-4 (er-t-, er-u_-) [*herg ^h he]

English meaning: Earth

German meaning: `Erde'

Note:

Root / lemma: er-4 (er-t-, er-u_-) [*her g ^h he] `earth' derived from **Root / lemma: er-3 : or- : r- :** to move *stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born'

Material: Gr. ἔρ α `earth', ἔρ α-ζ ε `to earth' (perhaps therefrom ἔρ άω, see under S. 336; with common extension of probably π ο λύ η ρ ο ς π ο λυά ρ ο υ ρ ο ς, π λ ού σ ι ο ς Hes.); ἔ ν ε ρ ο ι, see above S. 312; ἔ ρ ε σ ι - μ ε τ ρ η γ ε ω μ ε τ ρ ι α ν Hes.;

germ. *erþō in got. *ai rþa*, anord. *jo rð*, ahd. (etc.) *erda* `earth';

Maybe TN illyr. *Ardiaei* (*er-g ^h he) [common illyr.-alb. -g ^h - > **d-** phonetic mutation]

germ. *erō in ahd. *ero* `earth';

u_o-extension in anord. *jo rvi* (*erwan-) `sand, sandbank', and cymr. *erw* f. `field', Pl. *erwi*, *erwydd*, corn. *erw*, *ereu* ds., abret. mbret. *eru*, nbret. *ero* `furrow' (*eru_-i-);

Note:

Those cognates derived from Old Indian *a rvan-*, *a rvant-* : messap. FIN *Arvō* prove illyr. displayed satem character; there is proof illyr. belonged to the Celtic family gall.-brit. FIN **Arvā*, engl. *Arrow*, frz. *Erve*, *Auve* (*r_u_ā); messap. FIN *Arvō*. [see above]

perhaps arm. *erkir* `earth' (Pedersen KZ. 38, 197), if for *erg- (idg. *eru_-) after *erkin* `sky, heaven'.

References: WP. I 142, Finzenhagen Terminol. 6, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 424.

Page(s): 332

Root / lemma: er-5, er_æ-, thematic (e)r-e ~

English meaning: rare, loose, crumbly

German meaning: `locker, undicht, abstehend; auseinandergeben, auftrennen'

Material: Old Indian *r_tē* with Abl., Akk. `with exclusion of, without, except, besides' (Lok. a participle **r_ta-* `separated, secluded'), *ni r_r_ti-h* `resolution, decay, downfall, ruin'; a *r_ma-* Pl. `debris, ruins', *armaka* ~ `trö mmerhaft' or n. `Trö mmerstö tte' (meaning somewhat doubtful); **e_r_æ-* in *irma-* `wound'; themat. *(e)r_æ- in *virala-* `standing apart, leaky, rare';

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**e_rala-*) *rallë* `rare'.

gr. ἔ ρ ῆ μ ο ς, att. ἔ ρ η μ ο ς `lonely';

quite doubtful lat. *rārus* `having wide interstices between its parts, of a loose texture, not thick or dense, thin, loose, scattered, scanty, far apart; milit. in loose order; in gen. rare, infrequent; sometimes extraordinary, distinguished. Adv. raro, rare, seldom, rarely' (**e_r_æ-ro* -s), rather credible *rēte* `net, thread' (compare under lit. *re* ~ *tis*, lett. *rēta*);

maybe alb. (**rēte*) *rrjetë* 'net'

lit. *yru* 'i' *rti* 'separate, resolve, distinguish', *pai* *ras* 'lax, loose'; *re* 'tis m. 'phloem sieve' (with unoriginal second accent, as often in *i*-stems), lett. *rēta*, *rēte* 'scar', *rēni rudzi* 'leaking standing rye'; lit. *er* *tas* 'wide, far, spacious' ('*standing apart'); from the light basis *re* *tas* 'thin, spacious, seldom' (from the themat. root form *(e)r-e-, as also:) *re* *šva* *s* 'seldom, thin', *paresvis* 'sparse';

Old Church Slavic *oriti* 'dissolve, overthrow, destroy' (Kaus. **ore* *i* *ō* 'make break up'), skr. *obo* *riti* 'prostrate, throw down', čech. *obor* *iti* 'destroy', russ. *razori* *tb* ds.

Maybe alb. *rrëzonj* 'bring down' : russ. *razori* *tb*

er_hdh-:

Old Indian *r* *dhak* 'especially, peculiar, particular', *a* *rdha-h* 'part, side, half', *ardha* 'half', n. 'part, half';

lit. *ardau* 'y' *ti* 'separate, split' (Kaus., as Church Slavic *oriti*) ; *er* *dvas* 'wide, capacious', lett. *ā* *rdaws*, *ir* *dens* 'lax, friable', *ē* *rds* 'lax, commodious (capacious)', *ir* *dī* *t*, *ir* *dina* *t* 'loosen, separate', *ē* *ržu*, *ē* *rdu*, *ē* *rst* 'separate'.

rē-dh-:

Old Church Slavic *re* *ḍькъ* 'seldom' (probably shifted stress, compare čech. *r* *idky*, sloven. *re* *dək*, in spite of serb.-kroat. *ri* *jedkī*, *ri* *dkī*);

about *ered-* see above S. 329 f., about *ereu-* under different article under S. 337.

To what extent those from Persson Beitr. 666, 773, 839 f. considered as extensions of **er(ə)*- roots really derive *rē-d-* 'scratch', *rei-*, *reu-* 'tear open', is doubtful; die by **er(ə)*- esp. significant meaning of loose, leaking, standing apart allow to miss them completely or recognize at least not as dominant meaning.

References: WP. I 142 f., Trautmann 12 f.

Page(s): 332-333

Root / lemma: *ers-* : *orsos*

English meaning: behind; tail

German meaning: 'Hinterer, Schwanz'

Material: Arm. *or* 'buttocks' (mostly Pl. *or* *-k*, *i*-stem);

gr. ὀρρῶς m. 'buttocks' (in addition οὐρά f. 'tail' from **orsi* *ā*) =

ahd. *ars*, ags. *ears* m., aisl. *ars*, *rass* 'buttocks' =

hitt. *aḫarḫaḫa* *š* (*arras*), Dat. *ar-ri-iš-ši* (*arrisi*); whose *-si* enklit. pronoun;

e-grade air. *err* (**ersā*) f. 'tail, end' (also of chariot), therefrom *eirr* 'chariot combatant' (**ers-et-s*), Gen. *erred*;

References: WP. I 138, Couvreur H. 98, Pedersen KG. II 101.

See also: it is often placed 'elevation, protrusion, preceding body part' to **er-3** (above S. 326).

Page(s): 340

Root / lemma: es-en-, os-en-, -er-

English meaning: harvest time, *summer, *autumn

German meaning: `Erntezeit, Sommer'

Note:

Root / lemma: es-en-, os-en-, -er- : `harvest time, *autumn' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma: u-es-r. :** `spring'. The **-en-, -er-** extensions of **Root / lemma: es-en-**, are created from an attribute noun root [common -ta > -nta, -na illyr. attribute noun formation] (see alb. numbers).

Note: in Germ. also from the harvest- and generally Feldarbeit and dem earnings out of it

Material: With a relationship as between lit. *vasara* `and *va`sara* `summer' : abg. *vesna* `spring', here (after Schulze Qunder ep. 475) hom. etc. ὁπῶρ α `summer end, harvest time' (see S. 323) ὁπῶρ ἱ ζ ω `harvest', ep. ὁπῶρ ἱ ν ῑ ς `autumnal' (probably actually ὁπῶρ ἱ ν ῑ ς) from ὁπ- (: ὁπ ἱ θ ε ν) + *ὁ[σ] α ρ α `phase of conclusion *τ ᾱ ν *ῑ ᾱ ρ α ν, i. e. τ ῑ θ ῑ ρ ο ς'; ω as contraction from ο α - confirms Alcman (Gr. poet) ὁπᾶ ρ α, s. Boisacq s. v.;

Maybe from truncated lit. *vasara* `and *va`sara* `summer' derived lat. *ver veris* n. `spring; primo vere', in the beginning of spring; 'ver sacrum', an offering of the firstlings. [lat. rhotacism s > r]

lat. *aestās*, - *ātis* `warm season, summer' : alb. (**aestā*-, **vesna*, **vie`sienta`*) *vjeshta* `autumn, harvest time (long summer)': Go. *asans* `harvest time, summer' [common alb. prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels] hence *Vesta* `goddess of hearth and its sacred fire' was an Illyrian goddess, clearly there was a common origin of Illyr. *Albanoi* tribe and the founders of Alba Longa (Rome), also alb. *vatra* (**vas-tra*) `hearth' with -tre suffix.

Note:

Clearly there was the shift from **Root / lemma: u-es-r. :** `spring': Old Indian *vasanṭa* - m. (**u-es-ṇṭo-*) `spring', *vasantā* `in the spring' (widened from **vasan-*); *vasanṭha* ṇ `striking early', *vāsara* - `matutinal' to **Root / lemma: es-en-, os-en-, -er- :** `harvest time, *autumn': alb. (**aestā*-, **vesna*, **vie`sienta`*) *vjeshta* `autumn, harvest time (long summer)'.

The following cognates are extensions in -en [common -ta > -nta, -na illyr. attribute noun formation] (see alb. numbers):

got. *asans* (o-grade) f. `harvest, summer', anord. *o. nn* (**aznō*) `harvest, hardship', ahd. *aren* m., *arn* f., mhd. *erne* `harvest' (in addition ahd. *arnōn* `reap');

got. *asneis*, ags. *esne*, ahd. *asm* `Taglöhner', derived from the equivalent from as. *asna* `earnings, tribute, tax' (**Erntelohn*), in addition ahd. *arnēn* `verdienen' = ags. *earnian* ds.; compare Wissmann Nom. postverb. 145⁴;

serb.-Church Slavic *jesen* ѣ, skr. *je`se ṇ*; russ. *o`sen* ъ, wruss. *je`sien* ѣ; Old Prussian *assanis* (from **esenis* or **asanis*);

Note:

Clearly **Old Church Slavic:** *jesen* ѣ `autumn' [f i] derived from the drop of initial prothetic *v-* in illyr. alb. (**aestā*-, **vesna*, **vie`sienta`*) *vjeshta* `autumn, harvest time (long summer)'.

doubtful, whether here mir. *ēorna* (**esor_hni̯ā*) 'barley';

References: WP. I 161 f., Trautmann 71, Feist 58 f.

Page(s): 343

Root / lemma: *esu-s* (: *su-*)

English meaning: good, *noble, master, owner, lord

German meaning: 'gut, tüchtig'

Material: Gr. *ἐύς*, *ῥύς* 'proficient, good', Adverb *εὖ* (Akk. n.), belongs to prefix *εὐ-*

hitt. *a-aš-šu-uš* (*assus*) 'good'; to *a-* s. Pedersen Hitt. 167 under Anm.; perhaps as zero grade in addition (Friedrich IF. 41, 370 f.) the prefix *su-*, see there;

moreover perhaps lat. *erus* 'the master of a house, head of a family, mister, master, owner, lord', fem. *era*, alat. *esa* 'mistress, lady';

however, hitt. *iš-ḫa-a-aš* (*išḫas*) 'master, mister' is to be kept away, because this belongs to arm. *isxan* 'master, mister', *isxal* 'rule, reign' (ö), even it is not idg. origin (Couvreux H. 9);

gall. GN *Esus* (with *ē-*) remains far off, probably because of the names with *Aes-*, *Ais-* in the earliest 1. *ais-* or 2. *ais-* (above S. 16), less probably 2. *eis-* (above S. 299); also the air. PN *E'ogan* (**ivogenos*) and the cymr. PN *Owein* (older *Ywein*, *Eugein*, *Ougen*) = air. PN *U'gaine* (**ou_o-g_eni_os*), compare in addition Bergin E'riu 12, 224 f.

References: WP. I 161, WH. I 419, 863. Ein etymol. Versuch by Kretschmer, object. Konjugation 16 ff.

See also: *es-*.

Page(s): 342

Root / lemma: *es-*

English meaning: to be

German meaning: 'sein'

Note:

Root / lemma: *es-* : 'to be' derived from **Root / lemma:** *eg^h-*, *eg^h(h)om*, *eg^hō* : 'I' [Old Indian *a śmi* 'I am' = *aha śm* (**eg^h(h)om*)'I']

Grammatical information: copula and verb substantive; built originally only a durative aspect of present wird hence single-linguistic various supported by the root *bheu_o* : *bhū-*.

Material: 1. Old Indian *a śmi*, *a śi*, *a śti*, *sma śs*, *stha ś*, *sa śnti*, av. *ahmi*, 3. Sg. *asti*, 3. Pl. *hanti*, Old pers. *amiy*;

Note: Old Indian *a śmi* 'I am' = *aha śm* (**eg^h(h)om*)'I';

arm. *em*, *es*, *ē*;

gr. hom. att. *εἶμι* (= *ē_i mi*, öol. *ἔμμι*, dor. *ῥέμι*), *εἶ* (= *ei* from **esi*, only att., hom. *εἶς*, *ἔσσ(ι)*, *ἔσσι*, *εἶμεν* (as *εἶμι*; att. *ἔσμεν* as *ἔσσι*; dor. *ῥέμες*, *ἔσσι*, *εἶσι* (dor. *ῥέσι*), Dual *ἔσσιον*;

venet. *est*;

alb. *jam* (**esmi*); (**jesem*) : (aor. *isha*)

lat. *sum* (through influence the 1. Pl.), *es(s)*, *est* (Inchoat. *escit*, as gr. ἔσκει), *sumus*, *estis*, *sunt* (Inchoat. *escunt*); osk. *su'm*, *est* (*i'st*); umbr. *est*;

Note: lat. zero grade *sum* (**esom*) 'I am' : lat. lat. *egō* (**eg(h)om*) 'I'

air. (only as copula) *am* (**esmi*), *aht*, *is*, *ammi* (**esmesi*), *adhb*, *it* (**sent*), acymr. *hint*);

got. *im*, *is*, *is*, 3. Pl. *sind* (**sent*); aisl. *em*, *est* (*ert*), *es* (*er*); ags. *eom* (after *bēom*), northumbr. *am* (**os-m*), *eart* (ending of Präteritopräs.), *is*; 3. Pl. northumbr. *aron* (**os-n*), etc.;

alit. *esmi*, (nowadays *esu*, dial. *esmu*) *esi*, *e'sti*, Dual old and dial. *esva*, *estau* and *esta*; lett. *esmu* (dial. *esu*), *esi* etc.; Old Prussian *asmai*, *assai* (*essei*), *est* (*ast*);

Old Church Slavic *jesmъ*, *jesi*, *jestъ* (**esti*), *jesmъ*, *jeste*, *so. tъ* (= lat. *sunt*); Dual *jesve*, *jesta*, *jeste*, etc.;

Note:

alb. *jam* (**jesem*, aor. *isha*) : [truncated] poln. *jestem* 'I am', alb. *je* (**jesi*, aor. *ishe*) : [truncated] poln. *jesteŋ* 'you are (sing.)'; alb. *asht* (**jesti*, aor. *ishte*) 'he is' : poln. *jest* 'he is'; alb. *jemi* (**jesemi*) : [truncated] poln. *jesteŋmy* 'we are', alb. *jeni* (**jesenti*) : [truncated] poln. *jesteŋcie* 'you are', alb. *janë* (**jasanta* : hitt. *asan*): poln. *są* (**santa*) 'they are'.

Alb. and Slavic use *j-* for the lost laryngeal *h-*. Alb. proves that **Root / lemma: es-** : 'to be' derived from **Root / lemma: eg-**, **eg(h)om**, **egō** : 'I' : **Proto-Slavic form:** (*j*)*azъ*, Lithuanian: *aš*, *eš* (OLith.) 'I', Latvian: *es* 'I', Old Prussian: *as*, *es* 'I'.

toch. present B 3. Sg. *ste*, *star-* (with enclitic), 3. Pl. *skente*, *stare*, *skentar*; Imperf. A 1. Sg. *sēm*, 2. Sg. *sēt* etc., B *sai(-)*, with optative formants idg. *-oi-* (after Pedersen Tochar. 161 should also B *nes-*, A *nas-* 'be' contain the root *es-*, the preverb *n-* is identical with the post position B *ne* *öö*);

hitt. *ehešmi* (*esmi*), 3. Sg. *ehešzi* (*eszi*), 3. Pl. *a-ša-an-zi* (*asanzi*; whose *as* through vocal harmony from **es-ō*).

2. significant congruities:

Imperf. Old Indian *āsam*, *ās*, *ās*, respectively Perf. *āśa*, *āśitha*, *āśa*, Pl. *āśma*, *āśta*, *āśan*, Dual. *āśtam*, *āśtām*: gr. hom. 1. Sg. ἦα, 2. Sg hom. att. ἦσθα, 3. Sg. dor. etc. ἦς, Pl. hom. ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν, 3. Dual hom. ἦσθε; with ἦσθα compare hitt. *e-eš-ta* (*ēsta*) 'was, were'; [alb. *isha*], themat. 1. Sg. 3. Pl. *ōol*. ἔοι (**e-s-om*, respectively **e-s-ont*): truncated 3. Pl. Old Indian *san*, av. *han* (**sent* or **sont*).

lat. *erat* (**eshānt*) = cymr. *oedd* 'was' seem neologisms.

Gr. Imperf. ἔσκεν, ἔσκει : alat. *escit* (the future tense meaning reminds an arm. *i-c*, *em* 'that I am' from prothet. **i* + *s* + (s)ke-, Meillet Esquisse 121);

Konjunkt. ved. 2. Sg. *aśas(i)*, 3. Sg. *aśat(i)*: lat. Fut. *eris*, *erit*;

Optat. ved. *s(i)yām*; gr. ἔην (das *ε* from **εσμεν*): lat. Konj. *siem*, *siēs*, *siet*, umbr. *sir*, *sei* 'you are, exist, live', *si*, *sei* 'he is, exists, lives', *sins* 'they are, exist, live': ahd. 3. Sg. *sī*;

Imper. 2. Sg. gath.-av. *zdī* : gr. att. ἔσθι (**esthī*); 3. Sg. gr. hom. att. ἔστω :
lat. *estō(d)* : osk. *estud*;

3. participle **sent-, sont-, sn. t-** 'being', partly with development to 'truly, really', and further partly to 'good, well', partly to 'the real perpetrator, the culprit': Old Indian *sa nt- sa t-* m., n. (f. *sat-ī*) 'being, good, true', av. *hant-, hat-* ds.;

Maybe alb. *send* 'thing, *being' perhaps used as a taboo.

gr. ἔσντ-, ἔντ-, dor. ἔντ- 'being' (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 473, 525⁴, 567, 678),
Nom. Pl. τὰ ἔντᾱ 'present, verity, possession', derived οὐσίᾱ, dor. ἔσσίᾱ,
ὠσίᾱ f. 'property, nature, reality', etc.;

lat. in *prae-sēns, -sentis* 'presently', osk. *praesentid* 'at hand, in sight, present, in person', *ab-sēns* 'absent, not present'; *sōns*, Gen. *sontis* 'culpable, harmful' (compare *sonticus morbus* 'epilepsy'ö);

Maybe alb. *sonte* 'tonight, this night, present day'.

proto germ. **sanPa-* 'true' in anord. *sannr*, *saðr*, ahd. *sand*, as. *sōð* 'true', and
'whose debt stays without doubt', ags. *sōð* 'true'; besides zero grade germ.
**sun(ð)ja* -z, got. **sunjis* 'true' (*sunja* 'verity'); the real meaning still in *bisunjanē*
'multi-sided, all around', originally Gen. Pl. 'being all around' = Old Indian
satya - 'true, right' (**sn. ti-o-*), n. 'verity', av. *hai θya-* 'true, genuine', Old pers.
hašiya- ds.;

with preserved or assim. *d* ahd. *suntea*, as. *sundea*, afries. *sende*, aisl. *synð, synd*
< mnd. *sōnde*, ags. *synn* f. 'sin, crime' (proto germ. **sunðī: *sun(ð)jāz*), further to
as. ahd. *sunnea* 'hindrance, need', aisl. *syn* 'renunciation, denial';

Old Prussian Nom. Sg. *sins*, Dat. Sg. *sentismu*, alit. Akk. Sg. m. *santi*, lit. *sa š*,
san čio (newer *e sa s*, *e ša s* m., *e santi* f.), lett. *esuots* 'being'; Gerundium lit.
sant;

Old Church Slavic sy (: Old Indian *sa n*), Gen. Sg. m. *so šta*;

hitt. *aš-ša-an-za* (*assanz*) 'being';

to-participle **s-e-to* -, *shōhto* - in gr. ἔσθι Hes., ἔστω 'pröfe',
ἔστιν ἔσθις, ἔστιν ἔσθις 'true, really' and ἔσθις ὁς 'right, allowed, godly, pious';

ti-Abstrakta: Old Indian *abhi h̥s. ti-* f. 'help' (*abhi h̥s. ti-* m. 'helper'), av. *aiwišti-* f.
'devotion, study'; Old Indian *u pa-sti-* m. 'subordinate' (Old Indian *sv-asti-* f.
'well-being' probably ar. neologism); compare gr. ἔστω ὁσίᾱ, ἄπρεστω,
ἄπρεστω Hes. 'absence, not present' under likewise;

about that perhaps belonging here gr. ἔσθ-θλίς 'proficient, good, lucky', dor.
ἔσθλίς, arkad. ἔσθλίς compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 533⁵, Specht Dekl. 256.

References: WP. I 160 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 676 ff., Trautmann 71, etc.

See also: *esu-s*

Page(s): 340-342

Root / lemma: *et(e)n-*

English meaning: seed; corn

German meaning: 'Kern, Korn'öö

Material: Gr. ἔστω ὁς n. 'a thick soup of pulse, pea-soup, mash of legumes' one

places to mir. *eitne* m. 'seed', schott.-göl. *eite* 'unhusked ear of corn', *eitean* 'seed, corn, grain'; the unlenierte voiceless -t- between vowels is puzzling though, because it can only go back to -tt-.

References: WP. I 117.

Page(s): 343

Root / lemma: *eti*

English meaning: out; further, etc..

German meaning: 'darüber hinaus', out of it 'ferner, and, also'

Material: Old Indian *a-ti* m. Akk. 'about - out, against', prefix *a-ti* (av. *aiti*-, Old pers. *atiy*-) 'over-, back-' (contains also part idg. *ati*-, see above S. 70 f.);

phryg. $\epsilon \tau \iota$ in $\epsilon \tau \iota - \tau \epsilon \tau \iota \kappa \mu \epsilon \nu \omicron \varsigma$ 'curses' (to air. *tongid* 'swears');

gr. $\epsilon \tau \iota$ 'moreover, further, still';

perhaps messap. - $\theta \iota$ 'and' (Krahe KZ. 56, 135 f., compare WH. I 863); : alb. *edhe* 'and'.

lat. *et* 'and also', pöl. umbr. *et ds.*; lat. *etiam* 'and, also, still';

gall. *eti* 'also, further', *eti-c* 'and also' (**eti-k* \hat{e}); in abret. *etibinam* gl. Ianis, acymr. *etimet* 'to beat back, blunt, dull' (Loth RC 37, 27);

got. *ip* 'but, $\delta \acute{e}$ ' (an 1. place), prefix *id-* in *idweit* n. 'disgrace, shame, insult' = ags. as. *edwīt*, ahd. *ita-*, *itwīz ds.* (ahd. *it(a)*, anord. *ið-* 'again', ags. as. *ed-* 'again', besides ahd. *ith-*, ags. *eð-*, Jacobsohn KZ. 49, 194, yet is ags. *eð-* after Sievers-Brunner 165¹ only spelling mistake), perhaps also in got. *id-reiga* f. 'repentance, penance, atonement' (compare Feist 289 f.);

Old Prussian *et-* besides *at-*, probably as acymr. etc. *et-* besides *at-* (to *ati* above S. 70), different Trautmann 16;

about toch. A *atas* 'from here' (ö), A *aci*, B *ecce* 'from there' (**eti*) compare Van Windekens Lexique 8, 16, Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 16¹.

References: WP. I 43 f., WH. I 421 f., the *eti* in *e-* (see above S. 283) and *-ti* (as in *auhti* above S. 74, etc.) zerlegen will.

Page(s): 344

Root / lemma: *euk-*

English meaning: to be used to

German meaning: 'sich gewöhnen, durch Gewöhnung vertraut sein'

Material: Old Indian *o-kas-* n. 'dwelling, house, residence, home, custom, habit, tradition', *u-cyati* 'is habitual', *ucita* 'habitually, adequate';sogd. *ywčt* (*yōčāt*) 'he teaches', *ywtčh* 'accustomed' (with secondary *y-*), Meillet BSL. 23, 76;

arm. *usanim* (*k* after *u* palatalized) 'learn, I am accustomed';

gr. $\epsilon \kappa \eta \lambda \omicron \varsigma$ (Pind. $\epsilon \kappa \alpha \lambda \omicron \varsigma$) besides $\epsilon \ddot{\upsilon} \kappa \eta \lambda \omicron \varsigma$ 'in unobstructed pleasure'; maybe from *u-ek-*, respectively *euk-ö*

air. *to-ucc-* 'understand, comprehend, conceive' (*cc* = *gg*) from **u-n-k-*; whereas go *ro-uicc* 'has carried', *do-uicc* 'has brought' to **-onk* \hat{i} -*s-t* (back to ***enek*** \hat{e} -, see

above S. 317);

got. *bi-ūhts* (**unkto-*) 'habitual, customary';

lit. *ju-ŋkstu*, *ju-ŋkti* 'become habitual, customary', *jauku-s* 'accustomed to people, tamed, domesticated', *jauki-nti* 'accustom, tame', *ju-ŋktas* 'accustomed'; lett. *ju-kt* 'become accustomed, habitual, customary', *jaukt*, *jau-ce-t* 'accustom'; Old Prussian *jaukint* 'train, practice'; lit. *ū-kis* 'farmstead' (actually 'dwelling', compare Old Indian *ōkas* ds.); to *j-* see under **eu-3**;

Old Church Slavic *učiti* 'instruct, teach', *ukъ* 'doctrine', *vykno-ti* 'be accustomed';

References: WP. I 111, Trautmann 335, Kuiper Nasalprö.s. 187 with Anm.

Page(s): 347

Root / lemma: **eu-1**, **eu-~~ə~~** : **u-~~ā~~**, **u-~~ə~~**

English meaning: to lack; empty

German meaning: 'mangeln, leer'

Note: esp. in partizipialen **no**-formations

Material: Old Indian *ūna-*, av. *ū-~~n~~a-* 'insufficient, inadequate, lack, be short of', av. *uyamna* ds. (participle present Med. to present *u-ya-*); npers. *vang* 'empty, bare, lacking, poor, needy', pāmir *vanao* 'Leerheit, vanity, pride';

arm. *unain* 'empty, bare, lacking' (idg. *ū*);

gr. *εὔνυλος*, -*υλος* 'stolen; looted, lack, be short of'; about gr. *ἐτός*, (F) *ετῶς* 'o', that could also belong here, see above S. 73;

perhaps here lat. *vānus* 'bare, lacking, containing nothing, empty, void, vacant'; very dubious (because the *k*-extension is attested only in Ital.) *vacō*, *-āre* 'be empty, be void, be vacant, be without, not to contain' (besides *vocō*, *-āre* EM² 1069); umbr. *vac*, *etum*, *uasetom* 'make faulty, injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate, defile', *antervakaze*, *anderuacose* 'a breaking off, intermission, interruption, discontinuance', *uas* 'a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice';

got. *wans* 'lacking, missing, wanting' (**u-~~o~~no-s* or **u-~~ə~~no-s*), aisl. *vanhr*, afries. ags. as. ahd. *wan* ds.;

after Möhlenbach-Endzelin IV 462 here lit. *van-~~s~~kariai* 'unincubated eggs', lett. *va-ns-kar(i)s* 'infertile, not fertile egg' (with *s-k* from *s~~h~~p*).

cognitional seems **u-~~ā~~stohs** 'deserted, abandoned, forsaken' in:

lat. *vāstus* 'empty, unoccupied, waste, desert, devastated' = air. *fās* 'empty, bare, lacking', *fāsach* 'desert, waste, wasteland', ahd. *wuosti* 'deserted, abandoned, forsaken, ungebaut, empty, bare, lacking, waste, desolate', as. *wōsti*, ags. *w-ēste* 'waste, desolate' (mhd. nengl. *waste* 'desert, waste, wasteland' but from Lat.).

Maybe alb. (**hwuosti*) *bosh* 'empty' [*kw* > *b* phonetic mutation]

References: WP. I 108 f., Feist 550.

Page(s): 345-346

Root / lemma: **eu-2**

English meaning: to put on

German meaning: `anziehen'

Material: Av. *ao ōra-* (: lat. *subŭcula*) n. `footwear';

arm. *aganim* `draw something to me' (idg. **o ū-mi*); *aut-oc* `bedspread';

lat. *exhūō* `to draw out, take off, pull off, put off', *indhūō* `to put on, assume, dress in' (at first from *-ovō*, idg. probably **eu ō*), *ind-uviae* `clothes, garments', *ind-uvium* `bark, outer covering of a tree', *exuviae* `that which is stripped off, clothing, equipments, arms', *reduviae* `a hang-nail, loose finger-nail', *subŭcula* `a man's undergarment, under-tunic, shirt' (**ou-tlā*, compare lett. *a ŭkla*), *ōmen* and *ōmentum* `retina around the intestine, mesentery fat, fat, intestine; also leg skin, cerebral membrane', *ind-ūmentum* `a garment, a covering, clothing' (about *indusium*, *intusium* `a woman's under - garment' s. WH. I 695 f.); umbr. *anovihimu* `induit' (from **an-ou ŭ ō*: bsl. *au ŭ ō* see under);

from Kelt. presumably air. *fuan* (not but das frz. Lw. cymr. *gw ŷn*, corn. *gun* `dolman, woman's cape') as **upo-ou-no-*;

lit. *aviu* `-, -e' *ti* `bear footwear', *aunu* `-, -e' *ti* `put, dress footwear', lett. *a ŭt* `ds.; dress', lit. *au kle* `foot bandage', *auklis* `rope', lett. *a ŭkla* f. (**auhtlā*) `cord', a preuß. *auclo* `halter', lit. (**auhtōhs*, participle Perf. Pass.) *au tas*, *apau tas* `shoed, Pl. foot bandages', lett. *a ŭts* `kerchief, cloth, bandage' (: lat. *ex-ūtus*);

russ.-Church Slavic *izuju*, *izuti* `take off footwear', Old Church Slavic *obujo*, *obuti* `dress footwear', russ. *obu tyj* `shoed' (: lit. *apau tas* ds.), in addition Old Church Slavic *onušta* `ham, smoked meat from the hindquarter of a hog', russ. *onu ča* `foot bandages', etc.

Maybe alb. (**kē-putē*) *kēpucē* `shoe'

from here (Pedersen Mursilis 72 ff.) hitt. *unuu ā(i)-* `adorn'ö

References: WP. I 109 f., WH. I 434 ff., 695 f., Trautmann 21 f.

Page(s): 346

Root / lemma: **eu-3**, with present formants **-et-** : **u et-**, **ut-**

English meaning: to feel

German meaning: `fühlen'

Material: Old Indian *api-va tati* `understands, comprehends', Kaus. *api-vāta yati* `stimulates spiritually, makes understand', av. *aipi-vataiti* `is familiar with a thing', Konj. *aipiča aotāt* `she understands' (**eut-*);

lit. *jaučiu* (**eut ō*), *jaučiau*, *jau sti* `feel', lett. *jaušu*, *jautu*, *jaust*, in addition lit. *jau smas* m. `emotion', *jautru s* `emotional, passionate, sentimental, tender', Iterat. *ja ūtotis* `searching, ask'; in ablaut (idg. *u*) *juntu*, *juta ŭ*, *ju sti* `feel', lett. *ju tu*, *jutu*, *just* ds. About the *j*-suggestion s. Endzelin Lett. Gr. p. 30c, different (as reduplicationö) Specht KZ. 68, 55¹.

References: WP. I 216, Trautmann 72, Kuiper Nasalprös. 54.

Page(s): 346

Root / lemma: **eu-4**

English meaning: exclamation of joy

German meaning: `Freudenruf'

Note: (only gr. lat.)

Material: Gr. εὐάξω `jubilate, cheer', εὐα, εὐαί, εὐοῖ exclamations of bacchant enthusiasm; lat. *ovō*, *-āre* `exult, rejoice, delight, cheer; keep a victorious move' (**eu-āi-ō*).

compare also *u-* in onomatopoeic words.

References: WP. I 110.

Page(s): 347

Root / lemma: *eus-*

English meaning: to burn

German meaning: `brennen'

Material: Old Indian *ośati* `burns', participle *uṣṭa* (= lat. *ustus*), *uṣṇa* `hot, warm' (*ōśa* `fast, rapid, hurried, immediately, right away' perhaps `*stormy, hot tempered, burning'ö);

gr. εὔω (*εὔhω, **eusō*) `sing', Aor. εὔσατο, εὔστροα `pit, pothole, the place for singeing slaughtered swine';

alb. *ethe* f. `fever';

lat. *ūrō*, *-ere*, *ustus* (thereafter *ussi*) `to burn; to dry up, parch; chafe, gall; to disturb, harass (trans.)', *ambūrō* - ἄμφ εὔω `to burn round, scorch; of cold, to nip, numb; in gen., to injure';

anord. *usli* m. `glowing ash', ags. *ysle* f. ds., mhd. *ösel(e)* f. ds.; anord. *ysja* f. `fire', *usti* `scorches, deflagrates, incinerates', with gramm. variation *eim-yrja*, ags. *æm-yrrie* (engl. *embers*), mhd. *eimer(e)* f., nhd. mdartl. *ammer* `glowing ash'; norw. mdartl. *orna* `become warm' (**uznēn*); perhaps as `burning, stormy, hot tempered = keen, eager' here ahd. *ustar* `greedy, gluttonous', *ustri* `industria', *ustinōn* `fungi';

lit. *usni* `s` `scratch thistle' (a kind of thistle) or `alder buckthorn'.

In the one **eus-* under ***eu-es-* to be combined with **u-es-* `burn' one attributes to lat. (osk.) *Vesuvius*, the but also as `the bright, the radiant, the glowing' can be placed to *(*a*)*u-es-* `gleam, shine' (above S. 87).

References: WP. I 111 f.

Page(s): 347-348

Root / lemma: *eu-eg^wh-*

English meaning: to praise, worship

German meaning: `feierlich, röhmend, prahlend sprechen, also especially religiös geloben, preisen'

Material: *u-eg^wh-* : Old Indian ved. *vāgha* `t- `the vowing, worshiper, organizer of a sacrifice', av. *rāstarə-vaxanti*- EN;

arm. *gog* `say!', *gogc*, *es* `you can say';

lat. *voveō*, *-ēre*, *vōvī*, *vōtum* (this at first from **vo* `ve`-*vai*, *-tum*) `to vow, promise solemnly, engage religiously, pledge, devote, dedicate, consecrate', umbr. *vufetes* (= lat. *vōtis*) `a promise to a god, solemn pledge, religious engagement, vow, to dedicate, devote, offer as sacred, consecrate', *vufu* `of a vow, promised by a vow,

given under a vow, votive', *Vufiune, Uofione* `a promise to a god, solemn pledge, religious engagement, vow'.

eug^w h-: Av. *aog-* (*aojaite, aoxta, aogədā*) `announce, declare, say, speak, esp. in ceremonious way', wherefore Old Indian *ō hatē* `praises, vaunts, boasts';

and presumably arm. *uzem* `I wish, like', *y_huzem* `I search, seek';

gr. εὖχ ο μ α ι `I promised, prayed, wished, praised', athemat. Impf. εὖκ τ ο (= gath.-av. *aogədā*, j.-av. *aoxta* `spoke, talked, conversed') to a present **eugh_htai* (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 679); εὖχ ο ς η, `thing prayed for, object of prayer, boast, vaunt, vow, votive offering', εὖχ ή `profession, declaration, prayer, request, imploration'; in addition perhaps also αὖχ ε ω `boast, brag, vaunt, boast', abstracted from κ ε ν ε - α υ χ ή ς `the empty boasting' (*κ ε ν ε - ε υ χ ή ς, Bechtel Lexilogus 192).

References: WP. I 110.

Page(s): 348

Root / lemma: ē̃ 1, ō̃

English meaning: a kind of adverbial/ nominal particle

German meaning: adnominale and adverbale Partikel, etwa `nahe bei, zusammen with'

Note: out of Aryan and partially also already in this in the meaning coloring, in Germ. as sense `under, after, behind, back, again, away' extended cognitional with Pron.-stem e-, o-, either as its originator or, what is obvious esp. for the long vowels ē, ō, therefrom as an Instrumental formation.

Material: Old Indian *ā*, av. Old pers. *ā* `in, to there', e.g. *ā-gam-* `near to, draw near, get near, come close', as postposition with Akk. `to - toward', with Lok. `on, in, to - toward', with Abl. `from - away'; with Old Indian *āda* `receive (in)', *āda-* `receiving; getting in possession' compare Old Indian *dāyāda* - m. `hereditary receiver' (*dāya* - `inheritance'), gr. χ η ρ ω σ τ ή ς `wer ledig gewordenen Besitz (τὸ χ ή ρ ο ν) zu eigener Nutzung oder zur Verwaltung bekommen hat' (*-ω-δ τ α -, compare Old Indian participle *ā_htah_h* `receive'), lat. *hērēs* `an heir, heiress' (**hēro-* = χ ή ρ ο - + *ā_hd-* `receiving'). In adj. compounds has ar. *ā* the concept of the convergence, e.g. Old Indian *ā-nīla-* `blackish, darkish' (also probably gr. ὤ-χ ρ ό ς `pale, wan, yellowish', probably also ἥ-β α ι ό ς besides β α ι ό ς `little, small', and slav. *ja-* see under). About av. *a-* insecure affiliation in the nominal setting s. Reichelt Av. Elementarbuch 270;

arm. in *y-o-gn* `much, a lot of' from preposition *i* + **o-g^w hon-* or **o-g^w hno-* (to Old Indian *ā_hhana* *ś-* `tumescent, luscious' s. *g^w hen-* `to swell');

gr. ὀ- probably in ὀ-κ έ λ λ ω `set in motion, drive, animate' (see *gel-* `drive, push'), ὀ-τ ρ ύ ν ω (see *tu_{er}-* `hurry'), ὀφ έ λ λ ω, ὀ λ ό π τ ω (see *lep-* `schölen'), ὀ α ρ `wife' (see *ar-* `decree, edict, mandate, dispose, arrange; reconcile, settle; resign, submit to', above S. 56), ὀ-ν ί ν η μ ι (see *nā-* `help'), ὀ-π α τ ρ ο ς `by the same father, being descendant by same father', ὀ-τ ρ ι χ ε ς ἱππ ο ι `of similar mane' under likewise, ὀ ζ ο ς `attendant, servant' (**o-zdos* eig. `Mitgönger', to root *sed-*, as also idg. **ozdos*, gr. ὀ ζ ο ς `bough' as `ansitzendes Stömmchen', compare ὀ-σ χ ή, ὀ-σ χ ο ς `twig, branch' to ἑ χ ε ι ν, ἐ χ ε ι ν), ὀ-τ λ ο ς (see *tel-* `bear, carry'), ὀ-φ ε λ ο ς, ὀ-φ ο ν, ὀ-β ρ ι μ ο ς (see below *g^w er-* `heavy'), perhaps also in ὀ ἱ μ α and other under **eis-* `move violently, fast' discussed words;

after Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 433 though lies in ὀπ α τ ρ ο ς before ὀ ο l. ὀ- instead of ὀ (**sm_o-*), according to Risch (briefl.) also in ὀ α ρ, ὀ τ ρ ι χ ε ς and ὀ ζ ο ς `companion';

gr. ē- probably in ἐ-θελω besides θελω; ἐ-γερω 'arouse, stimulate; wake up, awaken';

gr. ω in χηρωσταις (see above);

gr. η probably in ῆ-βαλες (see above);

ē : ō in ahd. *āmaht* 'eclipse (of a heavenly body); want, defect; flowing/dropping down, faint, swoon, temporary loss of consciousness', *āteilo* 'free from; without; lacking experience; immune from', ags. in *æwæde* 'nude', ahd. *āmād : uomād* 'after reaping, harvesting', *āwahst : uowahst* 'growth, development, increase; germ (of idea); offshoot; advancement (rank)', 'occiput, back part of the head or skull', ags. *ōgengel* 'the (retreating) Querriegel', *ōleccan* 'flatter, compliment, chatter, wheedle' from *ō-lukjan; ō suffixed in Akk. Sg. the pron. Dekl., e.g. got. *hwanō-h*, *harjatō-h*, *pana* etc.

In Slav. *ē or *ō, colorless in some compounds, as skr.-Church Slavic *ja-skudъ* besides Church Slavic *sko, dъ* 'ugly' (see Berneker 441); e following the Lok. and with this deformed in type abg. *kamen-e* and lit. *ran koj-e* 'in the hand'.

References: WP. I 95 f., WH. 388, 642, Specht KZ. 62, 56, Hirt Indog. Gr. IV 54, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 434, 648³, 722¹.

Page(s): 280-281

Root / lemma: ē 2, ō

English meaning: interjection (vocative)

German meaning: Ausrufpartikel, daher also Vokativpartikel

Material: Old Indian *ā* 'emphasizing behind adverbs and nouns: 'oh!';

gr. ῆ 'hey, hallo!, you there!', also emphasizing and questioning 'really!ō' ῆ ῆ σι ὡπα, lesb. ῆ μάν etc., also in ῆ-το, ἐπελε-ή, ῆ(F)ε 'or', ῆ-δ η; probably also lak. tar. ἐγών-η, whereupon hom. τύν η etc.;

lat. *eh* 'ei, hey, hallo!, you there!', *ē-castor* 'by Castor', *edepō ī* 'by Pollux', *ēdī* (*ē *deive*), etc.;

ahd. *ihhā* 'I (just)', ndd. *iakā*, urnord. *hait-ik-a*, probably also ahd. *nein-ā* 'no, nay' under likewise;

lit. *e*, *e'*, lett. *e*, *ē*, exclamation particles;

about slav. *e-* in exclamation see under S. 283;

References: WP. I 99, WH. I 1, 389, 396, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 606.

See also: s. further under **ehem**.

Page(s): 281

Root / lemma: ēg -, ōg -, eg -

English meaning: to say, speak

German meaning: 'sprechen, sagen'

Material: Arm. *asem* 'say', if *s* instead of *c* (= idg. *g*) is established through the position in the 3. Sg. **as* from **ast* = **ag t*; Verbaln. *ar* -*ac* 'proverb';

gr. ῆ 'he spoke' (the unique hom. form; from *ēg_ht), wherefore is joined after hom.

1. Sg. Imperf. ῥῖν, 1. 3.Sg. present ῥῖμι, ῥῖσι (dor. ῥῖσι) as neologisms after (ῥ) ϕ η : (ῥ) ϕ η ν, ϕ η μι, α η σι. Perf. ῥῖν-ω γ α `order, command' (originally `I announce' (ῥ), ῥῖν as in ῥῖν α κ α λ εῖν `shout loudly' under likewise), presently reshaped ῥῖν ω γ ω; about ῥῖχ α ν ε ν εἰπε ν s. EM² 30 and Liddell-Scott s. v.;

lat. *ai(i)ō* `say, speak, state' (**agi_ō*), the prophetic god *Aius Locūtius*, *adagiō*, *-ōnis*, later *adagium* `proverb, saying', *prōdigium* `a prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prodigy' (`prophecy'); *axāmenta* `carmina Saliaria' (about *anxāre* `vocare, nominare' s. WH. I 44);

osk. *angetuzet* `put forth, set forth, lay out, place before, expose to view, display, bid, tell, command', if syncopated from **an-agituzet* (from a frequentative **agitō*) `in- saying, speaking, uttering, telling, mentioning, relating, affirming, declaring, stating, asserting'; umbr. *aiu* (**agi_ā*) `a divine announcement, oracle'; perhaps also *acetus* `answer, reply, respond, make answer';

Old Indian *ā ha*, *āttha* `spoke', um dessentwillen the root form was earlier attached as **āg h-*, is because of av. *ā ḍa* `spoke, talked', present *a ḍaya-*, *āḍaya-* lead back to a different root *adh-* (Gö ntert Reimw. 84).

References: WP. I 114, WH. I 24 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 678; different EM² 30.

Page(s): 290-291

Root / lemma: *ēik-*

English meaning: to possess; to be capable

German meaning: `to eigen haben, vermö gen'

Material: Old Indian *ī ś ē*, *ī ś t ē* (*ī* originally present perfect reduplication) `has owned, possessed, governed', *ī ś vara* - `wealthy, ably; m. master, lord'; av. *ī še* `is master, mister about', *išvan-* `vermö gend', *ī štī-* `blessing, fortune, grace, wealth' (germ. *aihti-*), *ā ē šā* `fortune, property'.

hereupon got. **aigan* (*aih*, *aigum*, secondary preterit *aihta*) `have, own, possess', altn. *eiga* (*ā*, *eigom*, *ātta*), ags. *āgan*, afries. *āga*, asöchs. *ēgan*, ahd. *eigan* ds.; participle **aigana-*, *aigina-* in the meaning `own, personal, private' and substantiv. n. `property': altn. *eiginn* `particular, characteristic, singular', ags. *āgen* (engl. *own*), afries. *ēgin*, *ēin*, asöchs. *ēgan*, ahd. *eigan* etc. ds., got. *aigin* n. `property', altn. *eigin*, ags. *æ gen* etc. ds. hereof has derived **aiganōn*: anord. *eigna*, *-aða* `assign, allot'; ags. *āgnian* `make have, possess, own', further ahd. *eiginēn* `make have, possess, own, appropriate, allot' etc.

ti-Abstr. germ. **aihti*: got. *aihts* `property', altn. *æt t*, *att* in the abstract meaning `gender, sex, quality of being male or female'; also `firmament, heavens, skies'; ags. *æt ht*, ahd. *ēht* `possession, rightful possession, property'. compare further altn. *eign* f. `property of reason and ground' (**aighni-*);

proto germ. **aihtēr* `holder, owner, occupier, possessor' is to acquire to be acquired by lapp. *āita* *ī* ds. (: Old Indian *ī ś itar-* ds.);

after Pedersen Groupement 30 f. here toch. B *aik-*, *ais* - `know, have knowledge of'.

References: WP. I 105, Feist 20.

Page(s): 298-299

Root / lemma: *ē ī 2*

English meaning: vocative particle

German meaning: Ausrufpartikel

Material: Old Indian *ē* 'Ausruf der Anrede, des Sichbesinnens' etc.; *ai* ds., *ayi* before the vocative;

av. *āi* before the vocative; it could also belong to *ai*, above S. 10,;

gr. *εἴ* α (**ei!* + *a*) 'on! up! away!' (besides *εἴ* ε ν);

lat. *ei*, *hei* 'ah! woe! oh dear!' therefrom, *ēiulō* 'cry out, wail, lament', *ohēi* 'alas! woe is me!';

air. (*h*)*ē* 'Exclamation of joy and pain';

ahd. *ī*; mhd. nhd. *ei* have not developed from it phonetically;

lit. *ei* 'exclamation of warning', lett. *ei* 'hey, hallo!, you there!; wow!';

skr. *e* *j*, poln. russ. *ej* 'hey, hallo!, you there!';

References: WH. I 396 f., Trautmann 67.

Page(s): 297

Root / lemma: *ēlā*

English meaning: bodkin

German meaning: 'Ahle'

Material: Old Indian *ā* *rā* 'pricker, awl', ahd. *āla* f., mhd. *āle* ds. (germ. **ēlō*) ags. *æ* *l*; ablaut. altnord. *alr* m. 'pricker, awl, gimlet', > nengl. *awl* besides ahd. *alansa*, *alunsa* 'pricker, awl'.

From got. **ēla* derives Old Prussian *ylo*, from which lit. *y* *la* 'awl, gimlet', lett. *i* *le*, *ns* ds.

References: WP. I 156, Vasmer by Senn Germ. Lw.-Stud. 47.

Page(s): 310

Root / lemma: *ēl-*

English meaning: line

German meaning: 'Streifen'ö

Material: Old Indian *āli-*, *ālī* f. 'stripe, line' could belong to gr. *ὠλή* γ γ η 'wrinkle under the eyes' (**ōlin-g-ā*); here one could also put aisl. *āl* (idg. **ēlo-*) 'gully or dent in river, deep valley between rocks, furrow or stripe along the back of animals';

compare aisl. *ālöttr* 'striped, lined, having stripes or bands', norw. dial. *aal* = aisl. *āl* and nhd. *Aal* 'stripes in the cloth'; nhd. *Aalstreif*, *-strich* 'stripes on the back of animals' nevertheless, could belong though to nhd. *Aal* 'eel', whereas vice versa the possibility of the naming of the eel after its long-stretched figure would be possible.

References: WP. I 155, Specht Dekl. 213.

Page(s): 309-310

Root / lemma: *ē* *neu*, *ē* *nu*

English meaning: without

German meaning: `ohne'

Material: Gr. (Lokat.ö) ἄνευ, ἄνευ θέν(ν) `without'; dor. ἄνευ, el. ἄνευς, meg. ἄνευς (shaped after χωρίς);

from **neu-*, got. *inu* `without';

with lengthened grade: Old Indian *ānu-s*, a *k*, av. *ānu-šak* `one after the other, in succession' (to Old Indian *anu-sac-* `follow, go after, ensue, follow as a consequence of, happen as a result of, result from, result, arise from', root *sekʷ-*); altnord. *ān*, *ōn*, afries. *ōni*, as. *āno*, ahd. *ānu*, *āno*, *āna*, mhd. *āne*, *ān*, nhd. *ohne* from **ēnunder*

Not entirely certain that only from Gramm. is covered Old Indian *anō* `not' (= gr. ἄνευ), also osset. *önō* `without'; relationship with lat. *sine* etc. (Meillet BSL. 30, Nr. 89, 81) might exist, yet under no circumstances certain.

References: WP. I 127 f., Feist 295, WH. I 677.

Page(s): 318

Root / lemma: *ēn*

English meaning: look here!

German meaning: `siehe da!'

Material: Gr. ἔνν, ἑννένν, lat. *ēn* `look here!'

References: WP. I 127, WH. I 403 f.

Page(s): 314

Root / lemma: *ēpi-*

English meaning: comrade

German meaning: `Geföhrte, Kamerad, traut'

Note:

The original root was **Root / lemma: *ap-1*** (exact *ap-*) : ***ēp-*** : `to take, grab, reach, *give' > **Root / lemma: *ēpi-*** : `comrade' > **Root / lemma: *ai-3*** : `to give'.

Maybe alb. tosk. (**ep̃h̃mi*) *ep*, *jap*, geg. *nep* (**na ep*) `give us (*take)'; hitt. *ep̃h̃mi* (*ēpmi*) `take', 3. Pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*) : gr. ἑπιτεῖν `give a hand. [see above]

Material: Old Indian *āpi-* `friend, ally', *āpyam* `friendship, companionship';

gr. ἑπιτεῖν `friendly, mild; helping'.

Perhaps to **epi* `near, to there, ἐπεί', so that **ēpihs* (and **ēpi-os*) would have meant `the helpful companions close to a rest station', from which also `trust, rely on, have confidence in'.

To ἑπιτεῖν from Gr. still ἑπάοματι originally (ō) `heal' (compare ἑπιτεῖν φάρμακα πλάσσειν) and out of it `join two sides of a wound or incision using stitches or the like, patch, piece up'ō

References: WP. I 121 f.

Root / lemma: ē *reb(h)-*, ō *rob(h)-*

English meaning: a kind of dark colour

German meaning: in Worten for dunkelrötliche, bröunliche Farbtöne

Material: Gr. ὄρϕινός `dusky, dim, dour, gloomy, dark' (ὄρϕος `a dark-tinted sea fish'ö); for growing pale the real color meaning Rozwadowski Eos 8, 99 f. in russ. *rjabino vája nočʹ* `cloudy, stormy night', as hom. ὄρϕινάλη νύξ;

with dissimilation reduction of the first -r- alb.-ligur.-kelt.-germ. *eburo-* `rowan, mountain ash, yew, evergreen tree with poisonous needles':

in alb.-geg. *berhshhe* m. `yew' (**ebur-isio-*, with collective suffix), ligur. PN *Eburelianus saltus*, gallorom. *eburos* `yew' (in many PN and PN), air. *ibar* m. `yew', also as PN, cymr. *efwr* `acanthocephala, class of parasitic worms which have rows of thorn-like hooks', mhd. *eberboum*, nhd. *Eber-esche*;

aisl. *iarpr* `brown', ahd. *erpf* `dark, swarthy, dusky; husky; hoarse' (often in FIN), ags. *eorþ* `swart, black, dark'; therefrom aisl. *iarpi* `hazel grouse' and nnd. *erpel* `drake, male duck' (in contrast to brighter females); with full grade the 2. syllable ahd. *repa-*, *rebaḡhuon*, schwed. *rapp-höna* `partridge, game bird' < mnd. *raphōn*;

lett. *ir be* in *meža ir be* `hazel grouse', *lauka-ir be* `partridge, game bird' (see above Möhlenbach-Endzelin, Lett.-D. Wb. I 708 f.; barely slav. loanword as lit. *i erbe* `e rube' , *je rube* , *je rube* `hazel grouse', compare klr. *jarube* c);

slav. with nasalization: mbg. *jere*, бѣ, r.-Church Slavic *jar abь*, **jer abь*, skr. *ja re b* etc. `partridge, game bird', named from the color, as klr. *or a byna*, *oroby na* , sloven. *jerebi ka*, čech. *jer a b* etc. `rowan berry'; without anlaut. vowel russ. *rjabo j* `dappled, dotted, spotted' (compare above *rjabino vája nočʹ* , abg. *re bь*, russ. *rja bka* `partridge, game bird', *rjabi na* `rowan tree', *rja bčik* `hazel grouse', etc.).

from here also spötanord. *raf* n. `amber, yellowish brown color', aisl. *refr* `fox' as `the red'ö But probably here aisl. *arfr* `ox' etc. as `the rubiginous, rust-colored, reddish-brown'.

compare Specht Dekl. 115 f., it derived from a color root *er-*; s. also *rei-*, *reu-b-* `striped in different colors, multicolored; dappled'; to *b* : *bh* s. Specht 261 f.

References: WP. I 146, Jokl Symb. gramm. Rozwadowski II 242 f., Trautmann 104 f.

Root / lemma: ē *s-r.* (*g^w*), Gen. *es-n-e s*

English meaning: blood

German meaning: `Blut'

Grammatical information: older *r/n*-stem

Material: Old Indian *a sr.k*, *a sr.t*, Gen. *asna h*, `blood', *asr.jā* RV. 3, 8, 4, nachved. *asra-* n. ds.;

arm. *ariun* `blood' (**esr.*-);

gr. poet. ἔαρ, εἰαρ (ῥαρ Hes.) `blood' (probably proto gr. *ῥαρ with ders. lengthened grade as ῥπαρ; s. Schulze Qunder ep. 165 f.);

alat. *aser* (*asser*), *assy*r 'blood', *assarātum* 'drink from the mixed wine and blood' (probably *aser* with simple *s*; compare WH. I 72);

lett. *asins* 'blood' (**es₂n-ö*), Pl. *asinis*; compare in addition Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 14, Möhlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb. I 143;

toch. A *ysār*;

hitt. *e-eš-ḫar* (*ešḫar*), Gen. *ešḫanas*.

References: WP. I 162, WH. I 72, 849, Meillet Esquisse² 39.

Page(s): 343

Root / lemma: *ē ṣ-*

English meaning: to sit

German meaning: (nur medial) 'sitzen'

Material: Old Indian *ā ṣtē*, av. *āste* 'he sits' (= gr. att. ἵσταναι ds.), ostiran. *ās-*, 3. Pl. Old Indian *ā ṣatē* (= gr. hom. εἵσταται, lies ἵσταται), av. *ā ḡhantē*, gr. Infin. ἵσθαι, participle ἵμενος, secondary att. κάθηται, inverse ἵσταται; the Asper after *ē ḡ-* (**sed-*) hitt. Med. *e-ša* (*esa*) 'sits', *e-ša-ri* (*esari*) ds., Infin. *a-ša-an-na* (*asanna*) etc., perhaps zero grade *a-ša-ši* 'places, sits'; hierogl.-hitt. *es-* 'sit'.

References: WP. II 486, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 679 f., Cuvreur H. 99 f., Pedersen Hitt. 91, 101, 104, 110.

Page(s): 342-343

Root / lemma: *ēter-*

English meaning: intestines

German meaning: 'Eingeweide'

Material: Gr. hom. ἥτορον 'heart' (Gen. μεγαραλήτορος etc., öol. form for **ētr-*, *ἥταρ); ἥτορον 'belly, lower abdomen';

anord. *æ ṭr f.* 'vein' (**ēter*; through misinterpretation of *-r* transferred as nominative *-z* in the *i*-Dekl., Dat. Akk. *æ ṭi*, Pl. *æ ṭir*, *æ ṭar*), ags. *æ ṭre*, *æ ṭer f.* 'vein', Pl. also 'kidneys', ahd. *ād(a)ra*, mhd. *āder*, *ādre* 'vein, sinew; Pl. intestines, entrails', with *inn(a)* 'inside', clustered together anfrönk. *inn-ēthron* gl. 'fat, lard, grease; intestine fat', as. *ūt-innāthrian* 'disembowel, remove the entrails from', besides an older composition with *in* 'in' and stress shift **ō* in ahd. (with suffix exchange) *inuodili* 'intestine, entrails';

the fact that also air. *inathar* 'intestine, entrails' are deducible from **en-ōtro-*, is but barely doubtful; it would have received **enathar* (from **enḡōtro-*) through influence of the preposition *in-* being *i*; about acymr. *permedḡinteredou* gl. 'that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, the groin, flank', mcor. *en-eder-en* 'the chief internal organs of the body, significant organs' s. Loth RC 42, 369; mcor. *-eder-* could go back to **ōtro-*, against which acymr. word could belong to preposition **enter*.

from here av. *x^ṽāθra-* 'moments of joy, cheerfulness, contentment' as **suḡātra-ō*

References: WP. I 117, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 519, Meillet E. t. 167 f., Specht Dekl. 81.

Root / lemma: *ētī-*

English meaning: diver

German meaning: `Eidergans'ö

Note:

Root / lemma: *ētī-* : `diver' derived from the abbreviated **Root / lemma:** *anət-* : `duck'

Material: old nord. *æ ȩr* f. (Gen. *æ ȩar*), *æ ȩarfugl*, out of it engl. ndl. nhd. *eider*, norw. *ærfugl* (and *æfugl*); schwed. *a ˆ da*, dial. *a ˆ d* `eider duck'. Perhaps with Old Indian *āti* -, *āti* `a water-bird' in connection to present. However, see under *anət-* `duck' (see 41 f.).

References: WP. I 118, Kluge¹⁴ s. v. *Eider*.

Root / lemma: *ēt-me ˆn-*

English meaning: breath, *soul, wind

German meaning: `Hauch, Atem'

Material: Old Indian *ātma ˆn-*, Gen. *ātma ˆnah* m. `breath, breeze, soul';

ags. *æ ȩm* m., as. *āthum* `breeze, breath', ahd. *ādhmōt* (Isid.) `flat', otherwise in Ahd. m. gramm. variation *ātum* (= *ādum* Isid.) m. `breath', nhd. *Atem* and (with dial. *o* from *a*) *Odem*.

from here ir. *athach* (**at-āko-*) `breath, breeze, wind'ö

References: WP. I 118.

Root / lemma: *ētro-*

English meaning: hurried, swift

German meaning: `rasch, heftig'ö

Note:

Root / lemma: *ētro-* : `hurried, swift' derived from **Root / lemma:** *āt(e)r-* : `fire'

Material: Ahd. *ātar* (**ētro* -) `keen-scented; acute, sharp, perceptive, swift, fleet, quick, speedy', ags. *æ ȩdre* `immediately, forthwith, at once, right away, instantly, now, fully, totally, completely', afries. *ēdre*, as. *ādro* ds., aisl. *āðr* `early, matutinal, before, previously, in the preceding time, at an earlier time' one places (in ablaut) to lett. *a ȩrs* `rash, hasty, violent, stormy, hot tempered' (**ātro-*), lit. dial. *otu* `quick, fast', lett. *a ȩri* Adv. ds., *a ȩtruma* ``in the haste, hurry, in the heat'; nordlit. *a ȩrus* `violent, stormy, hot tempered, irascible, irritable', *ātrē(i)* Adv. ds. and `quick, fast' could be borrowed from Lett.

The supposed ablaut *ē* : *ā* nevertheless, is doubtful lengthened grade; also the vocalism of toch. A *atör*, B *etör* `hero', whether correct, is unclear; compare Van

Windekens Lexique 23; balt. forms could moreover belong to *āt(e)r-* 'fire' (above S. 69).

References: WP. I 118, Trautmann 203, Möhlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb. I 245.

Page(s): 345

Root / lemma: *ēudh-*, *ōudh-*, *ūdh-*

English meaning: udder

German meaning: 'Euter'

Grammatical information: *r/n*-stem; Old Indian occasional forms of *-es-* stem (secondaryö), slav. *men*-stem.

Material: Old Indian *ū́dhar* (and *ūdhas*) n., Gen. *ūdhnáh*, 'udder';

gr. οὔθη α ρ, οὔθη α τ ο ς (α = -n_s) 'udder';

lat. *ūber*, *-eris* n. 'a teat, pap, dug, udder, suckling breast; fullness, wealth' (*ūbertās* 'richness, fulness'; out of it *ūber* Adj. 'rich, fertile' inferred after *paupertas* : *pauper*);

ahd. Dat. *ūtrin*, mhd. *ūter*, *iuter*, schweiz. *ūtär*, as. ags. *ūder* n. 'udder', next to which the changing by ablaut **ēudhr-* in aisl. *ju(g)r* ds. and as. *ieder*, afries. *iāder* ds.;

lit. *ūdruó* *-ju*, *-ti* 'udders, be pregnant';

slav. **vyme* in čech. *výme*, skr. *víme* 'udder' (**ūdh_hmen-*);

Note:

Wrong etymology as slav. like illyr. -balt. use prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels. besides *-m-* < *-mb-*, *-b-* common alb. phonetic mutation, hence, a reduced lat. *uber* 'udder' > slav. *vyme*.

probably as 'the swelling, the swollen', compare russ. *úditʹ* or *úde ʹtʹ* 'to bloat, bulge, swell', also perhaps the volsk. FIN *Oufens*, *Ufens*.

References: WP. I 111, Trautmann 334, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 518.

Page(s): 347

Root / lemma: *gag-*, *gōg-*

English meaning: a round object

German meaning: 'etwas Rundes, Klumpiges'

Note: word the Kindersprache

Material: Isl. *kaka* 'cake', norw. and schwed. *kaka* 'small, round and flaches bread', dön. *kage* 'cake' (germ. **kakan-*), wherefore the diminutive ags. *cicel*, *cycel* 'small cake' (engl. *cake* is nord. loanword) and changing through ablaut norw. *kōk* 'clump', schwed. *koka* 'clod, clod of earth', mnd. *kōke*, ahd. *kuocho* (germ. **kōkan-*) 'round bread, cake', in addition the diminutives ags. *cæcīl*, *cēcīl* and ahd. *kuocheli(n)* 'small cake';

Maybe alb. *kokë* 'round object, head'

lit. *gúoge* 'cabbage head, head, thick skull', *guogíngas* 'mit Kopf versehen', *guogióti* 'Köpfe ansetzen (vom Kohl)'.
guogio

From germ. *kakan- derive finn. *kakko*, lapp. *gakko* 'cake', finn. *kakkara* 'clod of earth, lump of earth, bread';

about prov. katal. *coca* 'cake' (nnd. Lw.) s. Meyer-Löbke³ 4734.

References: WP. I 530 f., Kluge¹¹ 333.

Page(s): 349

Root / lemma: *gal-1*

English meaning: bald; naked, * callow (without feathers)

German meaning: 'kahl, nackt'

Note:

Root / lemma: *gal-1* : 'bald; naked' derived from **Root / lemma:** *koi-lo-* : 'naked; miserable'.

Material: Ahd. *kalo* (**kalu_a-*), inflectional *kalwēr*, mhd. *kal* 'naked, bald, bleak', ags. *calu*, engl. *callow* 'naked, bald, bleak, callow'; ahd. *calua* 'baldness, a bald spot';

lett. *ga Ļa*, *ga Ļe* f. (lengthened grade) 'thin ice cover, glazed frost, ice', *gā Ļs* 'ice-smooth';

akl. *golъ* 'naked', sloven. *go ĭ*, russ. *go ĭyi* 'bald, bleak, naked', čech. *holý* 'ds.', *holek* 'beardless fellow', *holka* 'girl', etc.; in addition Church Slavic *golotъ* f. 'ice', čech. *holot*, russ. *go ĭotъ* f. 'ice, icing, glazing';

baltoslav. **galu_a* f. 'head' in:

lett. *gal Ļva* f., lit. *galva* ' (Akk. *ga Ļva*) f. 'head (substantive Adj.)',

a pr. *gallū*, Akk. *galwan* ds.; lit. *galvo ĥas* 'köpfig' (= skr. *glā Ļvat*);

Old Church Slavic *glava* 'head', skr. *glā Ļva* (Akk. *glā Ļvu*), russ. *go ĭova* ' (Akk. *go ĭovu*); skr. *glā Ļvat* 'having a large head', čech. *hlavaty* 'köpfig';

balt. and slaw. intonation (*ga Ļva* : *go ĭovu*) do not agree; compare Meillet Slave commun² 183, 503; balt. pushed intonation spoke after Trautmann 77 rather for kinship with arm. *g Ļlu-x* 'head' from **ghōlu-ko-* (Meillet Esquisse 36); then however, germ. words must be observed as lat. Lw. (from *calvus*).

References: WP. I 537 f., WH. I 143 f., Trautmann 77; different Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 596 f., Specht Dekl. 85, 132.

Page(s): 349-350

Root / lemma: *gal-2*

English meaning: to call, cry

German meaning: 'rufen, schreien'

Material: 1. Cymr. *galw* 'call, shout, cry, subpoena, send an invitation to court, summon', mbret. *galu* 'call, appeal; claim, summons; plea' (**gal-u_o-*), mir. *gall* 'fame, glory, honor' (**gal-no-s*; covered only doubtfully), probably also *gall* 'swan';

Old Church Slavic *glagolja*, *glagolati* (**galgal-*) 'speak', *glagolъ* 'word', russ. *gologo Ļitъ* 'chatter, joke, jest, tell a funny tale'; perhaps Old Indian *gargara-h*, 'a

certain music instrument' (= Old Church Slavic *glagolъ*, if with *r* from idg. *l*, Meillet E't. 229; or to **ger-* or **g^wer-*, what in alignment these onomatopoeic words are not closed, compare from still from one more such Old Indian *gharghara-* 'rattling, clashing, gargling, gurgling; m. din, fuss, noise').

2. **gal-so-** in:

osset. *ʒalas* `φ ω νή', Old Church Slavic *glasъ*, russ. *go'losъ* 'voice', lit. *galsas* 'echo', anord. *kall* n. 'the calls', whereof *kalla* 'call, shout, cry, sing', ags. *callian* (engl. *call*) ds., ahd. *kallōn* 'speak, babble, chatter a lot and loudly', with *-ll-* from *-lz-*, next to which *-ls-* in anord. *kalls* n. 'provocation, incitation, irritation'.

from lat. *gallus* 'rooster, cock' (only afterwards supported in the Gaul's name) vorderas. Lw., also as gr. *κἀλλᾶ αἰοῦν* 'a cock's comb'ö

Maybe alb. *gjel* 'rooster, cock'

In addition perhaps as extensions, but rather independent onomatopoeic words:

3. **glag-:**

gr. *γλάξω* 'lets a song resound' (**γλαγ-γ-ι-ω*);

anord. *klaka* 'chirp, twitter', ags. *clacu* f. 'insult', further plural with function in 'resounding, roaring, banging blow' mhd. *klac* 'applause, clapping of the hands, slam, bang, strike, noise, crack', *klecken* 'meet, break, crack with a bang', engl. *clack* 'clatter, rattle, clash, chat, prate', anord. *klakk-sārr* 'injurious, malign, pernicious', and m. d. meaning 'make move, put into motion slapping, tattling, splotch, stain; smear' mhd. *klac* also 'splash, splotch, stain, blob, spot, blot', mnd. *klacken* 'make blot, splash, splotch, stain' (nhd. *klecksen*, *Klecks* = ndd. *klakks*), anord. *klakkr* 'blot, splash, splotch, stain, clump, cloudlet, cloudling, small cloud';

4. **galhgh-, g(a)lagh-** 'lament, wail, scold, chide':

Old Indian *garhati*, -te, ved. 3. Pl. *gr.hatē* 'complains, reproves, rebukes', *garhā* 'reprimand', *gr.hu-* 'beggar, mendicant', av. *garəzaiti* 'complains, cries, wails', osset. *ʒörzun* 'groan, moan', av. *grāza*, npers. *gila* 'lament';

ahd. *klaga* 'lament', *klagōn* 'wail';

Maybe alb. geg. (**klagōn*) *klanj*, tosk. *qanj* 'wail'

mir. *glām* 'clamor, curse, swear word, evil proclamation' (**glagh-smā*);

5. nasalized *glengh-* : ahd. *klingen* 'ring, sound, clink' (without close connection to lat. *clangor*, gr. *κλαγγή* 'sound'), next to which with germ. 'thin, fine; delicate; weak, feeble' ahd. *klinkan* ds., engl. *clink*, schwed. *klinka* 'clink'.

In Germ. furthermore **kalt-*, **klat-*, **klap-*, e.g. mhd. *kalzen*, *kelzen* 'babble, chatter'; afries. *kaltia* 'speak'; ags. *clatrian* 'clatter, rattle, clash', nhd. *Klatz* 'smirch, stain, splotch, smear', *bekletzen*; anord. *klapp* n. 'sound of a kiss; sound of a lash; gossip, rumors, blow, knock', ahd. *klapf* m. 'gossip, slam, bang, strike, blow, knock, shove'.

References: WP. I 538 f., WH. I 580 f., Trautmann 77.

See also: compare the similar to onomatopoeic words *ghel-*, *kel-*.

Page(s): 350-351

Root / lemma: **gal-3** or **ghal-**

English meaning: to be able

German meaning: `können'

Material: Cymr. *gallu* 'to be able, can be able', corn. *gallos* 'power', bret. *gallout* 'to be able' (*ll < ln*), ir. *gal* f. 'braveness, boldness, courageousness', abret. *gal* 'skill, ability, power'; air. *dī-gal* f., cymr. *dial*, corn. *dyal* 'revenge, vengeance'; gallorom. **galia* 'power' (Wartburg); in addition kelt. VN *Galli*, Γ α λ á τ α ι ;

Note:

The name VN *Galli*, gr. Γ α λ á τ α ι , **Keltoi** seem synonymous as **Keltoi** is an attribute noun modelled after Illyr. adj. (see alb. numbers).

Galatea

[Greek] One of the Nereids, and the beloved of Acis, a Sicilian shepherd. She was also loved by Polyphemus, who killed Acis with a boulder in jealousy. From his blood, Galatea created the river Acis on Sicily.

Goliath

giant Philistine warrior killed by a stone from David's sling (Biblical); giant.

lit. *galīu* `', *gale* ' *ti* `to be able, *galia* `', *ga* 'lios`fortune, ability, capacity, power', *ne-ga* 'le' f. `indisposition, minor illness';

with unclear formation russ.-Church Slavic *gole* 'mъ`big, large, high', bulg. *gole* 'm`big, large, high, wide', skr. *go* 'lijemno`big, large', ačech. *holemy* 'big, large', skr. *go* 'lem`big, large', russ. dial. *goljamyj* 'high, mager' and Adv. *galjamo* 'much, a lot of, very' (further by Berneker 320 and Trautmann 77).

References: WP. I 539 f., Trautmann 77.

Page(s): 351

Root / lemma: *gan(dh)-*

English meaning: vessel

German meaning: `Geföß'ö

Note: Only kelt. (ö) and germ.

Material: Mir. *gann* (**gandhn-* or **gandh-*) `vessel' (very doubtful covered: Stokes BB. 19, 82);

isl. *kani* `vessel with a handle, bowl (poet.), norw. dial. *kane* `a bowl with a handle', schwed. dial. *kana* `sled', dön. *kane* `sled' (older dön. also `boat'), mnd. *kane* `boat' (from which aschwed. *kani* `boat'), ndl. *kaan* `small boat, barge' (from dem Ndd. derives also nhd. *Kahn*, s. Kluge EWb. s. v., v. Bahder, Wortwahl 30); with it changing through ablaut aisl. *kæ* 'na`kind of boat'; in addition further(< **gandhnā*) anord. *kanna*, aschw. *kanna*, dön. *kande*, ags. *canne*, and. *kanna*, ahd. *channa* `carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase', from which is borrowed late lat. *canna*; from frönk. *kanna* also prov. *cana* `measure of capacity', afr. *channe* `carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase', s. Meyer-Löbke 1596, Gamillscheg EWb. d. Franz. 168; besides ahd. *chanta*, *canneta*, frönk. *cannada* `carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase' (< *gandhā*).

Maybe alb. *kanë* `carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase'.

References: WP. I 535, WH. I 154.

Page(s): 351

Root / lemma: *gang-*

English meaning: to mock

German meaning: `spotten, höhnen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *gang-* : `to mock' derived from the onomatopoeic duplication of

Root / lemma: *gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi* : `to cackle (of geese)'.

Material: Old Indian *gan ĵa-h*, `disdain, contempt, derision, ridicule', *gan ĵanaḥ*, `scornful, ridiculing, mocking';

gr. γ α γ γ α ί ν ε ι ν τ ὀ μ ε τ ἄ γ έ λ ω τ ο ς π ρ ο σ π α ί ζ ε ι ν Hes.;

ags. *canc* under *gehcanc* `derision, ridicule, reprimand' (= Old Indian *gan ĵa-h*), *cancettan* `mock', anord. *kangen-yrðe* `mocking words' (ags. *cincung* `loud laughter', engl. mdartl. *kink* `laugh loudly' has expressives *i*, as nhd. *kichern* etc.);

perhaps belongs nir. *geōin* `clamor, din, fuss, noise, pleasure, joy, mockery, jeering' here, if from **ganksni-*, older **gangḥsni-*; mir. *gēim* `bellowing, braying, roar', *gēssim* `cry', *gēsachtach* `peacock' could then also belong to it.

The family seems originally onomatopoeic coloring. Similar to onomatopoeic words are Old Indian *gu ṇ ĵati* `buzzes, hums', gr. γ ο γ γ ρ ῦ ζ ε ι ν `grunt, snort', spötg. γ ο γ γ ῦ ζ ω `grumble, coo', Old Church Slavic *go. gъnivъ* `speaking heavily', russ. *gugnati* (old) `mumble, murmur', *gugnja* `stammerer, stutterer', poln. *ge. gac* , *ge. gnac* `gaggle, cackle' (from the goose), etc. Lat. *ganniō* `to bark, snarl, growl' is probably independent onomatopoeic word formation.

Maybe expressive alb. *gagac* `stammerer, stutterer', *gogësinj* `belch, burp', *gugat* `to sing (pigeon, dove).

References: WP. I 535, WH. I 582 f.

Page(s): 352

Root / lemma: *garæg* ^

English meaning: grim, grievous

German meaning: `grauenvoll; Grauen'

Material: Arm. *karcr* `hard', *karcem* `I dread, believe';

gr. γ ο ρ γ ά ς `grim, fierce, terrible, wild', Γ ο ρ γ ῶ `bugbear, spectre, bogeyman', γ ο ρ γ ο ὀ σ θ α ι `become wild (from horses, i.e. get a fright), to be hot or spirited', γ ο ρ γ ῶ ψ , γ ο ρ γ ω π ά ς `looking terribly' (gr. words assimilated from **γ α ρ γ ά -ōō*);

air. *garg, gargg* `rough, wild';

on the other hand mir. *grāin* `ugliness, disgust, repulsion, loathing, fear, shyness' (**gragnis*), *grānda* (**gragnodi.os*) `ugly', cymr. *graen* `mourning, grief, distress; hideous';

lit. *gražo ĵu, gražo ĵi* `threaten', lett. *gražuo ĵt* `grumble, rumble, be wilful', *gre. zuo ĵt* `threaten' (to lett. e from a following r s. Endzelin Lett. Gr. 36 f.);

Old Church Slavic *groza* `horror, dismay, shudder, shiver', skr. *gro* `za', poln. *groza* ds., russ. *groza* `threat, austerity, severeness, thunder-storm, violent weather', Church Slavic *groziti* `threaten', sloven. *groziti*, poln. *grozić* , russ. *grozit* ъ ds.; *gro* `znyj `terrible, cruel, savage'.

References: WP. I 537, Trautmann 95, Leumann Homer. Wörter 154 f.

Page(s): 353

Root / lemma: *gāu-*

English meaning: to rejoice; to swagger

German meaning: 'sich freuen, sich freudig brösten'

Material: Gr. γῆθεω, dor. γάθεω 'to rejoice' (from *γαFεθε *gaudeō*), γήθεομαι, dor. γάθεομαι ds., Perf. γέγηθα, dor. γέγαθα 'be pleased, rejoice'; *i_ō*-present γαῶ (*γᾰF-ῶ) 'I am pleased'; present with *ne*-Infix (idg. *ga-ne'-u-mi) in γάυνυμαι 'to brighten up', wherefore γανυρός 'cheerful', as well as as secondary formations with γαν- as stem γάνος 'brightness, sheen: gladness, joy, pride', γανάω 'shimmer, glimmer, gleam, sparkle', etc., ion. διηγανέες λαμπρόν; ἄγανός 'mild, gentle, kindly'; γαῦρος 'stout, proud (boasting), exulting in', γαύρηξ 'swaggerer, bragger', γαυροτάω 'be minxish, bold, frivolous; impudent', γαυρόω 'make minxish, bold, frivolous; impudent' (ἄγανός 'stately, proud' seems hybridization with ἄγανός 'illustrious, noble' [*ἄγαF-ός], ἄγαν 'very' [*αγαFαν]);

lat. *gaudeō* (*gāu_u-edh-ei_uō) 'to rejoice, be glad, be joyful, take pleasure, be pleased, delight', *gaudium* 'inward joy, joy, gladness, delight';

Maybe alb. *gëzim* (**gaudium*) 'pleasure, joy' : dor. γάθω 'to rejoice'.

mir. *gūaire* 'noble' (**gaui_uos*);

reconverted lit. *džiaugiu* 'os' 'to rejoice' (from **gaudžiu* 'os);

after Pedersen (Toch. 109) here toch. B *kāw-* 'lust, desire, crave; seek after', *kāwo* 'lust, desire, crave; seek after', A *kāwas* ds., *kāwölte* 'beautiful'.

References: WP. I 529, WH. I 584.

Page(s): 353

Root / lemma: *geid-*

English meaning: to tickle, stick

German meaning: 'stechen, kitzeln'

Note: ('popular saying')

Material: Arm. *kitak* 'prick, sting, point', *kitvac* 'embroidery', *kcem* 'itch, tickle' (**gidi_uō*), *kcanem* (Aor. *kic*) 'sting, bite'; aisl. *kitla*, ags. *citelian* (through metathesis engl. *tickle*), as. *kitilōn*, mnd. *ketelen*, ahd. *kizzilōn* 'tickle', *kuzzilōn* (with expressive variation *i* : *u*).

Maybe alb. *gicilonj*, *gudulis* 'tickle'.

References: WP. I 552 f.

Page(s): 356

Root / lemma: *geig^h-*

English meaning: to prick, bite

German meaning: 'stechen, beißen'

Material: Osset. *õnʒezun* 'ferment, leaven, sour' (uriran. **ham gaizaya*-), westosset. *ʒizun* 'become cold, freeze';

arm. *kc-anem*, Aor. 3. Sg. *e-kic* 'prick, bite', *kc-u* 'bitter, rancid';

air. *gēr* 'sharp, sour' (**gig* ^h-*ro*-);

lit. *gi žti* 'become sour', *gaižu s*, *gižu s* 'rancid, bitter, grumpy, surly, sullen', *gai žti* 'become bitter';

about alb. *gjizë* 'Ziger, cheese' s. rather Jokl Idg. Jahrb. 18, 152.

References: Lide´n KZ. 61, 1 ff.

Page(s): 356

Root / lemma: *gei-*

English meaning: to turn, bend

German meaning: 'drehen, biegen'ö

Note: Only in Root extensions:

Material: Old Indian *jihma* ^h-, 'crooked, cunning, deceitful, slant, skew, slantwise, crosswise recumbent, stoopedly, squinting'; different above S. 222;

aisl. *keikr* 'with crooked back, with high head and shoulders', norw. *keik* ds., *keik* m. 'bend, turning, crookedness, dislocation, luxation', aisl. *keikia* 'bend the upper part of the body backward', aisl. *kikna* 'bend backward', dö.n. *kei*, *keitet* 'left hand'.

geibh- :

Lat. *gibber* 'crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed, protuberant'. *gibber*, -is m. 'hump, hunchback, hunch', *gibbus* 'a hunch, hump' (with expressive Geminatio from **gibus*);

norw. dial. *keiv* 'slant, skew, twiddled, twisted, upside down, reversed', *keiva* 'left hand', *keiv*, *keiva* 'unskillful, clumsy person';

lit. *geibu* 's' 'clumsy, unadept, unskillful', *geibstu*, *gei bti* 'become weak, collapse, perish'; in addition with Anlaut variant *gu* after Trautmann KZ. 42, 372: lit. *gvaibstu*, *gvaĩ bti* 'become senseless, unconscious, swoon, faint, blackout', intens. *gva ĩbe' tiö*; lett. (with dissimilation reduction of *u* before *b*, or borrowing from Lithuanianö s. Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 582, 695, 698) *g ĩbstu*, *g ĩbt* 'sink, fall, bend down', *g ĩe ĩbstu*, *g ĩe ĩbt* 'perish, die', *g ĩe ĩba* 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle, clumsy, weak person', *gai ĩba* 'foolish woman'.

geim- :

Norw. dial. *keima* 'bend askew, hold the head askew, swing, bin und her schweben', *kima* 'turn, sway (with joy)'.

geis- :

Aisl. *keisa* 'bend, crook', PN *Kīsī*, isl. *keis* 'round belly', norw. dial. *keis* 'movement, curvature', *kīs* 'hump, hunchback', schwed. *kesa* 'flee in wild escape', schwed. norw. dial. *kīsa* 'squint, leer, cross one's eyes, blink'. In addition further with gramm. variation afries. *kēra*, as. *kērian*, *kierian*, ahd. *kēran* 'turn, twist' (wherefore the retrograde formation *kēr* and *kēra* 'turn, circular movement, spin'), mhd. *kēren*, nhd. *kehren*, schweiz. *chīre*ⁿ 'nach einer Seite neigen'. (Different about *kēran* Scheftelowitz BB. 28, 296, it with arm. *cir* 'circle' combined, wherefore Petersson PBrB. 44, 178 still placed osset. *zīlin*, *zelun* 'slue, turn, turn around

reverse'.)

Here also with Petersson LUA' 1922, 2, 39 ff. arm. *kikel* 'crook, bend' (to **kik* < **gisu* oöö), and russ. dial. *žičatъ*, *zičatъsja* 'bend, give way, yield to, sway', *žičlĭjatъ* 'make something stagger'ö

References: WP. I 545 f., Persson Beitr. 83 ff., WH. I 597.

Page(s): 354-355

Root / lemma: *gelebh-*

English meaning: to plane, flay

German meaning: 'schaben, schabend aushöhlen, hobeln' ('geglöttete Stange, Balken')

Material: Gr. γλάφω 'to scrape up, carve from', γλάφω n. 'hollow, cavern', γλάφω ρός 'hollow, hollowed';

slav. **globiti* in poln. *wy-głobic* (**globh-*), imperfect -*głabiac* 'hollow out', sloven. *glo. b-am* (-lĭem), -*ati* 'hollow out; repair; gnaw', bulg. *glob* m. 'eye socket'; russ. *globa* 'crossbar, crossbeam, long shaft, pole', iterative serb. *gla b-a m, -ati* (**gl. bh-*) 'gnaw'; here perhaps after Machek (Slavia 16, 199 f.) as nasalized form abg. *glo. bokъ* 'deep' and with expressive *ch-* abg. *chle. bъ* f. 'depth, abyss'.

Beside these words leading back to idg. **glā bh-* or in idg. **globh-*: *gl. bh-* stands with it under **gelebh-*, *gelobh-* compatible **gelbh-*, **golbh-* in Old Church Slavic *žle bъ*, russ. *žolob* etc. 'crib, manger, gully', russ. *želobi tъ*, sloven. *žle. biti* 'groove, make furrows or channels',

and gallorom. *gulbia* f. 'chisel', air. *gulban* (**gulbīno-*) 'sting, prick, bill, beak', abret. *golbina* 'having a beak, hooked, with a crooked point, beaked, with a curved front', acymr. *gilb* 'punch, piercer', *gilbin* 'a point', ncymr. *gylf, -in, -ant* 'bill, beak', acorn. *geluin* 'a beak, bill, snout, muzzle, mouth' (idg. **golbh-*).

References: WP. I 630, WH. I 625, Trautmann 90.

See also: compare though also under *gleubh-*.

Page(s): 367

Root / lemma: *gel(ə)-3*

English meaning: cold

German meaning: 'kalt, frieren'

Material: Lat. *gelū* (also *gelus*, -*ūs* and *gelum*, -*ŭ*) 'coldness, frost', *gelidus* 'cold', *gelō*, -*āre* 'congeal, freeze'; osk. γελαν παχυνην' (Steph. Byz.);

gr. γελανδρον φυχρον Hes. is perhaps incorrect according to (WH. I 867); gallorom. **gelandron* 'frost' (Hubschmied VRom. 3, 130) is better with Bertoldi (ZrPh. 56, 187) and Wartburg (see v. **gelandron*) through influence of lat. *gelū* on gallorom. **calandron* ds. to explain (with mediterr. ending), to air. *caile* 'white) spot'; again different Specht Dekl. 130; about gallorom. **gelabria* 'frost' s. Wartburg s. v. **calabra* and *gelabria*; Hubschmid Praeromanica 18 ff.

about lat. *glacies* see under;

anord. *kala, kōl* 'be cold, freeze' (unpers. m. Akk. *mik kelr*), ags. *calan* ds. (*hine orhim cælp* 'it freezes') with a through reshuffling of a Kaus. **kaljan* = **golei_ō* 'make cold', whence also the impers. construction with Akk.; ags. *ciele* m. (nengl.

chill) from **kali* 'coldness'; as a participle furthermore got. *kalds*, ahd. (etc.) *kalt*, nhd. *kalt* (in addition anord. *kelda* from **kaltiōn*- 'fountain, well, source of water', finn. *Lw. kaltio*; with ablaut, due to the older form **kul-da-* of participle, anord. *kuldi* m. = mnd. *kölde* f. 'coldness'); lengthened grade ags. *cōl*, ahd. *kuoli*, nhd. *köhl*, whereof ags. *cēlan*, ahd. *kuolen*, nhd. *köhlen*, anord. *kǿla* ds., zero grade anord. *kul* (*kol*) n. 'chill breeze', *kylr* m. 'coldness';

with broken Redupl. idg. **gla-g-* (the base seems to have also been **gel-*), anord. *klaki* m. 'frozen earth's crust', wherewith lat. *glacies* 'ice' is to be connected under the assumption, that **glagiēs* was reshaped after *aciēs* (and other words in *-aciēs*);

here also schweiz. *challen* 'solidify, congeal (from fat)', ags. *cealer*, *calwer* m. 'thick milk', mnd. *keller* ds. ('solidification' is at first cooling off, e.g. from fat); ahd. *chalawa*, mhd. *kalwe* 'shudder, shiver', probably originally 'shiver before showers as before cold'; after Machek (Slavia 16, 195) perhaps here with expressive *ch-* Old Church Slavic *chladъ* 'coolness, coldness' (**gol-do-*).

References: WP. I 622, WH. I 585 f., 603, 867 f.

Page(s): 366

Root / lemma: *gel-1*

English meaning: 'to curl; round, *gland, growth, ball, fathom, arm'

German meaning: 'ballen, sich ballen; Gerundetes, Kugeliges' etc

Material: evidence for the unadjusted root form are seldom and partly very doubtful:

Old Indian *gula-h*, *gulī* (Lex.), *gulikā* 'ball, sphere, pearl', *gu īma-* m., n. 'swelling, lump, tumor, growth, bush' (to *-ul-* before Kons. s. Wackernagel Old Indian Gr. I 30); with *n*-suffix Old Indian *gun, ikā* (Lex.) 'swelling, lump, growth';

gr. redupl. γ α γ γ λ ι ο ν n. 'swelling, lump, growth, tumor, pearl';

lat. *galla* f. 'a gall-apple, gall-nut, small nut-shaped protrusion on trees produced by the gall wasp' as 'spherical outgrowth' from **gel-nā* or **gol-nā*; out of it borrowed ags. *gealla*, *gealloc*, nhd. 'nutgall, small nut-shaped protrusion on trees produced by the gall wasp';

alb. *goge īle* 'ball, sphere; nutgall, small nut-shaped protrusion on trees produced by the gall wasp' (**gel-gal-nā*);

older holl. *kal* 'core in apples and pears'; schwed. dial. *kalm* 'cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind';

Old Church Slavic *žъly* (*žely*) 'ulcer', bulg. *želka* 'gland, swelling, lump, growth', russ. *žolvъ*, *žolvu j*, *želvak* 'swelling, blister', čech. *žluna*, *žluva* 'swelling, lump, growth', klr. *žola* 'groundnut, peanut, goober'; poln. *glen*, *glon* 'clump, piece of bread'.

A. guttural extensions:

gelhg -:

Gr. γ ἐ λ γ ι ς f., Gen. γ ἐ λ γ ι θ ο ς (also γ ἐ λ γ ι ο ς and - ι δ ο ς) 'head of garlic', Pl. γ ἐ λ γ ε ι ς 'the cloves of garlic' (if not because of ᾗ γ λ ι ς, - ι θ ο ς 'clove of garlic, head of garlic made up of separate cloves' = *ᾗ-γ λ ι θ- 'from nodule parts, cloves clustered together' from redupl. *γελ-γλῑθ- dissimilated; yet compare also:) Old Indian *gr.n jā-h*, *gr.n jāna-h*, 'kind of garlic', perhaps also gr. γ ἐ λ γ η Pl. 'antiquities' (if perhaps 'round products, little nodules', compare nhd. *Kurzwaren*);

schwed. *kölk* 'marrow in wood' ('marrow globules'), engl. *kelkes* 'eggs of fish', *colk, colke* 'apple core'.

The consecutive only germ. (and kelt.ö) word groups (idg. *gleg* ^h-, *glog* ^h-ö) make no idg. impression with their expressive intensification and nasalization, so

glek- in anord. *kleggi* (**klagjan*-) 'haycock, haystack', nasalized nhd. mdartl. (siebenbg.) *heu-klīng, klōng* 'haycock, haystack', *klāng, klīnge* 'gravelly shallow place in the river, sandbank'; ags. *clingan* 'contract, shrink', engl. *cling* 'cling, stick; adhere', anord. *klengiask* 'auf jemand eindringen' (**cling*'), mhd. *klingen* 'climb, ascend, go up, mount' (with consonant-sharpening nhd. dial. *klinken* 'cling'), ahd. *klīnga*, nhd. *Klinge* 'narrow gorge, ravine, gulch, gully, canyon', wherefore with gramm. variation (also idg. **gle-n-k-*) engl. *clough* (= ags. **clōh* from **klanh-*) 'steep gully, canyon, gorge', ahd. *Clāh-uelde*; ahd. *klunga* 'ball (of thread, yarn), tangle, knot', Demin. *klungilīn*, nhd. *Klōngel* ds., schwed. *klunga* 'congested heap, mass', *klōnga* 'climb, ascend', anord. *klungr* (**klung-ra-*, *-ru-*) 'thornbush, rosehip, dog rose';

with germ. *-k-* (partly idg. *g*, partly germ. consonant-sharpening) anord. *klaki* 'frozen earth's crust', *klakkr* 'lumps, wool lumps, blot, cloudlet, small cloud', mhd. *klak* 'spot, blot'; ags. *clyccan* 'pack, grapple, grasp' (engl. *clutch*), to afries. *kletsie* 'spit, pike', schwed. *klyka* (**klykja*) 'agrafe, hook, clasp, fork';

in addition (ö) that in proto kelt. *kk* weisende mir. *glacc*, nir. *glac* 'hand', *glacaim* 'seize; grasp';

nasalized norw. dial. *klank* and *klunk* 'clump', mhd. *klungeler* f. 'tassel (*mass of tangled hair)', *glunkern* 'dangle', nhd. *Klunker* 'excrement lumps, mucus lumps, slime of the eyes' (from similar meaning of the uncleanness has perhaps derived also anord. *klæki* n. 'disgrace, shame, humiliation', ags. *clacn* 'insult'ö);

ndd. *klinken* 'make ruffles in clothing, pleat, crease, shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up', *klinksucht* 'consumption, tuberculosis', mhd. *klinke* 'door handle', ahd. *klenken* (**klankjan*) 'lace, tie, bind', ags. *be-clencan* 'hold down', engl. *clench, clinch* 'the fist clench; enclose; clasp together; hold tightly', mhd. *klank* 'loop, noose, sling; trick, intrigue, conspiracy'.

In idg. *gleg* ^h- indicate though probably russ. Church Slavic *glez-nъ, -na, -no* 'ankle', poln. *glozna* ds. and lengthened grade russ. *glazokъ* 'pellet, globule', *glazъ* 'eye', poln. *głaz* 'stone, cliff; little stones', *głazny* 'smooth, skilled, adroit, clever' (compare Berneker 301 m. Lit., Persson Beitr. 792);

Note: russ. *glazokъ* 'pellet, globule', *glazъ* 'eye' are compounds of extended **Root / lemma: *gel-1*** : 'to curl; round' into ***gleg* ^h- + Root / lemma: *ok^w*** - : 'to see; eye'.

Zupitza (KZ. 36, 236) places mhd. *kluoc(-g)* 'smart, sly, cunning, courteous, polite, elegant' (germ. **klōȝa-*), mnd. *klōk* (germ. **klōka-*) 'smart, cunning, adroit' to air. *glicc* (nir. *glic* proves proto kelt. *kk*) 'wise, judicious; discreet'; originally 'as a ball so smooth and so movable'öö

B. Dental extensions:

gelht-: at first (as 'intumescence, swelling; puffiness - womb - young of a human or animal while in the womb or egg', as under by *Kalb, kilburra*): Old Indian *jaṭ, haṭram* 'belly', *jaṭ, uṭ* 'womb, uterus'; at most Old Indian *gut, ikā* 'pellet, globule, pill, pearl, drinking cup' (rather dial. from *gud, ikā* ds.);

got. *kilpei* f. 'womb', *in-kilpō* 'pregnant', ags. *cild* n. 'kid, child', engl. *child*.

Maybe alb. geg. *cullë* 'children'.

Mikkola BB. 21, 225 connects also apparent zero grade schwed. *kolla, kulla* 'girl; female of different animals' (**kulb-*) with *kilpei*; about aschwed. *kolder* 'children

from a marriage' s. Lide 'n IF. 19, 335 and root *gol-*.

**gle-t-* perhaps in Church Slavic *glota* 'commotion, uproar, turmoil, tumult, disturbance; crowd, mob, multitude', serb. *glo`ta* 'family (wife and children); poor people; weed, wild plant; impurity, dirt'ö

Because of the uncertainty of the consecutive Old Indian example, certain recorded word groups only in Germ. (idg. **gel-d-*, **gle-d-ö*) are of dubious idg. origin:

with the meaning of animal young Old Indian *gad, i-h, gali-h,* 'young bull' (ö);

in addition zero grade ags. *colt* 'the young of animals', engl. *colt* 'young male horse, (abundance, fullness)'ö;

aisl. *kialta, kilting* 'puff, bulge, puffed crease of clothing', norw. dial. *kult* 'wood stump, mountain top, ungainly thick figure' (schwed. also 'half-grown piglet', compare above ags. *colt*);

nasalized (**glend-*) aschwed. *klinter* 'mountain top, mountain summit', aisl. *klettr* 'rock, cliff', mnd. nnd. *klint* 'rock, cliff', nnd. *klunt, klunte* 'clump, heap; thick Weib' = nhd. dial. *klunze*, nnd. *klunter* 'clots of ordure or crap, muck' (besides with germ. *d* nnd. *klunder* 'bunch, heap', norw. *klundra* 'knag, knot' under likewise);

westfö. *klæ`tern* (as. **klätirōn*) 'climb, cling' (actually 'adhere or cling tightly'), nnd. *klāteren, klatteren* ds., nnd. *klāter* m. 'sticking dirt'; with ö mndl. holl. *cloet, kloet* 'stick; round grasp, sword handle' (spötanord. *klot* 'sword handle' is Lw. from mnd. *klōt* = nhd. *Kloß* 'dumpling, lump');

with expressive -*tt-*: mnd. *klatte* 'rag, cloth' = nhd. dial. *klatz* 'smirch, stain, splotch', mndl. *klatten* 'smudge', mhd. *bekletzen* ds., norw. schwed. mdartl. *klatra* 'work sloppily';

besides with expressive *dd*: nnd. *kladde* 'smirch, stain, splotch; burdock' (i.e. 'the sticking'); with Dent. + *s*: norw. *klessa (klass)* 'stick, cling, splash, bang, clap', *klessa (kleste)* 'smudge, pollute', *klussa* 'smudge, pollute, lisp'; aisl. *kless* 'lisp'; compare aisl. *klasi* S. 362.

C. Additional labials:

geleb(h)-, glēb(h)- (: ***gləb(h)-***) and ***gleb(h)-*** (: ***gl.b(h)-***) 'conglobate'.

Lat. (probably actually gall.) *galba* (**g_elābh-ö*), after Sueton gall. name for 'exceptionally rich, filthy rich, outstandingly fat'; gall. **galbo-* 'swelling, calf of the leg, arm' is also probably assumed from *galbeus, -eum* 'a kind of armband, fillet (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes) armlet, as a jewellery', perhaps from *galbulus* 'the nut of the cypress tree', which belongs to the vocalism presumably from **g_elābh-*;

anord. *kalfi* m. 'calf', *kalfabōt* 'hip area; hip joint of meat', engl. *calf* 'calf', nhd. mdartl. *Kalb* 'muscle', ahd. *wazzarkalb* 'dropsy, abnormal collection of fluid in body tissues' ('swelling, tumescence through water'), wherewith (as 'intumescence - womb - fetus', compare engl. *in calf, with calf* 'pregnant') deckt ahd. *kalb*, Pl. *kelbir* 'calf', ags. *cealf, calfur* n., anord. *kalfr* 'calf', got. *kalbō* f. 'heifer, young cow, cow that has not had a calf', with e-grade ags. *cilfor-lamb*, ahd. *kilburra* f. 'female lamb';

Maybe alb. *kalb* 'spoil' : ahd. *wazzarkalb* 'dropsy, abnormal collection of fluid in body tissues'.

lat. *globus* m. 'a round body, ball, sphere, globe, heap, clump', lengthened grade lat. *glēba* f. 'a lump of earth, clod; shred, clot' (out of it borrowed poln. *gleba* 'clod of earth').

Is *glēbō* 'of the country, rural, rustic' ('piling up clods'öö) Gallic (then e `) or only

arisen in Latin part of Gaulö

Ahd. *klāftra* f. 'measure of the stretched arms, fathom' (**glēbh-*); ablaut. anord. *klafi* m. 'neck yoke, packsaddle', mnd. *klave* 'neck yoke' (**klaṭan-* 'the pressing together');

Maybe alb. geg. *klafë*, tosk. *qafë* 'neck', (**për-klafonj*), *përqafonj* 'hug, hold tight, wrap one's arms around';

ags. *clyppan* 'hug, embrace, hold tight, wrap the arms tightly around (a person or thing)' (**klupjan* with *-lu-* as zero grade from *-le-*), afries. *kleppa* ds., schweiz. *chlupfel* 'bundle', engl. *clasp* (**claps-*) 'hug, embrace; hold by the hand; fasten together' (probably also air. *glass* 'lock, hinge, chateau, castle' from **glabso-*);

compare with the same meaning 'to press together (with the arms)' and likewise at best from a heavy root form *glēbh-*: *glabh-* to explanatory ablaut of the balt. family of lit. *glė́ biu*, *glė́ bti* 'enclose with the arms, embrace' (*glė́ by s* 'armful, armload, hugging, embrace'), *glo biu*, *glo bti* 'hug, embrace, hold tight, support', lett. *glė́ bt*, *glā́ bt* 'shield, protect', lit. *glabó ti* 'preserve, guard, save, keep; demand, beg', lett. *glabá t* 'protect, preserve, guard, wait, hold on', Old Prussian *poglabū* 'cuddle' (Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 621, 623 under 626);

perhaps in addition lit. *gé lbu*, *-ė́ ti* 'help', *gil bti* 'recover, recuperate', Old Prussian *galbimai* 1. Pl. Konj. 'we help', *pogalbton* 'helped, aided, assisted' as **gelabh-* (Trautmann 92);

slav. **globi_o*, **globiti* in serb. *z-glo bīm*, *zglo biti* 'fold, plait, fold up, merge, decree, edict, mandate, dispose, arrange', poln. *gł obić* 'old 'press, merge, packetize, coalesce' (lengthened grade sloven. *glā́ bim*, *glā́ biti* 'pile, heap, place one on top of other') with idg. *ə* or rather *o* (: lat. *globus*).

Further with the meaning of 'the clenched, round, klutzy, clumsy, awkward' germ. **klapp-* (intensive consonant increase) in anord. *klo pp* f. 'Knöppelbröcke', mnd. *klampe* ds., schwed. *klapper-sten* 'round stones for the pavement', mhd. *klapf* m. 'cliff top';

germ. expressives **klabb-* in norw. dial. *klabb* 'adhesive clump, of sticking lumps', schwed. *klabb(e)* 'clot, chunk, mountain summit in the sea, short, thick boy' (zero grade anord. *klubba* 'club, mace, joint', whence engl. *club*);

germ. **klēp-* (compare lat. *glēba*; germ. *p* from express. *pp* or at most a form with idg. *b*) in anord. *klāp-eygr* 'popeyed, wide-eyed, with bulging staring eyes', *klāpr* an abusive word, insult (perhaps 'clot, chunk') u likewise; about idg. *qlēp-* see there;

zero grade **kult-* in ahd. *kolbo* 'stump, club, mace, joint (as weapon), cudgel, club', anord. *kolfr* 'plant nodules, arrow', *kylfi*, *kylfa* 'club, mace, joint under likewise'; besides with germ. *-p-* ndd. *kulp-ōge* 'popeyed, wide-eyed, with bulging staring eyes', mrhein. *Kölpe* 'Schlagholz am Dreschflegel', schwed. dial. *kulp* 'thick person'; mengl. *cölpe*, nengl. *kelp* 'salsola (salt herb)'.

Nasalized ***glembh-*** (perhaps partly through hybridization from **glebh-* and **glem-*):

Maybe alb. *glemb*, *gjemb* 'thorn, sticky thorn, clinging thorn, prickly plant'.

Mhd. *klamben* 'join tightly', anord. *klembra* 'climb, ascend', aisl. *klo mbr* 'agrafe, hook, clasp', mhd. *klemberen* 'cramp, clamp, staple, clip', mhd. nhd. *Klammer*; engl. *clamber* 'climb, ascend', actually 'clip something to, cramp, clamp', as also ablaut. ahd. *klimban* 'clamber, climb, ascend', ags. *climban*, mhd. *klimben*, *klimmen* 'clamber, climb, ascend; pinch, tweak, nip, pack, grapple, grip, seize'; anord. *klumba* 'club, mace, joint', *klumbu-fōtr* 'clubfoot, misshapen deformed foot';

with germ. *p-* aschwed. *klimper* 'clump, dumpling, lump', aisl. *kleppr* 'clump, rocky

poln. *gł* *a*, *b*, čech. *hloub* 'stalk, stem of a plant'.

air. *glomar* 'bridle, rein, toggle' (compare S. 360 mhd. *klammer*);

gr. γ λ á μ ω ν `blear eyed, bleareyed', etc. (lat. *glamae* Lw.);

alb. *nqlome* “, *nqljome* “‘humid, wet, fresh, young’ (**glēmo-*);

D. **g(e)l-eu-**, partly with further consonantal derivative:

Old Indian *glāu-h* f. 'globular object, ball, clenched mass', npers. *gulūle* 'ball';

gr. γίγ-γ λ υ-μ ο ς m. 'a hinge joint: a joint in a coat of mail, bone joint, hinge';

air. *glō-s' na 'the, gla 'o-s' na 'the* 'a linen thread, string, line, plumb-line, a measure, standard' (literally 'bale cord');

anord. *klē* m. (**klew-an-*) 'Webstein', ags. *clyne* n. 'metal lumps' (**klu-n-*), schwed. *kluns* m. 'clump', isl. *klunni* 'klutzy, clumsy person'; ahd. *kliuwa*, *kliwa* 'ball, tangle, knot', *kliuwi*, *kliwi* 'ball, tangle, knot' (Demin. mhd. *kliuwelīn*, dissimilated nhd. *Knöuel* 'ball, tangle, knot'), ags. *cli ēwen* 'thread knot' (engl. *claw*); zero grade mnd. *klāwen*, holl. *kluwen* 'ball, tangle, knot'; in addition with lengthened grade and meaning-development 'the gripping: claw' the family of germ. **klēwā* :

ahd. *klāwa* 'claw, talon, nail', mhd. *klāwe*, mnd. *klā* 'claw, talon, nail, hoof, afries. *klē*, wherefore with ablaut das verb **klawjan* (has changed **klawan*) 'scratch, scrape, itch with the nails', ahd. *klauuenti* 'to itch or long for a thing, for blows, stripes, for pleasure, to be wanton', mhd. *klöuwen* 'scratch, scrape', ags. *clawan* = anord. *klā* 'rub, scratch, scrape' (anord. *klæ̃ja* 'itch' neologism after the 3. Sg. *klæ̃r* = **klawið*), wherefore **klawiþan-* m. in anord. *klāði* m. 'itchiness, itching, scratching', ags. *clæweða* ds., ahd. *glouuida* (lies *clouuida*) 'scabies'; from the verb derives the abbreviation from ags. *clawu* f. 'claw, nail, hoof' (engl. *claw*) and *clēa* f. (engl. mdartl. *clea*) ds. (the last = **klau* from *clawu*), as well as ahd. *klōa* 'claw, nail'; ahd. *cluwi* 'pliers, tongs'; aisl. *klōf* f. 'claw, nail, hook'; aisl. *klunna* 'attach tightly', compare ags. *clyne*, schwed. *kluns* 'clump', ags. *clynian* 'swathe, wrap up';

probably air. *glūn* 'knee' = alb. *glu-ri* (geg.), *gju-ri* (tosk.) 'knee' (with idg. **g̃enu-* 'knee' barely as dissimilation form compatible to **g̃nū-n-* because of the Guttural difference);

presumably lit. *gliaũmas* 'smooth diminution of the whetstone', *gliaumũs* 'smooth, slippery', lett. *glaũms*, *glums* 'slimy', if 'slimy' = sticking together, balling, massing-together', compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 622;

Maybe alb. (**g*)*laum-*) *lëmonj* 'to smooth' [common alb. *gl-* > *l-* phonetic mutation]

compare with *-s-* norw. *klyse* (**klūsion-*) 'slimy clump', that from mnd. *klūs* 'mass', nnd. 'ball, tangle, knot, confusion, mass', nnd. *klūster* 'bundle, grape, type of fruit which grows in clusters on a vine', ags. *clūster*, *clyster* n. ds. are not to be distinguished; compare from a root form **gle-s-* anord. *klasi* 'lump of berries or fruit, mass'.

extension with **-t-**:

gr. γ λ ο υ τ ό ς (τ α γ λ ο υ τ á) 'buttock', τ ᾱ γ λ ο ύ τ ι α 'medullary tubercles near the pineal gland of the brain';

sloven. *glũta*, *glũta* 'growth, swelling natured tumefaction, tree gnarl' (Berneker 309);

changing through ablaut ags. *clūd* m. 'a mass of rock, hill', engl. *cloud* 'cloud' ('cloud bundle'), compare with gemination (**kludda-*) ags. *clodd* (engl. *clod*) 'clod, lump of earth'.

extension with **-d-**:

mnd. *klōt* m. 'clump; testicle', mhd. *klōz*, nhd. *Kloß*, ags. *clẽot*, engl. *cleat* 'clump, wedge'; changing through ablaut mnd. *klūt*, *klūte* 'clod, lump of earth', ostfries. *klūt* 'clump, piece, fragment' (in further development of latter meaning also :) ags. *clūt* m., engl. *clout* 'rag; metal sheet', spötanord. *klūtr* 'rag, clump'; with expressive gemination (**klutta-*) ags. *clott* (engl. *clot*) 'clump' = mhd. *kloz*, nhd. *Klotz*.

Perhaps here lit. *glaudžiũ*, *glaũsti*, lett. *glaũst* 'mache etwas eng anschmiegen', *glaudũs* 'anschmiegend, dicht anliegend', *glũdojũ* 'liege angeschmiegt da' (compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 622 f.);

russ. *glũda* 'clump, dumpling, lump'.

Maybe alb. *glasë* 'droppings'

extension with **-bh-**:

sylt. fries. *klēpi* 'kiss', russ. *glỹba* 'clump, Block', *glỹba zemli* 'clod of earth' (Berneker 310; compare to *-b-* under **gle-b-*), perhaps lit. *glaũbti* 'squeeze, caress the breast', *glaubstỹti* 'caress'.

E. **glei-**, partly with further, consonantal derivative (esp. **glei-t-**, **-d-**, **glei-bh-**;

glei-m-) 'glue, put grease on, oil, smear', but probably originally derived from *gel-* 'clench, clasp together'; after Specht Dekl. 144 basic meaning 'gleaming' (to *g* *el-*, *gel-ō*); nominal: **gli-i o-, -no-, -tu-; gloi-u o-**.

Gr. γ λ ῖ α f. 'glue' (sl. **gl* *ь j ь*, see under), γ λ ῖ ν η ds. (: sl. *gle* *ñ ь*, *glina*, ahd. *klenan*, air. *glenim* see under), γ λ ο ι ῶ ς 'any glutinous substance, gluten, gum, generally, oily sediment in baths', γ λ ο ι ῶ ς 'humid and sticky, wet' (*γ λ ο ι ῶ ς : lett. *gliēvs*, slav. **gle* *ъ ь*, see under), γ λ ι τ τ ῶ ν γ λ ο ι ῶ ν Hes. (*γ λ ι τ τ ῶ ς : lit. *glitu* 's etc.), γ λ ῖ χ ο μ α ι 'cling to, strive after, long for', γ λ ῖ σ χ ρ ο ς 'glutinous, sticky, clammy, sticking close, importunate, penurious, niggardly, of things, mean, shabby, of buildings, of painting, carefully, with elaborate detail', (presumably with -ρ ο- from a *γ λ ῖ σ χ ω from *γ λ ῖ χ -σ κ ω);

lat. *glūs*, -tis, *glūten*, -inis n. 'sticky oil; slime, gluten', *glūtīnō* 'glue together' (*ū* from *oi*, compare that of the changing by ablaut:) *glīs*, -tis 'fat dormouse', *glittūs* 'soft, delicate, tender, yielding' (basic form **gleitos* with intensive *tt*);

maybe nasalized alb. (**nglit*) *ngjit* 'to stick to, climb, cling' : lit. *glieju* 'glie *ti* 'smear', refl. *glie tis* 'stick, glue, remain', alb. *glisht* 'finger (to grasp, cling)'.

air. *glenim* (**glināmi*), cymr. *glynaf* 'to cleave or stick to a thing'; in addition further air. *fordi uclainn* 'gobbles, engulfs, devours', after Pedersen KG. II 540 from *for-di* 'uks-glen- to **glenaid* (from **gl* -*nā-ti*); also bret. *geot* 'grass' from **gelhtā* (Marstrander Pre s. nas. 30 f.);

ags. *clæg* (engl. *clay*), mnd. *klei* 'loam, clay', dö n. *klæg* 'glutinous, thick, loamy slime, mud' (germ. **klajja-*; in addition nnd. *kleggen* 'climb, ascend'); changing through ablaut norw. dial. *kli* 'slime, mud, loam, clay' (the derivative mnd. *klick* 'earth loam' probably after *slick* 'slick, film of oil floating on top of water, silt, earth loam'), ahd. *klenan* 'stick, glue, smudge' (= ir. *glenim*, see above, compare also nominal γ λ ῖ ν η etc.; is *klenan* as st. V. in the converted e-row, hence also anord. *klunna* 'attach tightly' ö); zero grade anord. *klina* 'smear' (**klinian*, schw. V.), with *oi* norw. *kleina* ds.;

lit. *glieju* 'glie *ti* 'smear', refl. *glie tis* 'stick, glue, remain';

sl. **gl ь j ь* in russ. *glej* 'clay, loam', poln. *glej* 'muddy, sludgy ground' (: gr. γ λ ῖ α; extended russ. mdartl. *gle* *к ь* 'mucus, lymph, serum, clear fluid which separates from the blood during coagulation' from **gl ь -k ь*);

Maybe alb. *glak*, *gjak* 'blood'

gleibh- (slav. equivalents see under); an deducible also from idg. **glei-p-*.

ahd. *kle bēn* 'stick, glue, adhere, be stuck, be stuck up', as. *klībōn*, ags. *clifian*, *cleofian* 'stick, glue, attached, be linked', ags. *clibbor* 'sticking, adhesive', zero grade ahd. *klīban* 'adhere, stick, glue, cling', as. *biklībān* ds., ags. *clifan* 'stick, adhere, cling', anord. *klīfa* 'climb, ascend (pin, clinch, attach oneself)', mndl. *clīven* ds.; ahd. *klība*, as. *klīva*, ags. *clīfe* 'burdock'; with -oi- ahd. *kleiben* 'clamp, fasten, stick, fix (make stick, glue)', nhd. *kleiben* 'stick, glue, paste, cause to adhere'; ags. *clæg fre* (**klægriōn-*), mnd. *klāver*, *klēver* 'clover, plant having leaves with three leaflets'; here also anord. *kleif* f., *klif* n. 'steep hill', ags. *clif* n., mnd. *klif* 'cliff', ahd. *klep* (-b-) 'forelands, promontory', mndl., mnd. *klippe* f. 'crag, cliff' (out of it nhd. *Klippe* as 'smooth rock', as air. *slīab* 'mountain' to root **sleib-* 'glide, slide'); to what extent occurred besides **gle-m-bh* also a nasalized form from **glei-bh-* in ags. ahd. *klimban* 'clamber, climb, ascend', is unclear;

Old Church Slavic *u-glъbl'o* 'get stuck' Aor. *uglъbo* 'fixed', *uglebъ* (e = ь) 'fix or plant in', changing through ablaut (*oi) russ.-Church Slavic *ugle b'levati* 'fasten, implant, drive in, affix', and (*ei) serb. *gli b* 'ordure' (Berneker 310).

gleihd- in mir. *glōed* 'glue', ags. *clāte* f. 'burdock', *clīte* f. 'coltsfoot, herb (Tussilago Farfara), whose leaves and root are employed in medicine to treat coughs', engl. dial. *clote*, *clite*, *cleat* 'burdock', *clite* 'glue, slime, mud' (: lett.

gli *de* *t* 'become slimy', compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 626, 627).

with **m**-formants: ags. *clām* 'klehriger Stoff, loam, clay', wherefore anord. *Kleima* 'name of a giantess (*clod, heapö)' ags. *clæ man* 'smear, daub, tallow, lubricate', ahd. *chleimen* 'glue, attach with glue, paste, size';

lett. *gliemezis*, *gliems*, *glieme* 'snail, mussel'; lit. *gle* *ime* *s* 'mucus', *glimu* *s* 'mucilaginous, of the sticky substance from plants; mucinous, slimy'; lett. *glai* *ma* 'joke, flattery, insincere compliments, excessive praise', *glai* *muo* *t* 'joke, flatter, caress' (compare norw. dial. *kleima* 'smear, daub, tallow, lubricate : caress'); Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 621, 628 f.; Trautmann 92; about lit. *gle* *ime* *s* see above S. 361;

sl. **gle* *myždž* *b* in čech. *hlemy* *žd* 'snail'.

with **n**-forms (see above γ λ ι ν η etc.) russ.-Church Slavic *gle* *nъ* 'mucus, tough dampness', *glina* 'clay';

glei-t- in ags. *ætcliþan* 'stick, adhere', zero grade *cliðā*, *clioðā* m. 'plaster, wound dressing', ags. *cliðe* 'burdock' ('the sticking'), ahd. *kledda*, *kletta*, ndl. *klis*, *klit* 'burdock', nhd. *klettern*; also probably mhd. *kleit*, nhd. *Kleid*, ags. *clāð* ds.; mhd. *klister* 'paste, glue, dough', nisl. *klīstra* 'paste, cause to adhere, stick' (as **gleit-* here or with germ. forms *-stra-* from the root form **klī-*, idg. *glei-*); norw. *kleisa* 'stick, glue; (stick, glue with the tongue =) lisping or impure, unclean talk', anord. *kleiss* *i māle* 'stammering, stuttering, spluttering'.

lit. *glitu* *s* 'smooth, humid and sticky', *glyte* 'nasal mucus, pl. isinglass, form of gelatin obtained from fish products and used in the production of glue and jellies, fish glue', lett. *gli* *ts* 'smooth, neat nice, pretty; lovely, kind'; lett. *glīstu*, *glīdu*, *gli* *st* 'be and become slimy', *glidēt* 'become slimy', *glei* *sts* 'babbling'; s. Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 624, 627; compare above S. 363 gr. γ λ ι τ τ ό ν;

perhaps in russ. (etc.) *glist* *ъ*, *glista* 'worm, earthworm, tapeworm' (or to nhd. *gleiten*; Berneker 304);

Maybe alb. *glisht*, *glishta* Pl. '(smooth) finger, clinging finger' : russ. (etc.) *glist* *ъ*, *glista* 'worm'

with **u**-formants: germ. **klaiwa-*, ahd. *klēo-*, *klē* 'clover, plant having leaves with three leaflets' (after the sticky juice, sap the bloom, blossomö) and **klīwōn-*, mnd. *klīe*, ahd. *klīwa*, *klīa*, nhd. *Kleie* f. (if with idg. *ī*, so ablaut equally with lett. *glīwe* 'mucus').

lit. *gle* *ive* *s* f. Pl. 'mucus', lett. *glēvs* 'tenacious as mucus, slack' (if with *ē* from idg. **ē[i]ō*; about lit. *gle* *ime* *s* see above S. 361 under *glem-*), lett. *glievs* 'slack' (= γ λ ο ι ό ς), *glīve* 'mucus, green mucus on to the water' (: ahd. *klīwa*, see above);

sl. **gle* *vъ* (: lett. *gli* *vs*, γ λ ο ι ό ς) in russ. dial. *glev* *ъ* m., *gleva* *f*. 'mucus of fish', poln. *gle* *wiec* ' (besides *gliwec*) 'spoil (of cheese)', changing through ablaut klr. *kly* *va* 'Beefsteak fungus, Oak-tongue (a type of mushroom, species of mushroom)', serb. *gljiva* 'type of mushroom, fungus';

References: WP. I 612 ff., WH. I 577 f., 580, 606 f., 608 f., 611 f., 617, 867 f., Trautmann 92.

Page(s): 356-364

Root / lemma: *gel-2* and *g^wel-*

English meaning: to devour

German meaning: 'verschlingen'

Note: the form with *g^w* presumably after Osthoff IF. 4, 287, Zupitza Gutt. 86 through hybridization from *gel-* with *g^wer-*.

Material: A. certainly *gel-* in: air. *gelid* 'consumes, eats, grazes', *gaile* 'stomach'; acorn. *ghel*, cymr. *gel*, bret. *ge laouen* 'bloodsucker, leech', air. *gelit* ds. (participle f. in *-n. tī*);

ahd. *kela*, ags. *ceole* 'throat, gorge, ravine, gulch, prow, bow of a ship' (**kelōn-*), *ceolor*, ahd. *celur* m. 'gullet'; aisl. *kjo. Ir* m. (**kelu-*) 'the keel of a ship', mnd. *kel, kil*, engl. *keel* ds.; with *g*-extension ahd. *kelah, -uh* 'throat infection', anord. *kjalki* m. 'mandible, lower jaw bone, jaw (also hand sledge)'; zero grade dö.n. *kulk* 'gullet, throat', mnd. *kolk, kulk*, afries. *kolk* m. 'water hole' (nhd. *Kolk*), ags. *cylcan*, nhd. mdartl. *kölken, kolksen* 'belch, spit', as lett. *gulga tie s* 'belch, vomit' (Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 678), wherewith slovak. *glg* 'gulp, pull' perhaps is connected (onomatopoeic wordö).

compare with other extension schwed. dial. *kulp* 'gulp', norw. *kulp* 'water hole', ndd. *kolpen, kölpsen* 'throw open, open quickly and forcibly; eruct, belch'.

Maybe alb. *qelb* 'pus': ahd. *kelah, -uh* 'throat infection'

B. certainly *g^wel-* only in Gr.: δέλεαρ, -ατορ 'bait' (*δέλε-Fαρ); besides δεῖλαρ (Callim.) from *δέλε-Fαρ from the monosyllabic basis, and öol. βλήρ from *βλη-Fαρ from the heavy root form **g^w(e)lē-*; δέλε-τρον 'bait', δέλεος n. ds.; βλωμός 'morsel, mouthful, bread' (**g^wlō-*); κα-βλέ-ε, κατα-βλέ-θε, καταπνε Hes. from the root form **g^w(e)le-*, also βλέορον (correctly βλέθρον) βάθορ, δεσμωτήριον Hes. ('βάροθρον', Fick BB. 29, 196), βλέ-τυς αἶ βδέλλα Hes.; compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 519;

in guttural ambiguous: lat. *gula* (**g^wēlāō*) f. 'the gullet, weasand, throat', compare in vowel arm. *klanem*, Aor. 3. Sg. *ekul* 'devour, swallow up, engulf, consume, gobble up, eat hastily', whereas *-u-* after all could be a result of Labiovelars; **g^wl-* to *-s* based on **glut-o s*, would be assumed from Old Church Slavic **glъtati* (russ. *gъota tь*) 'swallow, gulp', **glъtъ* 'gullet', russ. *gъot, gъoto k* 'gulp, mouthful', čech. *hlt*; compare also lat. **gluō*, the base of *ingluviēs* 'throat, voraciousness, appetite, gluttony, greediness', *glūtus* 'gullet', *glūtīō* 'swallow, devour', *glūt/tō, -ōnis* 'gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater'.

Maybe alb. (*(**g^wēlā*) *gjellë* 'dish, food' [common alb. shift *l > ll*].

References: WP. I 621, WH. I 612 f., 625 f., Trautmann 93.

Page(s): 365

Root / lemma: *gem-*

English meaning: to grab, grip; be full

German meaning: (with beiden Händen) greifen, fassen (Fessel), zusammendrücken, -pressen (clump, Kloß); hineinstopfen, vollpacken (Ladung, Gepöck)', intr. 'vollgepackt, voll sein, vereinzelt also from seelischer Gedrücktheit'

Note: elaborated Persson Beitr. 78 ff., 933 m. Lit.

Material: Arm. *čim, čem* 'bridle, rein', *čmlem* 'push, press together';

gr. Aor. γέντο 'he grasped' (*γεμ-το), ὕγ-γεμορ σὺλλαβή. Σαλαμίς ιοι Hes., ἀπό-γεμε ἄφελκε. Κύπρις ιοι Hes., ὄ-γεμορ 'furrow in ploughing, swath,, swathe in reaping, strip of cultivated land, vast orbit of the sun, of a hippopotamus, wrinkled old age, row (of teeth)' (see also under *ag* 'drive, push'), redupl. presumably γάγγαμον, γαγγάμη 'small round

net, esp. for oystercatching'; γέμω `be filled, packed full', γεμίξω `fill full of, load or freight with, pack full, load', γέμοσ `the meat parts filling the body', γόμοσ m. `shipload, cargo, freight, load' (γόμοσ ξωμός Hes., perhaps a mash for stuffing, fatteningö);

umbr. *gomia*, *kumiaf* `gravidās' (out of it lat. *gumia*, -ae m. f. `a glutton, gourmand gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater, devourer', actually `obese person'), probably also *gemō*, -ere `sigh, groan, moan' as `be pressed emotionally, have the heart full' (= γέμω `be full');

mir. *gemel*, cymr. *gefyn* `chain, series of metal rings which are linked together; shackles, gyve, manacles, handcuff; pastern, part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and hoof';

ags. *cumbol* n. `wound, swelling, lump, growth', norw. *kumla* `clump; knead, compress', anord. *kumla* `squeeze'; s-extension norw. *kams* `dumpling, lump', *kamsa* `knead, stir, mix', *kumsa* `mixture';

doubtful, if in addition with labial extension (there only Germanic) ags. *cimb*, *cimbe* `connection, joint, point of connection (between limbs)', schwed. dial. *kimb(e)* `stave (of a cask)', anord. *kim-bull* `bundle', mnd. *kimmel* `toggle', *kimme* (*mm* from *mb*) `frame, edge, border', etc. compare also *genebh-* S. 378 f.;

Maybe alb. *kumbull* `plum, round fruit'

lett. *gu`mstu*, *gu`mt* `snatch; attack', reflex. `bow, bend oneself'; lit. *gu`mulas*, *gumuly`s*, *gu`muras* (besides *gu`b-*) `clump, ball, tangle, knot', o-grade *ga`malas* (besides *ga`b-*) `snow ball, piece of bread, meat'; borrowing from Poln. is possible for lit. *gumulis*, *gumule`* `goat, cow without horns - actually, with lump instead of horns-, also hen without tail' because of poln. *gomoły* `hornless', čech. *homoly`ds*;

Old Church Slavic *žьmo*, *že, ti* `compress, press, jam, constrict, squeeze, pack', *že, telъ* `dog-collar, wooden collar worn by prisoners, collar as an ornament', klr. *žmen`a* `handful'; russ.-Church Slavic *gomola* `mash, mush, porridge, gruel, soft mixture, clump', serb. *go`molja* `cheese lumps', sloven. *gomo`t*, Gen. -o`ta `crowd in a heap, confusion', čech. *hmota* (*g`ьmota), old also *homota* `cloth, fabric, material, matter, substance; stuff'.

References: WP. I 572 ff., 585, WH. 588 f.

Page(s): 368-369

Root / lemma: *genebh-*, *genobh-*

English meaning: a piece of wood

German meaning: `Pflock, stick, abgeschnittenes Holzstück'öö

Material: Only Germanic, hence probably barely idg. origin.

It concerns probably two different word groups:

1. Germ. *kamb-*, *kumb-* `clot, chunk, clump, block, lump, cut-off piece of wood'.

Ahd. *kembil* `chain block', *kamp`a* (wooden) fetter or shackle, for the feet', anord. *kumbr* `block of wood' with germ. -p-: mhd. *kumpf* `truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off, dull', engl. *chump* `block of wood' (anlaut from *chop*), norw. dial. *kump* `clump', norw. dön. *kamp* `brow, edge of a hill or cliff', anord. *ko, ppusteinn*, dön. *kampe-sten* `Rollstein' etc. compare also under *gem-*.

2. Germ. *knab-*, *knabb-*, *knap-*, *knapp-* (expressive gemination) `peg, plug, stick, penis, knave, boy'.

With *-b-*: nhd. dial. *knabe* 'peg, bolt', ahd. *knabo*, nhd. *Knabe* 'boy', ags. *cnafa* ds., from which engl. *cnave* 'knave'; anord. *knefill* 'shaft, pole, picket, pole, stick', ahd. *knebil*, mhd. *knebel* 'toggle, ankle' (also 'rascal, villain, scoundrel', as also norw. *knebel*), mnd. *knevel* 'short, thick transom, toggle' and 'twisted moustache point' (nhd. 'small pointed beard'), schwed. dial. *knavel* 'thin shaft, pole';

with *-bb-*: schwed. dial. *knabbe* 'tubers, clump', also 'stocky fellow, bovine animal, bull'; *knabb* 'peg, plug' (norw. 'brow, edge of a hill or cliff');

with *-p-*: ags. *cnapo*, as. *knapo* 'young man, husband, servant', schwed. dial. *knape* 'peg, plug' and 'knot';

with *-pp-*: nhd. dial. *Knappe* 'foot of a bench', ahd. *knappo* 'youngling, knave, boy', nhd. *Knappe*, schwed. dial. *knappe* 'peg, plug, block of wood';

sometimes are above forms of the derivatives from *gn-ebh-* 'to press together' (above S. 370) barely to make a distinction; compare above (see 370) anord. *knappr* etc.;

ags. *cenep*, afries. *kenep*, anord. *kanpr* 'whisker, moustache' (germ. **kanipa-*), wherefore probably mnd. *kenneve* 'neck block', mnl. *kanef-been* 'maxilla, jaw, upper jawbone' are probably contaminated somehow with *g^henu-* 'chin' (under S. 381 f.).

References: WP. I 585 f., Martinet *Ge'mination* 117 f., 196.

Page(s): 378-379

Root / lemma: *gengh-*

English meaning: to wind; to weave

German meaning: 'drehen, winden, flechten, weben'

Note: only germ. and slav.

Material: Anord. *kinga* 'pectoral, chest decoration, brooch, pin, clasp', probably to *kengr* (**kangiz*) m. 'bay, bend, hook', *ko_h ngur-vāfa* 'spider' (ags. *gangelwæ^hfre* ds., reshaped after *gangan*), mhd. nhd. dial. *kanker* 'spider', finn. (from dem Germ.) *kangas* 'web, webbing, strong cloth or fabric, net-like weave', schwed. mdartl. *kang* 'droopy slender branch', *ka^hng* (esp. from horses) 'agile, lively, excited, aroused' (actually 'spinning violently'), *kyngē* 'bundle', anord. *ko_h ngull* 'bundle of berries';

Maybe alb. *kungull* 'pumpkin'

finn. (from dem Germ.) *kinkko*, *kinkon* 'bundle'; in addition compare also those mentioned words under **gong-* 'clump' as mnd. *kinke*, see there;

Old Church Slavic *ga_h žvica* 'a long, slender, flexible shoot or branch', sloven. *go^hž* 'strap', serb. *gužva* 'twig, shoot, basket or braid from plaited twigs', russ. *guž^hb* 'twig used for tying up, rope, cable', čech. *houžev*, poln. *ga_h żywy* Pl. 'strap of a flail'.

References: WP. I 587 f., Petersson IF. 24, 265.

Page(s): 380

Root / lemma: *geng-*, *gong-*

English meaning: lump

German meaning: 'Klumpen, klumpig'

Material: Gr. γόγγυρος `conger-eel, tubercular disease in olive-trees' (out of it lat. *gonger, conger* ds.), γογγύρινος `swollen neck gland', perhaps γόγγυρον μωρός Hes. (`fat, obese and stupid'ö), γογγύλιος `round' (-ύλιος suffix as in στρογγύλιος, ἄγκυλιος; compare also lit. *gunguly* s `ball'), γογγυλίς, γογγύλη `turnip', γόγγυς, γόγγυς `a kind of beet, turnip' (assimilated from *γγύλ-; the reminiscence in lit. *žinginis* `a plant bog arun, Calla palustris' and the Old Indian flower names *jigginī, jhin jhikā* are certainly coincidental);

lat. *gingīva* f. (mostly Plur.) `gums', further formations from **gengā* `swelling, blister, hump, hunchback';

anord. *ko, kkr* `ball' (**gongu-s*; against it derives ahd. *kankur*, nhd. *Kanker* `malignant growth, cancer' from lat. *cancer* `cancerous ulcer, cancerous growth'), also anord. *vatn-kakki* m. (**gong-*) `bucket; pail'.

In Germ. perhaps (ö)cognate words for `coil, bind, wind, bend':

mnd. *kinke*, norw. dial. *kink(e)* `coil by a rope', *kink* also `small bend, contemptuous movement of the head', mnd. *kinke* also `sinuous snail house', norw. dial. *kank* `gyration, whirling, turning, rotation, circular movement, spin, knot in the thread, unwillingness', westflö. *konkel* `whirl, maelstrom, whirlpool, eddy' (but ahd. *kunkala, konakla*, nhd. *Kunkel* `distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning)' derives from mlat. *conucla*, Demin. from *colus*); s. also under *gengh-* S. 380;

lit. *gu`nga* `hump, hunchback, ball, clump' (out of it lett. *gu`n, g'is* `curvature, belly'), *gunguly s* `ball', *gu`ngu, gu`ngti* `crook oneself', *gu`nginti* `go slowly, from a humped going person';

maybe alb. *gungë* `hump, hunchback'

besides with palatal (**gong* ^-, *gung* ^-):

balt. **gunž-* in *gūžy s* `crop from birds, Adam's apple, head of the femur; cabbage head', *gūžiu`*, *gū`žti* `conglobate, bundle up; sit down to the earth (from the chicken which spreads out the wings)', *gūšta* `lair, camp, nest of a chicken, a goose'; Old Prussian *gunsix* `swelling, blister' (lit. *gu`zas, gu`zikas* `hump, hunchback, gland, knag' under likewise from Poln.);

Maybe alb. (**gunsa*) *gusha* `neck, Adam's apple'

slav. **go, z-* (also **guz-* with *u* from idg. *geu-g* ^-, see under *geu-1*) in serb. *gu`z* `buttock', russ. *guz, guza`*, *guzo`* `the thick end of the sheaf, a beam', *gu`zka* `backside, tail, rump', poln. old *go, z, go, z`* `tuber', *ge, zic`sie* `crook oneself' (with *u* nowadays *guz* `swelling, blister, hunch', *guza* `buttocks'), sloven. *go,`za* f. `buttock, backside' (with *u*: *gu za* `buttocks, hunch') under likewise;

participle Perf. Pass. **go, stъ* (**gn.g* ^-to-) in skr. *gu`st*, russ.-Church Slavic *gustъ*, russ. *gusto j*, poln. *ge, sty* `thick, dense'.

Because of sloven. poln. *u* and the balt. *-un-* (> *-ū-*) forms (which would perhaps be normal however, as reduced grade colored in *o*-grade **gong* ^-) assumes Persson Beitr. 937 for the Slav. mixture from **gong-* and **geug* ^-, *gug* ^- (extension from *geu-* `crook', see there), compare isl. *kjuka* `ankle', norw. *kjuka* `knag, knot, spigot' etc. and for lit. *gu`zas* `knag' and for balt. *gunž-, gūž-* formation from such nasalized **gu-n-g* ^- (at most also **gūg* ^-), since balt. forms with lengthened grade **gong* ^- are absent. Also those in velares *g* ending balt. words, as lit. *gu`nga*, could be assigned to a parallel extension **geuhg-*, compare under *geu-1*: lit. *guga* `bump in saddle, hump, hunchback', *gau`garas* `acme, apex, summit', etc.

References: WP. I 637 ff., WH. I 601, Trautmann 101 f.

Root / lemma: *gen-*

English meaning: to pinch, pluck, press, etc..

German meaning: as basis for extensions der meaning `zusammendröcken, kneifen, zusammenknicken; Zusammengedröcktes, Geballtes'

Note: (Persson Beitr. 88 f.); therefrom are *gnegh-*, *gneig-*, *gner-*, *gnes-*, *gneus-* only germ.

Material: 1. *gn-ebh-*:

Gr. perhaps γνάμπτω `bend, make curved; wind; arch, make arched, make vaulted; incline, bow' (formal as in the meaning but influenced through κάμπτω);

anord. *knafa* `sodomize', compare `compress, squeeze women'; with *pp*: holl. *knap* `joining (*pressing, squeezing), narrowly, brief, fast', ndd. *knap* `short, spare, small' (out of it nhd. *knapp*), norw. *knapp* `narrow, short, concise', with *bb*: *knabbe* `pinch, cut off'; further with the meaning `fold up the jaws' and `snap one's fingers' and out of it deriving sound suggestions of schwed. *knöppa* `crack, snap, clink', holl. *knappen* `break, crack, creak', ndd. *knappern*, *knupfern* `crunch, nibble', nhd. *knabbern* `bite, gnaw'; finally as `the crushed, clenched, rounded' under likewise anord. *knappr* `bump, bulge, gnarl, handle, knob', ags. *cnæpp* `mountaintop (bulging); brooch, pin, clasp' (from `nub, button, knop, knob'), ndd. *knap(p)* `mountain top, tableland, hill, plateau, elevation, heel of the boot';

Maybe alb. geg. (**knappen*) *thembën* `heel' [common alb. *k-* > *s-* > *th-* phonetic mutation].

ndd. *knappen* `cut off, shorten; live briefly'; from Slav. perhaps here poln. *gne, bic*, old *gna, bic* (with secondary nasal vowel as a result of preceding *n*) `press, distress, maltreat, stir, tease, irritate'; compare also *genebh-*, S. 378 f.

2. *gnegh-*:

Schwed. *knagg* `knot, knag', meagl. mnd. *knagge* `knag, thick piece'; with germ. *kk*: anord. *knakkr* `foot (at tables, chairs), footstool (foot block)'. Here also ahd. *kneht*, nhd. *Knecht*, ags. *cniht* `knave, boy, youngling, servant, warrior' (**knehta-*, compare to meaning *Knabe, Knebel* under likewise, to *t*-suffix nhd. bair. *knöchtel* `cudgel, club, bludgeon').

3. *gn-eibh-*:

Gr. γνίφω `skinflint, scrooge, cheapskate, curmudgeon' (if not because of older recorded Κνίφω, Meisterhans-Schwyzer 74, with secondary anlaut softening, so that with anord. *hnippa* `bump, poke' to the parallel root **ken-*, *kn-eib(h)-*);

anord. *kneif* `kind of pliers', *knifr*, ags. *cnif* `knife', nhd. dial. *kneif* `knife'; besides with germ. *pp, p*: mnd. *knīp*, nhd. dial. *kneipf* `knife', norw. mdartl. *knīpa*, mnd. *knīpen* (out of it nhd. *kneifen* figurative) `nip, squeeze tightly between two surfaces, pinch, break off by pinching, squeeze, press' (partly also `be thrifty, stingy; run short, be used up, be exhausted, running out of; pinch; run away'; s. similar under *gnebh-*), nd. *knippen* `cut, clip', nhd. *knippsen*, nd. *knipperig* `stingy, fugal, spare, thrifty', nhd. *Kniff* (also = thievish, sneaky trick under likewise), mnd. *knippen* `blink, wink the eye, wink';

lit. *gny biu, gny bti*, Iterat. *gna ibau, gna ibyti* `pinch (with the fingers or tongs)', besides *šny biu, žny bti* ds., Trautmann 93.

4. *gneig-*:

Anord. *kneikia* 'press, clamp', norw. dial. *kneikja* 'bend backward'; mnd. nd. nhd. *knicken*, wherefore *Knicks* 'knee-bend, flexure, bowing, bending'.

5. *gner*-:

Norw. *knart*, *knort* 'knag, knot, unripe fruit', engl. *knarre* 'hunch, outgrowth, knag', mhd. *knorre* 'knag' under likewise; besides ahd. *kniurig* 'knorrig', mhd. *knūr(e)* 'knot, knag, Klippe, mountain top' with ablaut neologism.

6. *gnes*-:

Norw. *knast* m. 'knag' = nd. hd. *Knast*; mnd. *knōster* 'gristle', holl. *knoest* 'knag', mndl. *knoes* 'gristle', *knoesele* 'ankle'; norw. mdartl. *knös* (**knōsia*-) 'large mighty beggar', schwed. *knase* 'big, rich, obstinate, inflexible person'.

7. *gnet*-:

Ahd. *knetan*, ags. *cnedan* st. V. 'knead', zero grade anord. *knoða*, -*aða* 'knead'; with germ. *tt* anord. *kno*, *ttr* (**knattu-z*) 'ball, sphere', *knatti* 'brow, edge of a hill or cliff', norw. *knott* m. 'short and thick body, knag, knot', schwed. dial. *knatte* 'small bush'; Old Church Slavic *gneto*, *gnesti* 'press', Old Prussian *gnode* f. 'trough for kneading the bread' (**gnōtā*), Trautmann 93.

Maybe nasalized alb. (**ghnes*-) *ngjesh* 'press' common alb. *gh*- > *gj*- phonetic mutation.

8. *gn-eu*-:

Anord. *kny ĵa* 'press, hit', ags. *cnū(w)ian* 'in mortar zerstoßen' (ags. *cne ōwian* 'coire', as schwed. *knulla* ds. compared with mhd. *knöllen* 'bump, poke, hit'); anord. *knūi* 'knuckle'; aschwed. *knūla*, *knyla* 'knag, knot in trees, foot ankle';

Maybe alb. (**knyla*) *nyja* 'knag, knot' [common alb. *kn* - > *n*- phonetic mutation]

serb. *gnja viti* 'press', sloven. *gnja viti* 'press, ruffle, crease, crumple, wrinkle, strangle, throttle, choke'.

9. *gn-eu-bh*-:

Ir. *gnobh* 'knot in the wood, knot, node' (**gnubho*-);

anord. *kny fill* m. 'short, just come out horn', ostfries. *knūfe* 'clot, chunk, clump, knag'; anord. *kneyfa* 'press'; norw. *knuva* 'press, squash, crush', ostfries. *knūfen*, nhd. *knuffen* 'bump, poke, kick'; with **u*: mnd. *knovel* 'knot, ankle'; mhd. *knöbel* 'ankle'; with germ. *p(p)* (consonant-sharpening): norw. dial. *knupp* m. 'bud', mnd. *knuppe*, *knoppe* 'bud', *knuppel* = mhd. *knöpfel* 'club, cudgel' (these nhd.), ahd. *knopf* 'knot, knag, knop, knob', schweiz. *chnopf* 'knot, knop, knob, bud, small kid, child' (in addition *knöpfen*; a derivative is *Knospe*, there probably from **knuphsōn*-), and o-grade mnd. *knöp* m. 'knot, knop, knob, handle, button, pommel', mhd. *knouf*, nhd. *Knauf*; with germ. *bb*: norw. *knubb* m. 'clot, chunk', mnd. *knobbe* 'knag', engl. *knobbe* (engl. *knob*) 'bud, knop, knob, knag, knot', norw. *knubba* 'bump, poke, kick, press';

lit. *gnia ūbti* 'comprise, enfold, hug, embrace, hold tight' (**gnēubh*-), *gniū bti* 'lose stability, fall, sink'; if from *gnia ūžti* (under 10.) through influence of *gny bti* (above 3.)

10. *gn-eu-g* ^-:

Anord. *knjūkr* 'round mountain top', norw. mdartl. *knjuka*, *knoka* 'ankle', anord. *knykill* 'small knot'; mnd. *knoke* m. 'bone', mhd. *knoche* 'bone, knag, bundle';

Maybe alb. (**knyk*) *kyc* 'ankle'

ags. *cnycel* (ö), mnd. *knokel*, mhd. *knöchel*, nhd. *Knöchel*; but anord. *knoka* 'hit, knock', norw. mdartl. *knoka* 'press, squash, crush', ags. *cnocian*, *cnucian* 'knock at a door, thrust in the mortar', mhd. *knochen* 'press' stand in ablaut to aschwed. *knaka* 'crack, creak' and indicate to onomatopoeic words *g neg-* (Wissmann 79), whereat also Kluge¹¹ s. v. *knacken*;

with germ. *-kk-*: mnd. *knocke*, engl. *knucche*, engl. *knitch* 'bundle', mhd. *knock* 'nape, cervix, neck'.

lit. *gnia* 'už-*iu*, -*ti* 'close the hand firmly', *gniū* 'žis, *gniū* 'žte', *gnia* 'užta 'bundle, handful', *gniū* 'žti 'bend, fall, lose firmness' (*fold up, double or bend something over upon itself'), lett. *gnau* 'žt 'grasp with the hand, press' (lett. *žn* 'augt 'strangle, throttle, choke' from **gn* 'auž-ö); compare (above 9.) lit. *gnia* 'ubti.

11. gn-eu-s-:

Anord. *knosa*, -*aða* 'abuse with blows', norw. *knysia* 'crunch, munch, chew with the teeth; pulverize, grind into fine particles', ahd. *knussen* 'hit, crush', ags. *cnyssan* 'crush, grind'; with *ū* aschwed. *knusa* = ndd. *knūsen* 'press, squeeze', anord. *knūska* 'hit', nhd. schweiz. *chnüssen*, *chnüschen* 'thrash'; anord. *knylla* 'hit, bump, poke' (**knuzljan*, s. also above under *gneut-* about *Knollen*) = ags. *cnyllan* 'hit', nd. *knöllen* (*knullen* from **knuz-lōn*) 'to press together, zerknöffeln', mhd. *knöllen* 'hit, bump, poke, cuff, strike, slap, pommel, push, shove, thrust'; anord. *knauss* m. 'round mountain corner'; with *ū* mnd. *knūst* m. 'knag', schweiz. *chnūs* 'knag, clump'; with *u* norw. *knust*, *knysta* 'coiled chunk, knag', schwed mdartl. *knose* 'hunch, outgrowth' (figurative bair. *knös* 'a youth, lad', schweiz. *chnösi* 'thick man, husband', nrhein. *knösel* 'dwarf, crippled being, unripe fruit').

12. gn-eu-t-:

Ahd. *kno* 'do (**knu* 'pan-) 'knop, knob, ankle, bud', mhd. *knödel* 'ovary, dumpling, small mass of dough which is boiled or steamed', ahd. *knoto* (**knu* 'ða 'n-), nhd. *Knoten*, whereof ahd. *knutil*, nhd. *Knötzel* 'thick stick' (actually 'knotty walking stick'); ags. *cnotta* m., mnd. *knutte* 'tubers, flax bud', mhd. *knotze* 'knag', mnd. *knulten* 'knit, tie, bind, knot' = ags. *cnyttan*, engl. *knit* ds. and with the originally meaning 'to press together' bair. *knauzen* 'to press together', nd. *knutschen*, mhd. *knötzen* 'squeeze, push, shove, thrust'; anord. *knūtr* (**knūdn-*) 'knot, knag', *knūta* 'capitulum, head of a bone, end of a bone', *kny* 'ta 'tie, bind, knot'; mhd. *knūz* '(*gnarled, snaggy, knobbed rising arms against, daring, bold, audacious, perky, cheerful; bold; impudent'; mhd. *knolle* 'clod of earth, clump', ags. *cnoll* m. 'mountaintop, mountain peak, summit, acme, apex' (if from **knu* 'ð-la ' or **knuz-la* ' for the root form **g(e)n-eu-s-*);

lit. *gniutu* 'sti 'press', *gniutu* 'oti ds., *gniū* 'tele' 'pole for pressing of the straw with the roof cover', *gniū* 'tulas 'bales, paper, lump, clump', *gnu* 'tulas 'clump, fist-size clump'

References: WP. I 580 ff., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 83, 132.

See also: compare also under *ken-*.

Page(s): 370-373

Root / lemma: *gerebh-*

English meaning: to scratch, write

German meaning: 'ritzen' and Verwandtes

Material: 1. *gerbh-*:

Gr. γ ρ ά φ ω 'scratch, carve, cut, mark by cutting or scratching, write' (**gr*. *bhō*), γ ρ ά μ μ α 'alphabetic letter', γ ρ α μ μ ή 'line', γ ρ α φ ε ύ ς 'scribe',

γ ρ α π τ ῦ ς `Ritzung der Haut' (besides dialect forms with - ρ ο - instead of - ρ α -);

ags. *ceorfan* (participle *corfen*) `cut, clip, notch', ahd. *kerban* `make incision, cut, clip', nhd. *kerben*, mhd. *kerbe* f. `incision, notch', *kerp* m. `seam, joint, fugue', ags. *cyrf* m. `cut';

slav. *žerb ѣ in Old Church Slavic žre ѣ, skr. ždri ѣ, klr. že reb `lot, fate' and slav. žerb ѣ in Old Church Slavic žre бѣ `lot, fate, crumb' (`notched rod'), Old Prussian *gīrbīn* `number' (`*crenation, series of notches on the outer edges of a leaf or shell').

Maybe alb. *krrabe* ``shepherd's stick'

2. grebh-:

Mhd. *krabelen* (with expressive intensification: mhd. *krappeln*, mnd. *krabbelen*, out of it nhd. *krabbeln*) `scratch, scrape, grovel, truckle, creep', anord. *krafla* `grovel, truckle, creep', *krafsa* `scratch, scrape, leicht anröhren',

Maybe alb. *kref*, *kreh* (**krefs*) `comb, clean'

with expressive intensification dö n. norw. *krabbe* `scratch, grapsen' (and `scrabble, scribble, scrawl, scratch, grovel, truckle, creep', originally `grovel, truckle, creep, while one gets stuck'), wherefore anord. *krabbi* m., ags. *crabba*, mnd. *krabbe* `crab' and ahd. (*krebiz*), **kraβita-*, *krebaz(o)*, asöchs. *kreβit*, nhd. *Krebs*. - Quite doubtful gr. γ ρ ᾰ μ φ ι ς `sow' (better `the grunting'ö) as nasal form.

3. Besides *gribh- (with expressive iö):

Gr. γ ρ ι φ ᾰ σ θ α ι γ ρ ᾰ φ ε ι ν. Λ ᾰ κ ω ν ε ς . ο ἷ δ ε ξ ῖ ε ι ν κ α ἰ ᾰ μ ῦ σ σ ε ι ν Hes. (compare from *sker-*: gr. σκαρῖφωμα, lat. *scribō*), ᾰ γ ρ ῖ φ η , ᾰ γ ρ ε ῖ φ ν α `rake, gardening tool with a comb-like end; rack' (ᾰ- from **n*.- `in', `carve, cut, mark by cutting or scratching'ö);

holl. *kribbelen* `murmur', *kribelen* `itch', mhd. md. *kribeln* `kitzeln (von der Sinuenlust)', nhd. *kribbeln*, and with germ. *pp*: ahd. *kripfan* `rasch und wiederholt wonach greifen', nhd. *kripfen* `esp. of scratching a groove';

lett. *grīpsta* `scratch'.

References: WP. I 606 f., Trautmann 87.

See also: compare **gred-** `scratch, scrape', **grēb(h)o-s** `hornbeam'.

Page(s): 392

Root / lemma: **ger-1, gere-**

English meaning: to gather, put together

German meaning: `zusammenfassen, sammeln'

Material: Gr. ᾰ γ ε ῖ ρ ω (ᾰ γ ε ρ ῶ, ᾰ γ ε ι ρ α) `gather; assemble' (**n.hgerhi.ō*; α-weak form from ᾰ ν, also `collect, gather'ö), gr. dor. ᾰ γ ρ ῆ - τ α ι ς `collector, gatherer', Aor. ᾰ γ ρ ε τ ο `be gathered', Infin. ᾰ γ ρ ῆ σ θ α ι ; ᾰ γ ο ρ ᾰ ῖ , ᾰ γ ο ρ ι ς `congregation, meeting', ᾰ γ ῦ ρ τ η ς `collector, gatherer, beggar', ᾰ γ ο σ τ ᾰ ς `hand, crooked, bent arm' (if from *α-γ ο ρ σ τ ο ς, with öol. ο ρ from *r*.; for the formation compare πα λ α σ τ ῆ `flat hand'), γ ε ρ γ ε ρ α π ο λ λ ᾰ Hes., τ ᾰ γ ᾰ ρ γ α ρ α `swarm, flock; mass, crowd, heap';

broken reduplication **grehg-* in:

lat. *grex, gregis* m. `herd, troop, multitude, crowd';

mir. *graig* n. (with secondary *a*), Gen. *grega* 'herd of horses', cymr. corn. bret. *gre* ds.; because of air. *grafann* f. 'horse race' (**grego-su_endnā*) barely borrowed from Lat.;

Maybe alb. (**grega*) *grigja* 'herd of sheep'

baltoslav. *gur-* from **g_or-* in:

lit. *gurguly* 's m. 'coagulation, thickening', *gu`rguole* f. 'bulk, mass, lump';

Maybe alb. *gurgullonj* 'boil (liquid coagulation)'

lett. *gu`rste* 'bundle of flax' (**gursti-* from **gurt_{ti}sti-*) =

Maybe through metathesis alb. (**gursti*) *grushti* 'handful, thin, emaciated; fist'; (**grist*) *glisht*, *gisht* 'finger'.

slav. **g_zrst_ь* in Old Church Slavic *gr_zst_ь* 'fist, handful', aruss. *g_zrst_ь*, skr. *gr_zst* (Pl. *gr_zsti*) 'hollow hand', poln. *gars_ć* ds., russ. *gorst_ь* ds.; russ.-Church Slavic *pri-g_zrt_ьšča* f. 'handful' (**gursti_ā*); slav. **g_zrtati* and **g_zrno_{ti}* (from **g_zrtno_{ti}*) in skr. *gr_će_m*, *gr_ztati* 'scrape together', klr. *pry-horta_{ty}* ds., poln. *garna_ć* ds.;

**gere-* in lit. *greta* 'Adv. 'side by side, abreast';

remains far off Old Indian *gan_ah_i* 'troop, multitude, crowd', because not idg. (Kuiper Proto-Munda 54 f.).

root extension **grem-:**

Old Indian *grā_{mā}h_i* m. 'heap, troop, multitude, crowd, village, congregational, parish, community, township';

lat. *gremium* 'armful; lap, bosom, womb, female genitals';

maybe alb. (*grem-*) *greminë* 'bottom, hole, abyss', *gremis* 'throw to the abyss, pile up'

mhd. *krammen* 'snatch with the claws', ahd. *krimman* (*kramm*) 'press, grip with the claws', ags. *crammian* (engl. *to cram*) 'stuff, fill' (actually 'press'), aisl. *kremia* 'press, clamp', kro. *m* 'consuming illness, disease, malady', ablaut. *krumma*, *krymma* 'hand';

lit. *grumiū_{os}*, *gru_{mtis}* 'with struggle somebody', *gru_{mulas}* 'clump', *grum_{(s)tas}* 'clod', *gru_{mdau}*, *-yti* 'are pushing, filling, stuffing by force from above'; the same *d(h)*-extension in gr. γ_ρύ_νθ_ος 'clenched fist';

maybe alb. geg. *grumull* *grumbull* (**grem-ul*) 'mass, pile' [common alb. **m** > **mb** shift]: lit. *gru_{mulas}* 'clump'

Note: alb. shares the cognate with balt. lang. not with slav. lang. which means the alb. cognate is part of the inherited illyr. balt. lexicon.

russ.-Church Slavic *gromada*, *gramada* 'heap, mass', poln. nsorb. also 'village community, local meeting'.

Maybe alb. (**gramada*) *gërmadha* 'ruins, mass of stones'

References: WP. I 590 f., WH. I 621 f., Trautmann 94, 102, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1433⁵, 715, 746⁸.

Page(s): 382-383

Root / lemma: *ger-2*

English meaning: to scream (in expr. forms)

German meaning: in Schallworten, especially for `heiser schreien'

Material: A. Old Indian *ja ratē* 'it rushes, sounds, crackles, shouts', *jarā* 'the rustling, murmuring' (or to **g ā r-* or **g^w er-*); perhaps *gargara-h* 'a music instrument' (yet see also **gal-*);

alb. *nguro nj* 'howl' (from wind); [actually *hunguronj* 'howl']

anord. *kæ ra*, *kæ rōa* 'bring forward a matter, lodge a complaint, make a complaint to the proper authorities, accuse' (derived from a lengthened gradeen *i-* stem **gēri-*); with consonant increase ahd. *carron* 'squeak, screech, clash, jangle, squeal, grate, jar, resound, rattle, creak' (schw. V.), *cherran* (st. V.) 'cry, creak', mnd. *kerren*, *karren* 'creak', ags. *ceorran* 'creak' (*ceorung* 'lament, grumble, growl, complain, repine, snarl'), norw. *karra* 'coo, gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker', anord. *kurra* 'growl, murmur', *kurr* 'murmur, rumor';

lit. *gu rti* 'shrill, shriek, scream';

B. Here the name of crane:

1. Lit. *ge rše* 'crane, heron'; after Risch (briefl.) contaminated from *ge rve* and *ge nše*;

2. With formants *-en-*, to part with *-u-* and *-g-* extended:

arm. *krunk* 'crane' (**geru-n-g-*); compare under ahd. *kranuh*;

Maybe truncated alb. (**kranuh*) *krahu* 'wing, arm'

gr. γέρη ν γέρα ν ο ς Hes., γέρα ν ο ς m. 'crane' and 'crane for lifting weights, esp. used in the theatre, quern, a fish';

gall. *tarvos trigaranos* (Inschr. about a bull with three plumes on the back); cymr. corn. bret. *garan* (**gerenos*) 'crane';

ahd. *kranuh* (-ih), ags. *cranoc*, *cornuc*, mnd. *kranek* m. (**grænug-*);

ags. *cran*, asöchs. *krano*, mhd. *krane*, nhd. *Krahn* (**grænon-*) m.; in addition aisl. *trani* 'crane' (with *t-* instead of *k-* after *trami* 'evil spirit, demon, evil supernatural being; devil');

lit. *garny s* m. 'heron, stork' (**gortñi.os*); lett. *gārns* m. 'heron'.

3. With formants *-ōu-* : *-ū-*:

lat. *grūs*, Gen. *gruis* f. (later also m.) 'a crane', therefrom *gruere* 'of crane's call';

nhd. westfö. *krüne* 'crane'; see under ahd. *kron*;

lit. *ge rve*, lett. *dzer ve*, Old Prussian *gerwe* f. 'crane' (**geræu.i.ā*);

russ.-Church Slavic *žerav* m. (**gerōu.i.os*), skr. *že ra v*, wruss. *žo rou* (Gen. *žo rau.la*); besides skr. *ždra lj* (from **ž b ravl b*) and russ. *žura vl* (Gen. *žuravlja*).

C. from the same *ōu-* : *æu-* : *ū-* extension also ahd. *krōn* 'chatty, loquacious, talkative, garrulous, gossipy, prattling, logorrheic', ndd. *krōlen* (**krauljan*) 'loud cry', holl. *kruilen* 'coo', *krollen* 'cry like cats', mnd. *krūschen* 'screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell'.

With *i-* extension redupl. lat. *gingrīre* 'cackle, esp. from to geese';

perhaps (ö) here gr. γύγρυρ ἄς, γύγρυρ ος m. 'Phoenician flute' etc.;

mir. *grith*, cymr. *gryd* 'scream' (*gr_htu_hs), mir. *grinnigud* 'creaking of the arrow' (*gr_hnh_hd-);

Maybe alb. (*gr_hnh_hd-) *grindem* 'scream, quarrel'

mhd. *krīschen* 'screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell', mnd. *krīten* 'cry, howl', mhd. *krīen* 'sharp cry', nhd. *kreißen*, mhd. *krīsten*, nhd. *kreisten*.

D. **grā-** in wgerm. nord. **krā-* (with *ō* not changed to old *ā* through recent imitation of the of *a-* a colored raven's croaking): ahd. *krāen*, nhd. *kröhen*, mnd. *kreien*, ags. *crāwan* ds., ahd. *hanacrāt* 'cock crow, call of a rooster; dawn, time of morning when roosters crow', ahd. *krā(w)a*, *krāia*, nhd. *Kröhe*, as. *krāia*, ags. *crāwe* ds., lit. *grioju*, russ.-Church Slavic *grajo*, *grajati* 'croak, caw'.

With guttural extension:

anord. *krāka* 'crow', *krākr* 'raven', ags. **crācian*, *cracettan* 'croak, caw (of raven)', nhd. *kröchzen*; germ. -*k-* from idg. -*g* because of nir. *grāg* 'croaking' (**grāggo-*); mnd. *krakelen* 'chatter, prattle, jabber; talk rapidly; talk nonsense'.

With idg. **k-**: lat. *grāculus* 'jackdaw', *gracillō*, -*āre* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (from chicken)';

ahd. *kragil*, mhd. *kregel* 'gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering', ahd. *kragilōn* 'babble, chatter', mhd. *kragelen*, *kregeln* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker';

russ.-Church Slavic *grāču*, *grakati* 'croak, caw', *gr ѣkati* 'coo (from the dove)'.

E. With formant -*g-*, and from other hearing impressions:

Old Indian *garjati* 'rages, roars, hums, bellows';

arm. *karkač* 'din, fuss, noise';

ags. *cracian*, *cearcian* 'ring out; sound', ahd. *krāhhon* 'crack, creak';

lit. *gi rgždžiu*, *girgžde* 'ti' 'creak'.

In addition perhaps russ. *gro čhot* 'din, fuss, noise, crash, blast, loud laughter' under likewise as new onomatopoeic words.

References: WP. I 591 ff., WH. I 583, 601 f., 615, 624, Specht Dekl. 48, Trautmann 87, 94.

Page(s): 383-385

Root / lemma: **ger-3**

English meaning: to turn, wind

German meaning: 'drehen, winden'

Material: A. Old Indian *gun, a -h-* (**gr_h-no -s*) 'the single thread of a string, line, cord; stain' (*dvi-*, *tri-gun, a-* actually 'consisting of two, three threads'); *ga rta-h-* 'carriage seat of the chariot' ('*from rods twisted seat, carriage basket'), compare with formants -*mo-* anord. *karmr* 'parapet, defensive wall, protective wall in front of a trench', schwed. *karm* 'back, part of a chair support from wickerwork, carriage basket' (**gor-mo-s* 'wickerwork').

1. guttural extensions:

a. In idg. **-g**: presumably gr. $\gamma \upsilon \rho \gamma \alpha \theta \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$ 'wicker-basket, creel, twisted basket from willows, weir, fish-snaring net' (- υ -reduced vowel, ending as in $\kappa \acute{\alpha} \lambda \alpha \theta \omicron \varsigma$ 'basket narrow at the base, esp. for wool, for fruit, (carried in procession in honour of Demeter), capital of a column, in this form, wine-cooler, mould for casting iron, reservoir of an oil-lamp');

anord. *kraki* 'pole with hook; thin person'; ahd. *krācho* (**krēkan-*), *kracco* (as **kraggan-*, gemination form to germ. **krag-* see under) 'hooked device', anord. *krākr* and changing through ablaut *krōkr* 'bend, bay, hook' (out of it engl. *crōk*, nengl. *crook* 'curvature etc. '), *krøkja* 'crook, snatch', schwed. *kröka*, norw. dial. *kreka krak* 'grovel, truckle, creep', *kreken* 'weak, old age'. Besides in germ. -*g* (probably = idg. -*k*) ahd. *krāgo* 'hook'; perhaps also ags. *crōg*, ahd. *kruog* 'crock, pitcher, jug', if not in any leaning relationship to gr. $\kappa \rho \omega \sigma \sigma \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$ (see under *greu-g-*). compare from the root form *gr-ei-* the same extension in anord. *krikr* 'bend, bay', -*kriki* (from which engl. *crike*, *creke*, nengl. *creek*) 'curvature, bay'; perhaps lett. *gredzens* 'ring'.

b. In idg. **-k**: Old Church Slavic *sъgrъčiti se* 'draw together, collect, assemble', bulg. *grъча se* 'bend, curve, crook, pull myself together', *grъча* 'wrinkle', *zgrъčen* 'wizened, shriveled, shrunk, dwindled', serb. *gr č* 'cramp'.

Maybe nasalized alb. *ngërç* 'cramp', *ngërth* 'kink'

c. Nasalized:

In idg. **-k** certainly anord. *krā* 'point, edge, angle' (**kraghō*) and probably also germ. forms in -*g*: anord. *kringr* m. 'ring' = mhd. *krinc*, -*ges* 'ring, battlefield', nhd. *Kring*, anord. *kringla* 'ring of a circle, circle, compasses, instrument for drawing circles and measuring, calipers', mnd. *kringel(e)* 'ring, round pastry, cake', mhd. *kringel* (and changing through ablaut *krengel*) ds., nhd. *Kringel*; mhd. *kranc*, -*ges* 'circle, ring, district, region, area', nhd. schweiz. *chrangel* 'curvature', mhd. *krangel* 'need, tribulation' (from 'entanglement, curvature') and 'ring, circle'; anord. *cranga* 'grovel, truckle, creep, trudge, lumber', with figurative meaning *krangr* 'weak, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated'; ags. *cringan* 'fall';

in idg. **-g**: ags. *cranc-stæf* 'a weaver's device', *crencestre* 'weaver', engl. *crinkled* 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved', engl. *crinkle* 'bend, curvature, crease, rumple, wrinkle; make a rustling sound', *crank* 'lever, handle, curvature' (as nhd. schweiz. *chrank*), older also *cranke* 'spool', mndd. *krunke* 'crease, wrinkle, frill, ruffle; frizziness, curliness; ruff', holl. *kronkel* 'crease', *krinkel* 'loop, noose, snare, crease, wrinkle', norw. *krenkja* 'dislocate, luxate, crick'; with the meaning-development to 'bent from disease, malady': ahd. *krankolōn* 'stumble, trip; transgress, go astray, lose one's way, become weak', mhd. *krank* 'narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, small, weak', nhd. *krank*, ags. *cranc* 'weak, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated', as well as ags. *crincan* 'fall in battle, die in battle, die in combat, die in war' (*bend in agony);

in idg. **-g** (not **-g**) point at balt. **grenžiō* 'turn, twist, rotate' in lit. *gre žiu*, *gre žti* 'turn, twist, rotate, drill, wimble, bore a hole' (lter. *gra žy ti*), *gri žtu*, *gri žti* 'retrovert, turn back, return, go or come back', *gri žte* 'roll of flax' = lett. *grī zte* 'the twisted together', lett. *gri ežu* 'turn, rotate' (= lit. *gre žiu*), lit. *gra žtas* 'borer', Old Prussian *granstis* ds. (lit. *gra žulas* 'shaft, pole, rod, beam; long revolving bar used to transfer motion or torque to gears or other parts' presumably likewise from 'cord, rope, hank, halter, rope with a noose for hanging criminals').

2. Dental extensions:

a. **gr-et(h)-**: ags. *cradol* m. 'cradle' (**kradula-* 'the plaited'), ahd. *kratto* 'basket' (**kraddan-*), *krezzo*, mhd. *krezze*, nhd. *Krötze* 'pannier' (**krattian*).

b. Nasalized:

Old Indian *granth-*, *grathnā mi*, Fut. *granthis yāmi* 'coil, bind, wind, tie, knot,

fasten, join, attach, tie a knot', participle *grathita* - 'winded, knotty, conglobated', *granthi* -h, m. 'knot, joint, intumescence', *granthaḥ* 'knot', *grathi* -n- 'scheming, deceptive', *grathila*- 'raving, mad'; but *ghatā*- 'bulk, mass, troop, multitude, crowd' is not a root. (Kuiper Proto-Munda 55 f.).

c. *ger-d*, *gr-ed*-, nasalized *grend*-:

Air. *grinne* (**grend-n-i-o*-) 'bundle, fagot, bunch, fascis';

anord. *kartr*, ags. *cræt* m. 'cart' (probably 'twisted carriage basket'), probably also anord. *kart-nagl* 'deformed, twisted nail', norw. *kart* m. 'unripe fruit, knag', ostfries. *kret* 'shrunk fruit', mhd. *krenze* 'basket', ahd. *kranz*, nhd. *Kranz*;

lit. *grandi* 's (reduced grade *grundis*) 'bracelet, iron ring, hoarfrost of wheel, round cheesecake', Old Prussian *grandis* 'the ring in the plow which connects the plow crossbeam with the front rack', lett. *gru* 'ods 'stark twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, drall';

poln. *gre*, *dac* 'sie' 'turn, rotate'.

3. Labial extensions:

a. *gerh*bh-, *gr-eb*h-:

Old Indian *grapsaḥ*, *glapsaḥ* 'bundle, tussock', next to which with mind. development from **gr.psa-h*, *guccha-h*, and as hypersanskrit. back-formation *gutsa* -h, 'tussock, bundle, bunch'; belongs probably better to S. 455.

mhd. *kre* 'be m. (**kreban*-) 'basket; intestines, entrails', as. *kribbia*, ahd. *krippa*, ags. *cribb* 'crib, manger', in Nhd. (and Holl.) also 'wattle fence on shores, fish snaring net, verge of a roof with brushwood bundles' (tiefstufige additional form mnd. *kröbbe*, ags. *cryb*; with germ. -pp-: nhd. schweiz. *chröp(e)* 'crib, manger', as on the other hand also ahd. *kripfa*);

mnd. *kerve* 'weir, net', anord. *kiarf*, *kerf(i)* n. 'bundle, fascicle, sheaf', aschwed. *kærve* 'grain bundle, fascicle, sheaf', schwed. dial. *karv* 'basket', isl. *karfa*, *körv* 'basket' (but nhd. *Korb*, mnd. *korf* nevertheless probably only Lw. from lat. *corbis*).

In addition behaves perhaps gr. γ ρ ῖ φ ο ς 'shopping bag, fishing net; somewhat complicated, riddle' (whereas with π: γ ρ ῖ π ο ς 'fishing net', γ ρ ῖ π ε ῡ ς 'fisherman'), as *scr-ibō*, σ κ ᾱ ρ - ῖ - φ ο ς *tösker*- 'cut, clip'.

b. *gerb*-, with revelation of the meaning 'crinkle, wrinkle, shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, cramp', but also for other kinds of bending:

Air. *gerbach* 'wrinkly';

Old Prussian *garbis* 'mountain', lit. *ga* 'rbana (see under) and *garbana* 'f. 'hair lock';

Maybe poln. *garbic* *siê* 'to hump' : alb. *ke* 'rrus 'to hump', *kurriz* '(hunchbacked) spine'

in addition ablaut. Old Church Slavic *gr* ṛ b ṛ 'dorsum, cramp', *gr* ṛ b o -nos ṛ 'crooked-nosed', russ. *gorb* 'hump, hunchback, hunch, outgrowth, elevation, back', sloven. *gr* 'b, *gr* 'ba 'hunch, hump, hunchback, wrinkle', *gr* 'bati 'make hunchbacked, crook, furrow';

nisl. *korpa* f. 'wrinkle, crease', *korpna* 'contract, shrivel';

a heavy basis, perhaps **ger*ṛb- (ö), seems the base from arm. *karth* 'fishhook, hook; knee bow, popliteus, shinbone, leg' (**gr*. ṛpti-) and lit. *ga* 'rbana f. 'curl'; Berneker 368.

c. Nasalized:

Ahd. *krim(p)fan*, mhd. *krimpfen*, mnd. *krimpen* 'shrink up, shrink' = anord. *kreppa* (*krapp*) 'pull together', mhd. *krimpf* 'crooked; cramp'; ags. *crompeht* 'crumpled, wrinkled', ahd. *krampf* 'writhed, crooked, humped', substantivized *krampf(o)* 'cramp', *krampf* 'hook', nhd. (and as Lw. nhd.) *Krampe* 'hook for closing', as. *kramp(o)* 'cramp', Kaus. mhd. *kremphen* (**krampjan*) = anord. *kreppa* (schw. V.) 'pull together', nschwed. *krumpen* 'wizened', anord. *kropna* (**krumpna*) 'shrink up, become stiff', ags. *crump*, ahd. *krumpf* 'writhed, crooked, humped'.

Besides ags. *crumb*, as. *krumb*, ahd. *krump*, nhd. *krumm* presumably for idg. *u-* root from gr. γ ρ υ μ π ά ν ε ι ν γ ρ υ π ο ὤ σ θ α ι, σ υ γ κ ά μ π τ ε ι ν Hes., γ ρ ὀ π α ς 'crooked' (see S. 389 under B. 2.);

lett. *grumbt* 'gotten wrinkled', *grum* 'bulai'ns 'jolting';

Maybe alb. *grumbullonj* 'pull together', *grumbull* 'pile, heap'

lit. *grumbu*, *grubau*, *gru* 'bti' (analogical nasalized form for **grumbau*, **grum* 'bti') 'jolting, hard or become insensible', *grubu* 's' (for **grumbu* 's') 'jolting, hard';

Old Church Slavic *gro*, б ѣ ѝ δ ι ῶ τ η ς, 'unlearned, untaught, ill-mannered', russ. *gru* 'byj' 'rough, coarse, raw', poln. *gre*, *by* 'wrinkly, rough, adverse', poln. *gra*, *ba*, *gre*, *ba* f. 'elevation, hill, boundary';

d. **grep-** or **g(e)rəp-** (compare above S. 387 **gerəb-*) in mnd. *krappe* 'hook, claw, talon';

maybe alb. *grep* 'hook'

holl. *krap* f. 'cramp', ahd. *krā* 'pfo' 'bent claw, talon, hook', nhd. *Krapfen* 'hook; pastry of such form' (germ. *pp*; besides germ. -*bb-* in:) ahd. *krāpo*, mhd. *krāpe* 'hook', schwed. dial. *krabbe* 'hook for the search in water';

maybe alb. *ke* 'rrabe' 'crooked stick of the shepherd'

anord. *krappr* 'eng', holl. *krap* ds., nhd. bair. *krapf* 'unprepossessing, small', schweiz. *chröpf* 'strong' (**thickset*); ahd. nhd. *Kraft* (from cramping the muscles), as. *kraft*, ags. *cræft* 'power, skillfulness, art', anord. *kro*, *ptr*, *kraptr* m. 'power, witchcraft', compare (as 'fest worauf bestehen') anord. *kro*, *f* f. 'demand', *krefja* 'arrogate', ags. *craflan* ds.; norw. *krav* m. 'Ice crust' (besides anord. *krap* n., *krapi* m. ds.; 'wither, shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up'; nord. -*p-* probably for root form with idg. *b*).

4. **s-extension *gre-s-**, only germ.: ahd. *kresan* 'grovel, truckle, creep', norw. mdartl. *krasen* 'weak, frail'; presumably as. ahd. *kresso* 'goby, small fish', nhd. *Kresse*, *Kressling* ds.; **ger* s- probably in norw. *karra* 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, friz, curl'.

Besides from the *i*-extension **gr-ei-* also **gr-ei-s-* in mhd. *krīsen*, *kreis* 'grovel, truckle, creep'.

B. root form **gr-eu-**; **grū** -**mo-** 'scraped together':

gr. γ ρ ὤ 'little dirt under the nail' (i.e. 'what settles while scratching under the nail');

norw. *kryl* 'hump, hunchback' (**krū-li-ö* **krūvila-ö*), dial. also *skryl*, *kryla* 'krummröckig sein' (also *gryla*), schwed. dial. *krylas* *i* *hop* 'creep together', norw. dial. *krylt* (*grylt*, *skrylt*) 'hunchback person' (the forms with *g-* belong together with anord. *grūfa* 'sich vornüberbeugen, auf der Nase liegen', nhd. schweiz. *grüben*, *gropfen*, *gruppen* 'crouch down, stoop' to a versch. root with germ. *g-*);

with the meaning 'crooked claw, talon, mit gekrallten Fingern zusammenscharren': as. *krauwil*, ahd. *krouwil* 'claw, talon, fork with crooked points', nhd. *Kröuel* ds.,

ahd. *krouwōn*, nhd. *krauen*, afries. *krāwia* actually 'scratch, scrape with crooked fingers';

maybe alb. geg. (**kraue-*) *kruenj* 'scratch, scrape'

with formants **-mo-**: gr. γρῦμα, -εμα, -αμα 'junk, trash, trumpery, of fish small fry, also pouch, bag or chest for old clothes' (similarly the *tā*-derivative γρῦτη 'junk, of fish small fry, woman's dressing-case or vanity-bag, prob. a workman's tool-bag, frippery', γρῦτοδοκη 'lumber room'), actually 'scraped together';

lat. *grūmus* 'a little heap, hillock of earth' (as earth scraped together);

mhd. nhd. *Krume*; with *ū*: ags. *crūma* m., mnl. *krūme* (ablaut, *krōme*), holl. *kruim* 'crumb' ('what one scratches from the hard crust'), isl. *krumr*, *kraumr*, schwed. *kråm*, *inkråm* (*inkrom*) 'intestines, entrails of birds and fish, crumbs'.

1. guttural extension **greu-g-** in: air. *gruc*, nir. *grug* 'wrinkle' (**gruggu-*), mir. *grucānach* 'corrugated';

maybe alb. (***greu-g-**) **krunde** 'crumb, bread crumbs' common alb. -g- > -d- phonetic mutation.

ahd. *kriochan* 'grovel, truckle, creep', nhd. *kriechen*, ablaut. *krauchen* 'duck, slip, crouch, grovel, truckle, creep', *Krauch* 'road curve' (mengl. *crouchen*, engl. *crouch* 'duck, stoop', is frz. *Lw.*), mndl. *kroke* 'wrinkle, crease', holl. *kreuk* ds. (**kruki-*), mndl. *crooc* 'hair lock' (**krauka-*), norw. *krjuka* (*krauk-*) 'shrink up, grovel, truckle, creep', *krūka* 'crouch, squat', *krøkla*, *krykla* 'verkröppelter Baum, hinfalliges Geschöpf, Knochenbröchigkeit'; in addition probably as 'staff with crooked handle, grasp' norw. dial. *krykkia*, ags. *cryce* f., nengl. *crutch*, ahd. *krucka*, mhd. *krucke*, asöchs. *krukka* 'crutch' (germ. **krukjō*); perhaps mhd. *krūche* (nhd. *Krauche*), as. *krūka*, ags. *crūce* 'crook, pitcher' (compare above ahd. *kruog*), ags. *crocc*, *crocca*, anord. *krukka* 'pot, pan', therefore certainly also old close relationship to gr. κρωσσός 'crook, pitcher' from *κρωκ(ι)ός (about ahd. *krūsel* 'crucible, melting pot' etc. s. Falk-Torp under *krus* m. addendum) stands to the consideration. About nhd. *Kriechbaum* s. Kluge¹¹ under *Krieche*.

2. Labial extensions:

greu-p-: gr. γρῦπας 'hook-nosed, aquiline, hooked, writhed, crooked, humped, with a curved nose', γρῦπων 'bend, crook', γρῦψ, γρῦπος m. 'griffin (Griffin (after the crooked beak and the crooked claws), a bird, part of a ship's tackle, or anchor'), nasalized γρῦμπάνε(ν) γρῦποῖσθα(ν), σὺγκάμπτε(ν) Hes., wherefore probably at first ags. etc. *krumb* 'crooked' (see above S. 387).

greu-b-: here perhaps schott.-göl. *grobān* 'top or point of a hill' (**grubb-*);

anord. *krjūpa*, ags. *crēopan*, mnd. *krūpen* 'grovel, truckle, creep' ('*curve like a worm'), ags. *cryppan* 'bow, bend', nhd. mdartl. *sich kröpfen* 'crook oneself' (schweiz. *chröpfen* 'somewhat a bit bend so that it gets a roundish deepening'), mnd. *kroppen* 'bend crooked', norw. *krøypa* (**kraupjan*) 'crook'; anord. *kryppa* f. 'hump, hunchback', *kryppil*, ags. *crypel* 'cripple', mnd. *kröpel* ds. (holl. *kreupel*; mhd. *kröp(p)el*, nhd. *Kröppel* from Ndd.), zero grade ags. *cre opel* 'cripple'; ags. *cropp* 'bundle of berries or flowers, ear, goiter, crop'; with expressive intensification: ahd. *kropf* 'crop, bird's head', mnd. *krop* 'swelling, blister, hunch, outgrowth, crop, Bird's head; trunk, (toter) body', only in latter meaning anord. *kroppr* 'trunk';

maybe alb. geg. *kryja*, tosk. *krye* '(round) head'

with simple *b*: anord. *krof* n. 'trunk, killed animal body', *kryfia* 'disembowel'; a **krufta-* 'curvature, hill' in mndl. *krocht* 'hill, farmland, field in the dunes', ags. *croft* 'small field';

lit. probably *grubine* 'ti' 'stagger, stumble', *gru* 'b(l)as m. 'rough bumpiness,

hillock'.

3. **s-** Extension **greu-s-**: mhd. mnd. *krūs* 'frizzy, curly'; mnd. *krūse* 'chitterlings, belly fat' ('*the frill, ruffle'); with germ. -au- ndd. *krōs* 'Intestine of geese', mhd. (ge)kroese, nhd. Gekröse, ndd. *kröse* (**krūsi-*) 'wrinkle, crease, furrow, curl', holl. *kreus* 'fold in staves'; ags. *cre ās* 'dainty', wfries. *kreas* 'frilly'; ahd. mhd. *krol* (-ll-) 'frizzy' (**kruzla* -), mhd. *krol(le)*, *krölle* 'curl', norw. *krull* ds.; norw. mdartl. *kruslen*, *krusken* 'frail', ndd. *krusch* 'curled', mhd. *krūsp* 'frizzy', nhd. obd. *kraust* 'frizzy'.

References: WP. I 593 ff., WH. 623, Trautmann 94 f., 97, 99 f.

Page(s): 385-390

Root / lemma: **ger-4, grēi-**

English meaning: to grow; to awake

German meaning: 'wachsen, wecken'

Material: Old Indian *járate* 'awakened', *jā-gar-ti* 'wakes', Perf. *jā-gā́ra*, participle *jāgr̥hva m̐s-* 'alert, awake, smart, keen, eager', *jāgr̥vi-* 'attentive, sleepless, alert, awake, smart', a v. *jaṽārayantam* 'the watching one', Perf. *jagāra*, participle Perf. Akt. *jagāurvah-*, *jigāurvah-* 'awake, watchful, wakeful', Kaus. *ā-garayeiti* 'arouses, awakens', with fra- inchoativ *fra-ṽrisāmnō* 'awakening' (**gr̥hsk-*), Kaus. *fra-ṽrā-ṽrāyeiti*, dissimil. *fra-ṽrā-rayeiti* 'awakens', mpers. *vīgrās* 'awake', *vīgrāsēnāg* 'livener';

gr. ἔγερω 'awake' (whether ἔ- Adv. *eō compare ē or ō in av. *ā-garayeiti* and above S. 280; different Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 648³), Aor. ἔγρετο, ἔγρεσθα, Perf. ἔγρη-γορα (for ε-γν-γορα - compare Old Indian *jā-gā́ra* - with dem ρ from ἔγρεσθα; Med. (late) ἔγρη-γερ-μα; of Perf. proceed from ἔγρηγορτί 'on guard', ἔγρηγορσις); ἔγρησσω 'watch' to *γρη-τ- (compare av. *fra-ṽrātō* 'by awakening'); barely from *ἔγρησκω (Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 708²);

alb. tosk. *ngre* ' (from which *ngre*), geg. *ngre* 'lift up, arouse, erect, awake, stretch a gun' (**n-gra-n-iō*), participle *n-grite* (**gr̥ht-*);

presumably anord. *karskr*, *kerskr* 'fresh, agile, lively', mnd. *karsch* 'fresh, alert, awake, smart', alem. *chörzsch*.

References: WP. I 598 f., WH. I 429 f.

Page(s): 390

Root / lemma: **g(e)u-lo-**

English meaning: glowing coals

German meaning: 'glöhende Kohle'

Note:

Root / lemma: **g(e)u-lo-** : glowing coals derived from **Root / lemma:** **ker(ə)-3** : to burn

Material: With *-l-*suffix:

ir. *gu'al* 'coal' (< **geulo-* or **goulo-*);

aisl. *kol* n. 'charcoal', ags. *col* m. 'coal', engl. *coal*, afries. *kole* f., ahd. *kolo* m.,

also *kol* n., mhd. *kol* n., *kol(e)* m., *kole* f., schweiz. *cholle* 'gleam'.

In addition with *r*-suffix (or previously reshaped from **gulo-* after arm. *hur* 'fire'):

arm. *krak* 'fire, glowing coals' (< **guro-*, **gurā-*), *krak-aran* 'stove, hearth, fireplace, glowing frying pan'.

References: WP. I 563. other possibilities by W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 479.

Page(s): 399

Root / lemma: *gē(i)-* : *gō(i)-* : *gī-*

English meaning: to sing, to cry

German meaning: 'singen, rufen, schreien'

Note: onomatopoeic word

Material: Old Indian *gāyati* and *gāti* 'sings', *gātu* 'm. and *gīti* 'f. 'song', *gīta* 'sung, chanted', *gā thā* 'song, verse' = av. *gā θa* 'song of religious content';

aruss. *gaju*, *gajati* 'crow, squawk', russ. *gaj* 'm. 'Jackdaw's croaking, clamor', *ga kat* 'groan, croak, caw' etc.;

Baltic **gēidō* in lit. *gi edu* and *gi estu*, *giedo ti* 'sing, cackle, crow, squawk', lett. *dzie du*, *dzie da t* 'sing'; in addition lit. *gy stu*, *gy dau*, *gy sti* 'to sing, begin crow', *gaidy s* 'm. 'rooster, cock', *giesme* 'f. 'Kirchenlied', lett. *dzie sma* 'f. 'song', *gai lis* 'm. 'rooster, cock'.

Maybe lat. *gallus* 'rooster, cock' : alb. *gjel* 'rooster, cock'

toch. A *kāk*, B *kāka* 'he shouted' (redupl., to Old Indian *gāti*), present 3. Pl. *kenen c* (**gēi-n-ö*), Pedersen Tochar. 183, 263.

References: WP. I 526 f., Trautmann 76, W. Schulze KZ. 27, 425 = Kl. Schr. 52.

Page(s): 355

Root / lemma: *gēu-*, *gəu-*, *gū-* (**sgēu-*)

English meaning: to bend, curl; a kind of vessel

German meaning: 'biegen, krömmen, wolben'

Note:

Root / lemma: *gēu-*, *gəu-*, *gū-* : to bend, curl; a kind of vessel probably derived from **Root / lemma:** (*s*)*keu-2*, (*s*)*keu-ə* : (*s*)*kū-* : to cover, wrap

Phonetic evidence: mhd. *kobe* 'stall, pigpen, cage, cavity' : klr. *ku ča* 'pigpen' (Trautmann 145)

Material: Unextended probably in *gou-ə* : *gū-* 'hand', see there; further norw. *kaa* 'turn, twist the hay', anord. *kā* 'disturb the peacefulness' (**kawōn*); *kā-beinn* 'bowlegged' (**gou-o-*; air. *gāu*, *gō* 'lie, falsity', whether from **gōu-ā*, here, otherwise to connect with lat. *haud*); about gr. γύης, γύχο see under S. 398, about γύαλο see under S. 397.

a. More dental extensions :

gud-, **geud-** (occasionally **gu-ed-ö**), before all in Germ.; **gudo-m** 'intestine'.

Old Indian *guda m* 'intestine';

made. γάδρα ἔντερα Μακεδόνες Hes.;

ndd. *kōt* 'intestine', nhd. bair. *kōtz* 'a part the bowels'; ndd. *kōt*, *kōte* also 'Intestine of smaller animals, roe bags; calf; bag, pouch', mnd. *kūt* 'soft parts in the animal body, roe bag, calf', holl. *kuit* (**kūt*-) and *kiete* (**keot*-) 'roe; calf', engl. mdartl. *kyte*, *kite* 'belly, stomach' (compare to meaning under *qībus*);

afries. *kāte* (**kaut*-) 'ankle', mnd. *kōte*, *kūte* 'hoof, talon, the foot joint of horses', ndd. (and borrowed nhd.) *Kote*, *Kōte* 'ankle, shackle of the horses', Demin. mnd. *kōtel*, nd. *Kōtel* (from **kutil*) 'plump excrements, e.g., from nanny goats, horses', mndl. *cotel*, holl. *keutel* 'ds., cone, toddler';

norw. dial. *kyta* 'hump, hunchback, puffed out fold, hump in an plump body, sacklike extension of a net', schwed. dial. *kūta* 'go or run with stooped back', nhd. *kauzen* = crouch ('together bend'), geminated schwed. *kott(e)* 'pine cone', dial. *kutte*, *cutting* 'small squabby knave, boy';

with the concept of the incurvation, cavity: ndd. *kūte* 'pit, pothole', mhd. *kūz*, nhd. *Kauz* 'Grube als Gerichtsstätte' (formal = norw. dial. *kūt* 'deformation in growth', schwed. dial. 'tuber, bulb, hump, hunchback'; mhd. *kūte* 'pit, pothole, hole', nhd. mdartl. *Kaute* ds. probably from Ndd.); norw. dial. *køyta* 'degradation in the surface of the earth, pool; the vessel in what one carries fish' (**kauti*-) = mhd. *kætze*, nhd. mdartl. *Kötze* 'woven basket', ags. *cy̅te* 'cottage, house, lair' (*y̅* = *īe*) = norw. *køyta* 'wood hut from branches', compare nhd. dial. *kieze* 'bast basket' (-*eu*-), ags. *cy̅ t-wer* 'fish snaring net' with expressive gemination mnd. etc. *kutte* 'female pudenda' (mhd. *kotze* 'courtesan'); hole = schlechte Wohn- oder Liegerstatt: ndd. (and borrowed nhd.) *kot*, *kote* 'sheds, stable, hut, stall, cottage', mndl. *cot*, *cote* 'cave, lair of wild animals, stable, bad hut', ags. *cot* '(robber-) cave, house, lair', anord. *kot* 'small cottage', *kytia* ds.;

nasalized anord. *kunta* 'vulva' from mnd. *kunte* 'female pudenda; also buttocks', norw. schwed. *kunt* 'Ranzen (from birch bark)'; also av. *gunda-*, *gundā* 'Teigballen'ö

gū̃ -t-, geu-t-; about **gũ -et-** see distinctive article; **gut-r.** 'throat'.

Lat. *guttur* (**gūtr*, formation as hitt. *kuttar*); n. (by Plautus m.) 'gullet, throat', *guttura* (Plin.) 'thick neck, swellings in the neck';

Maybe alb. *gushe* 'neck, throat'

in addition as 'sacklike skin growth in the neck' under likewise:

geut- in ags. *cēod(a)* m. 'sack, bag, pouch', ahd. *kiot* ds., mnd. *kūdel* 'pouch', mhd. *kiutel* 'dewlap, Unterkinn', nhd. *Keutel* 'fishnet, intestine, swelling, lump, growth';

gut- in mnd. *koder* m., nhd. dial. *Köderl*, *Goderl* (**gutro-*) 'Unterkinn, goitre';

maybe alb. *kodẽr* '(round) hill'

ndd. *koden* ds., engl. *cud* 'cud, the inner gullet from ruminants', ndl. *kossem* 'Unterkinn' (**gutsmo-*), norw. *kusma* 'parotitis, mumps'; mhd. *kuteln*, nhd. *Kutteln* 'Kaldaunen';

maybe alb. (**kuta*) *shyta* 'parotitis, mumps'

with expressive *dd*: ags. *codd* m. 'husk, pod, sack, bag', aisl. *koddi* 'pillow, cushion, testicle'; perhaps ahd. *kutti* 'herd', nhd. *Kette*, bair. *kött* 'troop, multitude, herd of warrantable animal';

hitt. *ku-u-tar* (*kuttar*), Dat. *ku-ut-ta-ni* (*kuttani*) n. 'nape, upper arm' (= lat. *guttur*, see above); *kuttanalli* 'necklace'.

b. guttural extensions; **gugā** 'ball'.

Mhd. *kugel(e)*, nhd. *Kugel*, mnd. holl. *kogel* ds., nhd. dial. *Kogel* 'round brow, edge of a hill or cliff' (Persson Beitr. 113); rhein. *Klugel*, *Krugel* after Persson probably previously through amalgamation with *kliuwel* and *Klöngel*;

with *gg*: ags. *cyc ǵēl*, engl. *cudgel* (**kuggila*) 'cudgel, club', anord. *kuggr* from mnd. *kogge*, engl. *cog* 'wide, ungainly sea ship';

with germ. *k*: isl. *kjúka* 'knuckle';

maybe alb. (**köch*) *kyç* 'knuckle, ankle' : npers. *gūzak* 'ankle' (see below)

norw. *kjúka* 'clump', *kokle*, *kukle* 'clump', *kokla* (and *kogla*), *kokul* 'Fruchtzapfen der Nadelbäume'; ags. *cyc ēl*, nengl. dial. *kitchel* 'small cake'; in addition anord. *kjūklingr* with 'gosling', ags. *c ȳec ēn*, nengl. *chicken*, mnd. *kūken*, nhd. *Köchlein* 'chicken';

with germ. *kk*: ahd. *coccho*, nhd. mdartl. *Kocke* 'heap, haycock, haystack, dunghill', dön. *kok(k)* 'heap, haycock, haystack';

lit. *guga* f. 'knop, knob, hump, hunchback, hill', *gau ǵaras* m. 'summit of a mountain';

russ. *gu ǵlja*, poln. *guga* 'swelling, blister' (Persson Beitr. 937); but lit. *gu ǵoge* f. 'head', *go ǵas* m. 'withers of the horse', probably not from lengthened grade **gō[u]-g-*; different above Trautmann KZ. 43, 176;

maybe alb. (**kok*) *kokë* f. 'top, head' : lit. *go ǵe* f. 'head' and dön. *kok(k)* 'heap, haycock, haystack';

with **-g̃-**:

npers. *gūzak* 'ankle' (ö);

lit. *gu ǵas* 'knag, swelling, blister, crawl', *gūžy š* 'crawl', *gau ǵe* 'head', lett. *gu ǵa*, *guza* 'crop, goiter', *guzma* 'heap, hunch', *gu ǵa* 'hip, haunch, loin, club, mace, joint of the roast';

similar to

Lithuanian: *gū ǵe* 'head of cabbage' [f ē] 2

Lith. accentuation: 1/2/4

Latvian: *gu ǵa* 'thigh, ham' [f jā]

Proto-Slavic reconstruction: *gyža*

(Old) Church Slavonic: RuCS *gyža* 'unripe grape' [f jā]

West Slavic: Cz. *hyže* 'tip of the shin-bone' [f jā]; OPl. *giz a* 'leg of pig or cattle, ham' [f jā]

South Slavic: SCr. *gi ǵ (d)ža* (dial.) 'stump of a vine' [f jā]; Bulg. *gi ǵa* 'vine, stump of a cut off vine' [f ā]

Maybe alb. *gic* 'piglet, roast of a pig'

ačech. *hy ǵe* 'hip, haunch, thigh', poln. *giz a*, *giza* 'capitulum, head of a bone, end of a bone in the shinbone under likewise' (also Church Slavonic *gyža vin ǵ naja* 'grapevine', serb. *gidža* ds. as 'knag, gnarl of a plant'); probably here as to ***geng-** (see there), poln. *guz* 'swelling, blister, hunch', *guza* 'buttocks', sloven. *gu ǵa* 'buttocks, hunch', as partly probably also other, in itself also with *guz* = *go*. *z-* attachable words (see ***geng-**); ambiguous are also the words with balt. (*gunž-*) *gūž-* as *gunžy š*, *gūžy š* 'crop by birds, head of the femur' etc.; s. Möhlenbach-

Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb. I 685, 687;

besides lett. *gū̃za*, *guzma* stand *kuza* 'heap', *kuzma* 'crop of chickens', the formant with *guza* etc. stand in connection, in anlaut. *k-* but one with av. *fra-*, *apaḥkava-* 'in the front, behind with a hump' and the family *geu-* 'bend, curve' are coherent word to the prerequisite;

about that from slav. *guz-* not certainly to separative *go*, *z-* see under **geng-**.

c. Labial extensions; **gupā** 'burrow'.

Gr. γύπη 'earth hollow, cave, hiding place, nook, hideaway, vulture's nest' (Hes.); γύψ, γύψος 'vulture' (from the crooked beak or the crooked claws, as γρύψ to γρύψος 'writhed, crooked, humped');

Maybe alb. (**gupos*) *gjyp* 'vulture'

Maybe Czech = Slovakian *sup*, Polish *sêp* satem *s-* < centum **k-**.

ahd. *chubisi* 'a hut, cot, cottage of shepherds, peasants', mhd. *kobe* 'stall, pigpen, cage, cavity', nhd. *Koben* 'small, miserable room or edifice, building, pigpen' (in addition mhd. *kobolt*, nhd. *Kobold*, z.B. Kluge¹¹ 315), ags. *cofa* (engl. *cove*) 'chamber, hideout, cave' (out of it anord. *kofi* 'chamber, cell'), westfö. *köffe* (**kuffjō*) 'miserable cottage'; basic meaning 'hole in the earth as residential pit', eigentl. 'arch, curvature', ndd. *Köbbing* 'annex'; mhd. nhd. *Kober* 'basket'; holl. *kub*, *kubbe* 'fish snaring net'; mhd. *kobel* m. 'arched box, narrow miserable house, stable'; whereas derive mhd. *kobel* n. 'rock canyon', *kofel* 'brow, edge of a hill or cliff', nhd. bair.-allgem. *Kofel*, *Kobel*, *Gufel*, röt. *cu vel*, ital. *co volo* 'cave, Felswand' from lat. **cubulum* (to *cubāre*) 'Lagerstätte des Viehs' (Zinsli, on the ground of Grat 322) and ahd. *miluh-chubilī* 'milk tub', mhd. *köbel*, nhd. *Köbel* probably from mlat. *cupellus*;

anord. *kūfr* 'round cusp, peak, heap',

Maybe alb. *kufi* 'boder, edge'

norw. *kūven* 'roundish, arched' (therefrom norw. *kuva*, *kyva* 'round off, make blunt, dull', compare also schwed. *kuffa* 'soften, bump, poke' = ndd. *kuffen* 'bump, poke, slap'), holl. *kuif* (mndl. **cūve*) 'plume, tuft, shock of hair, crest, treetop' (compare in similar meaning fröhnd. *Kaupe* 'plume, actually, crest, on the head of the birds' from ahd. **kūba*, probably from the rom. family of *cūpa*, also ags. *cy f* 'barrel, vat, cask', as. *kūvīn* 'barrel, vat, cask', compare frz. *cuve* from lat. *cūpa* 'tub');

Maybe alb. tosk. *kuvli* 'box'

germ. **kubb-*: west Flemish *kobbe* 'Federhöschel, buschiges Haar, Hutkopf', aisl. *kobbi* m. 'seal', bair. *koppen* 'tangled crown of a conifer', engl. *cub* 'young animal', *cob* 'round clump, head, spider', presumably also isl. *kubbur*, *kubbi* 'clot, chunk, stump' (in addition schwed. isl. norw. *kubba* 'cavitate');

germ. **kūp-*: norw. dial. *kūp* 'hump, hunchback', schwed. *kupa* 'half-spherical case, beehive' under likewise; schwed. *kypa* 'round vessel from straw', ndd. *köpe* 'big pannier', engl. dial. *kipe* (ags. **cy pē*) 'plaited fish snaring net, basket'; changing through ablaut norw. dial. *kaup* 'wooden jar', *kaupa* 'tuber, bulb';

whereas derive probably from lat. *cuppa* f. 'goblet': ags. *copp* m. 'acme, apex, goblet' (mengl. also 'head'), *cupp* m., *cuppe* f. 'goblet', nhd. (actually md.) *Koppe* 'crest of the birds', *Koppe*, *Kuppe*, 'round mountain top', mhd. *kuppe*, ahd. *chuppa* 'headpiece' (with expressive intensification ahd. *chuppha* ds., mhd. *kupfe*, *kuffe*, *gupfe* ds., *gupf*, *gupfe* m. 'summit of a mountain, point of the tower', wherein *g-* probably substitution for roman. *c-*; anord. *koppr* 'head, vessel, Helmknopf, eye socket' is Lw. from mnd. *kopp*); afries. mnd. *kopp* 'goblet', ahd. *kopf*, *chuph* 'goblet', mhd. *kopf* 'drinking vessel, cranium, head' (similarly rom. *testa* 'head'

from lat. *testa* 'shard, bowl', mlat. *testa capitis*), nhd. *Kopf*.

Nasalized germ. **kumb-*: ags. *cumb* (engl. *coomb*) 'paten' (in the meaning 'valley' from abrit. **kumbo-s* 'valley'), mnd. *kumm(e)* f. 'round, deep vessel, tub, paten', nhd. *Kumme* 'deep bowl', schweiz. *chumme* 'cistern'; **kump-* (from **kumb-* with consonant-sharpening) mnd. *kump*, mhd. *kumpf* 'vessel, cup', nhd. *Kumpf*.

In addition perhaps npers. *gumbed* 'bulge, cupola, goblet';

further presumably lit. *gum̃bas* m. 'bulge, swelling, lump, growth, knag'; lett. *gum̃ba* 'swelling, lump, growth';

Old Church Slavic *go. ba* 'sponge, fungus', skr. *gũba* 'sponge, leprosy', sloven. *go. ba* 'sponge, fungus', *go. bec* m. 'muzzle', ačech. *hu. ba* 'sponge', newer 'muzzle, lip', russ. *guba* 'tree-fungus'; besides *gu. ba* 'lip'; in Slav. lies intonation change before, the meaning 'muzzle' is everywhere newer.

Under a basic meaning 'save, store' was connected with nhd. *Koben* av. *gufra-* 'deep; mysterious, wonderful', ostensibly originally 'sunk in a pit'ö

d. With *l*-suffixes; **geu-lo-s** 'round vessel'.

Old Indian *gōlaḥ*, 'ball', *gōlā*, *gōlam* 'ball, round water jug'; perhaps Old Indian *gula-h*, *gulī*, *gulikā* 'ball, globule, sphere' (or as *g_el-* to **gel-* 'clench');

arm. *kalum* 'I take, catch' (**gu_elō*);

gr. γυλάκις 'long-shaped wallet, hedgehog' (also γογ-γύλαος ὄσ. **gong-**; about γωλάεος see under ***gol-** 'lie');

gr. γύαλαον 'cubical stone', later 'gorge, ravine, gulch', meg. γυάλααζ 'drinking cup', ἐγγυάλαζω 'put into the palm of the hand, put into the hand' (compare to latter ἐγγυάω under ***gou_a-**) can also as **γυσαλο-* derive from the *s*-extension **g(e)uhs-*;

lat. *vola* f. 'the hollow of the hand, the palm, or of the foot, the sole' (**gu_helā*);

ahd. *kiol*, ags. *cēol*, anord. *kjöll* m. '(*roundish) vehicle, ship' (the newer meaning 'keel' through influence of anord. *kjo. lr* 'keel'; germ. **keula-* = Old Indian *gōla-*), ahd. *kiulla* 'pouch'; ags. *cyll(e)* 'hose, vessel', borrowed from lat. *culleus*; from which finn. *keula* 'wheel of the prow', anord. *kyll* m. 'sack, bag, pouch' (ndl. *kuil* 'the middle, sacklike part of a net' but after Franckvan Wijk Wb. 356 from andl. *kuidel* from the *t*-extension the root); ahd. *kūli*, mhd. *kiule*, nhd. *Keule* (proto germ. **kūlōn-*) 'stick with a thick spherical end', mnd. *kūle* 'club, mace, joint, clavate vessel, testicle, swelling, lump, growth, polliwog; (konkav:) 'pit, pothole, cave' (latter meaning also in mhd. *kūle*, nhd. (md.) *kaule* and aschwed. *kūla*), mhd. *kūle*, nhd. *Kaule* 'ball, spherical object', nhd. *Kaulquappe* (of spherical appearance), anord. *kūla* 'swelling, blister, ball'; nhd. mdartl. *kulle* 'ball, pulley, roller', *kullern*, *kollern* 'roll, make into a ball' (: gr. γυλάκις κύβος ἥ τετραγώνος λίθος Hes. with coloring of the meaning roundö); presumably also anord. *kollr* m. 'rounded acme, apex, head', mnd. *kol*, *kolle* m. 'head, uppermost part of plants', nhd. *köllbock* and (zero grade) *kielbock* 'hornless he-goat; billy goat', compare alb. *tsjap gul* 'hornless he-goat; billy goat'; norw. *køyla* (**kauliōn*) 'gully, canal'.

e. With *n*-suffix; **gou-no-m** 'curled, arched'.

Av. *gaona-* n. 'hair (esp. the animal); (hair)farbe' (compare above lit. *gaurai* etc.);

particularly germ. formation anord. *kaun* n. 'swelling, blister', mnl. *coon* f. 'jaw, mandible, lower jaw bone', nld. *koon* 'cheek' (**kaunō*); in addition got. *kuna-wida* 'manacle' ('crooked rope', to ahd. *widi* 'rope').

f. With *r*-suffixes; **geu-ro-s**, **gou-ro-s**, **gū-ro-s**, **gur-no-s**.

Arm. *kur* 'n Gen., *kr* 'an 'back' (= lit. *gur* 'nas), *kr-ukn*, Gen. *krkan* 'calcaneus', *kur*, Gen. *kri* 'boat, barge', also 'Becken, paten, Pfanne'; *kray* (**gūrāti*-) 'turtle, tortoise'; o-grade *kor* (**gou* -ero- or -*er*o-) 'writhed, crooked, humped, bent, curved; inverted', *korī* 'canal', *koriz* 'swelling, lump, growth; kernel, seed';

gr. γύρῳς 'round, veer', γύρος 'roundness, circle, round pit, pothole', γύρω 'curve', γυρίωνος or γύρῳς 'polliwog' (as mnd. *kū-le*, nhd. *Kaulquappe*, see above);

mir. *gūaire* 'hair' (originally 'curly hair', compare:) nir. *guairnea* 'n 'whirlwind';

norw. *kaure* 'frizzy curl (esp. from wool)', *kaur* 'curled wave' (idg. **gou-ro*-; besides germ. **kau* -ara- in:) anord. *kārr* m. 'frizzy curl', *kāri* 'the gust of wind curling the water', norw. *kāre* 'shavings'; with -eu- germ. loanword finn. *keuru* 'arched'; with *ū* (compare γύρῳς and the *ū* included arm. words) norw. *kūra* 'squat; rest', mnd. *kūren* 'waylay (for the hunt)', nhd. *kauern*; with application of coagulation of the milk norw. *kjøre* (**keuran*-) 'cheese in the first state', *kūr* (**kūra*-) 'ds., coagulated milk', *køyr* (**kauri*-) 'cheese mass of sour milk', *kaara* (**kau* -arōn) 'curdle, coagulate, harden, become caseous' (doubtful whereas sloven. etc. *žu* 'r 'wheys' because of the *g* indicating additional form sloven. *zu* 'ra, zo, 'ra 'wheys');

maybe alb. *hirra* 'whey');

lit. *gau* 'ras m., mostly Pl. *gaurai* 'hair in the body, flax fiber', lett. *gaurs* m. Pl. 'pubic hair' (compare above av. *gaona*- n. 'hair'); lit. *gur* 'nas m. 'hip, haunch, ankle', lett. *gu* 'rus 'hip, fork in the spinning wheel' (= arm. *kur* 'n); lit. *gū* 'rinti, *gūru* 'oti 'get writhed, crooked, humped', lett. *gūra* 'ties, *guo* 'ri 'ties 'loll oneself, stretch oneself'; lit. *ka* 'lno *gu* 'ras m. 'mountain projection';

serb. *gu* 'ra f. 'hunch', *gu* 'riti se 'shrink up, crook'; if here skr. *žu* 'riti se 'hurry'ö; s. also under **g** *eu*- 'expedite, hurry'; also bulg. *gu* 'rkam, *gu* 'rnъ 'dive in the water'ö; the intonation required **gōurā* or **gou* -*erā* (compare above anord. *kārr* etc.).

maybe alb. *gurra* 'rapid'

g. With s-suffixes:

npers. *gōšā* 'angle, point, edge';

gr. γύης 'the crooked piece of wood in a plow', ἄροτρον αὐτόγυον 'Pflug, an dem Krummholz und Scharbaum noch aus einem Stöck bestanden' (s-suffix doubtful), wherefore γύης 'piece of wood as field measure' (*γυ[σ]α -ς-, but also *γυFās- possible); gr. γυῖον 'limb, the feet, womb, hands, the hand, (so prob. as device on signet); the whole body';

maybe alb. *gji* 'womb'

gr. μητρος γυῖα 'lap', γυῖω 'lame', from which γυῖς 'lame' (Grdf. *γυσ-ιον; or γυF-ιονö ders. doubt by γαλον, see above), γαυσας 'crooked, bent outwards, writhed humped (from legs)', γαυσάομα 'to be bent' (but γαυσάομας φεσδής Hes. perhaps Gaelic, to air. *ga* 'ú 'lie, falsity'ö) can σ have preserved after other Adj. in -σας for 'stooped, writhed, crooked, humped', yet αυ is also difficult, because an ablaut **gēu*- : *gəu*- in spite of the frequent grade **gū*- stands not certainly; unclear hom. ἄμφι γυός 'with a limb at each end, double-pointed, or bending both ways, elastic', epithet of spear, and ἄμφι γυήεις 'he that halts in both feet, the lame one', epithet of Hephaistos;

maybe also alb. *gënjej* 'lie'

mnd. nnd. *kūse* 'stump, club, mace, joint; grinder, molar tooth', norw. dial. *kūs*

`hump, hunchback'; schwed. *kusa* `pudenda'; anord. *kjöss* f. `pouch', *kjöss* m. `bay, cavity', farø. *kjøs* f. `craw', schwed. *kjusa* `valley gulch', *kjus* `point, edge of a poke' under likewise, norw. *ky sa* (**keusiōn*-) and *køysa* (**kausiōn*-) `crest, bonnet, cowl'.

References: WP. I 555 ff., WH. I 112 f., 311, 629, 852, Trautmann 80, 100 f.

Page(s): 393-398

Root / lemma: *ghabh(o)lo-*, *-lā*

English meaning: bifurcation

German meaning: `Astgabel, Gabelung, Gabel'

Material: Air. mir. *gabul* `forked bough, fork; fork point the thighs, vulva', cymr. *gafl* `fork; thigh fork, vulva', abret. Plur. *gablau* `fork', nbret. *gavl*, *gaol* `bifurcation' (with *i*-umlaut from *a* to *e* acymr. *gebel* `a mattock, pickaxe', cymr. *gefail* [-*i*-stem] `pliers', bret. *gevel* m., acorn. *geuel-hoern* gl. A pair of snuffers), (gall-)lat. *gabalus* `cross, gallows'; the brit. forms prove a kelt. **gablo*-; the medial *a* in *gabalus* is probably lat.; v. Wartburg separates gallorom. *gabalus* `spear, javelin' (older `*fork'), places that in **gab-lakkos* `spear, javelin' (cymr. *gaflach* ds.), from *gabulum* `gallows', but *u* in air. *gabul* (**ghabhlo*-) is only epenthesis;

ahd. *gabala* `fork', mnd. *gaffel(e)* f., ags. *gafol*, *geafel* f. ds.; aisl. *gaflak*, ags. *gafeluc* `light spear, lance' derive from an air. **gablach*;

here probably the PN illyr. *Gabuleo*, ven. T ρ ι - γ á β ο λ ο ι .

References: WP. I 533 f., WH. I 575, Krahe Wörzb. Jahrböcher 1, 215.

Page(s): 409

Root / lemma: *ghabh-*

English meaning: to grab, take

German meaning: `fassen, nehmen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *ghabh-* : `to grab, take' derived from the extended labials: *geleb(h)-*, *glēb(h)-* (: *gləb(h)-*) and *gleb(h)-* (: *gl.b(h)-*) of **Root / lemma:** *gel-1* : `to curl; round' [see above].

Note: with *ē*-forms durative `have on, wear, hold on, possess, adhere to', could be onomatopoeic words (imitation of of snatch sound), what would explain the frequent coincidence with the synonymous roots *qagh-* and *qap-* (compare also Vendryes MSL. 18, 310); on the other hand place EM² 150 for *qap-* (also also for *ghabh-*) put a vocalism *ē* : *ō* : *ə* (against it Reichelt KZ. 46, 339, WP. I 344, WH. I 159), so that its root must be assumed as *ghabh-* and Old Indian *ga bhasti-h*, `hand' then was to be kept away.

Material: Old Indian *ga bhasti-h*, m. `forearm, hand';

lat. *habeō*, *-ēre* `hold, possess, have', etc.; *dēbeō* `to owe, to be indebted to somebody for anything; to be due to do a thing, be morally bound to or be bound by logic or necessity or law to; to have to pay because of fate, to be destined to give, have to' (**dā̃habeō*), *praebeō* `to offer, hold out; to provide, supply, allow; bestow; with reflex. to present or show oneself in a certain character, behave as' (older *prae-hibeō* = umbr. *pre-habia*, *pre-hubia* `to hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer, tender'), *habēnā* f. `a strap; a bridle, reins', *habilis* `easily managed, handy;

suitable, fit, convenient', etc.;

Maybe abbreviated alb. (**habeō, kapem*) *kam* 'hold, possess, have' similar to poln. *jestem* 'I am' : alb. *jam* 'I am', common alb. *h-* > *k-* ; *-b-* > *-mb-* > *-m-* phonetic mutations found in corn. *caf(f)os, cafes*, mbret. *caf(f)out*, bret. *kavout* 'have'.

Note:

Also zero grade in alb. preterite (*ha*)*pata* 'I held, possessed, had'

osk. *i_o*-inflection: *haf[i ˈar]* 'have, hold, support, carry, wear', *hafiest* 'have, hold, support, carry, wear' (**ghabh-*), in addition Pröter. stem *hip-* (**ghēp-*, probably through influence of lat. *capīō* : *cēpī*; different EM² 442) in Konj. Perf. *hipid*, Fut. exakt. *hipust* 'will hold, possess, have';

umbr. *habe* 'have, hold, support, carry, wear', Imper. *habitu, habetu* 'have, hold, support, carry, wear' (**habē-*) besides *habiest* 'they have, hold, support, carry, wear' (**habi_ō*) and *subhahtu, subotu* 'send different ways, send out, send forth, send about, scatter, distribute' (**subhhabī h̥tōd*), etc.; to umbr. *-b-* compare Devoto, Tabulae Iguvinae 172 ff., v. Blumenthal, Iguv. Taf. 66²;

Maybe alb. tosk. (**(h)ap*) *jap*, geg. *ep* (nasalized) *nep* 'give' : ahd. *geban* 'give'.

air. *gaibid* 'takes, seizes etc.', later also 'attains, gets' (**ghab(h)-h̥tī*), verbal noun *gabal* f. (kelt. **gabaglā*, the ending probably attributed to **kaglā*, cymr. *cael* 'attainment'; see under **qagh-** 'catch') 'the taking' = cymr. *gafael* 'the holding on' (*f* = *v*), corn. *gavel* f. 'the holds, the seizing', abret. *an-gabol* 'the grabbing, resumption'; otherwise mostly in Brit. beginning *k* (attributed to *qagh-*): mcymr. and cymr. *caffael* 'attainment' (besides *cael*, see above); das *ff* derives from the *s*-subjunctive (*v* + *h* > *f*); with other suffix corn. *caf(f)os, cafes*, mbret. *caf(f)out*, bret. *kavout* 'have';

about the striking congruities ir. compounds with *gaib-* with lat. compositions of *habēre* s. Pedersen KG. II 532;

here also gallorom. **gabella* 'fascicle, sheaf, bunch, bundle' from gall. **gabaglā*;

got. *gabei* f. 'richness' (**ghabhī*), *gab(e)igs* 'rich' (**ghabhīko-*), ahd. *kepi* f. 'richness', *kepic* 'rich', ags. *giefig*, aisl. *go. fugr* ds.; *gæ ˈfa* f. 'luck', *gæ ˈfr* 'generous, pleasant, helpful' (germ. **gēbiz*), mhd. *gæbe* ds., nhd. *göbe* 'give'; in addition also the germ. matron's name *Ala-gabiae* 'the all giving ones', GN *Fria-gabis* 'dear giver'; about den GN *Garman-gabis* s. Gutenbrunner Germ. God's names 90 ff.; got. PN *Gaf-ildo*, ahd. *Gab-ward*;

germ. neologism (as replacement for *dō-* 'give') is got. *giban* (Pröter. *gaf*, Pl. *gebun*), aisl. *gefa* (urnord. 1. Sg. present *gifu*, 3. Sg. Pröter. *gaf*), ags. *giefan*, ahd. *geban* etc. 'give'; got. *giba* f., aisl. *gjo. f*, ags. *giefu*, ahd. *geba* f. 'gift'; after Kretschmer Gl. 19, 208 derives the vowel of germ. **3eban* of contrasted *neman* 'take'; ahd. PN *Gibicho*, aisl. *Gjúki*;

germ. **kaḇisi_ō* f. in ags. *cefes, cyfes* 'bondmaid, concubine', ahd. *kebisa* 'concubine, mistress', besides anord. *kefser* m. 'captive', would lead back (doubtful) to a idg. additional form **gabh-*;

lit. *ga ˈbana, gabana* f. 'armful, armload (hay)'; besides *gabenu*, *gabe ˈnti* 'take away', Pröter. dial. *at-ge ˈbau* 'has brought' (compare lat. *capīō*: *cēpi*), *gabū* s 'gifted, talented', *gebu*, *gebe ˈti* 'to be able, be used to, be accustomed to'; with *ō*: *gobu* s 'greedy', *go ˈbis* m. 'greed, lust', dial. *guo ˈbti* 'snatch', etc.;

slav. (originally iterative) **gabajo.*, **gabati* in poln. *gabac* 'assail, gripe', wruss. *haba ˈc* 'take, gripe', etc.; Old Church Slavic *gobino* 'fullness, wealth', *gob ь з б* 'rich' are germ. Lw. About the expressive character of *ch-* in russ. *cha ˈbitʲ* 'grab quickly', *chopi ˈtʲ* 'grasp, catch' etc. s. Machek Slavia 16, 178, 208 ff.

References: WP. I 344 f., WH. I 158 ff., 630 f., Trautmann 74, Feist 175 f., 214.

Page(s): 407-409

Root / lemma: *ghaido-* or *g^haido-*

English meaning: goat

German meaning: 'Ziegenbock, Ziege'

Material: Lat. *haedus*, -ī m. 'a young goat, a kid' from **ghaidos* (dialect *(h)ēdus*, *faedus*, *fēdus*);

Maybe abbreviated alb. (**g^hheida*) *dhija* 'a goat' common alb. *g^h-* > *d-* ; *-d-* > *-j-* phonetic mutations.

got. *gaits* and ahd. *geiz* f., aisl. *geit* f., aschwed. *gēt*, f., ags. *gāt* f., as. *get* f. (consonant stem) 'goat', originally used for both genders.

From **ghaido-* derived **ghaidīnos*: lat. *haedīnus* 'of a kid', ags. *gæ^hten*, ahd. *geizīn* 'of or pertaining to goats', got. *gaitein* n. 'kid', ahd. *geizīn* n. 'he-goat; billy goat'.

Ahd. *ziga*, wherefore ags. *ticcen* and ahd. *zicchīn* with hypocoristic consonant stretch, is not 'through causing taboo Lautumstellung' from idg. **ghidho^s* originated, rather as Auslautsdublette to gr. δῖ ζ α α^τ ῖ ξ. Λάκ ω ν ε ς (Hes.) < **digi^a*, arm. *tik* 'hose (from goatskin)' to *stellen*.

Daß alb. *qith* 'kid', mir. *cit* 'sheep', anord. *kið* 'Tierjunges', ahd. *kizzi(n)*, *chizzi* n. (germ. **kittīna*) 'caressing alteration' are from *ghaido-*, is a unnecessary assumption. Rather the named words are directly an enticing (or frightening) shout, call, as *kitz*, *gitz*, *hitz*, *hetz* usf. is attested to have evolved from most different languages and dialects.

References: WP. I 527 f., WH. I 632, 868.

Page(s): 409-410

Root / lemma: *ghais-*

English meaning: to stick to

German meaning: 'haftenbleiben, steckenbleiben, söumen'

Material: Lat. *haereō*, -ēre, *haesi*, *haesum* 'to hang or hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, cling, adhere, be fixed, sit fast, remain close to any thing or in any manner; to hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere; to hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere' (**ghaisei^o*), *haesitāre* 'hesitate',

Maybe alb. nasalized (**gher-*) *nder* 'hang, hesitate' common alb. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

presumably to lit. *gaištu* ', -au ', *gai šti* 'purl, border, hesitate, dwindle', *gaiši nti* 'while, spend time, destroy'.

References: WP. I 528, WH. I 632.

Page(s): 410

Root / lemma: *ghait-ā*, -es-

English meaning: curly or wavy hair

German meaning: `krauses or gewelltes Haar'

Material: Von *ghait-[e]s- from: av. *gaēsa-* m. `curly hair, curls', npers. *gēs* `droopy hair, curls', av. *gaēsu-* `frizzy haired, curly haired; (from camel:) rat's hairy tail';

gr. *χαίτη* `loose, flowing hair, used esp. of back hair, of a horse's mane, of a lion's mane, of a hedgehog's spines, crest of a helmet, of trees, foliage, of human hair'; in addition probably the maked. PN *Γαίτης*;

mir. *gaīset* f. (from *ghait₃s-) `stiff hair, bristle'.

References: WP. I 529.

Page(s): 410

Root / lemma: *ghau_o-*

English meaning: false

German meaning: `falsch, erlogen'öö

Material: Lat. *haud* Concept of negation `not', maybe from **hā ũidom* > **hā ũdom* (> *haud* as *nihilum* > *nihil*), neutr. adjective `incorrect (it would be)';

air. *gāu*, *gāo*, *gō* f. `the inaccurate, lie, falsity', *gū-forcell* `wrong testimonial', mcymr. *geu*, ncymr. *gau* `incorrect', Subst. `lie, falsity', corn. *gow* m. ds., bret. *gaou* ds.; derived mcymr. *geuawc*, ncymr. *euog* `culpable'.

Quite zweifelhafte equation. If kelt. forms must be assumed with *āu*, they could go back to idg. **gōu-* (to *geu-* `bend', S. 393). compare to vocalism Pokorny ZceltPh. 11, 19, to meaning Frisk Göteborgs Högsk. A' rsskr. 41 (1935), 3. Abt., S. 11.

References: WP. I 530, WH. I 636 f., 869.

Page(s): 414

Root / lemma: *gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi*

English meaning: to cackle (of geese)

German meaning: under likewise, Lautnachahmung for Gackern, Schnattern

Note: (compare *g hans-* `goose'). Sowohl Urverwandtschaft as newer creation are possible.

Material: Air. *gigren*, *giugrann* `goose', cymr. *gwyrain* `Red Grouse, wild chicken' (basic form seems **gigur* . . . öö); mir. *gēd*, cymr. *gwydd*, acorn. *guit*, bret. *goaz*, *gwaz* `goose' (**gigdā* because of mir. Gen. *gēoid*), to *d*-forms compare ags. *ganot* under **g hans-* `goose';

expressive alb. *goge* *śi nj* `belch, burp' (under likewise, G. Meyer Wb. 126);

mhd. *gāgen*, *gāgern* (also *gīgen*) `shout, cackle like a goose' (nhd. *Gāgag*, *Gīgag* under likewise for `goose'), ahd. *gackizōn*, *gackazzen* `mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone; bleat, as a he-goat, shout', nhd. *gacksen*, *gatzen*, *gackern*, tirol. etc. *gaggezen*, schweiz. *gaggelen*, *gagelen* `gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, laugh shakingly', mnl. *gagelen*, mengl. *gagelin*, nengl. *gaggle* `gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker'; similarly ahd. *gickazzen*, mhd. *giksen*, *ge ksen*, nhd. *gicksen* `blurt fine inarticulate tones' (*i* depicting not real Ablaut, but the higher tone); aisl. *gaga* and nisl. *gagga* `deride';

lit. *gagu* `-, -e' *ti* `chatter', *gaga* `eider', *gago nas* `jabberer' (somewhat similarly

gege' ``cuckoo'); lett. *ga ģa t`* 'shout like goose', *ga ģa`* 'kind of duck', *ga ģars`* 'goose' (Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 74 f.);

Maybe alb. expressive *gogësinj`* 'burp, belch, yawn' (**gha-ghans*) `*onomatopoeic cry of goose', *gagaç`* 'stutterer', *guguçe`* 'dove kind' (Slavic origin) also alb. *ga ga`* 'cry of goose' : *gegë`* 'Albanians (neighbouring the Slavs) *stutterers', *geg`* 'North Albanian speech (according to Slavs) unknown speech'

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi* : `to cackle (of geese)' derived the new **Root / lemma:** *g`han-s-* : `goose'.

Maybe alb. *pe`r-gjigjem*, geg. *gjegj`* 'answer'

rus. *gogota`* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, chatter; laugh loudly', mdartl. `neigh', čech. old *hohtati`* 'howl', poln. *gogotac`* 'glucken', osorb. *gagotac`*, *gigotac`* (because of *g* instead of *h* newer sound imitation) `chatter'; russ. *ga gat`* 'chatter, from geese', *ga ģa`* 'eider duck', *gaga`ra`* 'aquanaut' etc.

In bird's names except not named here:

aisl. *gagl`* 'greylag goose';

lit. *gai`galas`* 'drake, male duck', lett. *gaigale`* 'a gull kind', Old Prussian *gegalis`* 'aquanaut', See N *Gaygelith*;

rus. *go`gol`* 'common goldeneye, Golden Eye', poln. *gogoł*, *ga`goł`* 'European goldeneye', old *gogolica`* 'a coot, a water-fowl' (Berneker 318).

Maybe alb. *gogol`* 'ghost'

References: WP. I 526, Trautmann 74 f.

Page(s): 407

Root / lemma: *ghebh-el-, -el-, -lo-*

English meaning: weathercock; head

German meaning: `Giebel, Kopf'

Material: Gr. κ ε φ α λ ή `head, end, acme, apex', maked. κ ε β λ ή, κ ε β α λ ή, PN Κ έ β α λ ο ς ; unclear γ α β α λ ά ν έ γ κ έ φ α λ ο ν ή κ ε φ α λ ή ν Hes.; compare in addition Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 70 f., Pisani RIEtBalk. 1937, 15 ff.;

got. *gibla* m. `gable, pinnacle', changing through ablaut anord. *gafl* m. `gable; point of an island'; ahd. *gibil* m. `gable, pole of the earth'; *gibilla* f., *gebal* m., mhd. *gebel`* 'cranium';

toch. A *s`pāl-* 'head' (: gr. κ ε φ α λ ή), Instr. *s`pālyo-*.

References: WP. I 571, Feist 214, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 252, 261.

Page(s): 423

Root / lemma: *ghedh-, ghodh-*

English meaning: to join, make a bond

German meaning: `vereinigen, eng connected sein, zusammenpassen'; older `umklammern, fest- and zusammenhalten'

Material: Old Indian *ga dhyaḥ*, 'stick firmly'; *ā -gadhita-h*, 'clipped, clinged', *pa ri-gadhita-h*, 'clasps' (from sexueller union);

afries. *gadia* 'unite', mnd. *gaden* (**gadōn*) 'suit, please, be married', ahd. *bigatōn*, mhd. *gaten*, *gegaten* intr. 'gather, so that it fits', trans. 'Gleiches zu Gleichem gesellen, zusammenbringen', refl. 'sich fögen', ahd. *gi-gat* 'fitting', as. *gi-gado* 'ilk', ags. (ge)*gada* 'comrade, husband', nhd. *Gatte*; got. *gadiliggs* 'cousin', as. *gaduling* 'kinsman, relative', ags. *gædeling* 'comrade', ahd. *gatulinc*, *gatilinc* 'kinsman, relative, cousin, journeyman'; ags. *geador*, *tō gædere* (engl. *together*) 'together', afries. *gadur*, mnd. *gader*, mhd. *gater* ds., ags. *gadrian*, *gæd(e)rian* (engl. *gather*) 'gather, collect', afries. *gaderia*, mnd. *gad(d)eren* ds., mhd. *vergatern* 'be united, merge', nhd. *vergattern* ds.; in addition presumably also ahd. *gataro*, nhd. *Gatter* (umgelautet mhd. *geter*, nhd. *Gitter*), aschwed. *gadder*, mnd. *gaddere* 'Gitter';

with lengthened grade: got. *gōps*, aisl. *gōðr*, ags. *gōd*, ahd. *guot*, nhd. *gut* (germ. **gōða*- 'fitting'); aisl. *gōða* 'gut machen' etc.

Old Church Slavic *godъ* 'time, right time', *godina* 'ω ρ α', *godъ nъ* 'compliant', russ. *go dnyj* 'suitable', Old Church Slavic *u-goditi* 'please',

maybe alb. geg. *godit* 'strike (chimeö)', *goditun* 'suitable'

russ.-Church Slavic *goditi* ds., Church Slavic *ugoda* 'satisfaction', russ. *vy goda* 'benefit, advantage', Old Church Slavic *negodovati* 'be undisposed', iter. Old Church Slavic *ugoždo*, *ugožditi* 'it make right, please' (etc., Berneker 317 f., where also about poln. loanword lit. *ga das* 'association', *ga dytis* 'occur, meet' among others).

In addition perhaps lit. dial. *guo das*, lett. *gu ods* 'honour, fame; decorum, courteousness; festivity, feast';

whereas are lett. *gāds*, *sagāds* 'stock, acquired property', *gādāt* 'care, worry' probably from borrowed Russ.;

here (compare Van Windekens Lexique 32) toch. AB *kātk-*, is softened A *kāck-*, B *kācc-* 'rejoice' (compare above mnd. *gaden* 'please'); different Pedersen Toch. 172.

References: WP. I 531 ff., Trautmann 74, Feist 218.

See also: see also under **ghend-**.

Page(s): 423-424

Root / lemma: **ghed-**

English meaning: to defecate; hole

German meaning: 'scheißen; Loch'

Material: Old Indian *hadati*, *hadate* 'defecates', av. *zaḍah-* m. 'rump';

arm. *jet* (o-stem) 'tail (of animals)';

gr. *χέζω* 'defecate', Perf. *κέχ ο δ α*; *χ ῥ ὀ α ν ο ς* 'rump';

phryg. *ζέτ ν α πύ λ η* (leg. *πύ γ η ὀ*);

alb. *dhjes* 'defecate', *ndjete* 'hideous, disgusting', fem. 'repugnance'; *ndotem* 'be stained, smeared', geg. *ndishem* 'hideous'; common alb. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

anord. *gat* n. 'hole, aperture', ags. *geat* 'door, aperture' (out of it nir. *gead* 'the

bottom'), afries. *jet* n. 'hole, aperture', as. *gat* 'hole', mnd. also 'anus', nhd. *Kattegat* 'Katzenloch'.

References: WP. I 571 f.

Page(s): 423

Root / lemma: *ghegh-*

English meaning: to curve, bend

German meaning: 'krömmen, biegen'

Material: Arm. *gog* 'cavity, lap, bosom, belly' etc., as adjective 'hollow, concave', *gogem* 'hollow out'; *gugem* (**ghōgh-*) 'hug, embrace, hold tight, care';

norw. *gagr* 'crooked back', aisl. *gag-hals* 'with neck crooked backward', ablaut. *gæ* 'giask' 'be stretched', etc.;

lit. *go* 'gas m. 'withers of horse'.

References: WP. I 570, Lide 'n Armen. Stud. 93 f.

Page(s): 424

Root / lemma: *gheidh-*

English meaning: to yearn for

German meaning: 'begehren, gierig sein'

Material: Air. *gīall* = cymr. *gwystl*, acorn. *guistel* 'captive', bret. *goestl* 'pay, caution', gall. in *Congeistlus* MN. (cymr. *cyngwystl* 'commitment') = ahd. *gīsal*, nhd. *Geisel*, ags. *gīsel*, aisl. *gīsl* ds.; the precise concordance between Germ. and Kelt. speaks perhaps for borrowing on the part of Germ.; got. PN *Gīsla-mun-dus*; besides without *l*: got. PN *Anda-gīs*, ags. *Gīs-wulf*, ahd. *Gīsi-ulf*, compare mnd. *gīse* 'captive'.

With ablaut here ir. *gell* 'sacrifice, pledge, deposit' (**ghistlo-*), whereof the verb air. *gell-*, *gill-* 'to pledge, promise' (3. Sg. Konj. *gellaid*, 3. Pl. Fut. *gillfit*), with *ad-* 'swear, vow, promise' etc.; from *gīall* 'captive' derives the verb *gīall-*, *gēill-* 'serve, obey', e.g. 3. Sg. *gīallaid*, Fut. 3. Pl. *gēillfit*.

Ahd. mhd. *gīt* 'covetousness, greed, avarice', ahd. *gītag* 'greedy, avaricious, stingy', mhd. *gīten* and *gīt(e)sen* 'be greedy, avaricious' (from latter *z* from mhd. *gīze*, dt. *Geiz*), ags. *gītsian* 'lust, crave', *gītsung* 'greed';

lit. *geidžiu* 'gei' 'sti' 'lust, crave, long, want, wish', *geida* 'uju, -ti' 'wish, long, want', *gai* 'das' 'violent wish, desire', dial. *gi* 'dis' 'greedy'; lett. *ga* 'idu, ga' 'idi' 't' 'wait, hold on' (originally iterative), *gaida* 'expectation', *dzīdris* (ö) 'thirst'; Old Prussian *gēidi*, *giēide* 'sie warten', *sengijdi* 'he attains', *sengidaut* 'erlangen';

Old Church Slavic *žido*, *žьdati* (thereafter also *žьdo*.) 'wait, hold on'; russ. *ždu*, *žda* 'tь' 'wait, hold on'.

References: WP. I 553, Trautmann 82, Pokorny Urillyrier 56¹ WH. I 576, 632, 641.

See also: compare *gheig* 'h-

Page(s): 426-427

Root / lemma: *gheidh-*

English meaning: to wish for

German meaning: `begehren'

Note: only ar. and slav.

Material: Old Indian *gr. dhya-ti* 'is greedy, demands violently' (= serb.-Church Slavic *žlȃždo*), *gr. dhnu* -h, 'greedy', *gr. dhra*-h, 'greedy; vulture', *gardha*-h, (= Old Church Slavic *glad* ѣ) m. 'anxiousness, concupiscence, solicitousness', av. *garəda-* ds.;

slav. **žildiō* 'demand' in:

serb.-Church Slavic *žlȃždo*, *žlȃde* *ti* 'long for, ask, demand, call for, wish for, desire, require, expect', skr. *žu* *dī* *m*, *žu* *djeti* 'long, want, long for, yearn for';

slav. **galda-* m. 'hunger' in:

Old Church Slavic *glad* ѣ, skr. *gla* *d* (Gen. *gla* *da*); čech. *hlad*; russ. *go* *ī* *od* (Gen. *go* *ī* *oda*).

References: WP. I 633, Trautmann 87 f.

Page(s): 434

Root / lemma: *gheig* *h-*

English meaning: to yearn for

German meaning: `begehren, gierig sein'

Note: (see also that similar to *gheidh-*)ö ö

Material: Old Indian *jēh-* only in *jē hamāna-h*, 'gölmend, den Mund aufsperrend, klaffend, lechzend'; perhaps secondary to *jī hītē*, S. 418;

got. *faihu-geigan* 'lust, crave', *ga-geigan* 'gain', nasalized ahd. *gingēn* 'after etwas verlangen', *gingo* 'das Verlangen'; after Wissmann Nom. postverb. 41 though to *g hei-gh-*, above S. 421.

lit. *a pmauda gie žti* 'hold a grudge, nurse a grievance', *giežiu os* 'long, want violently', *pagie žti* 'ask for revenge', *pagieža* 'thirst for revenge'; whether lit. *gie žti*, *pa-gie žti* intr. 'im Halse kratzen' would be with it.

References: WP. I 552; different Feist 136 f.

Page(s): 427

Root / lemma: *gheis-* and *g heiz-d-*

English meaning: confused, shocked

German meaning: `aufgebracht, bestört, erschreckt (sein)'

Note: original resemblance with *g hei-*, *g hei-s-* in Old Indian *hinō ti* etc. is very probably

Material: Av. *zaēša-* 'gruesome', *zōišnu-* 'frightening, shuddering, shaking together (before frost)', *zōizdištō* 'of the ghastliest, most hideous ones' (Superl. to a verb **zōiždā-* 'make shudder'; see under *g heiz-d-*);

got. *us-geisnan* 'erschrecken (intr.)', außer Fassung geraten', Kaus. *us-gaisjan* 'erschrecken (tr.)', außer Fassung bringen' (but aisl. *geisa* 'hervordringen, heranstörmern' from **gaheisa*);

aisl. *geiski* n. 'fear, horror'.

root form **g̃ heiz-dh-**: Old Indian *hēd̥* - 'be angry with' (*a hēd̥ ant-*, *a hēd̥ amāna-h̥*, Perf. *jihīd̥ a*), *hē d̥ aḥh̥* m., *hē d̥ ah̥* n. 'anger' (here also *hēlatē* 'is improvident', *hēlayati* 'deride', see under *g̃ hēi-* 'yawn'), *hīd̥ ati* 'excited, aroused, aggrieved', Med. 'is excited, aroused, angry'; av. *zōiždišta-* (see above);

ahd. *geist* (= Old Indian *hē d̥ aḥh̥*) m., as. *gēst*, ags. *gāst* (*gæ st*) m. 'ghost (in contrast to the body); überirdisches gespenstiges Wesen' (so esp. engl. *ghost* 'ghost'), ags. *gæ stan* (**gaistjan*) 'frighten' (tr.), engl. *aghost* 'agitated, angry, irate', *ghastly* 'grisly, terrible, dreadful'.

That in the meaning exact attuning Old Church Slavic *žasno, ti* 'frighten (intr.). stupefieri', *žasiti* 'frighten' (tr.), *užas* ъ 'fright' from **g(h)ōs-* attunes in vowel and not in guttural.

References: WP. I 553 f., Feist 531 f.

Page(s): 427

Root / lemma: *ghel(ē)g̃ h-*

English meaning: a kind of metal

German meaning: 'Metallbezeichnung' (,Bronze, Kupfer, Eisen')ö

Material: Old Church Slavic **žele ŷo* in *želez(ь)n ъ* 'iron', skr. *že ljezo*, russ. *žele ŷo* 'iron';

lit. *geleži s* and žem. *gelži s* (therefrom *geleži nis*, *gelži nis* 'iron'), lett. *dze lzs*, ostlett. *dzelezs*, Old Prussian *gelso* f. 'iron';

Whether in connection with gr. χαλκός, kret. καυχός 'copper, bronze'ö That κ from χαλκός standing comparison not in the way, because καυχός in **χαλχός* points as common primary grade. The word probably derives from a foreign cultural circle; also the unique gradation of the 2nd syllable in Bsl. would be based on different substitution in the in the borrowed; χαλκός (ἐρυθρός Ilias I 365) as 'red metal' perhaps to χαλκη, χαλχη, καλχη 'murex, snail emitting purple dye', which is likewise borrowed; in Bsl. the name would be figuratively transferred from bronze to the iron.

References: WP. I 629, Specht Dekl. 27, Trautmann 83.

Page(s): 435

Root / lemma: *ghelæd-*

English meaning: ice

German meaning: 'Eis'

Material: Npers. *žāla* (**žalda*) 'hail, hoarfrost';

gr. hom. χαλαζα 'hail';

Old Church Slavic *žle dica* 'frozen rain', sloven. *žle d̥* 'glazed frost, ice', klr. *ožele da* 'rain with snow, ice on trees', poln. *z ło dz* 'sleet, smooth ice'.

References: WP. I 629 f., Specht Dekl. 17.

Page(s): 435

Root / lemma: *ghelg ħ-*

English meaning: gland

German meaning: `Dröse'

Note:

Root / lemma: *ghelg ħ-* : `gland' derived from an extended **Root / lemma:** *gel-1* : `to curl; round, *gland, growth, ball'.

Material: Arm. *geġj-kh* `glands' (the obvious anlaut can be explained through dissimilation, s. Meillet MSL. 13, 244f., Lide´n Arm. Stud. 71 under A. 1. 2);

ostlit. *ge ġežuones, ge ġežaunēs, ge ġežūnes* `glands, crawl';

slav. **želza* in Church Slavic *žle Ĺza*, russ. *železa* ´, sloven. *žle Ĺza*, a č e ch. *žle Ĺza*, nowadays *žla Ĺza* `gland' (about č e ch. *hli Ĺza* `abscess' s. Meillet a a O.), poln. *zoĹza* ds.

References: WP. I 612, 632, Trautmann 84.

Page(s): 435

Root / lemma: *ghel-ond-, ghol-n d-*

English meaning: stomach; bowels

German meaning: `Magen, Gedörm'

Note: (A supposition about the old paradigm by Petersson Heteroklisie 228¹)

Material: Gr. *χολάδες* f. Pl. `intestines, entrails, Gedörm', *χόλι κ ες* ds.;

Maybe abbreviated alb. *zorra* `intestine, entrail' common alb. *gh-* > *d-*, *z-*; *l/r* phonetic mutations.

Old Church Slavic **želo dъkъ* `stomach', russ.-Church Slavic *želu dъkъ*, skr. *že Ĺludac*, č e ch. *žaludek*, poln. *żoĹa dek* ds.

References: WP. I 631 f., Trautmann 82.

Page(s): 435

Root / lemma: *ghel-ōu-, ghelū-*

English meaning: tortoise

German meaning: `Schildkröte'

Material: Gr. *χελύς* `turtle, tortoise, Lyre', *χελύνη* ds., öol. *χελύνα*, *χελύς κ ι θάρρα* Hes. (Kuiper Notes 48);

slav. *želū-* f. `turtle, tortoise' in:

Church Slavic *želъvъ*, russ.-Church Slavic *želva*, skr. *že Ĺlva*, č e ch. *želva*, russ. *žolvъ* f., poln. *żoĹw*.

References: WP. I 631, Trautmann 84, Specht Idg. Dekl. 120.

Page(s): 435

Root / lemma: *ghel-tō* (germ.) and *ghel-dhō* (slav.)

English meaning: to cost, pay

German meaning: `gelte, zahle'ö

Material: Got. *fra-gildan* `repay, compensate', *us-gildan* `repay', aisl. *gjalda* `defray, pay, repay, be worth', ags. *gielðan*, ahd. *geltan* `defray, repay, serve, sacrifice' (proto germ. *ǵelðō), schwed. *gjalla* ds. (*ǵe íþō); got. *gild* n. `tax, interest', aisl. *gjald* `payment, earnings, punishment', ags. *gielð* `payment, tribute, tax, sacrifice, oblation, brotherhood', aisl. *gildi* `membership', ags. *gilde* n. ds., *gilda* m. `Gildenbruder' (out of it mir. *gilda* `squire'), mnd. *gilde*, out of it nhd. *Gilde*; ahd. *gelt* `payment, repayment, sacrifice, oblation etc.', nhd. *Geld*; got. *gilstr* n. `tax', ahd. *gelstar* (*geld-tra-) `sacrifice, oblation, tax'; from nnd. *gellen* = *gelten* derives lit. *geliau* `oti' `be valid';

Old Church Slavic *žle* `do, *žle* `sti (*žlado*, *žlasti*) `repay, pay, atone' would be, if common origin, *d(h)o*-present besides germ. -to-present.

References: WP. I 632, Trautmann 82 f.

Page(s): 436

Root / lemma: *ghelunā*

English meaning: pine-tree

German meaning: `Kiefer'

Material: Arm. *jeṭun* `palate, Plafond';

gr. *χελύς* ν η `lip, upper jaw', in addition perhaps also *χελύς* ο ς `lip', öol. *χελύς* ο ς, if from **χελύς* (Solmsen KZ. 29, 352);

aisl. *gio*, *lnar* `pine tree', schwed. *göl* `gill, pine tree', dö.n. *gjælle* ds.

References: WP. I 632.

Page(s): 436

Root / lemma: *ghel-*

English meaning: to call, cry

German meaning: `rufen, schreien'

Note: also in bird name, with **-b-**, **-bh-** and **-d-** extended. compare the similar to onomatopoeic words **gal-**, **qel-**.

Material: Old Indian *pra-galbha* `h, `courageous, determined' (: ahd. *gelbōn*);

gr. *χελύς* δ ὠ ν `swallow', older *χελύς* δ F ὠ ν; the high-pitched sound coloring -ī reminds anmhd. *gliēn* `cry, esp. from bird of prey', redupl. gr. *κίχλη* η, syrak. *κίχλη* α `choke';

Note:

Maybe alb. (**harundinis*) *dalëndyshe* `a swallow' : lat. *harundo* -inis f. `a reed; meton., for an object made of reed, a fishing rod; limed twigs for catching birds' : *hirundo* -inis, f. `swallow'. Similar phonetic setting alb. *dimën* `winter' : lat. *hiemo* -are `to winter, spend the winter' [see **Root / lemma: g hei-2 : g hi-** : `winter; snow'

Lat. and alb. prove that the original **Root / lemma: aro-m** : `reed' was (***g her-**).

Only lat. and alb. have preserved the old laryngeal h_2 -.

There is no doubt that from illyr.-alb.- lat. (**harundinis*) *dalëndyshe* 'a swallow' [common alb. *g* h_2 - > *d*- phonetic mutation] derived gr. $\chi \epsilon \lambda \iota \delta \acute{\upsilon} \nu$ 'swallow', therefore **Root / lemma: *ghel-*** : 'to call, cry' derived from **Root / lemma: *aro-m*** : 'reed' (**g* h_2 *her-*) where *r/l* allophones.

aisl. *gjalla* (st. V.) 'resonate', ags. *giellan* (st. V.) 'cry', ahd. *gellan* 'sound, clink, cry', nhd. *gellen* (-*ll-* from -*ln-* or rather pure sound echo consonant increase); anord. *gala* (preterit *gōl*) 'cry, crow, cackle, sing', ags. as. ahd. *galan* 'sing; also enchant, fix a spell upon, bewitch, enchant' (germ. present with -*a-* due to a Perf. with idg. \acute{o}); got. *gōljan* 'greet' (actually '*shout', as afries. *gēla* 'hunt, chase' actually 'das Wild durch Geschrei aufstöbern'; lengthened grades iterative, presumably denominative) anord. *gǿla* 'make happy, please, comfort', as. *gōlian* 'gladden'; ahd. *guol-līh* 'boasting', ur̥*guol* 'illustrious'; ahd. as. *galm*, mhd. *galm*, *gelm* m. 'clangor, din, fuss, noise', ahd. *nahti-gala* f. 'nightingale', aisl. *galdr* m. 'singing, magic song', ags. *gealdor* n. 'magic song', ahd. *galdar*, *kalter* and *galstar* n. ds., aisl. *gallr*, *gjallr* 'clinking';

\acute{o} -grade (as got. *gōljan*) russ. *galit'sja* 'deride', dial. *galu'cha*, *gal's* f. 'fun, laughter', *naga lit's* 'taktmößig schreien, singen, bei der Arbeit' etc.

b- and **bh**-extension:

ags. *gielpan* (st. V.) 'brag, boast', mhd. *gelpfen*, *gelfen* 'cry, sing, brag, boast', aisl. *gjalp* n. 'boastfulness', ags. *gielp* ds., as. *gelp* 'Trotzrede, derision, ridicule', ahd. *gelph* 'Trotzrede, boastfulness', adj. 'lustig, minxish, wanton', ahd. *gelbōn* 'jemd. deceive', as. *galpōn* (schw. V.) 'loud cry, brag, boast', dö.n. *gylpe*, *gulpe* 'shout, cry like a raven' (with germ. β aisl. *gjalfr* 'Wellengetöse', *gylfi* 'king, prince, lord', *gylfin* n. 'fiend, demon', *gylfra* f. 'witch', *gylfringr* m. 'sword', mnd. *gelve* 'surge', ndl. *golf* 'wave', dial. *galveren*, *golveren* 'sound, howl');

lit. *gul'binti* 'vaunt, praise'; about *gul'bas* 'swan' s. S. 431;

perhaps after Machek (Slavia 16, 198) here with expressive *ch-* slav. **chъlbiti se* 'boast', **chъlba* 'boastfulness' in čech. *chlubiti se*, *chlouba* (old *chlu'ba*), etc.; possibly also slav. **chorbrъ* (from **gholbh-lo-*) 'valiant' in abg. *chrabъrъ*, *chrabъrъ* 'warlike' etc. (compare above Old Indian *pra-galbha* 'h').

Dental extension germ. *gelt-* : isl. *gelta* (**galtjan*) 'bark, bay', ahd. *gelzōn* 'utter the voice, squeal'.

References: WP. I 628.

Page(s): 428

Root / lemma: *ghendh-* (*gh_ondh-*)

English meaning: boil

German meaning: 'Geschwür'

Material: Gr. $\kappa \alpha \nu \theta \acute{\upsilon} \lambda \eta$ 'ulcer, swelling, lump, growth', $\kappa \omicron \nu \theta \eta \lambda \acute{\alpha} \iota \alpha \acute{\iota}$ $\acute{\alpha} \nu \omicron \iota \delta \acute{\eta} \sigma \epsilon \iota \varsigma$ Hes.;

got. *gund* n. 'cancerous ulcer', norw. dial. *gund* m. 'scurf', ags. *gund* m. 'pus', ahd. *gund* m. 'pus, pustulating ulcer'.

References: WP. I 588.

Page(s): 438

Root / lemma: *ghend-* and *ghed-*

English meaning: to grab, grip

German meaning: `fassen, anfassen, ergreifen', partly also `geistig erfassen'

Note: For concurrent the unnasalized and the nasalized root form s. Brugmann II² 3, 293f., IF. 32, 321

Material: Gr. $\chi \alpha \nu \delta \acute{\alpha} \nu \omega$ (**gh_end-*) `take in, hold, contain, take; to be capable, able; catch', Aor. $\xi \chi \alpha \delta \omicron \nu$ (**ghn_ed-*), Fut. $\chi \epsilon \acute{\iota} \sigma \omicron \mu \alpha \iota$ (**ghend_hs-*), Perf. with present-meaning $\kappa \acute{\epsilon} \chi \omicron \nu \delta \alpha$;

alb. *gje* `ndem (**gh_end-*) `be found', *gje* `nj, *gjenj*, geg. *gje* `j `find' (G. Meyer BB. 8, 187, Alb. Wb. 140, Alb. stem III 10; *gjet* `find, regain', s. Schmidt KZ. 57, 20ff.);

[common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation]; also alb. (**gjaska*) *gjah* `of animals, prey', *gjuaj* `hunt, strike'

lat. *praehendō*, -ere, -ī, -sum `catch, capture, take hold of, arrest, occupy, handle, gripe', *praeda* `spoils of war, plunder, booty; of animals, prey; in gen., plunder, gain'. Ablat. old *praidad* (**prai_hhedā*); *hedera* `ivy' (`clasping'; from **ghedes_hā*);

air. *ro-geinn* `findet Platz in' (**ghn_ed-ne-t*), cymr. 1. Sg. *gannaf*, Verbaln. *genni* (from **gannim*, idg. **ghn_ed-n-*) `enthaltend sein, Platz haben'; in addition mir. *geind* f. (air. **gend*) `wedge', bret. *genn* m. ds., mcor. Pl. *genow*, corn. *gedn*, ncymr. *gaing* ds. (with secondary -ng);

got. *bi-gitan* `find', aisl. *geta* `reach; bring forth, assume', ags. *be-gietan* `receive, produce', *for-gietan* `forgotten' (engl. *get*, *beget*, *forget* skand. Lw.), ahd. *pi-gezzan* `obtain', *fir-gezzan* `forgotten' (in addition as Causative mhd. *ergetzen* `make forget, compensate'), nhd. *ergötzen*, as. *bi-getan* `gripe', *far-getan* `forgotten'; mnd. *gissen*, schwed. norw. *gissa* `advise, assume' (engl. *guess* ndd. or nord. Lw.);

perhaps here (as with cymr. *genni* the form related **ghend-nō*): got. *du-ginnan*, ags. *on-*, *bi-ginnan*, as. ahd. *biginnan* `take hold, take in hand, begin' (other interpretation attempts s. by Feist³ s. v.; therefrom noteworthy by Wiedemann BB. 27, 193 as **g_hen-u_o* to alb. *zē*, geg. *za* `touch, catch, start, begin, occupy, conceive [from the woman], hire' from proto alb **zenō*);

common alb. *gh-* > *d-*, *z-* phonetic mutation.

perhaps also Old Church Slavic *gadati* `assume, mean' (`grasp spiritually'), russ. *gada_{ty}* `conjecture, create, invent', čech. *hadati* `advise, mean', etc.

References: WP. I 589 f., WH. I 638, Thurneysen Gr. 353, Berneker 288 f.

Page(s): 437-438

Root / lemma: *ghen-*

English meaning: to crack open, grind, scratch

German meaning: `zernagen, zerreiben, kratzen', also `Kleines, Bißchen'

Material: Only in den extensions *ghnēgh-* : *ghnēgh-*, *ghnēd(h)-*, *ghnei-*, *ghneu-*.

guttural extension *ghnēgh-*:

Av. *aiwi-ynixta-* `gnawed, corroded'; anord. *gnaga* `gnaw', ags. *gnagan*, *ginagan* (with anaptyktischem vowel), late *nagan* ds. - Besides with idg. *g* in anlaut and frönk. *cnagan*, ndl. *knagen* ds.;

lett. *gn ē ga* 'someone who eats with long teeth' (the softening after Endzelin Lett. Gr. 136 f. characteristic for scornful expressions). compare also Möhlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb. I 634.

Dental extension **ghnəd(h)-**:

with intensive consonant stretch ags. *gnætt* m. 'mosquito', engl. *gnat* 'mosquito', nhd. *gnatte* 'small mosquito', dö.n. dial. *gnat* 'small piece', mhd. *gnaz*, -tzes 'scurf, niggardliness', nhd. *Gnatz*, *Gnötze* 'scurf, skin rash'; aisl. *gno tra* 'clatter, rattle, clash (of skeleton)', engl. dial. *to gnatter*, schwed. *gnat* 'Genörgel, Gezönk', *gnatig* 'peevish, immer grumpy, surly, sullen', nhd. *gnatzig* 'öbellaunisch' (compare *kratzig* in the same meaning).

further with *dd*: an. *gnaddr* 'the young from animals or people', aisl. *gnadda* 'murren, mit öbellaunischen Worten quölen', norw. dial. *gnaddra*, 'drone, grumble, growl', nhd. *gnadderig* 'öbellaunisch, morose'.

Persson Beitr. 95 f., 811.

i-extensions **ghnei-, ghneid(h)-**:

Gr. $\chi \nu \acute{\iota} \epsilon \iota \psi \alpha \kappa \acute{\alpha} \zeta \epsilon \iota$, $\theta \rho \acute{\upsilon} \tau \tau \epsilon \iota$ (l. $\theta \rho \acute{\upsilon} \pi \tau \epsilon \iota$), $\chi \nu \iota \alpha \rho \omega \tau \acute{\epsilon} \rho \alpha$
 $\chi \nu \omicron \omega [\delta \epsilon \sigma] \tau \acute{\epsilon} \rho \alpha$ Hes.;

ags. *gnīdan* 'rub, grind', ahd. *gnītan*, mnd. *gnīden*, from which probably aschwed. *gnīdha*, schwed. *gnida*, dö.n. *gnide* borrowed is; compare also (likewise borrowed) the rare aisl. *gniða* ds.; aisl. *gnīsta tönnum* 'clatter with the teeth', mhd. *gnīst* 'ground', tirol. *Gneist* 'chopped or scraped stuff'; norw. dial. *gnita* 'kleines abgesprungenes Stöck', mnd. *gnitte* 'small mosquito', ostfries. *gnid*, *gnit* 'sundries, small stuff; a kind of small gnats', nhd. *Gnitze* 'small mosquito';

lett. *gnīde* 'rough, shabby, dirty skin'; Old Church Slavic *gnijo*, *gniti* 'blight, decay', russ. *gnit* ъ, bulg. *gnija*, skr. *gnji* 'ti and *gnji* 'liti, čech. *hni* 'ti, poln. *gnic* ' ds.; Old Church Slavic *gnil* ъ 'rotten', russ. *gnil*, skr. *gnji* 'o, čech. *hnily* ' , poln. *gniz* y ds., Old Church Slavic *gnoj* ъ 'manure', russ. *gnoj* 'pus', skr. *gno* 'j' ds. ' , čech. *hnu* 'j' 'crap, muck, manure', poln. *gno* 'j' ds.

Maybe alb. (**gnola*) *njolla* 'stain, dirt' common alb. *gn-* > *nj-* phonetic mutation.

hereupon **ghnī dā** 'nit, louse':

Aisl., norw. dial. *gnit* f., aschwed. *gnether*, schwed. *gnet*, dö.n. *gnid*; lett. *gnīda* 'nit, louse, greedy, stingy person' (Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 633), lit. *gli* 'nda (dissimilated from **gni ndāō*); russ. *gni* 'da, sloven. *gnji* 'da, čech. *hni* 'da, poln. *gnida*; about lat. *lēns*, -dis f. ds. compare WH. I 783f. and Specht Dekl. 44.

u-extensions **ghnē ū-, ghneudh-, ghneus-**:

Gr. $\chi \nu \alpha \acute{\upsilon} \omega$ 'nibble, scour, scratch, gnaw', $\chi \nu \alpha \tilde{\upsilon} \mu \alpha$ 'slice, tidbit', $\chi \nu \alpha \upsilon \rho \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$ 'dainty', $\chi \nu \acute{\alpha} \omicron \varsigma$, $\chi \nu \omicron \tilde{\alpha} \varsigma$ 'that what can be scraped off, dust, foam, froth, underfur';

aisl. *ghnūa* 'rub' (also *gny* 'ia 'rant, make a noise, roar', *gny* 'r 'din, fuss, noise'ö), aisl. *gnauð* 'noise, rattle', *gnyðr* 'nag, growl', ags. *gnēap* 'stingy, tightfisted', mnd. *gnauwen* 'growl';

lit. *gniū* 'sai 'vermin, pest', Old Church Slavic *gnus* ъ n ъ 'disgusting', *gno*, *šati*, *gnušati* se, 'be disgusted', russ. *gnus* 'vermin, pest', skr. *gnu* 's 'disgust, repulsion, loathing, smut', čech. *hnus* 'disgust, repulsion, loathing, smut', *hnusny* 'disgusting', poln. *gnus* 'ny 'idle, blight, decay'.

References: WP. I 584 f., WH. I 783, Trautmann 93.

Page(s): 436-437

Root / lemma: gher-1

English meaning: expr. root

German meaning: in Schallworten

Note: mostly only newer parallel Wortschöpfungen, frequent, often with expressive vowel change and Geminatio

Material: Old Indian *gharghara-h* 'rattling, clashing, gargling, gurgling', m. 'rattling, laughter', *ghargharita-* n. 'grunting', *ghurghura-h* 'a gargling sound', *ghurghurī* 'cricket', *ghurghurāyatē* 'whizzes, hums';

Maybe alb. *gurgullon* 'water sounds', *gurre* 'water spring'

lat. *hurrē* 'whimper, growl' ('rr' with *i* vocalized as reproduction of high tone);

ags. *gierran* st. V. 'sound, clink, creak, babble, chatter', nhd. *girren* (mhd. also *garren*, *gurren*), schwed. norw. *garpa* 'rant, roister, brag, boast', aisl. *garpr* 'intrepid pugnacious person'; norw. dial. *garta* 'joke, chat, prate, grunt'; ags. *gierman*, norw. *garma* 'roar, bellow', anord. *garmr* 'dog'; further ags. *gryllan* 'gnash, rage', mhd. *grellen* st. V. 'piercingly, before rage shouts', *grel* 'rough, grell, angry, irate', ndl. *grollen* 'murmur, be angry, irate', mhd. *gröllen* 'scoff', nhd. *grollen*;

russ.-Church Slavic *gъrkati* 'coo', čech. *hrčeti* 'rattle, clash, purr, murmur', *hrkati* 'crack, creak, burr'; slov. *gṛgati* 'gargle, coo';

Maybe alb. *gryke* 'throat' : russ.-Church Slavic *gъrkati* 'coo'

here perhaps *ghrē-d-* in got. *grētan*, anord. *grāta*, asöchs. *grātan*, ags. *grætan* (*greotan* after *reotan* ds.), nhd. alem. *grātsa* 'weep, cry, lament'; ablaut. causative aisl. *greta* 'reduce to tears, bring to tears', ags. *grōetan* 'assail, greet', asöchs. *grōtian* 'call', ahd. *gruozen*, nhd. *größen*; anord. *grātr* m. 'weeping, cry', ahd. *grāz* 'fury';

ghrē-dh- in ags. *grædan* 'call, shout, cry'.

References: WP. I 605.

Page(s): 439

Root / lemma: gher-2

English meaning: to stroke roughly, rub

German meaning: 'hart woröber streichen, reiben'

Note: compare also die extensions *ghrēi-*, *ghrēu-*, *ghrem-*, *ghren-*, as well as above *grōd-*

Material: Gr. κέϣχρoς 'millet, sorghum, ordure', κáχρυς 'parched barley, winter-bud barley' (diss. from **gher-ghro-* and **ghn.-ghru-*); χέρoς n. and χεράς, -άoς f. 'detritus, gravel' (**gherəd-* or **ghern.d-ō*); χερμάς, -άoς f. 'large pebble or stone, esp. for throwing or slinging, sling-stone';

lat. *furfur*, -*uris* m. 'husk of grain and the legumes; the bran; scales, scurf on the skin' (reduplicated form, originally **forfor*); vowel gradation as in lit. *guru* 'crumbly', *guṛti* 'crumb, spall, crumble'. common illyr. *gh-* > *d-* then lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation.

s-extension:

Old Indian *ghars*, *ati* 'grates', *ghr̥s*, *t̥ a-h*, 'chafed, grated'; russ. *goro* 'chъ' 'pea', skr. *gra* 'h' 'bean, pea' (die sl. intonation development from a zero grade basic form **ghōrso-s* or from **ghor̥asos*).

Maybe abbreviated alb. (**ghōrso-s*) *groshe* 'bean, pea'

References: WP. I 605 f., WH. I 545 f., 570.

Page(s): 439-440

Root / lemma: *gher-3*, *ghrē-* : *ghrō-* : *ghr̥-*

English meaning: to come out, stick out

German meaning: 'hervorstechen', von Pflanzentrieben or -stacheln, Borsten, von Erderhebungen, Kanten etc.

Note: (probably identical with *ghrē-*: *ghrō-* : *ghr̥-* 'grow, be green', see there); s. also under *g* 'hers-.

Material: a. Gr. *χαρῖς* α β ο υ ν ά ς Hes., *χαρμῆ* 'joy of battle, lust of battle, battle; upper lance point', ἄ γ - χα ρ μ ο ν ά ν ω φ ε ρ ῆ τή ν αῖ χ μ ῆ ν Hes., *χοιράς* 'like a hog or a hog's back, low rock rising just above the sea like a hog's back; in pl., scrofulous swellings in the glands of the neck, etc.; sow' (**ghori_o-*);

at most (yet quite doubtful) here norw. dial. *gare* 'cusp, peak', *gara* 'prick, bump, poke';

from the heavy basis: mhd. *grāt*, Pl. *græte* m. 'fishbone, ear of corn, mountaintop, mountain peak, summit, mountain ridge', nhd. *Grat*, *Gröte* (**ghrē-ti-*);

with reduplication-grade: poln. *grot*, čech. *hrot* 'arrowhead, spear, lance';

b. with **-d-**suffix: ahd. mhd. *graz* n. 'sprout, twig, scion, branch of conifers' (also probably turned into mental ahd. *grazzo* Adv. 'violent, stern', mhd. *graz*, *grāz* 'fury', *graz* 'furious, angry, irate');

c. with **n-**suffix:

Got. **granō* (Isidor Orig. XIX 23, 7), ahd. *grana*, ags. *granu*, aisl. *grö* n f. 'whisker, moustache; mouth, fir, spruce', mhd. *gran*, *grane* 'cusp, point of the hair, beard hair, fishbone', nhd. *Granne* 'ear of corn', dial. 'back bristle of pig', and 'fishbone';

slav. **granъ* 'sharp point, edge, border', e.g. in russ. *granъ* f. 'limit, boundary; landmark, territorial marker; facet', čech. *hrana* 'point, edge, border' etc.; in addition also russ. *grá nka* 'tussock', klr. *hra nók* 'bough, twig, branch', bg. skr. *grá na* 'twig, branch';

d. with **-en-dh-** suffix:

Alb. *krande* 'straw, splinter, deadwood', tosk. *krende* 'twig, branch' (**ghrondh-* or **ghrendh-*), etc.; : alb. (**grendu*) *krunde* 'bran'

gall. *grennos* 'beard' (Wartburg), mir. *greenn* 'beard' (**ghrendh_nohs*); cymr. *grann* 'eyelid, cheek', bret. *grann* 'eyebrow' (with unclear *a*; or has it originated from **ghrn_dh_nohsö*).

References: WP. I 606, WH. I 413 f.

Page(s): 440

Root / lemma: *ghers-1, ghres-*

English meaning: disgust, horror

German meaning: 'Widerwille, Abscheu, Ekel'

Material: Av. *gr̥ā hma-* 'sinner, delinquent' (ö);

arm. *garšim* 'have loathing before';

[mir. *goirt* 'bitter' (**ghorstis*), air. *gortae* 'hunger'; better to *g^wher-*];

mhd. mnd. *garst*, nhd. nl. *garstig* 'spoil, rancid'; ahd. *gerstī* 'Bitterkeit'; aisl. *gersta* 'stir, tease, irritate, embitter'; s. also *g^wher-*;

lit. *grasa* 'f. 'threat, austereness, severeness', *grasu* 's 'threatening, disgusting', *gresiu* 'gre' 'sti 'threaten, outgrow', *gristu* 'gri 'sti 'become disgusted with', *grasinu* 'grasi 'nti 'threaten', lett. *grasāt, grasīt* 'threaten'.

Maybe alb. (**grasinu* 'kërcënoj 'threaten'

References: WP. I 610 f., WH. I 461, Trautmann 95.

Page(s): 445

Root / lemma: *ghers-2*

English meaning: used in names of weeds

German meaning: in Unkrautbezeichnungen

Material: Ahd. *gers, giers, girst* (Grassmann, Dt. Pflanzennamen 100 ff., Björkmann ZfdWtf. 3, 268) 'Giersch, Aegopodium Podagraria';

lit. *gar šas* m., *garšva* 'f. 'Angelica Archangelica'; *gar šve* 'f. 'Giersch', lett. *gārša, gārša, gārši* ds.; in addition also lit. *gi r̥sa* f. = *di r̥se* 'darnel' (oat), lett. *dzirši* 'darnel' (these after Endzelin KZ. 44, 58 to lat. *hordeum* [see under *g^wherzd(h)*] 'barley'; compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 555, 618 f.).

References: WP. I 611, Trautmann 79 f.

Page(s): 445

Root / lemma: *gherto-*

English meaning: milk, butter

German meaning: 'Milch, Butter'

Note: only ar. and kelt.

Material: Old Indian *ghr̥.ta ím* 'skimmings, butter, melting butter';

after Uhlenbeck to *ji gharti (gharati)* 'sprays, sprinkles', npers. *ā-yārdan* 'blend, mix, soak';

mir. *gert* 'milk'.

References: WP. I 607, II 166.

Page(s): 446

Root / lemma: *gheub(h)-*

English meaning: to bend, move

German meaning: `biegen, böcken, bewegen'

Material: Norw. dial. *gūva* `sit sunk down', schwed. *jordgubbe* `Fragaria ananassa; strawberry', alt. dōn. *gubbe* `larynx, breast', ndd. (Estland) *gubbe* `small haycock, haystack'; ags. *ge āp* `crooked, cunning' (but *ge āp* `wide, capacious, open', aisl. *gaupn* `hollow hand' see under **g hēu-** `yawn, gape, stare with an open mouth'), aisl. *gumpr* (from aschwed. *gumper*), schwed. *gump*, dōn. *gump* `rump', mhd. *guffe, goffe* ds. (but about mhd. *gupf* `summit of a mountain' see under **geu-** `bend'), ags. *gupan* Pl. `buttocks, haunches', ahd. *goffa* `rump', further in addition the intensive formation isl. *goppa*, schwed. *guppa*, nhd. *gupfen* `jump up and down, swing';

lett. *gubstu, gubt* `bend down, sink', *guba* f. `heap', lit. *gubu ūtis* `interweave, intertwine', *gaubiu*, *gau bti* `cover, wrap up, curve', *gau btis* `crook oneself', *guba* `haycocks, heaps of standing sheaves', *gubu s* `adroit, expert, skillful' (compare the meaning from ags. *ge āp*), lit. *dvi gubas* `twofold', Old Prussian Gen. Sg. f. *dvigubbus* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *gъno, ti* `fold', russ. *gnutъ* `bend, crook', kluss. *hnu ty* ds., skr. *na gne m, na gnuti* `incline', sloven. *ga nem, ga niti* `move, bestir', čech. *hnouti* ds., in addition Old Church Slavic *neg ъblъ* `unmoved' (from **gubja-*), russ. Church Slavic *gъbežъ* `bend', čech. *pr ě heb m.* `flexible place, joint' (from -*gъbъ*, compare lit. -*gubas*) and changing through ablaut Old Church Slavic *sugubъ*, *dvogubъ* `double', russ. *guba* `bay', sloven. *gu ba* `crease', poln. *przegub* `joint, curvature'; iterative Old Church Slavic *gybljo, gybati* `be destroyed, perish', *pre gybajo, pre gybati* `bend, bow', russ. *gi bnutъ, gi nutъ* `spoil, perish', *giba tъ* `bend', skr. *gi blje m (gi ba m) gi bati* `move, weigh, rock, sway', čech. *hynouti* `be destroyed, perish, go to waste, run wild', *hy bati* `move, drive, push'; causative Old Church Slavic *pogubljo, pogubiti* `wreck', russ. *gubi tъ* `spoil', skr. *gu bi m, gu biti* ds., čech. *hubiti* `spoil, exterminate', poln. *gubie, gubic* `lose, spoil', Old Church Slavic *paguba* `ruin'.

Maybe alb. geg. (**gub-*) *hup*, tosk. *humb* `lose' : čech. *hubiti* `spoil, exterminate'; common alb. -*b* > -*mb* phonetic mutation, also alb. *gaboj* `get lost, err'.

References: WP. I 567 f., Trautmann 100 f.

Page(s): 450

Root / lemma: *gheug h-, ghū g h-*

English meaning: to conceal

German meaning: `heimlich tun, hehlen, verbergen'

Material: Old Indian *gū hati, guhati* `hidden' (Aor. *aghuks, at*), *gu hā* `hideout, cave', *gō haḥh.* `hideout, lair'; common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks* - phonetic mutation

av. *guz-* (*guzaēta, fra-guzayanta*) `conceal, hide', Old pers. *yadiy apa-gaudayāhi* `if you hide';

aisl. *gy gr* f. `Unholdin, giantess' (**gūgī-z*, compare formal lit. *gu že*), older dōn. *gyg* `a subterranean, an underground', *gyger* `murderer, robber';

lit. *gū žti* `patronize, guard, cover', also `brood, hatch, cover warmly', *gūžy ne* `blind man's buff', *gū žis, gūžta* `Brutnest', *gu že* `heidnische Reisegöttin'; in addition *gu žas, gužu tis* `stork' (as `the nest builder').

References: WP. I 566 f.

Page(s): 450

Root / lemma: *gheu_ei_ā* (*g`heu_ei_ā*)

English meaning: pit, hollow

German meaning: `Grube, Höhle'ö

Note: Only gr. and lat.

Material: Gr. $\chi \varepsilon \iota \acute{\alpha}$, Hom. $\chi \varepsilon \iota \acute{\eta}$ `cave, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole' =

lat. *fovea* `pothole, cave a small pit, esp. for taking wild beasts, a pit fall; a snare, conspiracy

'; *favissae* `underground reservoirs or cellars near the temples, for water or for sacred utensils no longer in use; subterranean chambers', with etrusk. suffix, could be hybride formation.

Common illyr. *gh-* . *d-* then lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 564, WH. I 467 f., 538.

Page(s): 451

Root / lemma: *ghe-*, *gho-*

English meaning: an enclitic particle

German meaning: and ähnliche enklitische Partikeln zur Verstärkung of vorhergehenden Wortes

Note: It seems two groups have to be separated, single-linguistic but to have partly begun at another place: 1. *ghe*, *gho*, 2. with palatalem Gutt., the in europ. languages as *g`*, in Ar. as *g`h* appears (as in the cases like gr. $\gamma \acute{\epsilon} \nu \upsilon \varsigma$: Old Indian *ha`nuh`*), thus showed one of the normal so-called voiced-aspirated various articulation kind, and the vowel *i* or *e*.

Material: 1. *-ghe*, *-gho*:

Old Indian *gha* (**gho*), *ha* (**ghe*) behind negation (*na`gha*), personal pronoun (e.g. *vaya`m`gha*), dem so/to-Pron. (*sa`gha*, *sa`ha*), to the question pronoun (e.g. *ka`m`ha*), to the relative pronoun (*yō`gha*, *yō`ha*), also behind other parts of speech; Old Indian *ha`nta`* `well, on take, there take, see there';

umbr. *-hont* (e.g. *era-hunt`* `by the same way, by the same piece of work; at the same time, likewise'), compare also lat. *hic`* `this, this one; this present' from **gho* or **ghe* + **ke*;

cymr. *a(g)`* `with' from **ad`ghe*; see above S. 3;

Old Church Slavic *-go*, *-že* behind negation (*nĕže`* `not; and not, nor; rarely not even', *ne jedin`žē`* `not only one, not one, i.e. no one, none; not at all, naught'; compare also Old Church Slavic *neže*, serb. *ne`go`* `as' in comparative and serb. *ne`go`* `however, but', čech. *než(e)`* `yet', where *ne-* rather the negation has arisen as indicating the positive meaning of Pron.-stem *ne-*), behind the relative pronoun (*iže*), lengthened grade (**ghō*) osorb. *kdy-ha`* `when, then' (under likewise; Berneker 316);

lit. *-gu* (**ghō*), *-gi* (these with dem vowel *i* the 2. group) in *negi`*, *neigi`*, *negu`* `not', behind Pers.-Pron. (e.g. *tuhgu*, *tuhgi`* `thou at least, for thy part' : Boeot. *touga* : gr. $\sigma \acute{\upsilon} \gamma \varepsilon$), alit. also *-ga*, *-ge*, dem so/to-Pron. (e.g. *tiehgi*), to the question pron. (*kaip-gi`* `as'), *-gu* also interrogative particle (compare also alit. *an-gu`* `if', Old Prussian *an-ga`* `if'), Old Prussian *beggi`* `for', *kāigi`* `as', *neggi`* `also not, still', *niqueigi`*

`never more'; gr. οὐχί see under.

2. -g̃(h)ī̃:

in Old Indian *hĩ*, av. *zī* emphasizing particle (*nã hĩ*, *nahĩ*, av. *nōit zī*; Old Indian *kã r-hĩ* `whenö', *tã r̥hĩ* `damals' under likewise), behind the first word of the sentence `then yes';

gr. οὐ-χί, μή-χί `not', ἤ-χί `where', ναι̃-χί `certainly, indeed' (-χί - instead of -γ-, compare under γε, presumably through hybridization with a particle the 1. group);

lat. **nēgi* (after Holthausen KZ. 47, 309 = as. *nec* `and not'), assumed through *negōtium*, originally sentence compound *neg* `ōtium est (compare *haud-ōtium est* by Terenz) and *negāre* (compare nhd. *verneinen*, *bejahen*);

klr. bulg. serb. -zī behind personal pronoun

3. -g̃(h)e:

in gr. ἐμ-ε-γέ = got. *mi-k*, ahd. *mīh* = arm. *is* `me' (at first from **in-c*), ἐγώ-γε, ἔγω-γε, σὺ-γε, got. *puh-k*, *si-k*, ahd. *dīh*, *si-h*; after *so/to*-Pron. ὅ-γε, after the relative pronoun ὃς-ο-α-γε, ὃν-τ-ι-ν-α-γε, further γε, dor. böot. el. γὰ also behind other parts of speech. In Balt. as well as also (besides in the with *ī* vocalized form) in Slav. the guttural of the 1. group has become dominant, as well as in gr. -χί;

ven. *me-χo* `me' has related *o* from *e χo* `I';

toch. strengthening particle A - k, B - k(e) from **-ghe* or *-g̃he* (compare Pedersen Toch. 136);

hitt. *am̥muuk* (*ammuk*) `me', *tu-uk* (*tuk*) `you': got. *puk* (**tu-ge*), etc., s. Pedersen Hitt. 73 f., 166 f.

Maybe alb. (**muuka*) *mua* `me' : rum. *mie* `me', (**tu-uk*) *ty* `you', nasalized (**muuka*) Alb. Arbešresh *uth*, alb. *une* `I' common alb. -k > -th phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 541 f., WH. I 644, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 606, 624.

Page(s): 418

Root / lemma: *ghlādh-*

German meaning: `glänzend, glatt'

See also: see under *ghel-* `gleam'

Page(s): 451

Root / lemma: *ghleu-*

English meaning: to be joyful, to joke

German meaning: `fröhlich sein, scherzen'

Note: extension from *ghel-* `cry' or *ghel-* `gleam'ö

Material: Gr. χαλέω f. `joke, derision';

aisl. *glỹn*. `pleasure, joy', ags. *glēo*, *glieg*, *glīw* n. `game, pleasure, joy'.

With dental extension:

alit. *glaudas* m., *glauda* f. 'pastime, entertainment', *gla'udoti* 'joke', lett. *glauda* 't ds. [*glaudas* 'cuddle, caress' belongs but originally to *glau'sti*, lett. *glau'st* 'cuddle, embrace, caress', lit. *glaudu's* 'sich anschmiegend, einschmeichlerisch'; see under *gel-1*, extension *gl-eu-*].

With *m*-derivative (nominal formation **ghloumos**):

aisl. *glaur* 'loud jubilation', *gleyma* 'make forget, make cheerful, make noise', ags. *glēam* 'jubilation, pleasure, joy'; ablaut. aisl. *glymr* 'row, din, fuss, noise', *glymja* 'sound, clink', mhd. *glumen* 'din, drone';

Old Church Slavic *bezъ gluma* 'firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, steady, fixed, stable, invariable, regular, persistent; consistent, harmonious; unanimous; sure, steadfast, constant, faithful, unchanging', *glamiti se* 'to talk idly, prate', russ. *głum* 'joke, derision', *głumit'sja* 'mock, sich lustig machen about', bulg. *glu'ma* 'fun, joke, derision', *glumja'se* 'joke, fool', skr. *glu'ma* f. 'joke, comedy', čech. (old) *hluma* 'an actor', poln. dial. *w głum* 'in Nichts', eigtl. 'in Scherze'.

Maybe alb. (**hluma*) *lume* 'blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate' common alb. *gl-* > *l-* phonetic mutation.

With *p*-derivative:

slav. **glupъ*, russ. *głup* 'stupid, clownish', Specht KZ. 68, 123.

References: WP. I 660 f., Trautmann 91.

Page(s): 451

Root / lemma: **ghoilo-s**

English meaning: foaming; turbulent; roaming

German meaning: 'aufschäumen(d); heftig; übermütig, ausgelassen, lustig'

Note:

Root / lemma: **ghoilo-s** : foaming; turbulent; roaming, derived from **Root / lemma:** **g^wel-1** : to stick; pain, death : lit. *ge'lti* 'prick'.

Material: Perhaps mir. *gāel* 'kinship', nir. *gaol* also 'friendship, love';

ahd. *geil*, as. *gēl* 'minxish, wanton, luscious, strong', nhd. *geil* (mnd. *geile* 'testicles', nhd. *Biber-geil*; mnd. *geile*, nhd. *Geile* 'dung, manure'), ags. *gāl* 'funny, lascivious, stout, proud', mhd. *geilen* 'ridicule, make fun of' = got. *gailjan* 'gladden'; ahd. *keilīf* 'lasciviousness';

changing through ablaut and partly with the meaning 'foaming' aisl. *gil-ker* 'fermenting vat', norw. *gi'l*, *gīl* n. 'fermenting beer', ndl. *gijl* ds., *gijlen* 'ferment, seethe', also, as mnd. *gīlen* 'covetous';

alit. *gailas* 'violent', lit. *gailu's* 'irascible, irritable; sharp, biting (from vinegar, lye); bitter (from tears); pitiable, pitiful' (in latter meaning with ablaut to *gīlu's* 'painful, sore', *ge'lti* 'prick, schmerzen' after Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 75ö);

Old Church Slavic *dze'lo* (*ze'lo*), ačech. *zielo*, weißruss. *do ze'la* 'very'.

References: WP. I 634, Feist 185, Trautmann 75.

Page(s): 452

Root / lemma: **ghom-**

English meaning: stall

German meaning: `Stall'

Material: Arm. *gom* `Höhlenstall';

dö.n. *gamme* `sheepfold, shed', schwed. dial. *gamme* `crib, manger', anord. *gammi* m. `Erdhütte', schweiz. *gömmeli* `Viehhütte', pomm. *gamm* `heap from Ziegelsteinen, die zum Trocknenaufgesetzt become'.

References: WP. I 637, Holthausen Awn. Wb. 80.

Page(s): 452

Root / lemma: *ghosti-s*

English meaning: stranger; guest

German meaning: `Fremder, Gast'

Note:

Root / lemma: *ghosti-s* : stranger; guest, derived from **Root / lemma:** *ghō s-* : to eat

Material: Lat. *hostis* m. f. `a stranger; but esp. an enemy, foe, opponent (alat.), fiend' (in addition *hospes*, *-pitis* `a host, hostess; a guest; a guest-friend, friend; a stranger; used also like adj., foreign', pöl. *hospus* `guest's friend' from **hosti-pot-s* `master of the guest');

It is a compound of **Root / lemma:** *ghosti-s* : stranger; guest + **Root / lemma:** *poti-s* : owner, host, master, husband : gr. kor. ξένοφος `foreigner' : abg. *gospod* ь `master' : pöl. *hospus* `guest's friend'.

got. *gasts*, aisl. *gestr* (urnord. *-gastik*) `guest', ahd. as. *gast*, ags. *giest* `stranger, guest';

abg. *gost* ь `guest' (borrowing from Germ. according to Solmsen Unt. 203);

to *gost* ь probably also abg. *gospod* ь `master, mister' etc. as Kurzung from *gost* ь *pot-*.

Maybe alb. *gosti* `feast, party' Slavic loanword.

Barely credible is the apposition from gr. att. ξένοφος, ion. ξένονφος, kor. ξένοφος `foreigner, stranger, guest's friend' due to a present **ghs-enu-ō-*, lengthened grade of alb. *(h)uai*, geg. *(h)uj* `strange' (from **ghsēn-ō* s. Jokl IF. 37, 93); quite incredible Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 329; about neuphryg. ξενονφος vocative (**ghs-enu-ēō*) s. v. Blumenthal Gl. 20, 288.

References: WP. I 640, WH. I 660 f., 662 f.

Page(s): 453

Root / lemma: *ghou-ro-s*

English meaning: frightened

German meaning: `furchtbar' and `voller Furcht'

Material: Old Indian *ghōra* *-h-* `dreadful, imposing, venerable', n. `scary force, might, magic power';

got. *gaurs* 'grieving', *gaurīpa* 'sorrow', *qaurjan* 'mortify', ahd. *gōrag* 'woeful, wretched, miserable, arm, small'; aisl. *gaurr* m. 'pitiful person' (Johansson KZ. 67, 221); perhaps here with ablaut and *n*- further formations: ags. *gyrn*, *gryn* n. 'mourning, grief', also *gnorn*, *grorn* m., *gnyrn* f. ds., *gryre* m. 'horror', with variant assimilation and dissimilation, in addition as. *gornōn*, *gnornōn*, *grornōn* 'grieve', *gruri* m. 'horror';

kluss. *žuryty* 'afflict, sadden', *žurba* 'care', russ. *žuriť* 'scold'.

References: WP. I 636, Feist 208.

Page(s): 453-454

Root / lemma: *ghous-*

English meaning: to sound; hear

German meaning: 'tönen, hören'

Note: Only indoiranisch.

Material: Old Indian *ghōś* *ati* 'sounds, announces aloud, hears', *ghōś* *a* *yati* 'findet Erhörung bei (Akk.)' (Geldner Rigveda in Auswahl I 58), *ghōś* *a*-h. m. 'sound, clamor, shout, call, din, fuss, noise', As *vaghōś* *a* EN 'ear of the horse', *Harighōś* *a* EN 'Yellow ear' (= av. *zairigaoša*);

av. *gaoš-* 'hear', Kaus. in *gūšayat* 'uxda- 'sein Wort zu Gehör bringend', npers. *niyōšidan* 'hear, listen, eavesdrop', bal. *gōša* 'hear', *niyōša* 'hear, listen, eavesdrop';

Maybe alb. geg. *nigjoj*, *nde* 'goj' (**nde* 'ghosa), tosk. *de* 'gjoj, alb. Greece *de* 'lgonj, alb. Arbe *rsh* *dilingonj*, *nde* 'lgonj, *ndle* 'gonj, *gle* 'gonj 'I hear' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

afgh. *ngvaṭa* 'listen, obey', Old pers. *gauša-*, av. *gaoša-* m. 'ear', npers. *gōš* 'ear', skyth. EN *ṛP α θ α γ ω σ ο ς* 'rattling, clashing by the war chariot', av. *zairi-gaoša-* 'with yellow ears';

about lat. *heus* 'hallo! ho, there! hark!' s. rather WH. I 643 f.

References: WP. I 569, WH. I 643 f.

Page(s): 454

Root / lemma: *ghou_(ē)-*

English meaning: to notice, pay attention

German meaning: 'wahrnehmen, Rücksicht nehmen auf'

Material: Lat. *faveō*, *-ēre*, *fāvī*, *fautum* 'to favor, be well disposed, be inclined towards, favor, promote, befriend, countenance, protect; be favorable to, help, support, with dat.; with infin., to be inclined to do. Esp. as religious t.t., to speak no words of bad omen; hence to be silent; be quiet in worship'; *favē* *re* from **fovē* *re* because of umbr. *fons* 'favēns', *foner* 'favorable, propitious' from **fou* *enis*; [illyr. lat. *gh-* > *d-* > *f-*]

aisl. *gā* (**gawōn*) 'look out, take care', got. *gaumjan* 'remark, see, raise up one's attention', anord. *geyma* 'heed, care, worry for, beware', ags. *gīeman*, as. *gōmian*, ahd. *goumen* ds., aisl. *gaumr* m. and *gaum* f. 'attention', ahd. *gouma* 'paying attention, observance, feast', Schweiz. *gaume* 'baby sitting' (from dem Germ. lett. *gau* *me* 'taste', *gau* *me* *t* 'memorize, observe, taste'), as. *gōma* 'repast, meal, guest's meal', whereof as. *gō* *mian* 'host'. (The meaning relations are still to be

cleared in detail; s. Slotty IF. 46, 369.) In addition changing through ablaut ags. *ofergumian* 'neglect', as. *fargumōn* 'neglect', isl. *guma* 'pay attention';

Old Church Slavic *gove* 'jo-, *gove* 'ti 'worship; revere, live a god-fearing life', russ. *gove* 't's 'fast', sloven. dial. *goveti* 'remain grumpily silent', skr. *go* 'vije 'm, *go* 'vjeti 'obey', čech. *hove* 'ti 'favor, spare, look after, look up; satisfy, show indulgence'; from dem Russ. derives lit. *gave* 'ti 'fast', lett. *gave* 't ds.

References: WP. I 635 f., WH. I 465.

Page(s): 453

Root / lemma: *ghō* 's-

English meaning: to eat

German meaning: 'essen, fressen, verzehren'

Material: Old Indian *ghas-* 'eat, consume' in 2. 3. Sg. Aor. *a* 'ghas, 3. Pl. *a* 'kṣ an, Perf. *jaghā* 'sa, *jaks* 'uh-, (common Old Indian *g* 'h- > *kṣ* - phonetic mutation) from which after Wackernagel KZ. 41, 309 present *jaks* 'iti, particle Perf. **gdha-* in *agdhā* 'd 'uneaten food', later *jagdha* -, *sa* 'gdhi- f. 'shared meal', later *jagdhi-* s. Wackernagel aaO., *ghasmara-* 'voracious', *ghasana-* n. 'the consuming', *ghā* 'śi 'm. 'nourishment, food'; av. *gah-* 'eat, devour (from daëvischen creature)';

about lat. *hostia* 'sacrificial animal, sacrifice, oblation', *hostire* 'repay' s. WH. I 661 f.;

about angebl. lett. *gōste* 'feast' s. WH. I 637.

Maybe alb. *gosti* 'feast', *ngos* 'sate, feed'

References: WP. I 640.

Page(s): 452

[Home](#)

Root / lemma: *ghrebh-1*, *gherbh-*; root widening *ghrebhā-*

English meaning: to grab

German meaning: 'ergreifen, erraffen, rechen'

Note: compare also *ghreibh-*.

Material: Old Indian *grabh-*, *grab-* 'gripe, catch, obtain, seize, touch, attain, arrest', Aor. *agrabham*, Perf. *jagrā* 'bha, Pass. *gr* 'hya 'te, *gr* 'bha 'yant; *grā* 'bha- m. 'the griping', *grā* 'ha- 'Bechervoll'; *grā* 'psa- 'bush, tussock', *gr* 'bh- 'griping, handle, grasp', *gr* 'h- (as 2. composition part) 'griping', *gr* 'bha - m. 'handle, grasp', *gr* 'bhi- 'in recollecting, containing', *grābha* - m. 'seizer, handful';

av. *grab-* 'grasp' in *hə* 'ngrabəm (*čāsmainī*) 'I captured (with the eye)', Perf. *jīgaurva*, *gaurvayeiti* (compare Old Indian *gr* 'bha 'yant) 'seizes, holds firmly, agrees, perceives', participle Perf. Pass. *garapta-*, *grab-* 'structure of words, sentence'; Akk. *garāba* m 'the holding on, seizing'; npers. *giriftan* 'gripe', *gīrad* 'seizes';

anord. *grāpa* 'snatch, grasp' (*p* in support in *grīpaö*), ags. *græppian* 'gripe', engl. *grapple* 'grip, grasp'; besides schwed. *grabba* 'grapple, pack', mnd. *grabben*, *grabbelen* 'catch fast, heap' (out of it engl. *grab*, *grabble*), mhd. *grappeln* 'grobe',

norw. dial. *grafsa*, *grapsa* 'scratch, scrape', deutsch *grapsen*; in addition nasalized schwed. dial. *gramma* 'snatch', schweiz. *grame* 'creep', schwed. *gramsa* 'mit vollen Händen nehmen', schweiz. *gramse* ds.; asöchs. *garva* 'fascicle, sheaf', ahd. *garba* 'a handful, bundle', mhd. nhd. *Garbe*;

lit. *grabu* 's, *grabnu* 's 'fingerfertig, gewandt im Stehlen', *grabine* 'ti, *grabalio* 'ti, *grabo* 'ti 'gripe, reach for something', *grabsty* 'ti 'gripe, pack', lengthened grade *gre* 'biu, *gre* 'bti 'rake, gripe, rob'; previous iterative. *gro* 'biu, *gro* 'bti 'gripe, snatch, rob', *gro* 'bis m. 'robbery, booty'; lett. *grebju*, *grebt* also 'grasp', *grabas* f. Pl. 'Zusammengerafftes', *greblis* 'small rake', *gra* 'bju, *gra* 'bt 'grasp, catch, rake', *gra* 'ba 't iterative in addition 'um sichgreifen, zusammenharken';

Old Church Slavic *grebo* , *greti* 'oar, row', russ. *grebu* , *gresti* 'pile, rake, oar, row', bulg. *greba* 'rake, scratch, scrape, comb, oar, row, (water) scoop', *greblo* 'rake, rudder'; iterative Old Church Slavic *grabljo* , *grabiti* 'rob', skr. *gra* 'biti 'grasp, pile', čech. *hrabati* 'scratch, wöhlen, rake', etc.

Maybe alb. geg. (**krebha*) *kref* 'to comb, steal', (**krebhen*) *krehe* 'n 'comb' :

Russian: *gre* 'ben' 'comb'.

root extension **ghrebhā-**:

Old Indian *gr* .*bhnā* 'ti, *gr* .*bhāya* 'ti 'seizes, sticks, attains'; innovations are: *a* 'grabhīt 'griped', Infin. *gra* 'hītum, participle *gr* .*bhīta* ' - 'reigned, caught, held on', *gra* 'bhītr , *grahītr* . 'seizer'; av. *gəṛəwnāiti*, *gə* 'urvāyeiti, Old pers. *garbāyaiti* 'seizes, conquers, agrees, perceives, understands'.

References: WP. I 652 f., Trautmann 95 f.; different Kuiper Nasalprös. 232.

Page(s): 455

Root / lemma: ghrebh-2

English meaning: to scratch, dig

German meaning: 'kratzen, scharren, graben'

Note: (Not always certain from **ghrebh-** 'gripe, rake' to divide; identical with itö; see Persson Beitr. 728 A. 1).

Note:

Root / lemma: ghrebh-2 : to scratch, dig; derived from **Root / lemma: ghrebh-1, gherbh-**; root widening **ghrebhā-** : to grab.

Material: Got. *graban* 'dig', aisl. *grafa* 'notch, dig, prick ornaments' (Plur. preterit aisl. *gro* .*fum* indicating to a present *grefa*, really records altnorw. and aschwed. (*græva*)), ags. *grafan* ds., as. *bigrāban* 'bury', ahd. *graban* 'dig, bury, engrave'; afries. *grēva* schw. v. s. meaning, ndl. *groeven* 'trickle, groove, make furrows or channels'; iterative to *graban-*: ahd. *grubilōn* 'dig naggingly, rummage through, investigate', mhd. *gröbeln* ds.; got. *grōba* f. 'ditch, trench, channel'

Maybe alb. *grobe* 'ditch, trench, channel'

ags. *grafu*, aisl. *gro* .*f* f. 'pit, pothole, grave' (germ. **grabō*); got. *grōba* f. 'pit, pothole, cave', aisl. *grōf* ds., ahd. *gruoba* 'pit, pothole, cave, gullet' (germ. **grōbō*); ags. *græf* n. 'ditch, trench, channel, grave', afries. *gref*, as. *graf*, ahd. *grab* 'grave'; aisl. *gro* .*ptr* m. 'graving, grave, burial, funeral', ags. *græft* m. 'sculpture, engraving' (germ. **graftu*), afries. *greft* f. 'Gracht, ditch, trench, channel' (germ.**grafti*), nld. *gracht* ds., ahd. *graft* f. 'monumentum, sculpture, engraving' (but ahd. *gruft* is folk etymology reshuffling from gr.-lat. *crypta*);

lett. *grebju*, *grebt* 'hollow out, dig with a chisel; scrape, excavate, seize', *greblis* m.

`gouge, type of chisel; Schrapmesser' (also rake, see under **ghrebh-** `gripe');

Old Church Slavic *pogrebo*, , *pogreti* `bury', skr. *gre* `be *m*, *gre* `bsti `dig, scratch, scrape', with prefix *po-* `bury', čech. (old) *hr* `ebu, *hr* `e `bsti `dig, bury', poln. *grzebe*, , *grze* `sc `scratch, scrape, dig, bury'; zero grade slav. **grbbe* *ti* in ačech. *hr* `bieti `lie buried', nowadays *pohr* `biti `bury'; iterative Old Church Slavic *pogre* `bati, *gribati* `bury', russ. *pogreba* *t*ь ds., skr. (old) *zagribati* `bury', čech. *hre* `bati `upbraid, rebuke', poln. *grzebie*, , *grzebac* `curry, scratch, scrape', with *po-* `bury'; Church Slavic *greben* ь `comb', russ. *gre* `ben ь ds., skr. *gre* `be *n* `comb, sting, prick, carding, ridge', čech. *hr* `eben `comb, garden rake';

Maybe alb. (**hr* `eben) *krehe* *n* `comb'

poln. *grzebien* *ć* ds.; Old Church Slavic *grob* ь `grave', skr. *gro* *b* (Gen. *gro* *ba*), čech. *hrob*, russ. *grob* (Gen. *gro* *ba*).

Maybe alb. *graba* `erosion, hollowing out', also a zero grade noun **graba*, *grath* `tooth, prong (for digging)', *grehull* `thicket'.

References: WP. I 653 f., Trautmann 96.

Page(s): 455-456

Root / lemma: **ghredh-**

English meaning: to march

German meaning: `schreiten'

Material: Av. *aiwi-garə* *δ mahi* `we begin, advance, go forward, march, proceed', *garəzdi-* f. `(*lineup =) das Inbesitznehmen, Bekommen'; but mind. (Asoka-Inschr.) *adhigicya* `initiating, commencing' = Old Indian *adhikṛ.tya-*, S. LeviGA 1912;

lat. *gradior*, -*i* `to take steps, step, walk, go, advance', *gradus*, -*ūs* `a step; a step as made, a pace; an approach; a step as climbed, a stair; hence any tier, gradation; a braid of hair; abstr., degree, stage; rank, position; milit., station, post', *grallae* `stilts' (lat. *grad-* from **ghr_edh-*, ablaut grade as in lit. *gri* *diju*);

got. *griþs* (only Akk. Sg. *grid*) `footstep, grade' (but mhd. *grit* `footstep', *griten* `die Beine auseinanderspreizen', nhd. bair. *gritt*, *gritten* ds. and - indeed definitely the *i*-row belonging - *graiteln* `die Finger or Beine auseinandersperren' under likewise belong to germ. **grī* - `straddled, gaping', the strange link so far is missed);

lit. *gri* *diju*, -*yti* (Juškevicz) `go, wander, err about'.

Nasalpräsentia:

air. *in-grenn-*, *to-grenn-* `pursue' (-*enn-* from -*n*, *dh_hn-*, themat. *n*-present, 3. Sg. **ghrn*, -*dh-ne-t*), compare Thurneysen KZ. 63, 114f., Kuiper Nasalprös. 170 f.;

Old Church Slavic *gre*, *do*, , *gre*, *sti* `go, come', russ. *grjadu* *ć*, *grjasti* *ć* `go, march' etc.

References: WP. I 651 f., WH. I 615 f., Trautmann 98.

Page(s): 456-457

Root / lemma: **ghreib-**

English meaning: to grab

German meaning: `greifen, ergreifen'

Note: compare also *ghrebh-*.

Material: Got. *greipan* 'grasp', aisl. *grīpa* 'grasp, gripe', ags. as. *grīpan* ds., afries. *grīpa*, ahd. *grīfan* ds., in addition as iterative ags. *grāpian*, ahd. *greifōn* 'caress', and Nom. agentis aisl. *greip* f. 'handle, grasp, span, hand', ags. *grāp* 'fist, handle, grasp', ahd. *greifa* 'fork', ags. *gripa* m. 'handful, fascicle, sheaf'; in addition aisl. *gripr* m. 'preciousness, valuable possession', ags. *gripe* m. 'handle, grasp, attack, jewel', afries. *bi-grip* m. 'statute; agreement', ahd. *ana-griff* 'attacking, specially of a free girl without agreement of her parents', mhd. *grif* 'snatch, palpation, grasp', mnd. *grīpe*, *grēpe* 'handle, grasp, fork';

Maybe alb. *grep* 'hook' from a Romance derivative also ital. *grappa* 'hook'.

lit. *griebiu* 'grie' *btī* (besides *greibiu* 'grei' *btī*) 'snatch at, seize, gripe', intensive *graibau* 'graiby' *ti*, *gri bšnis* m. 'quick grasp, grabbing', lett. *griba* f. 'wish, volition', *gribe t* 'want' (originally 'reach for something').

References: WP. I 647, Trautmann 96.

Page(s): 457-458

Root / lemma: *ghrem-1*

English meaning: to scratch, rub

German meaning: 'scharf woröber reiben, zerreiben, abkratzen'

Note: extension from *gher-* ds.

Material: Got. *gramsta* Dat. Sg. 'wooden splinter' (Persson Beitr. 99); ostfries. *grum* 'residuum, smut' (such meaning also by *ghrēu-* and *ghrēi-*), mnl. nnl. *grom* 'intestines, entrails, smut', nd. nl. *groom* ds., norw. mdartl. *grumen* 'cloudy, mixed with deposit, residuum', ablaut. wfries. *gram*, *grim* 'intestines, entrails, esp. from fish', nhd. bair. *gramel* 'Griebe', aisl. *grōm*, *grōmr* 'smut'; nhd. schweiz. *grummen* 'klauben, stöbern', *grummelig* 'brockig' (Falk-Torp under *grums*);

lit. *gre mžiu*, *gre mžti* 'scrape', *gra mdau*, *-yti* 'scratch, scrape', lett. *grem žu*, *grem žt* 'gnaw, bite', *gram sti t* 'snatch' (against another division of balt. words see under *ger-*, *grem-* 'catch'); different Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 637, 649. compare lit. *gre ndžiu*, *gre sti* under *ghren-*.

References: WP. I 655.

Page(s): 458

Root / lemma: *ghrem-2*

English meaning: heavy sound, thunder, grumble

German meaning: 'laut and dumpf tönen, donnern, grollen, zornig sein'

Material: Av. *gram-* 'ergrimmen, Grimm hegen' (only in participle present *gramanta* m 'of those who are to us grimm' and participle Perf. Pass. *granta-* from **ghramita-* 'becomes angry'), npers. *yaram* 'fierceness';

gr. *χρεμίζω*, *χρεμετίζω* 'neigh', *χρόμαδος* m. 'creakiness', *χρόμος* (= Old Church Slavic *gromъ*) 'noise, neighing' (Hes.);

aisl. *gramr* 'enraged, hostile', ags. *gram*, as. *gram*, ahd. *gram* ds., mhd. *gram* 'angry, irate, uncourageous', got. *gramjan* 'enrage', isl. *gremia* 'make angry, irate', ags. *gremman* 'infuriate, revile', ahd. *gremmen* 'enrage, infuriate', mhd. *gremen* 'cause grief', refl. 'grieve', ahd. *gramiz* 'becomes angry, sad, infuriated', aisl. *grimmr* 'fierce, grim, hostile, excited, aroused', ags. afries. as. ahd. *grimm*

`wild, cruel, savage'; ags. *grimman* `rage', as. *grimman* `wheeze, rage, bawl, blaster', mhd. *grimmen* `rage before anger or pain', zero grade ahd. *umbegrummōn* `gnaw at', mhd. mnd. *grummen* `drone, grumble, murmur', nhd. *grummen, grummeln* `murmur, scold, grumble, sound vaguely', norw. *grymta* `grunt', ags. *grymettan* `growl';

lit. *gramu* `, *grame* `ti `fall with noise', *grumiu* `, *grume* `ti `thunder', *grumenu* `, *grume* `nti `drone vaguely, grumble, murmur, threaten'; with extension -zd- (see Persson Beitr. 349) *grumzdžiu* `, *grum* `sti `gnash, creak, threaten'; lett. *gremju*, *gremt* `mumble, murmur, threaten, grumble, rumble; talk with passion', Old Prussian *grumins* m. `distant thunder', *grīmons* `sung, chanted', *grīmikan* `ditty';

Maybe alb. *gume* `žhit `sound' a Slavic loanword.

Old Church Slavic *възгръмитъ*, -*гръме* `ti `thunder', russ. *greme* `тъ `thunder, clang, clink', skr. *gr* `mi ^, *gr* `mljeti, čech. *hr* `mi `ti, poln. *grzmiec* `thunder', wherefore the intensive in Church Slavic *grimati* `sound, clink', skr. dial. *grima* `t, čech. *hr* `i `mati `thunder, fulminate'; Old Church Slavic *grom* ѣ, russ. *grom* `thunder', skr. *gro* `m `thunder, lightning', čech. *hrom* `thunder', poln. *grom* `thunder, thunderbolt'.

References: WP. I 655 f., Trautmann 97.

Page(s): 458-459

Root / lemma: *ghrendh-*

English meaning: beam

German meaning: `Balken'

Material: Lat. *grunda* f. `σ τ έ γ η', *suggrunda* f. `the lower border of a roof, the eaves; rafter' from **ghrondhā*;

aisl. *grind* f. `lattice-work, grid door, harbour', ags. *grindel*, as. *grindil* `bar, bolt', ahd. *grintil* `bar, bolt, crossbeam of the plow', mnd. *grindel, grendel* `transom, bar, bolt, crossbeam of the plow';

lit. *grindi* `s, *grin* `das, *grinda* `Dielenbrett', Pl. *grin* `dos `board layer, boarded floor', *grindo* `ti, *grindy* `ti, *grindžiu* `gri. `sti `cover with boards', *granda* `bridge plank', lett. *gri* `da, also *gri* `ds `floor, plank', *gruo* `di m. Pl. `planks, balks, beams', Old Prussian *grandico* f. `plank, balk', *grandan* (Akk.) `man, husband' (to meaning compare E. Lewy IF. 32, 162 with Lit.);

slav. *gre* `da in russ. *grjada* `bed, row', skr. *gre* `da `balk, beam', čech. *hr* `ada `shaft, pole, balk, beam, scaffold, trestle', poln. *grze* `da `shaft, pole, furrow, bed'; besides slav. *gre* `dъ in sloven. *gre* `d, Gen. *gredi* `shaft, pole'.

References: WP. I 657, WH. I 623 f., Trautmann 98.

Page(s): 459-460

Root / lemma: *ghren-*

English meaning: to rub, stroke roughly

German meaning: `scharf woröber streifen, zerreiben'

Note: extension from *gher-2* ds., mostly with dental extension (originally presentö)

Material: Gr. χ ρ α λ ν ω `touch slightly; smear, paint; besmear, anoint; stain; defile; esp. of moral pollution';

in addition with formants *-tu-* (*-to-*), aisl. *grunnr* m. (*nn* from *nb*) 'bottom, ground' (basic meaning 'sand, sandy soil' as '*the pulverized ground'), *grunn* n. 'shallow place in the water', *grund* f. (m. gramm. variation) 'field, earth', got. *grundu-waddjus* 'foundation wall', ags. as. *grund*, ahd. *grunt* 'ground, bottom'.

ghren-d-:

Gr. *χρόνδος* m. 'a grain or lump of salt; in pl. groats of wheat or spelt: gruel made therefrom' (diss. from **χρόνδος*);

alb. (*-d-* or *-dh-*) *grunde* 'bran' (**ghr.n-d[h]ā*);

maybe alb. geg. *grind* 'quarrel, fight, crush', alb. tosk. *grinj* 'grind'

lat. *frendō*, *-ere* 'crunch, gnash the teeth'; common illyr. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation, from there lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

aisl. *grotti* m. 'mill'.

ghren-dh-:

Ags. *grindan* 'grind, crunch', engl. *to grind* 'ds., sharpen' (ags. *grindan* with *tōpum*), engl. *to grind one's teeth* 'gnash the teeth'; nhd. (nnd.) *Grand* 'sand', nnd. *grand* f. 'coarse sand, meal, flour, bran', ahd. *in grente* 'in earth full of clay', aisl. *grandi* m. 'sandbank, gravel'; nnd. *grind* f. 'pebble sand; scurf', nld. *grind*, *grint* 'coarse meal, flour, sand', ahd. mhd. *grint* 'crust, scab, eschar, scurf', got. *grinda-fraþjis* 'pusillanimous' (from an adj. **grinds* 'pulverized');

lit. *greindu*, *greisti* and *greindžiu*, *greisti* 'rub hard, scour, clean' (zero grade present), lter. *graīnd-aunder -yti* (compare *greimžti* above under **ghrem-1**); russ. *grjada*.

References: WP. I 656 f., WH. I 545 f., Trautmann 96 f.

Page(s): 459

Root / lemma: *ghrēi-* : *ghrēi-* : *ghrī-* and (lit.) *ghrei-*

English meaning: to smear, etc..

German meaning: 'darüberstreichen, hart darüberstreifen, bestreichen (also partly beschmieren, Schmutzstreifen)'

Note: extension from *gher-* 'rub'; much less productive than *u*-extension *ghrēu-*.

Material: Gr. *χρίω* 'anoint, smear, color, rub, scratch, prick' (**χρίω* or *χρίω*, compare *χρίσθην*, *χρίστας*), *χρίσας* 'smearing; anointing; colouring, varnish, wash; colour-washing', *χρίμα*, new *χρίσμα* 'ointment; anything smeared on; anointing, unction; of spiritual grace; coating of wall, plaster', *ἐχρίω* 'to rub, anoint; sting, prick'; *χρίμπτω* 'wander above the surface, scratch' etc.; Med. 'bring near; touch the surface of a body, graze, scratch; draw near, approach';

aisl. *grīma* 'mask, helmet; riddle', engl. *grime* 'dirt, smut', ags. as. *grīma*, -o m. 'mask, helmet; ghost', mnd. *grīmet* 'schwarzgestreift', ablaut. *grēme* f. 'smut';

lit. *grieju*, *grieiti* 'skim the cream' (older present form *greju*), *graiimas* 'cream'; with transference in the mental area (compare similar under *ghrēu-*) here germ. *grīs-* in ags. *ā-grīsan* 'shudder, fear, dread', *grīslīc*, ahd. *grīsenlih* 'terrible, grisly', mnl. *grīsen*, mnd. *grīsen*, *gresen* 'shudder', *greselik* 'eerie' (different Wood Mod. Phil. 5, 265: to Old Indian *ji-hrēti* 'feel shame', wherewith Johansson IF. 2, 44 are connected under a basic meaning '*cover', aisl. *grīma* etc.); after Kluge¹¹ s. v. *Griesgram* here ags. *grist* n. 'milling', as. *grist-grimmo* 'bruxism', ahd. *grist-*

grimmōn ds. (besides *grus-gramōn* ds.); out of it mhd. *grisgram* ds.; perhaps also ags. *gristle* f. 'gristle', afries. mnd. *gristel* ds., also ags. *grost*, mhd. *gruschel* ds.

References: WP. I 646 f.

Page(s): 457

Root / lemma: *ghrēu-1* : *ghræu-* : *ghrū-*

English meaning: to fall down

German meaning: 'zusammenstörzen, einstörzen, auf etwas störzen'

Material: Hom. Aor. ἔχρω ο ν (ἔχρω F ο ν) 'attacked, pressed', ζαχρηής 'attacking violently, furious, raging' (-χρῶF-αζ);

lat. *ingruō*, -ere 'to fall upon, assail, attack', *congruō*, -ere 'to run together, come together, meet; in time, to coincide; in gen., to be suited to, correspond with, agree';

lit. *gria ūju*, *grio ūiau*, *gria ūti* 'break down (trans. intr.); thunder' (*iau* from *ēu*; out of it *r* 'from:'); *griūvu* (*griu. vu* 'Trautmann 100), *griuvau* 'griū ti' 'collapse, fall in ruins' (*griūvu* = lat. -*gruō* from **ghruu.ō*); lett. *gr āuju*, *grāvu*, *gr āut* 'shatter', *gr ū stu*, *gr ūvu*, *gr ū t* 'collapse', *gr ūveši* m. Pl. 'rubble'; double anlaut besides *greu-* (see there)ö

Russ. dial. *gru čhnutʹs ā* 'collapse with noise', klr. *hru čhnuty* 'rumble; crow', skr. *gru hām*, *gru hati* 'crack, creak', sloven. *gru h* 'scree, stone fragments', *gru ša* 'coarse sand, grit', poln. *gruchna. c* 'fall down with crashing sound; hit fast' (*gruchac* 'coo like the pigeon').

References: WP. I 647 f., WH. I 700 f., Trautmann 100. from zum Folgendenö

Page(s): 460

Root / lemma: *ghrēu-2* : *ghræu-* : *ghrū-*

English meaning: to rub

German meaning: 'scharf darüber reiben, zerreiben'

Note: extension from *gher-* 'rub'

Material: Gr. *χρωύω, Konj. Aor. χρωύσῃ 'scratch, scrape, graze, wound slightly, injure', ἔγχερω 'hit in', kypr. χρωύομα ι, χρωύζομα ι 'bump, stumble, of lands, touch, be adjacent to', ἀχρωής 'untouched, clean, pure cold water'; with gradation **ghrō[u]*:- χρώς 'surface of a body (**worö* ber man darüber streift)', hence 'skin, complexion' (Nom. χρώς from **ghrō[u]*-s, Gen. χροός thereafter from **ghræu-o* 's; besides then later χρωτάς), χρωζω and χρωῖζω 'touch or coat, color, stain, blemish the surface of a body', χρωμα, -ατος 'skin, complexion, paint, color, makeup', χροιά, att. χροά 'body surface, skin, paint, color' (*χρωF-ῶα);

gall. **grava* 'gravel', cymr. *gro*, acorn. *grow*, mcor. *grow* 'sand', mbret. *grouanenn* ds., nbret. *gro(a)* f. 'sand beach', *groan*, *grouan* 'engrave' (vocalism unclear);

aisl. *grjōn* n. 'cereal (*crushed corn, grain)', mhd. *grien* m. n. 'gravel sand, sandy bank', mnd. *grēn* 'grain of sand' (**ghrēuno-*; also norw. isl. *grugg* n. 'residuum' from **gruwwa-* as 'sandy residuum').

Because the extended root *ghreu-d-* plural applied is on the mental area ('touch hard in the mind'), one also assumes affiliation from ahd. *ingrūēn*, mhd. *grūēn*,

grūwen 'shudder, fear, dread', mhd. *griul*, *griuwel* 'fright, horror', ahd. *grūsōn*, *grūwisōn* 'feel fright', nhd. 'graus, grausen' etc., ahd. *grunn*, *-nnes* 'misery, woefulness', *griuna* 'eagerness, vehemency, fierceness, atrocity' under likewise

extension *ghreu-d-*:

ahd. **firgriozan* 'grind', participle *firgrozzen*, mhd. *ver-*, *durch-griezen* 'in kleine Teile zerreiben'; aisl. *grjōt* n. (*a*-stem) 'stone, semolina', ags. *grēot* n. 'sand, dust, earth', as. *griot* n. 'sand, bank, border, shore', ahd. *grioz*, mhd. *griez* m., n. 'grain of sand, sand, Ufergrieß', nhd. 'semolina' (germ. **greuta-* 'rock, sand, gravel' also in VN *Greutungi* 'Strandbewohner' and in finn. *riutta* 'sandbank, cliff');

aisl. *grautr* m. 'Grötte' ('grob gemahlenes'); ags. *grēat* 'coarsely granulated, big, large, thick' (engl. *great*), afries. *grāt*, as. *grōt*, ahd. mhd. *grōz* 'big, large', mhd. also 'coarse, thick' (germ. **grauta-*); about aisl. *grotti* 'mill' see under *ghren-*;

ags. *grytt* 'Grötte' (engl. *grits* 'ds., coarse sand'), ahd. *guzzi*, mnd. *grötte* 'Grötte' (germ. **gruti_a-*); ags. *grūt* (Dat. *gry t*) f. 'coarse meal, flour, grape marc', afries. *grēt* 'sand', mhd. *grūz* m. 'sand, grain', nhd. *Graus* 'grain of sand, rubble, detritus', mnd. *grūt* 'Porsch als Görungsmittel', ndl. *gruit* 'malt, yeast, residuum', norw. *grūt* n. 'residuum'; ags. *grot* n. 'coarse meal, flour' (germ. **gruta-*);

with formants *-to-* or *-so-*: mnd. *grūs*, *grōs* 'crumbled stones, gravel';

bsl. **grūdiō* 'stamp' in lit. *grū džiū* or *grū dau*, *grū sti* 'stomp (barley for the pearl barley preparation); bump; touch'; ablaut. *graudu* 's besides 'brittle' also 'stirring, wistful', Old Prussian *engraudisnan* Akk. Sg. 'pity', *grūdas* 'corn, grain'; lett. *gru žū*, *gru du*, *gru st* 'bump, poke, stomp', *grūdenes* f. Pl. 'pearl barley'; ablaut. *grau ds* m. 'corn, grain', *graužu*, *graudu*, *grau st* 'rumble, thunder', *graudiens* m. 'Gewitterschlag', *graušli* Pl. 'rubble, debris';

Church Slavic *gruda* 'clod of earth', Kollekt. *grudije* and (deriving from an already collective **ghrōud-dhā*) *gruzdije*; skr. *gru da* 'clump' etc. (*u* proves initial long diphthong *ōu*); with *-mēn*: skr. *gru mēn* 'clod', russ. *grum* ds.; here also with transference on the mental area russ.-Church Slavic *съ-grustiti s a* 'grieve', russ. *grust b* f. 'distress, sorrow', sloven. *gru st* m. 'disgust, repulsion, loathing' (*u* from short diphthong, idg. *au*; the old sensory meaning still in *gru šč* m. 'grit, mountain rubble'), with weak grade *u*: skr. *grst* f. m. 'disgust, repulsion, loathing' (proto slav. **gr ɛst b*), *gr stiti-se* 'be disgusted', as well as **gr ɛd b* in Old Church Slavic *gr ɛd b* 'horrendus, terribilis', skr. *gr d* 'hideous, unsavory, distasteful, nasty', from which also Old Church Slavic *gr ɛd b* 'stout, proud' (originally 'feeling disgust, fastidiously'), russ. *go rdyj* ds., skr. *gr d* 'stout, proud, terrible', etc.;

Maybe nasalized alb. (**krude*) *krunde*, 'crumps' debris'

about lat. *gurdus* s. WH. I 627.

extension *ghrēug* (*hö*)-:

lit. *graužas* 'gravel', *gružo tas* 'uneven, bumpy' (is lett. *gruzis*, Pl. *gruži* 'rubble, horror, dismay' ndd. Lw.ö);

poln. *gruz* 'rubble, mortar', Pl. 'debris, ruins', klr. *kruz* 'debris', Pl. 'rubble' (barely from mhd. *grūs* 'horror, dismay' because of:) poln. *gruzla* 'clump', osorb. *hruzla* 'clump, clod'.

extension *ghreu-bh-*:

presumably in germ. groups from nhd. *Griebe* (ahd. *griubo*, *griobo*), *Griebs*, perhaps also *grob*; compare with germ. *p*, norw. mdartl. *grūpa*, *graup* 'grind coarsely, crush', *gropa*, *grypja* ds., *grop* n. 'crushed grain, coarse flour'.

References: WP. I 648 ff., Trautmann 99.

Root / lemma: (*ghrē-* :) *ghrō-* : *ghrə-*

English meaning: to grow, be green

German meaning: `wachsen, grünen'

Note: only Germanic (and slavischö)

Material: Got. *gras* n. `grass, herb', aisl. as. *gras*, ags. *græs*, *gærs* ds., ahd. *gras*, nhd. *Gras*; full grade mhd. *gruose* f. `young Pflanzentrieb, Pflanzensaft', mnd. *grōse* f. `Pflanzensaft', mnl. *groese* `young vegetation, young grass';

without the *s*-derivative: aisl. *grōa* `grow, be healed', ags. *grōwan* `be green, bloom', engl. *grow*, ahd. *gruoen*, *gruowan*, mhd. *grōejen* `grow, thrive, be green'; aisl. *grōði* m. `growth', mhd. *gruot* f. `greenery, fresh growth'; ahd. *gruoni*, mhd. *grōene*, ags. *græne*, aisl. *grøn* `green, fresh, good'; *Grønaland* `Greenland'.

With dental extension: ags. *græd* m. `grass', mhd. *graz*, -zzes `young branches of coniferous wood' from *ghrē-t-*, *ghrə-t-*;

probably to *ghrē-*: *ghrō-*: *ghrə-* `hervorstechen, z. B. von Pflanzentrieben, Pflanzenstacheln, Barthaaren' and its light basic root **gher-** ds. (see there would be to be covered by lat. *herba* `vegetation; a green plant; a blade or stalk, esp. of corn or grass' to the latter, if from **g* `herz-dhā' `barley' with suffixal of the same kind to **gher-dhā*.

Berneker 355 considers doubtingly for Old Church Slavic *grozdъ* `grape', *groznъ* ds. a cognate of **ghras-dho-*, -*nu-* as base; the meaning would be justified at most through russ. *granka* `bundle' : bulg. skr. *grana* `twig, branch'.

References: WP. I 645 f., WH. I 616 f., 639 f.

Page(s): 454

Root / lemma: *ghroud-*

English meaning: a protruding body part

German meaning: von gewölbten Körperteilen

Note: only kelt. and germ.

Material: Air. *grūad* (n. *es-stem*) `cheek', cymr. *grudd* ds., corn. *grud* `maxilla'; ags. *grēada* m. `bosom'.

References: WP. I 658.

Page(s): 462

Root / lemma: *g(i_)eu-*, *g̃(i_)eu-*

English meaning: to chew

German meaning: `kauen'

Material: Npers. *jāvīdan* `chew', afgh. *žōva*, *l*, *žōya*, *l* ds., `bite, gnaw' (iran. **jyav-*); arm. *kveni* `Pechföhre, Lörche'; aisl. *tyggja*, -*va* `chew' (for **kyggja* after *to*, *gla* `chew'), schwed. *tugga*, ags.

cēowan, nengl. *chew* [common illyr.-alb. *kh-* > *t-*, *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutations];

mnd. *keuwen*, ahd. *kiuwan*, mhd. *kūwen* 'chew' (**kewian*); ahd. *kewa*, mhd. *kiuwe* f. 'jaw, mandible, lower jaw bone'; derived: ags. *cēace*, afries. *ziāke* f. (**keukōn*) and afries. *kēse* 'molar tooth', mnd. *kūse*, mnl. *kūze*, changing through ablaut mnl. *kieze* ds.;

baltoslav. **ži_aui_ō* 'chew' in:

lit. *žia unos* f. Pl. 'jaws', lett. *žau nas* f. Pl. 'jaws, maxilla, gill';

r.-Church Slavic *žuju* (**zjou-*) and *žvo.*, *žbvati* (**zj bv-*), ačech. *žiji*, *žva ti*, russ. *žuju*, *ževa tь* 'chew'; in addition (from baltoslav. **ži_a unā*) bulg. *žu na* f. 'lip' and skr. *žva lo* n. 'pharynxes, throat, gorge', *žva le* f. Pl. 'set of teeth in the bridle'; russ. *žva katь* 'chew', *žvak* 'larch resin as a tooth cleaning material';

toch. AB *s w-ā-tsi* 'eat' (Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 43);

compare further *g^w iu-* 'resin'.

References: WP. I 642, WH. I 601, Trautmann 372, Lide 'n Ann. Acad. Scient. Fennicae 27, 119.

Page(s): 400

Root / lemma: *glag-* or *glak-*

English meaning: milk

German meaning: 'Milch'

Grammatical information: Nom. *glakt* n.

Note: only gr. and lat.

Material: Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος n. 'milk'; originally probably *γλακτ, Gen. *γλακτός (compare γλακτο-φάγος), out of it *γλάκ, *γλακτός (hence γλακῶντες μεστοὶ γάλακτος Hes. and γλακκόν γαλαθηρόν Hes., probably ein Kinderwort with hypocoristic gemination as μικκός), further *γλά, with vocal development in monosyllabic word (probably in the child's mouth, whence also the initial stress:) γάλα, whereupon also γάλακτος instead of *γλακτός. The form hom. γάλαγος (περὶ γαλαγής, later γαλαγάω), on the other hand dissimilated kret. κλάγος, goes back perhaps to Nom. *γλαγ < *γλακ.

Lat. *lac*, *lactis* n., with dissimilation reduction of anlaut. Gutturals from **glact* = gr. γάλα; old- and late lat. *i*-stem *lacte*, compare Pl. *lactēs* f. 'milk of the male fish'; derived *dēlicus* (**dē-lac-os*) 'put away from the breast, weaned; the weaned mother's milk' ö

About altchin. *lac* (**glac*) from idg. **galakt* s. Karlgren DLZ. 1926, 1960 f.

Note:

Maybe alb. geg. *klume šht* (**klaptēs*) 'milk' : rum. *lapte* 'milk'; Spanish *leche*,

References: WP. I 659, WH. I 337 f., 741 f.

Page(s): 400-401

Root / lemma: *gleg-*

English meaning: soft, tender

German meaning: `weich, zart'

Material: Nasalized in aisl. *kløkk* `soft, pliable, flexible, sentimental' (from **klinku* _{az}), aisl. *kløkkva* `become soft, show faintheartedness or grief, groan, moan', schwed. *klöcka* `frighten' (**klinkwan*), adö.n. *kliunka* ds., dö.n. *klynke* `whimper', compare in addition the causative anord. *kløkkva* `soft make', schwed. dial. *klökka* `melt' (**klankwjan*); nnd. *klinker* `tender, weak, lean';

lit. *gle žnas* `tender, soft, flabby', *gležnu* s ds., *gle žtu* , *gležau* , *gle žti* `soft, slack, become wilted', lett. *gle zns*;

bulg. *gle žъ*, *glezi ž* `forgive, coddle', *razgle ža* `corruptness, unmannerliness'.

References: WP. I 661.

Page(s): 401

Root / lemma: *gleubh-*

English meaning: to cut, slice, pare

German meaning: `schneiden, klieben, schnitzen, abschölen'

Material: Gr. γ λ ú φ ω `carve from, carve out, cut out with a knife; engrave; to note down [on tablets]', γ λ υ φ í ς , -ί δ ο ς f. `incisure, notched end of the arrow; but perh. of notches or grooves for the fingers; poet. for the arrow itself; also in pl., notches in the arrow-head; pen-knife; chisel; in Architecture, capitals of columns; in pl., a lurking-place, den, hole, cave';

lat. *glūbō*, -e *re* `to deprive of its bark, to bark, peel; to cast off its shell or bark', *glūma* `a hull or husk, esp. of corn' (forms -*smā*; *glūbō* with *ū* = *eu*, as nhd. *klieben*);

ahd. *klioban*, ags. *cleōfan*, anord. *kljūfa* `split', anord. *klauf* f. `cleft, gap, the cloven hoof', zero grade anord. *klofna*, -*aða* `be split', *klyfia klufða* `split', *klof* n. `cleft, gap, cleft, fissure', *klofi* m. `door latch, clamp', = as. *kloþo* m. `cloven stick, Kloben zum Vogelfang' = ahd. *klobo* `gespaltener Stock zum Einklemmen oder Fangen, Kloben', ags. *clofe* f. `buckle', *clufu* f. `onion, bulb', ahd. *klobo-louh*, nhd. with dissimilation *Knoblauch*, ahd. *kluppa* f. `pliers, tongs, split wood for clamping', nhd. *Kluppe* (**klubjōn-*), anord. *klyf* f. `the split packsaddle', ahd. *kluft*, nhd. *Kluft*; after Wissmann (Nom. postverb. 129 f.) with expressive lengthened zero grade *ū*: ahd. *klūbōn* `to pick to pieces; defoliate', nhd. *klauben* (in addition probably with germ. intensive consonant increase anord. *kly pa* `clamp, nip, pinch');

Old Prussian *gleuptene* `Streichbrett am Pfluge, das die aufgerissene Erde umwendet'; but lit. *glaudy ti* `take out its shell or pod' hat probably das -*d* from *gvaldy ti* `take out its shell or pod, core' referring, exactly in such a way, as *gvalby ti* ds. -*b-* is covered by **glauby ti*.

References: WP. I 661, WH. I 610 f.

Page(s): 401-402

Root / lemma: *glōgh-* : *glægh-*

English meaning: spike

German meaning: `Stachel, Spitze'

Material: Gr. γ λ ũ χ ε ς `spike of the ear', γ λ ω χ ῥ ς , -ῥ ν ο ς f. `cusp, peak', γ λ ũ σ σ α , att. γ λ ũ τ τ α , ion. γ λ á σ σ α `reed' (originally Nom. *γ λ ũ χ ι α Gen. γ λ α χ ῑ α ς);

serb.-Church Slavic (etc.) *glog* ѡ `thorn';

perhaps anord. *kleggi* `gadfly, brake' as `piercing little animal', or as **klajjan-* `the sticking, the clinging' to idg. *glei-*, s. *gel-1* `clench' extension *ghēi-*, S. 363.

References: WP. I 662, Trautmann 91, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 474, 3.

Page(s): 402

Root / lemma: *gol-1*, lengthened grade *gōl-*, reduktionsst. *g_ol-*

English meaning: to lie; den (of animals)

German meaning: `liegen; Lager, Tierlager'

Material: Arm. *kalaṣ* `cave, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole or lair of a wild animal';

gr. γωλεός `cave, pit, pothole';

aschwed. *kolder* (= aisl. **kollr* from **kolpaR*), norw. dial. *kold*, *kuld* m. and f. (**kolðō*) `ein Wurf von Tierjungen, ein Nestvoll Eier, Kinder aus derselben Ehe (eigtl. demselben Bette)';

lit. *guõlis* `lair, camp, night campground', lett. *guõla* `lair, nest'; lit. *guliu* `(*gulu*)', *gul̃ti* `sichlegen, zu Bette gehen', lett. *gul̃t* `lie down to sleep', lit. *guliu* `(*gule*)' *ti* `lie', lett. *gula* `lair, camp, night campground', lit. *gulta*, *gulte* `Tierlager';

guõlis (and at most in **gōlei-* *-o* 's traceable back to γωλεός) with frequent lengthened grade in *i*-stem; balt. *gul-*, arm. *kal-* from reduplication-stem *g_ol-*.

Because of lit. *gvalis* (Szyrwid) = *guõlis*, *gvala* `(*gvalu*) Adv. `lying', *gval̃ščias* = *gul̃ščias* `lying', *gvalĩni tora* = *gulsčiu kartẽlũ tvora* `(Kvẽ) -darna, where *uo* would have led to *ū*) after Trautmann KZ. 42, 373 will place the root as **gu_ol-* (lengthened grade **gōl-* from **gu_ol-* with idg. loss of *u_o*; *gul-* then = idg. **gul-*); it seems lit. *gval*-forms demand a single-linguistic explanation. compare but Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 93 f.

References: WP. I 639 f., Trautmann 93 f.

Page(s): 402

Root / lemma: *gol-2*

English meaning: branch

German meaning: `Zweig, Ast'

Material: Arm. *koṭr* `bough, twig, branch'; russ. *golbja* `twig, branch' (etc., s. Berneker 326).

References: WP. I 640, Meillet MSL. 11, 185.

Page(s): 403

Root / lemma: *gou_o-* (or *gau_o-*ö:) *gū-*

English meaning: hand; to grab

German meaning: `Hand; ergreifen, einhändigen'

Material: Av. *gava* Du., *gavō* Akk. Pl. `hands'; av. *gūnaoiti* `supply, gain', *gaona-* m. `profit, gain' (see under lit. *ga_ounu*);

gr. *γυFα assumed from γ-γυω

to give or hand over as a pledge; to have a thing pledged to one, accept as a surety; of a father to give his daughter in marriage, to plight, betroth; to have a woman betrothed to one; also to pledge oneself, give security; to promise or engage that; to answer for'; Med. 'to pledge oneself'; postverbal ἔγγυη 'a pledge put into the hand: surety, security', ἔγγυος 'giving security', Subst. 'bondman, guarantor'; ὑπὸ γυός, ὑπὸ γυός (under one's hand, imminent, nigh at hand =) willing, ready; recent; sudden, actual, present'; ἔγγυος 'of Place, near, nigh, at hand; of Time, nigh at hand; of Numbers, etc., nearly; of Relationship, akin to' (as lat. *comminus*), ἔγγυθι 'hard by, near; of Time, nigh at hand', ἔγγυθεν 'from nigh at hand; with Verbs of rest, hard by, nigh at hand; hard by him' and μέσση γυός, -γυός 'of Space, in the middle, between; of Time, meanwhile' ('between the hands'); ἔγγυος 'secured, under good security; reliable; giving security for', eigentl. 'in the hands (ö)', s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 620³; compare but ἔγγυαλίξω 'properly, to put into the palm of the hand, put into one's hand' (above under *gēu-* S. 397), γυός a limb; the hand' (under *gēu-* S. 398);

lit. *ga ūnu*, *ga ūti* 'obtain, receive' (*ga ūdyti* 'readjust'), Old Prussian *po-gaunai* 'receives', Inf. *pogaut*, participle Perf. *gauuns* 'receive', lett. *gūnu*, *gūt* 'catch, capture', *gūvejs* 'gainer', lit. *gau klas m.* 'acquisition', *guvu s*, *gavu s* 'agile, skilful';

Old Church Slavic *o-*, *po-gymati* 'touch' (due to a **gy-mā* 'giving a hand' ö).

References: WP. I 636 f., Trautmann 101.

See also: see also under *geu-1*.

Page(s): 403-404

Root / lemma: *gō ū-*, *gou*, *gū-*

English meaning: to call, cry

German meaning: 'rufen, schreien'

Note: (onomatopoeic)

Material: Old Indian *gavatē* (only Dhatup.) 'sounds', Intens. *jō guvē* 'lasse laut ertönen, spreche laut aus', *jō gū-* (Gen. Pl. *jō guvām*) 'loud singing', *gaṅ-gū-ya ti* 'stößt Freudenschreie aus';

gr. γῶ[F]ος 'weeping, wailing', γόαω 'wail, groan, weep', γῶης, -ητος 'magician (enchanter, sorcerer)';

perhaps here lat. *gāvia* f. 'seagull' (ö s. Persson Beitr. 897 f.).

ahd. *gikewen* 'name, call', ags. *cīegan* 'call, shout, cry' (**kaujan*); ahd. *kūma* f. 'lamentation', *kūmo* 'with grief, with pain', nhd. 'with difficulty', in addition mhd. *kūme* '(*pitiable, mournful) weak, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated', ahd. *kūmīg* 'weak, sick', mnd. *kūme* 'faint, languid', ags. *cy me* 'fine, beautiful', schwed. (gotl.) *kaum* n. 'misery'; norw. dial. *kauka* 'das Vieh mit Rufen locken'; as base from animal names in mnd. *cauwe* 'jackdaw', ahd. *kaha*, *kā* 'crow', dö. *kaa* 'jackdaw' (**kavā*) and in ags. *cy ta m.* 'bittern', mhd. *kūze*, nhd. *Kauz* 'owl', compare with identical forms isl. *ky ta* 'quarrel, squabble', mnd. *kūten* (out of it mhd. *kūten*, *kiuten*) 'babble, chatter'; ndd. *köter* from proto germ. **kautāri*, or as 'Bauernhund' to ndd. *kot* 'cottage' (above *gēu-* S. 394);

lit. *gauja* 'pack of dogs, wolves', *gaudžiu*, *gau sti* 'dull sound, clink' (**goudi_eti*), ablaut. *gu ōdžiu*, *gu ōsti* 'comfort', reflex. 'complain, bemoan' (**gōudi_eti*); *gaudu s* 'wistful', lett. *gauda* 'lament', *ga ūst* 'lament', *gavile t* 'jubilate' (the balt. words could also belong to **g hau-* 'call, shout, cry', as also e.g. anord. *gauð*

`bark');

slav. **go. do.*, **go. sti* (shaped as **gre. do.* and lat. *jungō*) in russ.-Church Slavic *gudu*, *gusti*, κ ι θ α ρ ι ζ ε ι ν', klr. *hudu*, *husty* `play', skr. old *gu 'de 'm*, *gu 'sti* `play; dull sound', poln. old *ge. de.*, *ga. s 'c* `fiddle, play';

Old Church Slavic *govorъ* m. `din, fuss, noise', *govoriti* `rant, roister' (russ. etc. also esp. `speak'), wherefore ablaut. russ.-Church Slavic *gvorъ* (**gъvorъ*) m. `vesicle, blister', poln. *gwar* (**gъv-arъ*) m. `din, fuss, noise, noise', lengthened grade čech. *havor 'iti* `talk, chat, prate', klr. *hava* `crow' (compare above germ. **ka ū. ā*), sloven. *ga 'vāc* `Kiebitz', and due to a **gou-tā* `discourse' with the same forms as *govorъ* also russ. *gu 'tor* `conversation, entertainment, Scherzrede'.

References: WP. I 634 f., WH. I 584 f., Trautmann 80 f.

Page(s): 403

Root / lemma: *gras-* : *grō s-*

English meaning: to gnaw, to devour

German meaning: `fressen, knabbern'

Material: Old Indian *gra 'satē* `gobbles (esp. from animals), devours' (**grasō*), *grāsa-h.* `mouthful, morsel, bite of food';

gr. γ ρ ά ω `gnaw, devour' (= Old Indian *gra 'sati*) γ ρ ά σ τ ι ς `grass, green fodder' (att. κ ρ ά σ τ ι ς through assimilation in voiceless internal consonance), γ ά σ τ ρ ι ς `gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater', γ ρ ά σ ο ς m. `smell of a goat: hence, of men' from *γ ρ ά σ - σ ο ς (originally he-goat; billy goat as nibbler, as τ ρ ά γ ο ς : τ ρ ώ γ ω, τ ρ α γ ε ῖ ν), γ α σ τ ῆ ρ f. `belly' (*γ ρ α σ - τ ῆ ρ `devourer', compare κ ρ α σ τ ῆ ρ ι ο ν `rack, manger (of horse); in pl., bed-posts', assimil. from γ ρ α σ τ -; γ ά σ τ ρ α `the lower part of a vessel bulging out like a paunch'); redupl. due to a *γ α γ - γ ρ ά ε ι ν `devour': γ ά γ γ ρ α ι ν α `gangrene, the eating ulcer'; γ ρ ῶ ν ο ς `eaten out; eroded, hollowed' (**grō s-no-s*), γ ρ ῶ ν η `cavity, kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch' (compare τ ρ ῶ γ λ η `cave': τ ρ ώ γ ω);

lat. *grāmen* (**grasmen*) n. `grass, turf; any plant or herb' (esp. as feed herb); about germ. *gras* compare under *ghrē*.

References: WP. I 657 f., WH. I 616 f.

Page(s): 404

Root / lemma: *gred-* : *grod-*

English meaning: to scratch

German meaning: `kratzen'ö

Note: Only alb. and germ.

Material: Alb. *ge 'rruse*, *ge 'rrese*, *krūs(e)* `rasper' (from its first grade derives lat. *grosa* ds.), to lengthened grade present *ge 'rruanj*, *kruanj*, *kruj*, also *ge 'rrue* 'j, *ge 'ru* 'j `scratch, scrape' (from **grōd-*, idg. *grēd-*);

anord. *krota* (**gr. d-*) `engrave', ablaut. (with intensive gemination) aschwed. *kratta* `scratch, scrape', ahd. *krazzōn*, mhd. nhd. *kratzen* ds. (germ. **krattōn*), besides *j-* verbs mnl. *cretten* (and *cretsen*), mhd. *kretzen* ds., *kretze* `scabies';

here with expressive vocalism ahd. *krizzōn*, mhd. *kritzen* `carve, scribble', also mhd. *krīzen* `eine Kreislinie ziehen', with secondary ablaut ahd. mhd. *kreiz* (**kraitā-*

) `circle' (`*carved magic circle'); expressive probably also the s-extension in ndd. *kratsen, krassen* `scratch, scrape'.

References: WP. I 607, 651, WH. I 622 f., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 175 f.

Page(s): 405

Root / lemma: *grem-*

English meaning: damp; to sink

German meaning: `feucht (sein), untertauchen, untersinken'

Material: Lat. *grāmia* f. Pl. `a viscous humor, rheum, that collects in the corners of the eyes', *oculi grammōsi* `eye drip; pus in the eye';

aisl. *kramr* `humid, wet, half-melted (of snow)', perhaps also got. *grammiþa* `dampness', if for **krammiþa*;

Old Church Slavic *grьme ždь* `pus in the eye';

baltoslav. root extension *gremd-*:

in lit. *grimstu* `(*grimzdu`), *grimzdau*`, *grim`sti* `under-, sink', *gramzde`ti* ds., causative *gramzdinu`*, *gramzdi`nti* `sink', *gramzdu`s* `deeply sinking, pensive', lett. *grim`stu*, *grim`t* `sink', causative *gre`mdē`t* `sink';

Old Church Slavic *pogre, znoti* `sink in the water', Church Slavic *gre, za* `ordure', russ. *grja`znutь* `sink in ordure', *grjazь* `ordure, smut', skr. *gre`znuti* `sink in', poln. *grze, zna, c`*, *grza, zna, c`* `submerge'; causative Old Church Slavic *pogro, žo, pogro, ziti* `sink, submerge', russ. *gruzi`tь* `sink, immerse, freight'.

References: WP. I 654 f., WH. I 617, Trautmann 97 f.

Page(s): 405

Root / lemma: *greus-1*

English meaning: to crackle, crush

German meaning: `knirschen, with kratzendem Geräusch about etwas fahren and es zermalmen, krachend schlagen'

Note: (and other onomatopoeic words)

Material: Got. *krius-tan* `gnash', *krusts* `the creakiness', aschwed. *kry`sta* `gnash of teeth' and `squeeze', ahd. *krustila*, nhd. *Krustel, Krostel* `Krachbein';

ahd. *krus-k`bran*', nhd. *Krösch`bran*' (also *Grösch, Gröst* through hybridization with *Gries, Grötze*);

ahd. *kros-pel*, nhd. *Kruspel, Krospel* `gristle', *kruspeln* `knirschend zerbeißen';

maybe alb. *kruspull`bent*'

lit. *grukšē`ti* `gnash, rustle, crackle, of sand' (*k*-insertionö; about *gra`užas* `horror, dismay, gravel' under likewise s. in the end from **ghrēu-2*);

serb. *gru`hati* `crack, creak (from the cannon), hit with crack; husk by hitting', *gru`šiti* `bump, poke, shuck, husk', sloven. *gru`h* `stone rubble', *gru`ša* `coarse sand', russ. *gru`chnut'sja* `collapse with noise', etc.

References: WP. I 650 f.

Root / lemma: greus-2

English meaning: to burn, smoulder

German meaning: `brennen, schwelen'öö

Material: Gr. γρῦναις or γρουναις `dry wood, torch; fagot, firebrand', Γρύνετον, Γρῦνοτον `town in Aolis';

lit. *gruzde* `ti, *gru* `zti, lett. *gruzde* t̃, *grust* `smolder, gleam'; yet is quite doubtful, whether gr., badly attested words originally rather stand for `spinney under likewise'.

References: WP. I 651, Persson Beitr. 129.

Page(s): 406

Root / lemma: greut-

English meaning: to press; curds

German meaning: `drängen, zusammendrücken; Quark = zusammengegangene Milch'

Material: Ir. *gruth* (**grutus*) `coagulated milk, curd';

ags. *crūdan* `urge, press, push', engl. *to crowd* `urge, press, push', mnl. *kruden*, mhd. *kroten* `urge, press, push', ags. *crodn.*, mhd. *krot* `crush, crowdedness', mengl. *crudes*, *curdes*, nengl. *curds* `curd'.

References: WP. I 650.

Page(s): 406

Root / lemma: grēb(h)o-s : grōb(h)o-s

English meaning: hornbeam

German meaning: `Weißbuche', teilweise Deckwort for `Eiche'

Note:

Root / lemma: grēb(h)o-s : grōb(h)o-s : `hornbeam' derived from zero grade of
Root / lemma: gerebh- : `to scratch, write (carve wood)'

Grammatical information: m.

Material: Maked. (illyr.) γράβτον `torch' (`Eichenholz'ö);

ven. PN *Grēbia*, illyr. VN *Grabaei*, PN Γράβος, Γράβων;

umbr. GN *Grabovius* (== poln. *grabowy*, see under) `Eichengott' (altumbr. *Krapuvi*, neuumbr. *Grabovie*, Dat.) borrowed from illyr. *grāb-* (older *grēb-*);

likewise illyr. Lw. is lat. *grabātus* `bed' (*from Eichenholz) from gr.-illyr. κράβ(β)ατος ds.

Maybe alb. *krevat* (*krabat*) `bed'

grōb(h)o-s:

Bsl. *graba-* m. 'hornbeam' in:

Old Prussian *wosi-grabis* 'Spindelbaum', lett. PN *Gruo ģbina* (*gruo ģbas*);

skr. *grā ģb*, russ. *grab*, poln. *grab* 'hornbeam', *grabowy* 'belonging to beech';

perhaps to *gerebh-* 'crack, split'.

References: WH. I 171, 614 f., 855, Krahe IF. 59, 63 ff.

Page(s): 404

Root / lemma: *grōd-*, *grəd-*

English meaning: hail

German meaning: 'Hagel'ö

Material: Arm. *karkut* (with rearrangement from reduplicated **gagrōdo-* s. Meillet MSL. 10, 280) 'hail';

lat. *grandō*, *-inis* f. 'hail';

lit. *gru ųodas* (bsl. **grōda-*) 'hard-frozen street excrement, stone frost, frost without snow; mallenders';

Old Church Slavic *grad* ѣ, russ. *grad*, skr. *grā ģd*, poln. *grad* 'hail'.

References: WP. I 658, WH. I 618, Trautmann 99.

Because of arm. word anyhow difficult seems and could be kept away, is perhaps a basic form **ghrōdh-*, *ghrədh-* must be assumed, to gr. χ ε ρ μ á ς 'pebble' (see **gher-2**), compare nhd. *Hagel*: gr. κ á χ λ η ε ς 'pebble', etc.

Page(s): 406

Root / lemma: *gru-*

English meaning: grunting (of pigs)

German meaning: Grunzlaut der Schweine

Note: (*gru-d-*, *gru-n-d-*)

Material: Gr. γ ρ ų 'a grunt, as of swine', γ ρ ų ζ ω (*γ ρ υ δ ε ω) 'to grunt, grumble, mutter', γ ρ ų λ ο ς, γ ρ ų λ λ ο ς 'piglet', γ ρ υ λ ε ζ ω 'to grunt, of swine', γ ο γ ρ ų ζ ε ε ι ν τ ο ν θ ο ρ ų ζ ε ι ν, τ ὀ τ ᾱ ς ὕ ς φ ω ν ε ῖ ν Hes.;

lat. *grundiō*, with volkssprachl. assimilation *grunniō* 'grunt' =

fröhneuhochd. (with in onomatopoeic words faltering consonant shift in anlaut) *grunnen*, ags. *grun(n)ian*, intensive ahd. *grunzian*, nhd. 'grunt', ags. *grunnetan* ds., engl. *to grunt* ds.; with Lautversch. anord. *krytia* (preterit *krutta*) 'growl, murmur', *krutr* m. 'clamor', dö n. *krotte* 'drone, grumble', engl. *croak* 'croak, caw', whether not rather to *ger-2 C*.

References: WP. I 658, WH. I 624.

Page(s): 406

Root / lemma: *gu es-*, *gu os-*, *gus-*, extended *gu oz-do-*

English meaning: branches, leaves

German meaning: `Gezweig, Laubwerk'

Material: Norw. dö.n. *kvas* `small, chopped branches';

1. with **-d**-extension:

alb. geg. *ghethi* `leaf', tosk. *gjethe* `foliage, twig, branch' (collective Pl. to a Sg. **gath* from **gu_ozd-*); [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

ahd. *questa* f., mhd. *queste, koste, haste, quast* m. f., `Laubböschel, Sprengwedel, besom', nhd. *Quaste* f., asöchs. *quest* `Laubböschel', aschwed. *kvaster, koster*, schwed. *qvast*, norw. dö.n. *kost* `Laubböschel, Reisbesen';

aserb. *gvozd* m. `wood, forest', apoln. *gwozd* `Bergwald', *gozd* `dense wood, forest', etc.;

2. with **-t**-extension:

gr. β ᾶ σ τ ρ υ χ ο ς `hair lock, Geringel';

3. with **-p**-extension:

Old Indian *gus, pita* `interlaced, intertwined';

lat. *vespicēs* Pl. `dense shrubbery';

mndl. *quispel, quespel*, mnd. md. *quispel* `tassel, whisk'.

References: WP. I 644 f., Berneker 365.

Page(s): 480

Root / lemma: *gu_et-*

English meaning: swelling

German meaning: `Schwellung, Rundung'

Note: (extension from *gēu-* `bend'ö see there)

Material: Lat. *botulus* `intestine, sausage' (osk.-umbr. loanword);

perhaps air. *be í* `lip' (**gu_et/lohs*), whether not from **beklohs* to gall. *beccos* `bill, beak, neb';

got. *qīpus* `stomach, womb', *qīpuhaftō* `pregnant'; aisl. *kviðr* m. `belly, womb', *kviðugr* `pregnant', ags. *cwið(a)* m. `womb', ahd. *quiti* `vulva', *quoden* `interior of the thigh';

in addition further ags. *cwidele* f. `pustula, varix', ahd. *quedilla* ds., nnd. *quadel* `inflamed swelling of the skin', zero grade mhd. *kutel*, nhd. *Kutteln* `tripe'.

References: WP. I 560, 671, WH. I 112 f.

Page(s): 481

Root / lemma: *gu_ozd(h)o-*, *gu_ozd(h)i-*

English meaning: nail, penis

German meaning: `Nagel, penis'

Material: Gallorom. *bottos* 'hub of a wheel' (M-L. 1229a), cymr. *both* 'hub of a wheel, shield boss', mir. *bot*, nir. *bod* m. 'tail, penis';

Maybe alb. *bisht* 'tail'

Note:

Common celt. *kw-* > *p-*, *gw-* > *b-* initial shift

abg. *gvozdъ* 'nail', poln. *g(w)oźdz* ds., čech. *hvozde ť* 'Durchschlagholz'; in addition poln. *g(w)oździk* 'carnation, clove', čech. *hvozdi k* ds.

Maybe alb. (**gu_ozd-*) *gozhde* 'nail' a Slavic loanword.

References: Pokorny ZceltPh. 16, 405, WH. I 574, 636, Berneker 365 f.

Page(s): 485

Root / lemma: *g_eli-*, *glī-*

English meaning: mouse

German meaning: 'Maus under likewise'

Material: Old Indian *giri* ᱡᱷᱟᱨᱠᱷᱚ , *girikā* f. 'mouse' (Lex.);

gr. γ α λ έ η (**g_elei-*ā, originally 'the murine'ö) 'weasel, marten', from which borrowed lat. *galea* originally 'crest of the weasel fur', then 'a helmet (usually of leather), head-piece, morion; the crest of the Guinea fowl' (also *galērus* 'a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed skin, a cap, bonnet, hat; so of a priest's cap; wig, a kind of peruke; a rose-bud; a conical cap of leather, fur cap' is uncovered to be borrowed from gr. *γ α λ η ρ ά ς); to γ α λ έ η also γ α λ ι ά γ κ ω ν (γ α λ ι - = Old Indian *giri-*), further γ α λ η ά ψ ι ς , γ α λ ε ά β δ ο λ ο ν 'brownwort, Scrofularia peregrine; deadnettle', actually 'eye of the weasel', probably also γ ά λ ι ο ν ds.;

lat. *glīs*, *glīris* 'dormouse' (this inflection presumably after *mūs*, *mūris*); rom. also **glēre*, compare frz. *loir* besides *liron*.

common rom. *gl-* > *l-* phonetic mutation

Maybe alb. *gjer* (*gler*) 'dormouse' common alb. *gl-* > *gj-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 630, WH. I 579, 607, different EM 409.

Page(s): 367

Root / lemma: *g^hā b-*

English meaning: to show, to watch

German meaning: 'schauen, ausschauen after'ö

Material: It derived, if one might place with Zupitza Gutt. 194 aisl. *kōpa* (*pþ*) 'stare, gawk', ags. *cæþan* 'observe, look out after, provide for, protect', changing through ablaut ags. *capian up* 'look up to', asöchs. *upcapen* 'stand out, project, reach upward', mnd. *kapen* 'gawk, see, show', mhd. *kaffen* ds., ahd. (with intensive gemination) *kapfēn* 'see, show, peer' (out of it back formation ahd. *kapf* 'place, one looks out from, summit') and ahd. *ūfkepfen* 'look up' to russ. *zabota* 'care, worry', *zabotit'sja* 'are worried, are concerned'.

Everything quite uncertain. The beginning of a root, with voiced-nonaspirated initial and final sound, has from the start little likelihood for itself (compare

Meillet Introduction⁷ 173 f.).

References: WP. I 530.

Page(s): 349

Root / lemma: *g^hā r-*

English meaning: to call, cry

German meaning: `rufen, schreien'

Note: besides single-linguistic **garr-* through expressive consonant increase in onomatopoeic words

Material: palatal is proved through osset. *zari`n*, *zarun`sing'*, *zar`song'* and through arm. *cicar`n`swallow'*, *cicar`nuk`nightingale'* (redupl. **g^hoi₁-gā^hr-ō^hn* or *-no-*, Petersson KZ. 47, 287);

Maybe alb. *cice`ron` (bird) sings'*

gr. γῆρυς, dor. γῆρυς `voice'; γαρρ(ώ)μεθα λοιδόροούμεθα Hes., with *rr* as

lat. *garriō*, *-ire`babble, chatter, chat, prate, chatter* (seldom of frogs; of the nightingale:)', *garrulus`gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering'*;

air. *gar-* `call, shout, cry' in *ad-gair`accuses'* (**g^har-e-t*), *ar-gair`prohibits'*, *do-gair`calls'* etc.; cymr. *gair`word'* (**g^har₁i-o-*), *dyar`din, fuss, noise, sadness'*; mir. *do-gar`sad'* (**du(s)-g^haro-*); air. *fo-gor`sound, tone, sound'* (**upo-g^haro-*), abret. *ar-uuo-art`enchant, bewitch, fascinate'*; air. *gairm* n. (kelt. **gar-(s)mn*), cymr. corn. bret. *garm* ds. (: as. *karm`lamentation'*); lengthened grade air. *gāir* f. `clamor', *gāire`laughter'*, cymr. *gawr`clamor, fight, struggle'*;

ahd. *chara* f. `lamentation', nhd. *Kar-freitag*, got. *kara* f., ags. *cearu* f. `care' (therefrom ahd. etc. *karōn`bemoan, lament'*, ahd. *charag`grieving'*, mhd. *karc`smart, cunning, stingy'*, nhd. *karg*, ags. *cearig`sad, afflicted'*, engl. *chary`careful, cautious'*), as. *karm* (see above), ags. *cearm, cierm* m. `clamor'.

References: WP. I 537, WH. I 583.

See also: compare die similar to onomatopoeic words **ger-* and **g^wer-*.

Page(s): 352

Root / lemma: *g^hebh-*

English meaning: branch; stick

German meaning: `Ast, Holzstück'

Note: only germ. and balt.

Material: Aisl. *kafi* m. `sliced piece', *kefli* n. `cable, bit of wood, toggle', *rūna-kefli`rune stick'*; mnd. *kavele* f. `piece of wood (for drawing lots)', afries. *kavelia`raffle'*, ndl. *kavel* m. `allotment, lot, fate', nhd. dial. *Kabel* f. and m. ds.;

lit. *ža`bas* m. `bough, deadwood, bridle, rein', *žaba`f. `rod'*, *ža`baras`thin bough'*, *žabo`ju, žabo`ti`bridle'*, *žaboklas* m. `rein', *i₁`žaboklis`toggle'*, ablaut. *žu`obris* (Kurschat *žuobryš*) `plowshare', lett. *žabuo`t`dem Tier einen Knebel ins Maul stecken'*.

References: WP. I 571, Trautmann 364.

See also: compare also *g̃ēgh-*, S. 354.

Page(s): 353

Root / lemma: *g̃ēgh-*, *g̃ogh-*

English meaning: branch; bush

German meaning: 'Ast, Pfahl, Busch'

Note: (compare also *g̃ebh-*)

Material: Norw. dial. *kage* m. 'niedriger Busch' (germ. **kagan-*), schwed. dial. 'stump (out of it engl. *cag* 'stump')', nhd. dial. *kag* m. 'cabbage stalk, stump, ndl. *kag*, *kegge* f. 'wedge' (germ. **kaǵō*), ahd. *kegil* 'picket, pole, peg, plug, nail' (germ. **kaǵla-*);

in addition with expressive consonant stretch (*g* : *gg* : *kk*):

aisl. *kaggi* 'keg, Tönnchen', mnd. *kāk* 'tree trunk, pillory', ahd. *slīto-chōho* f. 'tub', nhd. (High German) *kueche* 'Sledge skid'; dissim. *Kufe* ds.;

lit. *žãgaras* 'thin twig, branch', Pl. 'deadwood, shrubbery, bush', *žãgre* 'plough', *žiõgris* 'fence', lett. *žagari* 'deadwood', *žagas* Pl. f. 'loose foliage';

unclear is the origin of ags. *cæ̃g(e)* f. 'key, solution', afries. *kei*, *kai* (**kaiga-*), mnd. *keie* ds.; dubious the from arm. *cag* 'elevation, acme, apex, end' (Petersson Heter. 89 f.).

References: WP. I 569 f., Kluge¹¹ 334, Martinet Ge'mination 116.

Page(s): 354

Root / lemma: *g̃eid-*

English meaning: to suck

German meaning: 'saugen'

Material: Gr. hom. *ν ε ο γ ι λ λ ό ς* 'seit kurzem saugend (von Tierjungen)', *Γ ι λ λ ο ς*, *Γ ι λ λ ί ς*, *Γ ι λ λ ί ω ν* (from a **γ ι λ λ ό ς* from **γ ι δ λ ό ς* 'sucking, suckling');

lit. *žindu* 'žĩsti' 'suck'.

References: WP. I 552, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 323.

Page(s): 356

Root / lemma: *g̃eis-*

English meaning: gravel

German meaning: 'Kies'

Note: (*gei-s-*, if nld. *kei* 'stone' < **keie* < **kaijo* belongs here or *kei* < **kagi* to *kegelö* s. Franck-v. Wijk 298)

Material: Mhd. *kis* m. n. 'gravel', ags. *ciosol*, *cisel* m. ds., ahd. *kisili*, *kisel*, *kisilinc* 'pebble, small stone', nnd. *keiserling*, *keserling*, *kiserling* ds.;

Old Prussian *sixdo* f. 'sand', lit. *žiezdra* 'gravel, corn, grain', *žiẽzdros* 'gravel,

coarse sand', žie ġzdros ds., also m. žie ġzdrai

Dubiously the affiliation of supposedly phryg. γί σ σ α `stone' by Steph. Byz. s. v. Μ ο ν ο γ ι σ σ α .

References: WP. I 553.

Page(s): 356

Root / lemma: *g^hel-*, *g^helə-*, *g^hlē-*, (also **gelēi-* :) *g^h(e)l̥ai-*

English meaning: light, to shine; to be joyful

German meaning: `hell, heiter glönnen' and `heiter sein, lōcheln, lachen'

Material: Arm. *caṭr*, Gen. *caṭu* `laughter' (probably with *u* from *ō* = gr *γ α λ ῶ ς , therefore γ ἐ λ ῶ ς), *cicaṭim* `laugh', perhaps (after Petersson KZ. 47, 289) also *caṭik* (Gen. *caṭkan*) `flower, blossom';

gr. γ ε λ ᾶ ω , ἑ γ ἐ λ α (σ) σ α `laugh', γ ε λ α σ τ ῆ ς `laughable', dor. (Pind.) γε λ ᾶ ν α ς `laughing, cheerful' (*γε λ α σ - ν α ς due to being reshaped from *γ ἐ λ α ς , n. to m. γ ἐ λ ῶ ς , originally s-stem as κ ρ ῆ α ς , idg. *g^hele-s, öol. to γ ἐ λ ο ς n.), γ ἐ λ ῶ ς , - ω τ ο ς , Akk. γ ἐ λ ῶ m. `laughter' (probably after γ ε λ ᾶ ω colored *γ α λ ῶ ς = arm. *caṭr* ds.); γ ε λ ε ῖ ν λ ᾶ μ π ε ι ν , ᾱ ν θ ε ῖ ν Hes.; with reduced grade the 1. syllable Γ α λ α - τ ε ῖ α Nereid name (ö), γ α λ η ν ῆ ς `cheerful, peaceful' (*γ α λ α σ ν ῆ ς), γ α λ ῆ ν η (öol. zero grade γ ἐ λ α ῖ ν α) `cheeriness, calm (at sea)';

with zero grade the 1. syllable γ λ ῆ - ν ο ς n. `superb example, splendour piece; things to stare at, shows, wonders', γ λ ῆ ν η `the pupil of the eye, eyeball'.

g^hl̥ai- in γ λ α ι ν ο ῖ τ ᾱ λ α μ π ρ ῦ σ μ α τ α Hes., at first to ahd. *kleini* `gleaming, dainty, fine' (nhd. *klein*, in old meaning still in *Kleinod* and schweiz. *chleiⁿ* and *chlⁿ*, with unexplained *l̥*), ags. *clæⁿe* `pure', engl. *clean*;

with formants -u_o-: ᾱ γ λ α [F] ῆ ς `of persons, famous, distinguished; of objects, events, splendid; lovely bright, superb, pretty' (*ᾱ γ α - γ λ α F ῆ ς ö), ᾱ γ λ α ῖ α `splendour, beauty; joy, triumph; pl., festivities, merriment; adornment, of a horse's mane, colours of oyster's shell; one of the Graces, who presided over victory in the games' (here also ᾱ γ ᾱ λ ῶ `glorify, adorn, Med. be adorned, be glad', with ᾱ- == n. `in'ö An other attempt by Boisacq 5);

about ags. *clæⁿe* `pure', ahd. *kleini* `gleaming' see above;

the Celtic and baltoslav. color adjective air. *gel* `luminous, white', *glan* `pure', lit. *gel^{tas}* `yellow, blond' etc. might be placed because of the germ. parallels preferred to color root *g^hel-* (see there); only if *galbus* was genuine lat., it would have to be put together with lit. *gul^{bis}* etc. here.

References: WP. I 622 ff., 628, WH. I 578 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 682, Specht Dekl. 123, 144.

Page(s): 366-367

Root / lemma: *g^hembh-*, *g^hm^hbh-*

English meaning: to bite; tooth

Note:

From an older root (**heg^hh-*) derived **Root / lemma:** *ed-* (**heg^hh-*): `to eat, *tooth' and **Root / lemma:** *g^hembh-*, *g^hm^hbh-* : `to bite; tooth'

German meaning: `beißen, zerbeißen'

Material:

Old Indian *ja mbhatē*, zero grade *ja bhatē* `snaps', Kaus.-Iter. *jambha yati* `crunched', av. *ham- zambayati* ds.; arm. perhaps *camem* `chew', *cameli* `maxilla, cheek, mouth'; alb. *dhe mp* `it hurts me', lit. *žembiu* `cut up', Old Church Slavic *ze, bo, , ze, bsti* `tear';

Old Indian *ja mbhahh*, m. `tooth, Pl. teeth' (*jambhyahh*, `incisor tooth or molar'), gr. γάμφος `tooth', also `peg, plug, nail'; γομφίος scil. ὀδούς `incisor tooth', alb. *dhe mb*, geg. *da m* `tooth', Old Church Slavic *zo, bъ* `tooth', lett. *zu obs* `tooth', lit. *žam bas* `sharp edge'; *žam bis* `Holzpflug';

Maybe alb. *glemp, gjemb* `needle' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

ahd. *kamb*, ags. *comb* `comb' (`dentated'), anord. *kambr* `comb, jagged edge (: lit. *žam bas*), jagged ridge', nhd. `Bergkamm' (but about nhd. *kimme* see above under *gem-*), ags. *cemban*, ahd. *kemben* `comb', schweiz. *chambe* `Kamm bei Höhlen'; in addition bair. *sich kampeln* `(quarrel =) tear, rend, fight, squabble', with expressive *p*;

toch. A *kam*, B *keme* `tooth'.

Under a meaning mediation `tooth' - `wie ein kleiner Zahn vorstehender Pflanzentrieb' one lines up the family of lit. *že mbu, že mbe ti* `germinate', Old Church Slavic *pro-ze, bati, pro-ze, bno, ti* ds., lat. *gemma* (**gembhnā*) `eye or bud in the grapevine or in trees; gemstone, precious stone', ahd. *champ* `the stalk of a cluster of grapes and similar plants; a bunch of berries, cluster of grapes', nhd. *Kamm* (`dentated device'); the lit. glottal stop is explainable through a lengthened grade present formation like *se rgmi, ge lbmi, ge lbu*.

References: WP. I 575 f., WH. I 588, Trautmann 369, Specht Dekl. 86 f.

See also: see also under *g ep(h)-, g ebh-*.

Page(s): 369

Root / lemma: g em(e)-

English meaning: to marry

German meaning: `heiraten', also in Bezeichnungen for Verwandte, especially angeheiratete Verwandte.

Material: Old Indian *jāra -h*, `suitor, lover' (**g m, -ro -sö*); Old Indian *jā mātara-*, av. *zāmātar-* `Tochtermann', created after other relationship names in *-tar-* extension, with *ā* the second syllable after *mātara-*; the basic root has been abbreviated **jāma-*, compare av. *zāmaoya-* `brother of son-in-law', also Old Indian *jāmi h*, `verschwistert, blutsverwandt', fem. nachved. `feminine relatives, esp. daughter-in-law', ved. *vi -jāmi-h*,) `relative by marriage', *jāmā* `daughter-in-law';

gr γάμεω `marry' (Akt. of man, husband, Med. from the wife, woman), ἔγνημα (dor. ἔγαμα), γεγάμη-μα (; γάμετ ης `husband', γάμετ ή, γάμετ ις, -ι δος `wife', γάμηλ ιος `nuptial', γάμος m. `wedding'; γάμπος (**g em-ro-*) `son-in-law';

Maybe alb. *dasmë* `wedding': gr. γάμος m. `wedding' common alb. *g h-* > *d-* phoentic mutation.

lat. *gener-*, *i* ds. (for **gemer* after *genus, gēns*).

Maybe alb. (**ghemen*) geg. *zeme* 'n, tosk. *zeme* 'r 'heart, love, dear' common alb. *g* *h*- > *d*-, *z*- phoentic mutation.

References: WP. I 574 f., WH. I 590 f.

Page(s): 369-370

Root / lemma: *g* *en*-1, *g* *enə*-, *g* *nē*-, *g* *nō*-

English meaning: to bear

German meaning: 'erzeugen'

Material: thematic present Old Indian *ja* 'nati 'erzeugt, gebiert', alat. *genō*, gr. γ ε ν ε σ θ α ι (ἐ γ ε ν ο υ τ ο = Old Indian *ajananta*), compare air. -*genathar* Konj. (to Indik. -*gainethar* 'the born wird' from **gn*-.i-e-tro), also cymr. *genni* 'born become', bret. *genel* 'to give birth to children';

redupl. present not thematic Old Indian *jajanti*, av. *zīzanti* (v. 1. *zazanti*), themat. av. *zīzananti* 'they bear'; Konj. *zīzanāt* 'she should bear', kaus. Aor. Old Indian *a jījanat* 'gave birth to', air. Fut. *gignithir* (**g* *i*-*g* *enā*-) 'he will be born' and with (old) zero grade the root gr. γ ἱ γ ν ο μ α ι 'to come into being; of persons, to be born; of things, to be produced; of events, to take place, come to pass, come on, happen, and in past tenses to be; to come into a certain state, to become', lat. *gignō*, -ere (*genui*, *genitum*) 'produce, bring forth';

Perf. Old Indian *ja-jn* 'e 'I am born', 3. Sg. *jajā* 'na, 3. Pl. *jajn* 'u 'r, gr. γ ε γ ο ν α , * γ ε γ α μ ε ν , γ ε γ α μ ῆ ς (Schwyzer Gr. Gr I 767, 769), air. *rogēnar* (**ge*-*gn*-) 'be born';

n-present av. *zā-n-aite* 'they are born ö' (**g* *n*-.i-nā 'mi), arm. *cnanim*, Aor. *cnay* 'is born; generate, bear' (I 456; **gnā-n*-), gr. γ ε ν ν ᾱ ω 'of the father, to beget, engender; of the mother, to bring forth, to produce' (**g* *n*-.i-nā-ō different Meillet BSL. 26, 15 f.; postverbal is γ ε ν ν α 'birth, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor; descent, birth; offspring, a generation; a race, family', whereof γ ε ν ν α ῖ ο ς 'suitable to one's birth or descent; of persons, high-born, noble by birth; so of animals, well-bred; noble in mind, high-minded, of things, good of their kind, excellent, notable, genuine, intense'); compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr I 694

Kaus.-Iter. Old Indian *jana* 'yati 'erzeugt, gebiert' = ags. *cennan* 'produce' (**g* *one* *i*-.ō); *i* *o*-present Old Indian *jā yatē* 'is born' (therefrom *jāyā* 'woman'), npers. *zāyad* (**g* *n*-*ai*-.ō; besides *g* *n*-.i-.ō in:) av. *zayeite* ds.; with lengthened grade of 2. Basis vowel **g* *n*ē*i*-.ō: ir. *gnīu* 'I make, do' ('*engender, create');

sko-present lat. *nā-scor* (**gn*-.i-skō 'r) 'is born';

to-participle and similar: Old Indian *jāta* 'h 'born' (*jāta* 'm 'gender, sex, kind of'), av. *zāta*-, lat. *nātus* (*cognātus*, *agnātus*) ds., 'born m., a son';

Maybe alb. *kunat* 'brother-in-law', *kunata* 'sister-in-law' from rum. *cumnat* 'brother-in-law', *cumnată* 'sister-in-law'; from lat. *cognātus* 'related, connected by blood; m. and f. as subst. a relation either on the father's or the mother's side. Transf., akin, similar'.

päalign. *cnatois* 'the rump, the buttocks' (**gn*-.i-to 's; so probably also :) gall. *Cintu-gnātus* 'firstborn' (could be in itself also = gr γ ν ω τ ῆ ς), f. *gnātha* 'daughter'; anord. *kundr* 'son', got. -*kunds* (*himina*- under likewise) 'be a descendant of', ags. *heofon-kund*, with *p* anord. *ās-kunnr* 'of divine origin'; zero grade lat. *genitus* (**genə*- or **gene*-tos, as :) gall. *geneta* 'daughter', expressive cymr. *geneth* (**genetta*) ds., air. *aicned* 'nature' (**ad*-*g* *enə*-tom or **g* *ene*tom); lit. *že ntas* 'son-in-law' (**g* *enə*-to-s), *genti* 's 'kinsman, relative' (with *g* after *gim* 'ti 'be born'), Old Church Slavic *ze* *tb* m., skr. *ze* 't 'son-in-law, sister's husband' (**g* *enə*-ti-s), with reduced e ahd. *kind* 'kid, child' (**g* *e* *n*tom), as. *kind* (**g* *ento* 'm) ds.;

with full grade the second base syllable gr. -γενήσας `born' (δύο-, κἀσεί-; proto gr. -γεν-; γενήσας `of or belonging to the race, i. e. lawfully begotten, legitimate'), with *ō*-grade Old Indian *jan āti -h* m. `kinsman, relative' (originally f. `kinship'), γενώσας `kinsman, relative, brother', γενώσῃ `sister', mcymr. *gnawt* `kinsman, relative', got. **knōps* (Dat. *knōdai*) `gender, sex', ahd. *knōt, knuot* `gender, sex' (compare also ahd. *knuosal* n. `gender, sex, stem', ags. *cnōsl* n. `progeny, gender, sex, family'), lett. *znuo ts* `son-in-law, brother-in-law';

from the light basis av. -*zanta-*, -*zanta-* `born' (compare φέρτρον : *bhari -tram*); also acymr. -*gint* `kid, child' from *gen-t*.

compare an other Aryan forms : av. *fra-zaintiš* `progeny' (against Old Indian *prā -jāti-h*); av. *zaṇa-* n. `birth, origin' (ar. **žān-tha-m*); *zaṇra-* n. `birth' (against Old Indian *janītram* `Geburtsstätte'); *zantu-* `district, administrative district' = Old Indian *jantu -h* `creature'; av. *zaḥyamna-* participle Fut. (against Old Indian *janišyatē*, Aor. *a jāništa*); Old Indian *janman-* n. besides *janīman-* n. `birth, gender, sex, lineage'.

Gr. γενετή `birth', lat. *Genita Mana* `name of a divinity', osk. *Dei vai Genetai* `goddess of birth', wherefore lat. *genitālis* `of or belonging to generation or birth, causing generation or birth, fruitful, generative, genital';

gr. γενεσις `origin, source, beginning; an ancestor', lat. *genetivus* `of or belonging to generation or birth'; with reduced *ā*: av. *frazaintiš* (see above), lat. *gēns* (or from **gn̥ti -*) `a clan, stock, people, tribe, nation. Transf., an offspring, descendant; a district, country' (then probably *ingēns* as `monstrous, vast, enormous'), germ. *kindi-* in got. *kindins* (**gēnti-no-s*) `provincial governor', anord. *kind* f. `entity, gender, sex, descendant'.

g n̥ ti- in Old Indian *jāti -h* `birth, family' = lat. *nāti-ō* `birth, gender, sex', umbr. *natine* `a birth, origin, people, nation', ags. *(ge)cynd* f. `kind of, nature, quality, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor, descendant' (engl. *kind*);

tu-stem lat. *nātū* (*maior-* under likewise) `from birth', therefrom *nātūra* `birth; nature, natural qualities or disposition, character; an element, substance, essence, nature';

praegnās `pregnant', new *praegnans*, from **gnātis*.

g enā-ter- in Old Indian *janita -r-* `progenitor, father', *janitrī* `begetter, mother', gr. γενετήρ, -ήρως, γενετῶρ, -ορως `progenitor, father', γενετῆς (πα) `mother', alb. *dhe ṇde ṛ, dha ṇde ṛ* `son-in-law, bridegroom' (**genā-tr-*), lat. *genitor, genetrīx* (: Old Indian *janitrī*) `progenitor';

arm. *cnauṭ* `progenitor, father' (**genā-tlo-*);

Old Indian *janīman-* (and *janman-*) n. `birth, gender, sex, lineage', lat. *germen* `germ, sprout, scion, shoot, twig, branch', *germināre* `sprouted out', *germānus*, -a (-m- from -mn-) `brother, 1. sister (having the same father and mother)' (**gēn-men*).

g enos- in Old Indian *janah* (Gen. *janasah*) n. `gender, sex', arm. *cin* `birth', gr. γενος `gender, sex', lat. *genus* `birth, descent, origin; race, stock, family, house; hence offspring, descendants; sex; in gen., class, kind, variety, sort; in logic, genus; of action, etc., fashion, manner, way' (*generāre* `produce').

g on-os in Old Indian *jana-h* (Gen. *janasah*) m. `gender, sex', av. (in compound) *zana-* `people, humankind', gr. γένος m., γονή f. `birth, parentage, ancestry';

Maybe alb. geg. *zana* `nymph, goddess';

-*gēno-s*, -*gēno-s*, -*gēni.os*, -*gnios* as 2. composition part e.g. in lat. *capri-genus*

`proceeding from a goat, of the goat kind', *indigena* m. f. `born in a country, native, indigenous' (= arm. *ando-cin*, *ando-cna-c*, `nato in casa del proprio patrono'), *alienigena* m. f. `born in a foreign land; foreign, alien; and subst., a stranger, a foreigner, an alien';

gall. *Boduo-genus*, *Litu-genius*; air. *ingen*, ogom *inigena* `girl'.

g^{enā} in ncymr. *adian* `progeny' (**ati-g^{enā}*), *anian*, bret. dial. *agnen* `nature' (**n^{de-g^{enā}}*), Loth RC 36, 106; 39, 63;

with gr. -γενής, thrak. -zenes (Διόγενης = thrak. *Diuzenus*, Διζένης), compare venet. *volti-χenei* and *volti-χnos*, illyr. PN *Anduno-cnetis* (Gen.), *Volto-gnas*; messap. *oroagenas* `inhabitant of Uria';

gr. νεο-γενής `new-born', got. *niu-kla-hs* `under-age' (dissim. from *niu-kna-*, with formants -ko-), also *aina-kla-* `isolated, occasional, sporadic (from *-kna-) and lat. *singulus* (from **sem-gno-*) as well as lat. *malignus*, *benignus*, *prīvignus* (`separate, i.e. born in other matrimony, stepchild'), kelt. -gnos in people's name, originally Patronymica, e.g. gall. *Truticnos* (= *Drūtignos*), latinis. *Druti filius*, ogom Gen. *Coimagni*, ir. *Coimhān*; gall. *Ate-gnia*; gr. ὁμόγενες `of the same descent'; about kypr. ἱνέλις `kid, child' (barely *ἐνεγενέλις) compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 450³;

gnⁱ-i^o-* (wherefore the above -*gnio-* additional weakening) in lat. *genius* `the superior or divine nature which is innate in everything, the spiritual part, spirit; the tutelar deity or genius of a person, place; the spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination; of the intellect, wit, talents, genius', originally the personified fertility (at most zero grades **g^{en-i^os}*), got. *kuni* (g^{nⁱ-i^o-m}*), ahd. (etc.) *chunni* `gender, sex', compare got. *sama-kunjans* Akk. Pl. `the same gender': gr. ὁμόγενες; lat. *progenies* `progeny', air. *gein* (**genen* < **g^{en-n}*) `birth', ags. *cyne-* in compound `royal', anord. *konr* `son, noble-born man, husband' (germ. **kuninga-z* in ahd. etc. *kuning* `king', i.e. `einem edlen Geschlechte angehörig, ihm entsprossen').

g^{nⁱ} - in Old Indian *jā-s* `descendant', *pra-jā* `progeny', *jā's-patis* `paterfamilias' (Meillet MSL. 10, 139);

about lat. *ingenuus* `free-born, born of free parents; worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous', *genuinus* `innate, native, natural; genuine' s. WH. I 593 f.

References: WP. I 576 ff., WH. I 590 ff., 597 ff., 868, Trautmann 370, Meillet Cinquantenaire 172 ff.

Page(s): 373-375

Krishna Christ kreshnik krasnolutek, e "ç iussus, e "ç dazdē 168

Root / lemma: **g^{en-2}**, **g^{enə}**, **g^{nē}**, **g^{nō}**

English meaning: to know

German meaning: `erkennen, kennen'

Note: for the avoidance of the homonyms 1. *g^{en-}* are often used with various with *g^{nō}*- verbal forms.

Material: Old Indian *jānāmi* `I know', *anu-jnā-* `acknowledge, admit, grant', av. *paiti-zānanti* `they take care of somebody' (themat. 2. Pl. *paiti-zānatā* `you recognize, take up, absorb, take in'), Old pers. 3. Sg. Impf. *a-dānā* `he knew' (idg. **g^{nⁱ}* -*nā-mi*, besides enklit. **g^{nⁱ}* -*nāmi* in:) av. *zanānt*, *zana n*, afghan. *pē-žanī* `unterscheidet, erkennt';

arm. Aor. *cançay* 'I erkannte' (*an-can* 'unacquainted') insecure basic form (to present **g* *n̄* *-nā-miō* or from **g* *n̄* *-ō* as:) *canaut* 'bekannt';

air. *itar-gnanim*, *asa-gninaim* 'sapio' (Fut. *-gēna* from **ge-gnā-*, Pert *ad-gēn-sa* 'become acquainted with, acquire knowledge of, ascertain, learn, perceive, understand; perf., to know' from **ge-gn-*; in present stem *gnin-* is the Vok. still unsolved; compare Pokorny IF. 35, 338 f., Marstrander Pre s. nas. 23);

Maybe alb. (**gni*) *di* 'know' common alb. *g-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

got. *kunnan* 'kennen, know, have knowledge of' (*kann*, preterit *kunþa*; originator of the zero grade plural forms *kunnum*, *kunnun* from **g* *n̄* *-nā-me s*); besides weak Verb *anaþkunnan* 'erkennen' etc. = ahd. *kunnēn* 'noscere, temptare' (already proto germ., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 146 f.); besides zero grades *ōn*-Verb anord. *kanna* 'untersuchen';

ahd. (etc.) intense Verb. *kunnan* (*kann*) 'know, have knowledge of, to be able' (in den öfteren Sprachzeiten only from geistigem can = kennen, contrast to *mögen*); in addition das Kaus. got. *kannjan* (**g* *ōn-*) 'bekanntmachen, kundtun', ags. *cennan* 'benachrichtigen, define, zuschreiben', ahd. *ar-kennen* 'erkennen', *bi-kennen* 'bekennen', nhd. *kennen*.

lit. *žinau*, *žino ti*, lett. *zina t* 'know, have knowledge of' (*ži no* = **g* *n̄* *-*, thereafter Pl. *ži nome*, Inf. *žino ti*, participle *žino tas*) == Old Prussian *posinna* 'I bekenne' (Inf. *posinnat*, participle *posinnāts*), *ersinnat* 'erkennen';

sk *o*-present Old pers. (Konj.) *xšnāsātiy* 'er soll erkennen'; gr. γ λ γ ν ῶ σ κ ω, epir. γ ν ῶ σ κ ω 'erkenne', lat. *nōsco* (*gnōsco*) 'erkenne', *ignōsco* 'have ein Einsehen, verzeihe' (compare Old Indian *anujñā-*); alb. *njoh* 'I kenne' (**g* *n̄* *-sk* *ō*; 2. 3. Sg. *njeh* through umlaut); s. also under lit. *paži* 'stu';

Perf. Old Indian *jajn ā u*, lat. *nōvī*, ags. *cnēow* (*cnāwan*) 'erkannte'; gr. Aor. ἔ-γ ν ω ν, Old Indian Opt. *jñ ā-yāt*; gr. γ έ γ ω ν α 'bin vernehmlich, says' (also formal to present geworden γ ε γ ω ν έ ω ds., γ ε γ ω ν ί σ κ ω);

in addition das *i* *o*-present Old Indian *jñ āya te* (Pass. to *jānā ti*), ahd. *knāu* (*ir-*, *bi-*, *int-*) 'erkenne' (**gnē-i* *ō*), ags. *cnāwan* (engl. *know*) ds. (to *w* compare lat. *nōvī*, Old Indian *jajn ā u*), with ahd. *urknāt* 'cognition', and Old Church Slavic *znajo*, *znati* 'kennen, know, have knowledge of' (**g* *n̄* *-i* *ō*);

Desid. Old Indian *jijn āsati*, av. *zixšnā għamnā* 'die erkundigen Wollenden'; lit. *paži* 'stu', *-žinau*, *ži nti* 'kennen'; after Leumann IF. 58, 118 from **g* *n̄* *-skō* derived; different Persson Beitr. 341;

Kaus. Old Indian *jñ āpayati* (die *p*-form wäre old, if Charpentier IF. 25, 243 with right arm. *canaut* 'bekannt', *i*-stem = Old Indian *jñ āpti-h* 'cognition, knowledge' places); but *jñ āpta-* rather retrograd from kausat. *jñ āpita-*, IF. 57, 226 f.

to-participle *g* *n̄* *to* *-s* (hat perhaps das *ō* secondary from den verbal forms bezogen): Old Indian *jñ āta -h* 'bekannt', gr. γ ν ω τ ό ς (newer γ ν ω σ τ ό ς) ds. (ἄ γ ν ῶ ς, -ῶ τ ο ς 'unacquainted'), lat. *nōtus*, air. *gnāth* 'habitual, customary, bekannt' (cymr. *gnawd* 'consuetude'; in addition cymr. *gnaws*, *naws* 'nature', bret. *neuz* 'Aussehen', as brit. Lw. air. *nōs* 'custom'), gall. Κατου-γνῶτος, *Epo-so-gnātus*; Old Indian *ajñ āta-*, ἄ γ ν ω τ ο ς, *ignōtus* 'unacquainted', air. *ingnad* 'strange'; besides **g* *n̄* *to* *-s* (Umförbung from **g* *n̄* *to* *-s* after *g* *n̄* *ō*) in lat. *nota* 'Kennzeichen, Merkmal, Fleck, Mal' (substantiviertes Fem. of participle), Denom. *notō*, *-āre* 'kennzeichnen, observe; rebuke, reprove', hence probably also in *cognitus*, *agnitus*, compare with the same vowel gradation gr. *ἄ-γ ν ο -F ο ς in ἄ γ ν ο έ ω 'white not', ἄ γ ν ο ί α, ἄ γ ν ο ι α 'Unwissenheit'; better about ἄ γ ν ό ε ω (steht for *ἄ ν ό ε ω) and lat. *nota* (to ἄ ν ο σ θ α ι 'rebuke') jetzt Leumann Homer. Wörter 228²³; toch. A *ā-knats*, B *a-knātsa* see under.

g *n̄* *to* *-s* in mcymr. *yngnad*, *ynad* 'judge' (**en-g* *n̄* *to* *-s*), *dirnad* 'Urteilskraft'

(**dē-pro-g n̥a-to-*), Loth RC 47, 174 f.

g n̥ -to -s in lit. *paži ntas* 'bekannt', got. *kunþs*, ags. *cūþ*, ahd. *kund* 'kund, bekannt', got. *unkunþs* 'unacquainted'; with lengthened grade the 1. syllable av. *paiti-zanta-* 'anerkannt' (as *āzainti-* 'knowledge').

g n̥ō-ti- in Old Indian *pra-jñ āti-h* f. 'cognition', gr. γ ν ω σ ι ς f. 'cognition', lat. *nōti-ō* f., Old Church Slavic Inf. *znati*, russ. *znat* f. 'die Bekannten'; compare ahd. *urchna* f. 'agnitio' (**g n̥āth̥s*);

g n̥ -ti -s in ahd. *kunst* (-sti- for -ti-) 'Kunst, Kenntnis, Weisheit' (got. *kunþi* 'knowledge, cognition' from **kunþia-* n.), lit. *pažinti* s f. 'cognition';

g n̥ō-ter- in Old Indian *jñ āta r-*, av. *žnātar-* 'connoisseur, expert', compare gr. γ ν ω σ τ ῆ ρ, lat. *nōtor* 'connoisseur, expert, Borge'; compare Old Indian *jñ āna-m* (**g n̥ō-no-m*) 'knowledge, cognition'.

g n̥ō-mn̥ in gr. γ ν ω μ α 'Erkennungszeichen; Winkelmaß' (out of it lat. *grōma* 'Meßinstrument the Feldmesser' and, of Akk. γ ν ω μ ο ν α from, also *norma* 'Winkelmaß, Richtschnur, Vorschrift, rule'); aruss. *znamja* (Old Church Slavic *znamenije*, *znak* ь) 'mark, token, sign' (from a corresponding lat. **gnōmen* is **cognōmen*, *agnomen* influenced); gr. γ ν ω μ η 'opinion' (probably for **gnō-m[n]ā*), compare lit. *z yme* 'Merkzeichen' (**ži me* '); γ ν ω μ ω ν 'Richtmaß'.

g n̥ō-tel- in sloven. *zna telj* 'connoisseur, expert', russ. *zna tel* ь 'Mitwisser'; also Old Indian *jñ āta r-* could instead of to *g n̥ō-ter-* here belong.

g en̥-tlo- : g n̥ō-tlo- 'Erkennungszeichen' in lit. *žē nklas* 'mark, token, sign'; Old Prussian *ebsentliuns* 'bezeichnet': Old Indian *jñ ātra-* n. 'ability, capacity of Erkennens';

germ. **knōþla-* in ahd. *beknuodilen* 'vernehmbar become', *einknuadil* 'insignis'; compare lat. (*g*)*nōbilis* 'kennbar, bekannt; vornehm, odel' (Adjektivierung a **g n̥ādh̥lom* 'Kennzeichen');

g n̥ō-ro- in gr. γ ν ω ρ ι μ ο ς 'kenntlich, bekannt, angesehen', γ ν ω ρ ι ζ ω 'make bekannt' (to *γ ν ω ρ ο ν), wherefore with ablaut ***g n̥ -ro -**: lat. *gnārus* 'a thing expert, skillful', *ignārus* 'ignorant' (*ignōro* rather from **ignāro* after *nōsco* umgeförbt as with the ablaut grade from γ ν ω ρ ι μ ο ς), *gnāruris* Gloss. 'gnārus', *ignārurēs* ἰ γ ν ο ο ὤ ν τ ε ς ', *nārrāre* 'to Wissen make, können' = umbr. *naratu* 'narrātō', *naraklum* 'nūntiātō'; as Endglied from compounds Old Indian -*jñā* -, av. *ux δa-šna-* 'die discourse kennend'.

Here presumably idg. **g n̥ē-u os** 'expert, skillful, wer es white, as man es to machen hat, tatkräftig' in anord. *knār* 'proficient, strong' (ags. *gecnæ we* 'eingestanden, bekannt' is against it new Bildung von *cnāwan* from); compare (from **g n̥ -u o-sō*) lat. *nāvus* (old *gnāvus*) 'active, tatkräftig', *ignāvus* 'without Tatkraft', next to which with *-*au-* mcymr. *go-gnaw* 'vertraut with' (**upo-uk s-g n̥au o-ō*), mbret. *gnou* 'manifeste, évident', abret. inschr. *Bodo-cnous* (i.e. -*gnous*, Loth RC 18, 93), mir. *gnō* 'distinguished', nir. *gnō* 'business, affairs'. A similar meaning-development in the germ. family aisl. *kø nn* 'einsichtsvoll, smart, proficient', ags. *cēne* 'bold, audacious', ahd. *kuoni* 'bold, kampflustig' (lengthened grade as γ ἑ γ ω ν α), compare with zero grade lit. *žy ne* 'witch' ('die Kluge'), *žy nis* m. 'Hexenmeister';

toch. AB *knā-* 'know, have knowledge of, erkennen', A *ā-knats*, B *a-knātsa* 'ignorant'.

About hitt. *ḫa-an-na-i* 'urteilt' s. Pedersen Hitt. 201 (wenig glaubhaft).

Maybe through metathesis alb. **ḫa-an-na*, *njoh* 'know'

References: WP. I 578 ff., WH. I 613 f., II 176 ff., Trautmann 370 f., Feist 316 f., Meillet Cinquantenaire 172 ff.

Root / lemma: *g^henu-1, g^hneu-* (**g^hneu-*)

English meaning: knee, joint

German meaning: 'Knie, Ecke, Winkel'

Grammatical information: n. inflection *g^honu, g^henu_es, g^hnubhi_s* etc.; besides ein *n*-stem according to Old Indian *jā^hnunī* 'die beiden knee' and gr. γόνατος etc. from *g^honu_n-*

Note:

Root / lemma: *g^henu-1, g^hneu-* : 'knee, joint' derived from **Root / lemma:** *g^hen-1, g^henə-, g^hnē-, g^hnō-* : 'to bear'. (the euphemism of lower part of the body)

g^henu-1 < *g^hneu-* in centum languages as lat.-illyr. preferred the order consonant + vowel.

Material: Old Indian *jā^hnu* n. 'knee', pehl. *zānūk*, npers. *zānū* 'knee'; av. Akk. Sg. *žnūm*, dat. abl. pl. *žnubyō*; Old Indian *jñ^hu-bā^hdh-* 'die Knie beugend', *abhi-jñ^hu* 'bis ans Knie', *pra-jñ^hu-h_i* 'söbelbeinig', av. *fra-šnu-* 'die Knie after vorn holding' (:gr. *πρό-γυνυ);

arm. *cunr* 'knee' (*r*-extension to old *u*-stem **g^hō^hnu-*), Pl. *cunk-k*, Gen. *cng-ac*, with *g*-extension (**g^hon-g-o-*, compare γυνύξ);

gr. γόνα, Gen. (Hom.) γονός (**g^honu_os*), Pl. γόνα, öol. γόνα 'knee' (compare also γυνύξ γονάτω Hes.), besides Gen. Sg. γονάτος (for *γονFαος); lengthened grade γονία 'point, edge' (*γονFία), zero grade (compare under πρόχυνυ) γυνυ-πετεῖν 'in die Knie sinken', γυνύξ 'auf die Knie', ἰγυνύη (besides ἰγυνύς, Specht KZ. 59, 220) 'popliteus' (*εγγυνύα_i, -γυνύς);

πρόχυνυ 'with vorgestrecktem Knie' steht II. 570 for *πρόγυνυ (= Old Indian *pra-jñ^hu_i-h_i*);

lat. *genū, -ūs* 'knee', *geniculum* 'knee, knot an Pflanzen, angle';

Note:

Maybe Old Irish *glūn* 'knee' < alb. *gluni, gjuni* 'knee' [

got. *kniu* n., ahd. etc. *knio, kneo* (**kniwa-*, idg. **g^hneu_o-*) 'knee' (anord. *knē* also from knot am straw, as ags. *cneoweht* 'knotty, from Pflanzen'; lat. *geniculum* also knot an Getreidehalmen; but lat. *genista* is Etruscan); an extension with germ. *t* in oberschles. *knutzen* 'auf den Knien hocken' and perhaps in got. *knussjan* 'knien', *kniwam knussjands* 'in die Knie zusammenknickend', if auf a *tu*-stem **knussus* from this verb **knutjan* 'being based on';

illyr. FIN *Genusus*, unterital. PN *Genusia*, messap. PN *tri-gono^hoa*, ligur. PN *Genua*, adjekt. derivative *Genava* 'Genf';

toch. A *kanwem*, B *kenīne* Dual. 'die knee';

hitt. *gi-e-nu (genu)* 'knee'.

Maybe alb. geg. *glu-ni*, tosk. *glu-ri* (geg.), *gju-ri* (tosk.) 'knee', Pl. *gjunj-* 'knees': air. *glūn* 'knee' (see **Root / lemma:** *gel-1* : 'to curl; round'), (with idg. **g^henu-* 'knee' barely as dissimilation form compatible to **g^hnūn-* because of the Guttural difference); [conservative singular definite form (alb. phonetic trait)]

Note:

hitt. *gi-e-nu* (*genu*) 'knee' : alb. geg. (*gle^w ni*) *gluni* 'knee' common alb. *g^h- > gl- > gj-* : lith. *g^h- > dz-* [phonetic mutation] prove the existence of the old laryngeal (**g^hneu-*).

References: WP. I 586 f., WH. I 592 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 463, 518.

Page(s): 380-381

Root / lemma: *g^henu-2* f. and (*g^henadh-* :) *g^honadh-*

English meaning: chin

German meaning: 'Kinnbacke, Kinn'

Material: Old Indian *ha^hnu-s* f. 'Kinnbacke', av. *zānu-* ds., in compounds (with secondary ar. *g^h-*, Göntert WuS. 11, 124 f.);

phryg. α-ζήν Akk. ḫ-ḫēn α 'beard' (prefix α- and **g^hen-*);

gr. γένυς, -υος f. 'chin, Kinnbacke' (with secondary *ū*-stem; compare γένε(ο)ν 'Kinnbart' from *γένεF(ο)ν, γένενης, att. γένης f. 'cutting edge of Beils' from *γένεF(ς);

lat. *gena* f. 'cheek' (fur **genus* after *mala*), *genuinus* (*dens*) 'Backenzahn';

air. *gi(u)n* 'mouth', cymr. *gen* 'cheek, chin', Pl. *geneu*, acorn. *genau*, bret. *genou* (older Pl. **geneu_s*);

got. *kinnus* f. 'cheek' (**genus*, **genu_s*, -nn- from -nu_s-), anord. *kinn* f. 'Backe, Bergabhang', ags. *cinn*, ahd. *kinni* n. 'chin';

toch. A s^hanweḥm Dual f. 'mandible, lower jaw bone' (e-extension from *g^henu-*).

gonadh- in lit. *ža^hndas* 'Kinnbacke', lett. *zuo^hds* 'chin, sharp edge'; maked. κάναδο(σ) (α) γένε(ς), γνάθο(σ) (compare Specht KZ. 59, 113¹);

zero grade gr. γνάθος f., γναθμός m. 'Kinnbacke' (**gnadh-*);

unclear is arm. *cnaut* 'Kinnbacke, cheek'.

References: WP. I 587, WH. I 589 f., Specht Dekl. 87, 253, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 463.

Page(s): 381-382

Root / lemma: *g^hep(h)-*, *g^hebh-*

English meaning: jaw, mouth

German meaning: 'Kiefer, Mund; essen, fressen'

Material: With **ph**: av. *zafar-*, *zafan-* 'mouth, Rachen', participle Med. *vī-zafāna*, compare s-stem (besides r/n-stem) in *ṣ^hrizafah-* besides *ṣ^hrizafan-*;

with **bh**: gallorom. expressive **gobbo-*, air. *gop*, nir. *gob* 'bill, beak, neb, mouth';

germ. with **ph** or teilweisem **bh** anord. *kjaptr* or *kjo. ptr* (**keṣuta-* or **kefuta-*) 'muzzle, Kinnbacke, jaw', mhd. *kivel*, *kiver* 'jaw' (**kefra-*) nhd. dial. *kiefe* 'gill', ndd. *keve* 'jaw, gill', wherefore die verbs norw. *kjava* 'sich quarrel, squabble, quarrel' ('die Kiefern röhren'), mnd. nd. *kibbelen*, *kabbelen*, *kevelen* 'loud babble, chatter', mhd. *kibelen*, *kifelen* 'quarrel, squabble', *kiven*, *kiffen* 'gnaw', *kifelen* 'gnaw, chew'; lengthened grade anord. *kāfl*, as. *cāfl*, ags. *cēafl* (engl. *jowl*, *jole*)

`jaw' (**kēfala*-).

Maybe alb. *kafshonj* `bite, gnaw', *kafshë* `animal'

In addition as `nibbler':

ahd. *chevaro*, *kevar*, mhd. *kevere* `beetle, chafer' (**kebran*-); changing through ablaut ags. *ceafor* (**kaṛra*- or **kaṛru*-), ndd. *kavel* ds.;

lit. *žė biu*`, *žė bti* `slow eat', *žė biu*, *žė beti* `eat, picken';

Old Church Slavic *o-zobati* `λ υ μ α ι ν ε σ θ α ι', serb. *zo bati* `eat, devour', *zo b* f. `Hafer', russ. *zoba* `ть`eat, picken', *zob* m. `bill, beak, neb';

čech. *ža bra* `gill the Fische', russ. *ža bry* ds. could das ž from the e-grade bezogen have and eine variant with *g*- contain.

from *g embh*- `bite' as nasalized form to our root belongsö

References: WP. I 570 f., Trautmann 364, Benveniste Origines 10 f., Kluge¹¹ s. v. `beetle, chafer' and `jaw'.

Page(s): 382

Root / lemma: *g ers*-

English meaning: to turn, bend

German meaning: `drehen, biegen; also von Zweigen and Buschwerk'

Material: Arm. *car* `tree', Pl. `brushwood' (**g r̥so*-); *car ay* (**gr̥-āti*-) `servant, Knecht'; *cur* `slant, skew, crooked' (**g orsos*);

gr. γέρορον. `geflochtener shield, Wagenkorb' etc., also `penis' (**rod*) (**γερσῶν*);

Maybe alb. *kar* `penis' : Gypsy *kar* `penis'.

lat. *gerra* `Rutengeflecht', Pl. *gerrae* `prank' is gr. Lw.; zero grade γάρρα ῥάβδος and γάρρανα φρύγανα. Κρήτης Hes.;

from dem Gr. γέρδος derives lat. *gerdius* `Weber';

cymr. *gyrr* m. `drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, Viehtreiben' (**g ersi*o-), therefrom *gyrru* ds.ö;

anord. *kjarr* n., *kjo rr* m. (**kerza*-, *kerzu*-) `shrubbery, bush', schwed. dial. *kars*, *karse* m. `basket from Weidenruten, small Sack, Netzsack', anord. *kass(i)* m. (**kars*-) `Weidenkorb, Röckenkorb', schwed. *körsa* f. `creel, Netzsack', norw. *kjessa* `basket, Bastgeflecht' (**karsi*ön).

In addition probably mhd. *kerren* `kehren, wenden' (**karzjan*) = ags. *cierran* `wenden, in eine bestimmte Lage bringen, intr. sich wenden', *becierran* `turn', *cierr* m. (**karzi*-) `time, Mal, business'.

References: WP. I 609 f., WH. I 594, 596, Loth RC 40, 375 f.

Page(s): 392-393

Root / lemma: *g er*-, *g erə*-, *g rē*-

English meaning: to rub; to be old; grain

German meaning: `morsch, reif werden, altern'

Note: also, esp. in formations with formants **-no-**, `corn, grain, Kern' (only NW-Idg.); die oldest meaning seems `rub' (hence `Reibefrucht, small Zerriebenes') gewesen to sein, intr.-pass. `aufgerieben become, from age or disease, malady'.

Material: Old Indian *ja rant-* `fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, old, graybeard' (= osset. *zöron* `old', gr. γέρων; compare also npers. *zar* `graybeard, Greisin'), *ja rati* `makes fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, lößt altern' (`*reibt auf'), *jara*, a - `frail, old', *jara s-* f. (Nom. Sg. *jarā h*, idg. -ōs) and *jarā* `Altwerden, age'; redupl. *jarjara-* `frail, breakable, decrepit' (: gr. γεργέριμος); lengthened grade *jā ra-* `alternd' (= npers. *zār* `weak, woeful, wretched, miserable', *zār* `graybeard, Greisin'; also in Aor. *jāris, uh*); heavy basis in Old Indian *jarima n-* m. `hohes age, Altersschwäche', *jī ryati, jū ryati* `wird fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, morsch, altert', participle *jūrṇ a -*, *jīrṇ a -* `fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, abgelebt, abgenutzt, zerfallen, morsch, old'; av. *azarəšant-* `not alternd' (participle of *s-Aor.*), *azarəma-* `not abnehmend' (from **zarəma-* m. `das Verkommen'), *zairina-* `aufreibend, erschlaftend', *zarəta-* `altersschwach' (probably = Old Indian **jīrta-*), with formant *u* (: gr. γροῦς ὄ anord. *ko, r*, see below) *zaurvan-* m. `Greisenalter, Altersschwäche', *zaurura-* `altersschwach, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated', perhaps also *zrvan-* : *zrū n-* `time';

arm. *cer* `old, graybeard' (**g ēro-*);

gr. γέρων `graybeard' (γέροντες), γερουσία `den Geronten zukommend', γερουσία `Ratsversammlung (the Ältesten)', γέρων n. (idg. **g ēra-s*, from the heavy basis) originally `*age, *Altersvorrecht', hence `Ehrengabe, Ehrenstellung, Belohnung', γεραιός `ehrwürdig, stately, respectable', later also `old, greisenhaft', γεραιός `old' probably from *γεραιός; in the meaning `age' is γαράς ersetzt through γαράς; das η from γηράσκω `altere', participle present γηραιός `alternd', themat. Impf. ἔγηρα, etc. auf γηραιός (for γέραιός) figurative, also auf γηραιώ `altere, reife', γηραιός (by Hes. also γεραιός) `old'; att. γροῦς, Gen. γροῦς (**F*) (hom. Dat. γρη) `old wife, woman' (hom. γρη probably spätere Umschrift a richtigen *γρη (**F*)) after dem gewöhnlichen γροῦς); perhaps in relationship to av. *zaurvan-* m. `Greisenalter', perhaps originally Nom. **g ēr -us* : Gen. **g ēra-u -o s*, from which γροῦς; s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I, 574; redupl. γεργέριμος `from selbst abfallende or reife Feige or Olive' (see above);

anord. *karl* `man, husband, alter man, husband, husband, free man, husband' = ahd. *karal* ds., with ablaut ags. *ceorl* `free man, husband the niedrigsten Klasse, husband', engl. *churl* `Bauer, fool', mnd. *kerle* `free, gewöhnlicher man, husband, kräftiger man, husband', nhd. (from dem Ndd.) *Kerl*; basic meaning probably `alter man, husband';

Old Church Slavic *zbre ti* `ripen', *zbre lъ* `reif', causative *sъzori* `ωρίμηναι'.

In the meaning `corn, grain, Kern':

lat. *grānum* `corn, grain, Kern' (**gr. -no m*, = Old Indian *jīrṇ a -*, see above) = air. *grān*, cymr. etc. *grawn* (Sg. *gronyn*) ds. (borrowing from dem Lat. is not erweislich) = lit. *ži rnis*, lett. *zir nis* m. `pea', Old Prussian *syrne* f. `corn, grain'; Old Church Slavic *zrъno*, serb. *zrъno* n. `corn, grain'; got. *kau rn*, ahd. ags. anord. *korn*, nhd. *Korn*, ags. *cyrnel* `Kern', next to which zero grades ahd. *ke rno*, anord. *kjarni* m., ds. (probably also nhd. mdartl. *kern* `Milchrahm' as the beim Buttern körnig werdende, mhd. *kern* `Butterfaß', anord. *kjarni, kirna* ds., ags. *c iern*, engl. *churn* ds.).

Ein **grāros* (**gr. -ro s*) `zerrieben' is probably in lat. *glārea* (**grārei. ā*) `gravel' continual; ein *d-present* **g rō-dō* perhaps in got. *gagrōtōn* `crunch'.

References: WP. I 599 f., WH. I 605 f., 618 f., Trautmann 371 f., Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I

Root / lemma: *g̃eus-*

English meaning: to taste; to enjoy [*`savor, enjoy, taste'*, in the Germ. and Kelt. *`choose'*, in Indo Iran. and Alban. *`love'*]

Material: Old Indian *jō ś atī, juś a tē* *`kostet, enjoys, liebt'*, *jōsa yatē* *`findet whereof pleasure'*, *jō ś aḥh*, *`contentedness, Billigung, sufficiency'*, av. *zaoš-*, Old pers. *dauš-* *`Geschmack whereof finden'*, av. *zaošō* *`Gefallen'*, *zuštō* *`beliebt, erwünscht'*; khotan-sak. *ysūs d, ē* *`er schötzt'*, *ysua, ysuyān* (*ys = z*) *`Leckerei'*;

gr. *γ ε ú ο μ α ι* *`koste, genieße'* (therefrom *γ ε ú ω* *`lasse taste'*);

alb. *desha* *`I liebte'*, present *do dua* (**g̃ēusḥn-*, Jokl IF. 37, 101 f.);

Also alb. geg. *dashunoj* *`to love'*, *dashuni, dashni* *`love'*, aorist *desha* *`I loved'*.

n-present lat. *dēgūnō, -ere* *`taste'* (**gus-nō*);

air. *asa-gū* (**g̃uśḥt*) *`er wönsche'* (*ad-gūsi, asaḥgūssi* *`er wönscht'*, s. zur form Pedersen II 549), *do-goa* (**g̃uśḥāt*) *`er wöhlt'*, Verbaln. *togu* *`wöhlen, Wahl'*, preterit *dorōigu* *`elegit'* (**to-ro-g̃i-g̃ēus-t*), Pokorny IF. 35, 177 ff., etc. (see Pedersen aaO.);

got. *kiusan* *`prüfen, erproben'*, anord. *kjōsa* *`wöhlen, wish'* (also *`through Zauberei beeinflussen'*, ahd. as. *kiosan* *`taste, prüfen, wöhlen'*, nhd. *kiesen*, Kaus.-Iter. got. *kausjan* *`prüfen, taste, try'* (= Old Indian *iōśa yatē*); compare ags. *wæl-ce āsig* *`leichenwöhlend'* (of raven).

noun actionis auf **ti-**: Old Indian *ju ś t i-h*, *`Liebeserweisung, Gunst'*, got. *ga-kusts* f. *`Pröfung'*, afries. *kest*, ags. *cyst* m. *`object a Wahl, Vorzüglichkeit'* (but gr. *γ ε ú ο μ α ι* previously single-linguistic formation from *γ ε ú ο μ α ι* from): auf **tu-**: lat. *gustus, -ūs* *`das Kosten, Genießen'*, kelt. **gustu-* *`Wahl'* in den Namen ir. *Oengus, Fergus*, acymr. *Ungust, Gurgust* and in air. *guss* *`skillfulness, power'*, got. *kustus* *`Pröfung'*, ahd. as. *kust* m. *`Pröfung, Schötzung, Wahl, Vortrefflichkeit'*, anord. *kostr, -ar* *`Wahl, Willkör, (good) quality'*; derivative of participle **gus-to ś*: lat. *gustō, -āre* *`taste, genießen'* = ahd. as. *kostōn* *`taste, versuchen'*, ags. *costian* *`versuchen, plague'*, anord. *kosta, -aða* *`prüfen, sich anstrengen, erstreben'*; previous noun actionis is **kuriz* in ags. *cyre* m. *`Wahl, judgement'*, ahd. *kuri* f. ds. (nhd. *Kur-först, Will-kör*), with intersection in neuter anord. *kør* *`Wahl'*, ags. *ge-cor* *`verdict'*, derived ahd. *korōn* *`gustare, probare'*.

Maybe alb. *josh* *`invite to taste'*, *joshē, joshje* *`bait, temptation, enticement, appeal, smell'*.

References: WP. I 568 f., WH. I 628 f., Feist 312 f.

Root / lemma: *g̃eu-, g̃eu̯-* (besides *geu̯-*)

English meaning: to advance; to hurry

German meaning: *`fördern, eilen'ö*

Material: Old Indian *junā ti* *`treibt zur haste, hurry, treibt an, facht an'*, *ja vate* *`hurries'*, *jūta -h*, *`hurrying'*, *jū-* *`quick, fast'*, *jūti* *`quickness, encouragement'*, *javi n* *`hurrying'*, *java ḥh*, *`hurrying, quick, fast'*, *ja vis t ha-h*, *`the fastest'*, m. *`haste, hurry, quickness'*, *ja vas-* *`quickness'*, *ja vana-h*, *`driving, animating, inciting'*;

av. *zavah-* n. 'power, strength', *zāvar-* n. '(physical) power, strength' (esp. the Föŕe and the Rosse), npers. *zōr* 'power', bal. *zūt* 'quick, fast', av. *zavištya* 'the hastiest, most fastest, the most conducive', *uzutay-* 'hurrying out, foaming';

besides auf idg. **geu-** weisend: av. *java* 'hurry'; npers. *zūd* 'quick, fast' could belong to ar. *g* or *ž*;

perhaps to anord. *keyra* 'drive, ride, push, throw, ride';

skr. *žuṛiti se* 'hurry', from Trautmann 80 to *guṛiti se* 'brew' placed, perhaps in spite of unclear anlaut here.

References: WP. I 555.

Page(s): 399

Root / lemma: *g^hēi-* : *g^hī-*

English meaning: to sprout

German meaning: 'keimen, sich spalten, aufblöhen'

Material: Arm. *cē*, *ciu*, *ce* 'Halm, Stengel', *ən-ciu* 'sprout, germ, sprout';

got. *keinan*, *us-keinan* 'germinate', *us-kijans* 'hervorgekeimt'; ahd. *chīnan* 'germinate, sich split, öffnen', ags. *cīnan* 'break, crack, offenstehen'; ahd. *chīmo* m., asöchs. *kīmo* 'germ, sprout'; ags. *cīð*, as. *kīð* m. 'germ, sprout, young Trieb', ahd. *frumakīdi* 'erster Trieb'; as. *kio*, ags. *cēon*, *cīun* 'branchia' (probably **kijan-*). Here probably with a previous of Bilde the aufberstenden Knospe ausgegangenen allgemeinen meaning 'break, crack, sich split' ahd. *kīl*, nhd. *Keil*, mnd. *kīl*, norw. *kīle* m. 'wedge' (or diese from the sharp zulaufenden form of Pflanzenkeimesö Formell from **kī-ðlā-*, compare **kī-þla-* in:) ahd. *kīdel*, nhd. mdartl. *keidel* m. 'wedge'; aisl. *kīll* m. 'narrow Meerbucht' ('cleft, fissure'), changing through ablaut norw. *keila* f. 'small gully, canal', mnd. *kēl* m. 'narrow Meerbucht'; with *i* ags. *cinu* f. 'Ritze, col, gap', dön. mdartl. *kin* 'col, gap'; perhaps amhd. *chil* 'porrus', mhd. *kil* m. 'Zwiebel des Lauchs', nhd. *Kiel* m. ds. (compare bair. *auskielen* from Eichel, Zwiebeln under likewise, 'keimend die Schale, die skin durchbrechen');

lett. *ze īju*, *zie īt* 'hervorblöhen, zum Vorschein come', next to which with *d*-extension (probably originally *d*-present) lit. *žy d(ži)u žyde* 'ti 'bloom, blossom', *pražy stu*, *-žy dau*, *-žy sti* 'aufblöhen', *ži edas* 'bloom, blossom, ring', lett. *zie du* (*zie žu*), *zie de īt* 'bloom, blossom'.

References: WP. I 544.

Page(s): 355-356

Root / lemma: *g^haiso-* (or *g^həiso-* : *g^hēiso-*)

English meaning: stick; dart

German meaning: 'Stecken, also as Wurfspieß'

Material: Old Indian *hēśas-* n. 'Geschoß' (yet see under *g^hhei-1* 'antreiben');

gr. *χαλκός* m. (ö) 'Hirtenstab';

gall.-lat. *gaesum*, gall.-gr. *γαλκός* 'schwerer eiserner spear, lance' (*gaesātī* 'gall. Soldtruppen'); air. *gae* 'spear, javelin' (*gāide* 'pilatus'); *fohgae*, mir. *fohga* 'spear, lance' = cymr. *gwayw* (see in addition Thurneysen IA. 26, 25, compare also abret. *guu-gojuou* 'spiculis, telis', BB. 17, 139), mbret. *goaff*, corn. *gew*;

ahd. as. *gēr*, ags. *gār*, aisl. *geirr* m. 'Wurfspeer' (**gaizas*); got. PN *Rada-gaisu-s*, wand. *Gaisa-rīk-s*.

In addition as -*ilōn*-derivative ahd. *geisila*, nhd. *Geißel* 'Peitsche', aisl. *geisl*, *geisli* m. 'stick the Schneeschuhlöufer'; with ablaut (idg. *ēiō iō*) langob. *gīsil* 'Pfeilschaft' (but about ahd. *gīsal* 'captive = Börgschaftsgefangener' see under *gheidh*- 'lust, crave'), aisl. *gīsl(i)* 'staff'.

References: WP. I 528, WH. I 575 f.

Page(s): 410

Root / lemma: *g* *halg(h)-*

English meaning: (flexible) twig

German meaning: '(biegsamer) Zweig, Stange'

Material: Arm. *jaɪk* 'twig, branch, Gerte, Stengel, captive' (< **g* *halgā*; Petersson Heteroklisie 155 expounded den variation from *g* and *gh* from a paradigm **g* *ho* *lgh*, **g* *hl* *gne* *s*);

got. *galga* m. 'picket, pole, Kreuz', aisl. *galgi* 'gallows', ags. *gealga*, afries. *galga*, as. ahd. *galgo* 'gallows, Kreuz', in addition further formations aisl. *gelgia* 'twig, branch, shaft, pole, stick' (die oldest kind of gallows war ein biegsamer twig, branch, an dem the Verbrecher hochgeschnellt wurde);

lit. *žalga* 'and *žalgas* m. 'long, dōnne shaft, pole', lett. *žalga* f. 'long rod, Angelrute'.

References: WP. I 540, Trautmann 364.

Page(s): 411

Root / lemma: *g* *hal-*, *g* *hal-ar-*

English meaning: flaw, defect

German meaning: 'Schade, Gebrechen'

Material: Air. *galar* n. 'disease, malady, distress', cymr. corn. *galar* 'luctus, plactus';

aisl. *galli* m. 'Makel, fault, error, damage' (but *gealla* m. 'wundgeriebene Stelle beim Pferde', engl. *gall* ds., mnd. *galle* 'beschädigte place', mhd. *galle* 'tumefaction am Pferde, fehlerhafte place in Gestein', nhd. *galle* 'swelling, lump, growth, Fehler in Gestein, in farmland etc. 'are with *Galle* = *Gall-apfel* from lat. *galla* borrowed);

lit. *žala* 'damage, injury', *žali* *ngas* 'böartig, schōdlich', lett. *zalba*, *zolba* 'damage, injury am body' (or from dem Russischen borrowed s. Endzelin KZ. 44, 66);

perhaps also kluss. *zolak* 'die schmerzhafteste Stelle an wound', russ. *nazo* *la* 'ruefulness, distress, Ärger'.

Pedersen (Hitt. 46) compares with air. *galar* hitt. *kal-la-ar* (*kallar*) 'evil, bad'.

References: WP. I 540, WH. I 580.

Page(s): 411

Root / lemma: *g ħan-s-*

English meaning: goose

German meaning: and verwandte formations for `Gans'

Note:

Root / lemma: *g ħan-s-* : `goose' derived from **Root / lemma: *gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi*** : `to cackle (of geese)'.

Material: Old Indian *hami sa* ^{-h} m., *hami sī* f. `goose, swan'; soghd. z ^ʿ ^ʿ `sorte d'oiseau';

Maybe onomatopoeic alb. *guga* `baby shirt, *youngling', expressive, *gogësinj* `burp, belch, yawn' (**gha-ghans*) `*onomatopoeic cry of goose', also alb. *gaga* `cry of goose'; *geg* `speech of Geg people' = *shqip* `speech of eagle men', *gegë* `*eagle men (translated by natives as goose men)'.

gr. *χρήν*, ^{-ός}, m. f., dor. *bōot*. *χράν* `goose' from **χα νος*, *χα νός* (here, as in Germ. and in lit. Gen. Pl. *ža su* [~], still die old conservative inflection);

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**gnos*) *nosa, rosa* `goose' common alb. **n/r** rhotacism; also *gn-* > *n-* italic-illyrian phonetic mutation.

lat. *ānser*, mostly m. `goose' (originally **hanser*; zur stem formation compare slav. **žansera-* (**gansera-*) `Gönserich' in ačech. *hu šer*, polab. *gu ħnsgarr*, etc.);

air. *gēiss* `swan' (**gansī* = Old Indian *hami sī*, not from a conservative stem reshaped);

ahd. *gans* (*i*-stem geworden), ags. *gōs* (Pl. *gēs* from **gans-iz* = gr. *χρήν ες*), aisl. *gās* (Pl. *gæ s*) `goose' (from ags. *gōs* derives mir. *goss*);

lit. *ža si* ^s f. `goose' (Akk. *ža si* = gr. *χρήν α*, Gen. Pl. conservative *ža su* [~], dial. also Nom. Pl. *ža ses*), lett. *zu ūss*, Old Prussian *sansy ds*;

slav. **go sь* (with probably auf germ. influence beruhenden *g* instead of *z*) in russ. *gus ь*, sloven. *g ō s*, poln. *ge s* `goose';

Specht Dekl. 204 will also lit. *ge ħn-š-e*, *gen-ž-e* [~] f. `Reiher' here stellen.

Ags. *gan(d)ra* `Gönserich' (engl. *gander*), mnd. *ganre ds*. gilt as Mask.-formation of stem **gan-* after kind of from ahd. *kat-aro* `tomcat, male-cat'; if ein **ganezan-* the basic löge, stand schweiz. *gann, ganner* `Bezeichnung from Taucherarten' as **ganza* ⁻ with it in Suffixablaut.

Besides eine certainly of the abbreviated stem *ghan-* (wherefore *ghan-[e]s-* as idg. **mēn-ōt-*: **mēn-[e]s-* `Monat') ausgegangene formation with *-d-*: germ. (zuerst by Plin.) *ganta* `a kind of goose' (out of it prov. *gante* `wild goose, stork'; die meaning `stork' shows also lit. *gan dras*, Old Prussian *gandarus*, from germ. **gan[d]ro*), ags. *ganot* `ein wild Wasservogel, e.g. fulix', ahd. *ganazzo* `Gönserich', also *ganzo*, mnd. *gante ds*. (A derivative therefrom with similar meaning as tirol. *gönzen* `kokettieren', *gönsern* `as eine goose tun', also `venerem appetere', siebenbürg. *goaseln* `schökern' is nisl. *ganta* `schökern', *ganti* `scurra', schwed. mdart. *gant*, dö.n. *gante* `Geck', wherefore as fem. norw. *gjente* `girl'.)

Daß idg. *ghan-s-*, *-(ə)d-* with gr. *χα ν εĩν* (see *g ħan-*) and generally with the family 2. *g ħē-* `yawn' zusammenhöngt, also from dem heisern Anfauchen of animals by aufgesperstem bill, beak, neb den Namen hat, is um so glaublicher, as also *g ħē-* `yawn' originally identical Ausatmen beim Göhnen bezeichnet hat. A similar Lautnachahmung (partly also base from Wasservogelnamen) see below *gha gha-*.

References: WP. I 536, WH. I 52, 583, Trautmann 365 f., Specht Dekl. 47, 204.

Page(s): 412

Root / lemma: *g^han-*

English meaning: to yawn

German meaning: 'göhnén, klaffen'

Material: Gr. hom. ἔχαλον Aor. (eigentl. Imperf. to *χα-ν-α-μ-ι, *χα-ν-ω), κεχαρηνα Perf. (dor. κεχα-ν-α-ν-τ-ι) 'yawn, klaffen' (thereafter späteres present χαίνω), τὸ χάνος 'das Göhnén', by Komikern also 'mouth', ἄχα νήσ (ἀ- copulativum) 'weit geöffnet, weit ausgedehnt', etc.; besides χα νύω, χα νύσσω 'spreche with offenem Munde' Hes.;

different about gr. ἄχα νήσ Specht Dekl. 282 f., the in ἀ- den anlaut the root sees; about χα ν-δέν 'in vollen Zögen' s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 626;

aisl. *gan* n. 'das Göhnén' (probably = τὸ χάνος), norw. schwed. *gan* 'gullet, Rachen', also 'gill, Kopf and Eingeweide kleinerer Fische'; aisl. *gana* 'aufklaffen, (mouth or Augen after etwas aufsperrén:) lust, crave, glotzen', *gø nir* 'Spötter'. Also the name the goose, idg. *g^han-s-*, *g^han-[ə]d-*, places sich here, see there.

References: WP. I 534, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 694, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 149 f.

Page(s): 411

Root / lemma: *g^hasto-1, g^hazdho-*

English meaning: twig; pole

German meaning: 'Rute, Stange'

Material: Lat. *hasta* 'shaft, pole, staff, Schaft, spear, javelin, spear, lance', umbr. *hostatu, anostatu* 'hastatos, inhastātōs' (o not befriedigend expounded), mir. *gass* 'lap, scion, shoot, Reis' (< *ghasto-); besides *ghazdh- in mir. *gat* 'Weidenrute', mir. *tristgataim* 'durchbohre'; perhaps in addition air. *gataid* 'stiehlt' as 'sticht an'ö (Thurneysen KZ. 63, 114⁴);

maybe alb. full grade *heshta* 'spear' is older than lat. *hasta* 'spear'

alb. suggests that **Root / lemma:** *g^hasto-1, g^hazdho-* : (twig; pole) derived from **Root / lemma:** *ak^h-, ok^h-, (ak^h-sti-)*: (sharp; stone)

got. *gazds* m. 'sting, prick', aisl. *gaddr* 'sting, prick, cusp, peak', as. *fiurgard* 'Feuergabel', ahd. *gart* m. 'stimulus'; in addition with *i_h-ā*-derivative ags. *gierd* f. 'rod', afr. *ierde* 'Gerte, Meßrute', as. *gerdia* 'Gerte, rod, staff, ray', ahd. *gartia, gertia* 'rod, Zepter'.

References: WP. I 541, WH. I 636, 869.

Perhaps identical with:

Page(s): 412-413

Root / lemma: *g^hasto-2*

English meaning: hand, arm

German meaning: 'Hand, Arm'

See also: s. more properly under **g^hesto-2**.

Page(s): 413

Root / lemma: **g^hau-**, **g^hau_ə-**

English meaning: to call, *priestess, *goddess

German meaning: `rufen, anrufen'

Material: Old Indian *ha^hvate* `ruft, ruft an, ruft herbei' (other Präsensbildungen in *hva^hyati*, *huve^h*, *ho^hma*, *juhūma^hsi*), Pass. *hūya^hte*, participle *hūta^h* - `geladen, angerufen', *ha^hvītavē* Infin., *ha^hvīman-* n. `Anrufung', *ha^hva-* m. n., *hava^hś-*, *ha^hvana-* n. ds., *ho^hman* n. `Rufen of Preises', *hvātar-* `Anrufer';

av. *zavaiti* `ruft, ruft an, verwünscht' (besides die Präsensbildungen *zbayeiti*, *zaozaomi*), participle *zūta-* `angerufen', *zavana-* n. `shout, call, Anrufung', *zavan* `shout, call', *zbātār-* m. `Rufer, Anrufer';

arm. *jaunem* `weihe', *n-zovk* `Fluch';

gr. *καυχάομαι* `röhme mich, boast, brag' (**ghaughau-*, compare av. *zaozaomi*), from which back formation *καύχη* f. `boastfulness';

maybe gemination alb. (**ghaughau-*) *gegë* `northern alb. people.

air. *guth* m. `voice' (**gutu-s*); in addition gall. *gutwater* name a Klasse from Priestern, probably from **g^hutu-pātēr* `father (d. h. Meister) of Anrufs (an god)', Loth, RC 15, 224 ff., 28, 119 ff., Rev. Arche^hol. 1925, 221;

lit. *žavėti* `conjure, perform magic', lett. *zavēt* ds., actually `jemandem etwas anfluchen' (compare av. *zavaiti* `verwünscht');

Old Church Slavic *zovo^h*, *zъvati* `call, shout, cry', skr. *zo^hve^hm*, *zva^hti* `call, shout, cry', ačech. *zovu*, *zvati*, russ. *zovu^h*, *zvat^h* ds.; in addition sloven. *zo^hv* m. `shout, call (whether not noun post-verbal, = Old Indian *hava-h^h*, m. `shout, call').

Here probably (as **ghu-to^h-m* `angerufenes creature'):

germ. **guða-* n. `god' (compare Old Indian *puruṣhūta^h* *h^h*, `viel angerufen', ved. epithet Indras) in got. *gub^h* m. `god' (die originally neutrale form still in Pl. *guda* and in *galiuga-gub^h* `Götze'), aisl. *goð*, *guð* n. `heidnischer god'; *guð* m. `(christlicher) god', ags. engl. afries. asöchs. *god* ds., ahd. *got* ds.;

therefrom derived ahd. *gutin(na)*, mnl. *godinne*, ags. *gyden* `goddess'; got. *gudja* m. `(originally heidnischer) priest', aisl. *goði* m. `heidnischer priest' (urnord. *guðija*), *gyðja* f. `priestess'; mhd. *goting* `priest';

previous christliche formations are ahd. **gotfater*, *gotmuoter*, ags. *godfæðer*, anord. *guðfaðer*, *guðmōðer* `Pate, Patin', in addition as Koseformen schwed. *gubbe* `graybeard', *gumma* `Greisin', ahd. **goto*, *gota*, mhd. *göt(t)e*, *got(t)e* `Pate, Patin'.

Note:

Maybe alb. geg. shift (**g^hu_{en}-* > *g^hha^hu-*) *za^h*, *zani* `voice, call' [common alb. *g^hha-* > *za^h* - phonetic mutation], alb. (**g^hu_{on}-*) *zota* `gods' new cognate *zot* `god' because of the alb. *g^hh* > *d*, *z* shift. It is clear that alb. (*g^hhāg^w*) *zogu* `bird' see below **Root / lemma:** **g^hhāg^wh-** : `young of an animal or bird'.

Also nazalized alb. (**g^hu_{en}-*) *zana* `goddess, nymph' [common alb. *g^hh* > *d*, *z* phonetic mutation]

Alb. shows that **Root / lemma:** **g^hu_{en}-** : `to sound' derived from **Root / lemma:** **g^hau-**, **g^hau_ə-** : `to call'

Finally from **Root / lemma: *g̃ hau-*, *g̃ hau_ə* :** 'to call' derived **Root / lemma: *dei-1*, *dei_ə*, *dī-*, *dī_ā-* :** 'to shine; day; sun; sky god, god'. The phonetic shift *g̃ h-* > *d-*, *z-* is unique Illyrian, Albanian and satem languages in general. Hence the origin of a thunder god, noise god was among satem speaking people.

References: WP. I 529 f., Trautmann 367; ausführl. Lit. by Feist 227 f.

Page(s): 413-414

Root / lemma: *g̃ hāg^w h-*

English meaning: young of an animal or bird

German meaning: 'Junge eines Tieres, especially eines Vogels'

Material: Npers. *zāq* 'young animal, esp. young chicken' (*q* arabisierende spelling for *ṣ*);

[arm. *jag* 'Junge of an animal, esp. a Vogels, Nestling' is pers. Lw.];

alb. *zok*, *zogu* 'bird, young bird, the young of the donkey'.

Note:

[common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation] alb. pl. *zogj* 'birds' [conservative stem of plural forms (alb. phonetic trait)].

References: WP. I 531.

Page(s): 409

Root / lemma: *g̃ (h)eg̃ h-*

English meaning: ferret

German meaning: 'Iltis'ö

Material: Old Indian *ja hākā* 'polecat' (or 'hedgehog'ö), lit. *še škas* 'polecat' (through zweifache assimilation from **žežkas* originated); compare lit. *oška* 'goat' compared with Old Indian *ajikā* ds.

References: WP. I 570, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 630; different Möhlenbach-Endzelin III 820.

Page(s): 424

Root / lemma: *g̃ hei-1*, *g̃ hēi-*

English meaning: to drive; to throw; to wound

German meaning: 'antreiben, lebhaft bewegen (schleudern) or bewegt sein'; '(geschleudertes) Geschoß'

Note: from the meaning 'Geschoß' or at most verbal 'whereupon toss, fling, meet' kann 'verwunden' (group B) has derived (root form *g̃ heḥs-*).

Material: A. *g̃ hei-* 'antreiben':

Old Indian *hinō ti*, *hi nvati* (participle *ha yant-*) 'treibt an, schleudert', participle *hita -h*; *hēma -n* n. 'eagerness'; *hēti -h* m. 'Geschoß' (compare germ. **gaidā*);

av. *zaēni-* 'astir, keen, eager', *zaēman-* 'active, awake', n. 'Regsamkeit, Muntersein, Wachsein', *zaēnahvant-* (from a **zaēnah-* n.) 'wachend, watchful, wakeful'; *zaēna-* m. 'weapon', *zaya-* m. '(*weapon), appliance, Ausrüstungsgegenstand', *zayan-* 'bewaffnet'.

Also Old Indian *hǎyāh* 'steed' = arm. *ji*, Gen. *jioy* ds. here as 'das Lebhaftes'ö;

langob. *gaida* f. 'spear, javelin', ags. *gād* f. 'sting, prick, cusp, peak, Stecken', PN ahd. *Gaido*; in addition aisl. *gedda* f. 'Hecht' < *geiðida*, compare lapp. *kaito* ds.;

got. langob. *gain-* 'weapon' in PN (*Gainhard, Gainwald*), ags. *gæ̃n-* in PN;

got. **gails* m. 'spear, javelin' in PN *Gāl-mirus*, ags. *Gāl-frið*, ahd. *Geil-muot*.

B. *g̃heis-* 'verwunden':

Old Indian *hḗś* as- n. 'Geschoß' (kann but also idg. **g̃haiso-*s sein, see there); in addition probably *hǐsati* (previously nachved. *hinǎsti*) 'schödiget, verletzt';

air. *gōite* 'vulneratus', mir. *gāetas* 'qui occidit' (**g̃hoizd-*);

lit. *žeidžiǔ*, *žeidžiaǔ*, *žeǐsti* 'verwunden', *žaiždǎ* 'wound'. The same *d*-extension by *g̃heis*: *g̃heizd-* 'aufgebracht'.

References: WP. I 546, Pokorny Urillyrier 64, Holthausen Got. etym. Wb. 34.

See also: compare still *g̃heis-*, *g̃heizd-* 'aufgebracht sein', as well as *g̃haiso-*.

Page(s): 424-425

Root / lemma: *g̃hei-2* : *g̃hi-*

English meaning: winter; snow

German meaning: 'Winter, Schnee'

Note: after Specht Dekl. 14, 330 f. older **-men-** stem, with already idg. change of *mn* to *m*.

Material: A. *g̃hei-men-*, **g̃heimn-*:

The *r*-extension is analogical after **s_omero-* 'summers'.

Old Indian *hḗman* (Lok.) 'in winter', *hēmantǎh* m. 'winter' (: hitt. *gimmanza* ds.);

gr. *χ ε ῥ μ α ν* n. 'winter, winter storm, coldness', *χ ε ῥ μ ω ν* m. 'winter storm, winter weather, winter' (in addition also *χ ε ῥ μ α ρ ο ς* 'spigot', it would be pulled out if the ship was brought in the land);

alb. geg. *diměn* m., tosk. *diměr(ě)* 'winter' (older Akk. **g̃hei-men-om*);

bsl. **žeimā* (from **žeimnā*) in lit. *žiemǎ*, lett. *zǐma*, Old Prussian *semo* 'winter' and Old Church Slavic *zima*, Gen. *zimy*, russ. *zimǎ*, bulg. *zǐma*, skr. *zǐma*, sloven. *zǐma*, čech. *zima*, poln. *zima* 'winter'.

hitt. *gi-im-ma-an-za* 'winter' see above.

In addition *g̃heim(e)rinós* and *g̃heiminos* 'wintery'.

In gr. *χ ε ῥ μ ε ρ ῥ ω ς*, lat. *hibernus* (< **gheimrinós*), lit. *žiemiš*, Old Church Slavic *zim̌nъ*, russ. *zǐmnij*, skr. *zǐmnǐ*, čech. *zimní̌* (čech. *zimný̌* 'cold'), poln. *zimny̌* 'cold, wintery' (compare with ablaut. *i* in the root syllable arm. *jmeřn* 'winter').

To **ghei-* allein: av. *zayan-*, *zaēn-* m. 'winter', npers. *dai*; av. *zayana-* 'wintery' and with Vrddhierung Old Indian *hā́yana-* 'annual, yearly', *hāyana-* m. n. 'year' (rhyme meaning to av. *hamana* 'summery').

Note:

Gr. ἔννός 'year' : lat. *annus* 'year' (**atnos*) 'year' : Old Indian *hā́yana-* 'yearly', *hāyana-* m. n. 'year' prove that **Root / lemma: en-2** : 'year' : **Root / lemma: at-**, ***atno-** : 'to go; year' : **Root / lemma: u_{et}-** : 'year' [prothetic *u_{et}-* before bare initial vowels] derived from **Root / lemma: g^hei-2**, **g^hi-**, **g^hei-men-**, ***g^hheimn-** : 'winter; snow'

B. **g^hi_{ōm}**, **ghii_{ōm}**, Gen. **g^hhiemo_s**, **g^hhimo_s**, also **g^hhi_{ōmo}_s** (m from **mnō*).

Av. *zyā^h* f. 'winter' (Akk. *zya_m*, Gen. *zimō*);

arm. *jiun* 'snow' (< **ghii_{ōm}*), Gen. *jean* (< *g^hhii_{ōn}-*, s. Meillet Esquisse 45);

gr. ἄλυσ (**χ_lύμ*), *χ_lύνός* 'snow';

ligur. *mōns Berigiema* ('schneetragend'), with a reshaped ending;

lat. *hiems*, *-is* 'winter';

mir. *gem-adaig* 'winter night' (*gam* 'winter' is reshaped after *sam* 'summer', compare Thurneysen KZ. 59, 2, 8; 61, 253); acymr. *gaem*, ncymr. *gauaf*, acorn. *goyf*, bret. *goan_v*, gall. winter month *Giamon[ios]*, Eigennamen *Giamillus*, other formations mir. *gem-rad* n., mcymr. *gaeaf-rawd* 'winter' (**g^hhii_ēmo-rōto-*, to **ret-** 'run'); also ir. *gamuin* 'one year-old calf';

aisl. *gōi* f. and *gæ^h* f., *gōi-mānaðr* 'the month from middle of February till the middle of March', isl. *gōa*, under f., norw. *gjø* f., schwed. *gøjema^h nad* (*gō-* < *gi_ō* after Bugge Ark. f. nord. Fil. 4, 123 ff.).

Fraglich die apposition from an. *gamall* 'old', *gemlingr* 'one year old sheep', ags. *gamol* 'old', *gamelian* 'grow old', as. *gigamalod* 'aged', ahd. only in Eigennamen as *Gamalbold*, *Gamalberht*, *Gamalberga* etc. as 'aged', compare lat. *annōsus*.

C. **g^hhimo-** (from **g^hhi-mn-o-ō**):

Old Indian *hima_h* m. 'coldness, frost, snow', *hi_hmā* f. 'winter', av. *zəma_{ka}-* m. 'winter storm' (compare den Gen. from *zyā^h* : *zimō* under B.);

gr. δύσχυμός 'wintery, stormy', ἑχίμορος 'he-goat', ἡχίμορος 'the one-year-old (nanny goat)', χίμορα 'goat', lat. *bīmus* (< **bihimos*), *trīmus*, *quadrīmus* 'two years old or lasting two years' (compare ved. *s_áta_h-hima-* 'hundred-year-old'), norw. dial. *gimber*, schwed. dial. *gimber*, dö.n. *gimmerlam* 'female lamb', dial. but 'one-year-old lamb' (Pedersen KZ. 32, 248), andfrk. (Lex Salica) *ingimusō* 'porcus anniculus'. The forms with y: aisl. *gymbr* 'one-year-old sow', norw. *gymber*, schwed. *gymmer* 'lamb' are based probably on influence of not related - by the way, uninterpreted - aisl. *gymbill*, PN *Gumbull*, aschwed. *gummerlamb* 'aries, ram', isl. *gummarr*, norw. *gumse*, schwed. *gumse* 'aries, ram', see Hellquist SvEO. 210.

References: WP. 1 546 ff., WH. I 106, 645 f., Trautmann 367, Specht KZ. 53, 307 f.

Page(s): 425-426

Root / lemma: g^hhel-1 (and **ghel-ō**), also as **i-**, **u-** or **n-**stem; **g^hhel_ə** : **g^hhlē-**, **g^hhlō-** : **g^hhl_ə-** (***g^hhwel-**)

English meaning: to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun

German meaning: `glö nzen, schimmern'; as Farbadjektiv: `gelb, grün, grau or blau'

Note:

Root / lemma: *g hel-1* (and *ghel-ö*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *g helə* : *g hlē*, *g hlō* : *g hlə* : to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun; derived from **Root / lemma:** *g el-*, *g elə*, *g lē*, (also **gelēi-* : *g (e)ləi* : light, to shine; to be joyful.

Material: In view of the frequent cases, where idg. palatals in Balto-slav. are represented by velar, instead of through a concurrence of *g el-*, *g hel-* and *ghel-* agreeable with Persson(Beitr. 790) and Kretschmer (Gl. 21, 115) the baltoslav. **gel-* is defined through borrowing from a Centum language (Ven.-Illyr.ö).

Note:

The extended root (**g hwel-*)-*nta*, *-na*, *-ta* formants follow the model of illyr. - Anatolian attribute nouns, adjectives. (see alb. numbers).

Old Indian *ha ri-* `blond, yellow, golden, green yellow, pale', *harin*, *a ṛh*, `gazelle', *hari t-* `falb', *ha rita-* `yellow, green', *hi ran*, *ya- n.* `gold, Geld', *hiranya* *ya-* `golden, goldig'; about *hat*, *aka-* *n.* `gold' s. Kuiper Proto-Munda 30; in addition being based on velar root Old Indian *ghot*, *a-* `horse' as originally `fox'ö (Sommer IF. 31, 364 under A. 3);

av. *zari-* `yellow, yellowish, golden', *zairita-* `yellow, paled-yellow', *zaranya-*, Old pers. *daraniya-* *n.* `gold', *zaranaēna* `from gold, golden', *zāra-* *m.* `gall' (= gr. *χ ο λ ή*), named after the color as gr. *χ ό λ ο ς*, lat. *fel*, [common lat. *ghw-* > *ph-* > *f-* phonetic mutation], anord. *gall* usf.; with velar root anlaut *garəðō-karata-* `cutting out the gall'ö (see Bartholomae Altiran. Wb. 523 with Lit.);

Note:

Alb. (**g hel-*) *diel* `sun' : nir. *gealach* *f.* `moon', also alb. *dielë* `Sunday, day of the sun' [common alb.-illyr. *g h-* > *d-* phonetic mutation] : Old pers. *daraniya-* *n.* `gold'.

From **Root / lemma:** *g hel-1* (and *ghel-ö*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *g helə* : *g hlē*, *g hlō* : *g hlə* : `to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun' derived **Root / lemma:** *dhel-1*, *dholo-* : `curve; hollow', **Root / lemma:** *dhel-2* : `light, shining', **Root / lemma:** *dhel-3* : `to tremble' [common alb.-illyr. *g h-* > *d-* phonetic mutation].

thrak. *ζ η λ τ α* `gold' (ö), phryg. *ζ έ λ κ ι α λ ά χ α ν α* Hes.; phryg. *γ λ ο υ ρ ό ς* *χ ρ υ σ ό ς* and *γ λ ο ύ ρ ε α* *χ ρ ύ σ ε α* Hes. (from gr. *χ λ ω ρ ό ς* borrowedöö);

alb. *dhelpe* `re', *dhelpe*, *dhelbun(e)* `fox', eigentl. `the Gelbe' (see Jokl Linguist. kulturhist. Stud. 297 ff.);

gr. *χ ό λ ο ς* `gall, rage, fury', *χ ο λ ή* `gall, rage, fury', *χ ο λ -έ ρ α* `stomach disease', *χ λ ω ρ ό ς* `pale green. green yellow, fresh, strong' (:aisl. *glōr* `radiance');

lat. *fel*, *fellis* (**felh₁nh₁s*) *n.* `gall' (older *n-*stem as ahd. *galla*), *f* probably dialect; WH. I 474, EM² 342 would be placed to *fel* and lit. *gel tas* `yellow' etc. (see under) a root **g^w hel-* (öö);

Note:

Lat. *fel*, *fellis* (**felh₁nh₁s*) *n.* `gall' derived from root *del* : alb. *diel* `yellow sun, (*hot, bitter, burning)' because of common lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation.

the normal development in lat. *helvus* `honey-yellow, golden' (**g helu₁os*) = gallolat. *gilvus* `light yellow' (with dial. *i* from gall. **gelvos*);

in addition lat. (*h*)*olus*, -*eris* (from **holos*, **heleris*) n., dial. *folus*, old *helus*, *helusa* 'herbage, vegetables, cabbage';

here also lat. *galbus* 'xanthous bird', *galbinus* 'green yellow', whether kelt. or illyr. Lw. (**gh_el-bho-* or **gh_ol-bho-*, further to lit. *gul* 'bis see under);

Maybe alb. *gjelbër* 'green' : *galbinus* 'green yellow'.

air. *gel* 'luminous, white', nir. *gealach* f. 'moon'; cymr. *gell* 'yellow', bret. *gell* 'brown' (**g^helh_{no}-*);

in addition **ghl̥-* in ir. cymr. corn. bret. *glan* 'pure, clean', kelt. FIN *Glanis*, *Glanā*, ir. *glain* 'glass, crystal' (**ghl̥ani-*), cymr. *glain* 'gemstone, jewel' (**ghl̥ani_o-*);

also in isl. *glana* 'clear up', *glan* 'radiance', norw. dial. *glana* 'shimmer, gleam, shine, clear up', schwed. dial. *glana* 'shine weakly, stare, peek', asöch. FIN *Glanā* (further see under den s-extensions).

aisl. *gall* n. 'gall, poison' (**gallōn-*, idg. **ghol_n-*), ags. *gealla* m., as. *galla*, intense f., ahd. *galla*, weak f. 'gall';

zero grade aisl. *gulr* 'yellow', besides full grade ags. *geolo*, as. ahd. *gelo*, Gen. *gelwes* ds. (< **gelu_a-*);

got. *gulþ* n., aisl. *gull*, *goll* n., ags. afries. as. ahd. *gold* n. 'gold';

Ablaut grade **ghl̥-* in aisl. *glāmr* 'moon', *glāmsyⁿⁱ* 'optic deception, illusion', schwed. *glā^m mig* 'gray-yellow in the face, with sunken eyes', aisl. *glæ^r* 'bright' (**gl̥ei_a* = lit. *žl̥e^{ja}* 'under').

**g^hhl̥ō-* (as in gr. *χ λ ω ρ ός*) appears in ags. *glōm* 'twilight, dawn, dusk' (yet *ō* before *m* is ambiguous), as. *glōian*, ahd. *gluoen* 'burn', *glōhen* 'shine', aisl. *glōð* 'blaze, glow, glowing coal', ags. *glæ^d* f. 'blaze, glow, flame, glowing coal, coal', afries. *glēd* 'blaze, glow', ahd. *gluot* 'blaze, glow, glowing coals'; aisl. -*glōr* n. 'radiance' (: *χ λ ω ρ ός*), aisl. *glōra* 'sparkle, glitter'; s. also under S. 433 *g^hhl̥ōu-*;

lit. *želiu^ˊ*, *žē^ˊ liau*, *žē^ˊ lti*, lett. *zel^ˊ u*, *zel^ˊ t* 'be green'; ablaut. lit. *ža^ˊ lias*, lett. *zal^š*, Old Prussian *saligan* 'green', lit. *žole^ˊ*, lett. *za^ˊ le* f. 'grass, herb', Old Prussian *sālin* Akk. 'herb', lit. *ža^ˊ las* 'red' (from cattle); lit. *ži^ˊ las* 'gray', lett. *zils* 'blue', lit. *žel^ˊ vas* 'greenish', lett. *ze^ˊ lts* (previous Neutr.) 'gold', ostlit. *žel^ˊ tas* 'golden'; lit. *žl̥e^ˊ ja* 'twilight, Halbdunkel' (**g^hhl̥ei_a*), Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 364 f., 368, 372; lit. *tulži^ˊ s* 'gall', through Metath. from **žulti^ˊ s*; lett. *žults* ds. (**g^hhl̥t-*); to *u*-stem in lit. *žal^ˊ vas*, *žel^ˊ vas* (= lat. *helvus*) 'green', *žaliū^ˊ ke^ˊ* 'gröner frog', etc. s. Specht Dekl. 120;

Old Church Slavic *zelen^ъ* 'green', skr. *ze^ˊ len*, čech. *zeleny^ˊ*; russ. *zelē^ˊ nyj*, poln. *zielony* ds. (compare Old Indian *hi^ˊ ran^ˊ*, *ya-* 'gold'; in addition Old Church Slavic *zeli^ˊe* n. 'vegetables', russ. *zelje* 'herb, Heilkraut', skr. *ze^ˊ lje* 'herbage', čech. *zeli^ˊ* n. 'herb, Kohl');;

in addition also russ. *zo^ˊ a* 'ash', bulg. *zola^ˊ* 'Holzasche, out of it gekochte lye'; Old Church Slavic *zlak^ъ* 'herb', russ. *zlak* 'grass', bulg. *zlakove* 'Gröser, Kröuter';

slav. **zolto* in Old Church Slavic *zlato* 'gold', russ. *zo^ˊ oto*, skr. *zla^ˊ to*, čech. *zlato*, poln. *zł^o oto* ds.,

besides slav. **zolt^ъ* 'golden' in russ. *zo^ˊ oto^ˊ j*, sloven. *zla^ˊ t*, čech. *zlaty^ˊ*, poln. *zloty^ˊ* 'golden';

Old Church Slavic *zl^ъ č^ъ z^ъ* 'gall' (**g^hhl̥_a-ki-s*); bulg. *zl^ъ čka* 'chicory' (z in volksetymolog. connection an *zelen^ъ* etc.ö); compare under Old Church Slavic *žl^ъ t^ъ z^ъ* ds. with velar anlaut.

Besides anlautendes baltoslav. *g-* in:

bsl. **gelta-* and **gilta-* 'yellow' in: lit. *gel̃tas* 'yellow' (therefrom *gel̃švas* 'yellowish');

lett. *dze*, *lts* 'yellow', *dzelte* 'yellow become'; therefrom derived Old Prussian **geltaynan* (Hs. *gelatynan*); lit. *geltõnas*; lett. *dzeltains* and *dzẽltãns* 'yellow'; serb.- Church Slavic *žl̃ьtь*, skr. *žũt* (f. *žũta*); čech. *žlutý*; russ. *žõt* (f. *žẽt̃a*);

in addition Old Church Slavic *žl̃ьtь*, *žl̃ьčь* 'gall', russ. *žolčь*, bulg. *žl̃ьčka* ds. and 'chicory', skr. *žũč*, čech. *žluč*, poln. *z̃õc̃* ds.; compare above *mil* palatal. anlaut Old Church Slavic *zl̃ьčь* ds.;

besides dem *t*-suffix in Farbadjektiv ein *n*-suffix in animal names baltoslav. **gilnā-* f. 'Specht' in lit. *gil̃na* 'Wacholderdrossel', lett. *dzil̃na* 'Specht'; slav. **ž̃ьlna* in russ.- Church Slavic *žl̃ьna*, skr. dial. *žlna* 'Schwarzspecht', poln. *žõna* 'Bienenspecht', russ. *žẽna* 'Schwarzspecht';

with other suffix čech. *žluva* f. 'Pirol' (from slav. *ž̃ьlva*; compare in addition above lat. *helvus* and with palatal. anlaut lit. *želvas* 'greenish', in addition *žalve* f. 'Rispengras', *želvy* s m. 'grönender stem');

here probably also (compare but oben S. 428 under *g̃el-*) Old Prussian *gulbis*, lit. *gul̃bis* m. (**g̃ol̃bhi_o-*) *gulbe* f., lett. *gũl̃bis* 'swan' and 'weiße cow' (hence not to *ghel-* 'call, shout, cry');

further with unexplained *k-*:

slav. **k̃ьlpь*, **k̃ьlpь* in osorb. *kõp̃*, kaschub. *kõp* ds., russ. *kõpik* m. 'Löffelreiherr';

in addition further russ. *gõubõj*, Old Prussian *golimban* 'blue', lit. *gelumbe* f. 'blaues kerchief, cloth', abg. *golõbь* 'dove', skr. *gõlūb* m. ds., čech. *holub* ds., etc.; zur formation compare lat. *columba*, *palumbēs* ds.;

Root extensions with Dental:

g̃hl̃ad- in ags. *glæterian* 'splendescere', participle 'flavus'; mnd. *glate*, mhd. *glaz* m. 'Glatze'.

g̃hlend(h)- 'gleam, see, show, glance, look' in:

air. *as-gleinn* 'er belehrt', *in-glennat* 'investigant', *fo-gliunn* 'I learn', bret. *goulenn* 'long, want'; air. *do-gliunn* 'I sammle' (Verbaln. *dĩ glaímm*), bret. *dilenn* 'auswählen', gallorom. *glennāre* 'Ähren lesen' (*glenn-* < **glendn-* s. Pedersen KGr. I 157, II 539), *glẽse* 'gleaming' (< **glendtio-*); bret. *glein* 'clear, bright' (**glandi_o-*, idg. **ghln_dhi_o-*);

norw. dial. *gletta* 'peek', *glett* 'clear Fleck am sky, heaven', schwed. dial. *glönta* 'hervorschimmern, ein wenig öffnen', mhd. *glinzen* 'shimmer, gleam', ahd. mhd. *glanz* 'gleaming', mhd. *glanz*, *glunz* 'radiance', ahd. mhd. *glenzen* 'gleam'; schwed. *glindra* 'glitzern', mhd. *glander* 'gleaming, glimmering', *glander* m. n. 'radiance, Schimmer'; compare with other meaning under ***g̃hlend(h)-***;

bsl. **glendi_õ* 'look, see' (with anlaut. Velar) in:

lett. (kurisch) *glendi* 'search, seek';

slav. **glẽ*, *djõ*, **glẽ*, *dẽti* in:

russ. *gl̃jadẽt̃ь* 'see, show, glance, look', skr. *glẽdĩm*, čech. *hl̃edĩm*, *hl̃edẽti* ds. and as originally iterative Old Church Slavic *glẽ*, *datĩ* 'β λ ε π ε ι ν', bulg. *glẽdam*, skr. *glẽdãm*, *glẽdatĩ*, ačech. *hl̃adatĩ*, poln. *gl̃ãdac̃* 'see, see, show' (Trautmann 92 f).

Here ***ghlādh-***, ***g̃hl̃adh-*** 'gleaming, smooth' ö

Lat. *glaber* `smooth, unbehaart, naked, bald, bleak' (**ghlædh-ro-*);

aisl. *glaðr* `smooth, gleaming, blithe, glad', *gleðia*, *glaða* `gladden, unterhalten',
ags. *glædd* `gleaming, glimmering, blithe, glad, joyful, gratifying, pleasant',
gladian `gleam, shimmer, glänzendmachen, caress, comfort, gladden', afries. *gled*
`smooth', as. *gladmōd* (= ags. *glædmōd*) `cheerful', ahd. *glat* `gleaming', mhd. *glat*
`gleaming, smooth'; with intensive gemination mhd. *glatz* `Kahlkopf, Glatze'
(compare mhd. *glitze* `radiance; Kahlkopf');

lit. *glodu* `s, *glođnas* `smooth anliegend, gentle', *glođziu*, *glođsti* `polish, smooth',
lett. *glaštu*, *glađsti* `caress', Old Prussian *glosto* `whetstone';

Old Church Slavic *gladъ-kъ* `smooth, eben', russ. *glъađkij* `smooth', bulg.
gladъkъ `smooth, poliert', skr. *gladak*, čech. *hladky*, poln. *glъadki* `smooth,
beautiful, cute'; causative russ. *glъađitъ* `smooth, plöten, caress', bulg. *glъdja*,
skr. *glъditi*, čech. *hladiti*, poln. *glъadzić* ds. (Trautmann 91).

further with nasal infix **g hle****nd(h)-** `glide, slide' in ndd. *glandern* `schliddern',
glander `Eisscholle' (perhaps also ags. *glendrian*, *glentrian* `verschlingen,
herabstörzen' as `glide, slide lassen'); norw. *gletta*, schwed. mda. *glinta* `glide,
slide' (compare above *gletta* `peek');

lit. *galađndu*, *galađsti* `sharpen, schleifen', lett. *galuods* `whetstone', Old Prussian
glandint `comfort', *glands* `consolation' (compare to meaning above ags. *gladian*
`caress, comfort'; compare above *ghlend(h)-* `gleam');

about lit. *glembu*, *glebt* `smooth, soft become' see under **gel-** `clench'.

s- and **st-** extensions:

Ir. *glass* `green, gray, blue', cymr. *glas* `blue', bret. *glaz* `green', gall. *glastum* n. 1.
`Waid, Isatis tinctoria', 2. `Heidelbeere' (M.-L. 3779b); with einfachem -s-
gallorom. **glasina* `Heidelbeere' (M.-L. 3779a); to ir. *glass* still air. *glai* f. `river',
mir. *glaisin* `Waid', mcor. *glesin* `sandix', in addition

mhd. *glast* `radiance', *glanst* ds., *glanster* `spark', *glasten* `gleam', ablaut. *glosten*,
glusten;

lat.-germ. *glēsum* `Bernstein' = ags. *glæ̃r m.* `Bernstein, resin', ahd. *glās*
`Bernstein', aisl. *glæsa* `gleaming make, verzieren', ablaut. norw. dial. *glōsa*
`sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine, glance, look', aisl. *glōsi-ligr* `gleaming'; aisl. *gler* n.
`glass', ags. with s: *glæs* n. `glass', afries. *gles*, as. *glas*, *gles* n. `glass', ahd. *glas*
`glass'; as. *glaso* `Grauschimmel', mengl. *glaren* `gleam', mnd. *glaren* `gleam,
glow'.

g hlei- lies before in gr. (poet.) *χλῖω* `warm or soft become, indulge oneself,
lusciously leben', *χλῖνω* `warm make, erweichen', *χλῖς* `warm,
lukewarm';

ir. *gle*, cymr. *gloew* `gleaming, clear, bright' (< **ghlei-u_o*), *gledd* (**ghlii_ā*)
`gröner lawn', mir. *gleinech* `clear, bright', mcymr. *try-lwyn* `very distinct';

anord. *gljā* `glitzern', afries. *glā* `glow', ags. *glæ̃m* `radiance', as. *glīmo*
`radiance', ahd. *glīmo*, *gleimo* `Glöhwörmchen', mhd. *glimen* `gleam, shine,
gleam', *glimmen* `glow, gleam', norw. dial. *glīna* `gleam, stare', schwed. *glina*
`löcheln', *glēna* `gleam, shine, sich aufklören, laugh'.

g hleid-:

Gr. *χλῖς* `softness, luxuriance, Luxus', *χλῖς* `mushy, softish, delicate,
mollicodde, luscious sein';

got. *glitmunjan* `gleam', aisl. *glita*, *glitra* `glitzern': full grade as. *glītan* `gleißen',
ahd. *glizzan* `gleam', *glitzen* intensive in addition, aisl. *glit* n., ahd. *glīz* `radiance,

lightning', *glizemo* ds., ags. *glitenian*, ahd. *glizinōn* 'shimmer'.

Here probably also *g hleidh-* 'glide, slide':

Ags. *glīdan* 'ausgleiten, fall', *glidder* 'schlöpfrig', afries. *glīda* 'glide, slide', as. *glīdan* 'labi', ahd. *glītan* 'glide, slide'; ags. *ā-glædan* 'glide, slide make', asöch. *bi-glēdian* ds., aisl. *gleiðr* 'spreizbeinig'.

About lit. *glitu* 'smooth' see under *glei-* by *gel-* 'clench'.

g hleis-

Gall. *gliso-marg* a f. 'Gleißmergel', gallorom. **glīso-*, older **glēso-* (idg. **ghlei-s-o-*); compare cymr. *glwys* 'beautiful', abret. *glois, gloses* ds. (**ghlei-st-o*); aisl. *glissa* 'spöttisch laugh', ags. *glīsian, glisnian* 'gleam, shine', afries. *glisia* 'shimmer, blink', mhd. *glistern* 'sparkle, glitter', norw. schwed. *glīsa* 'gleam, shimmer'; nasalized mhd. *glinsten* 'gleam', *glinster* 'radiance'.

g hleu- and ***g hlōu-***: ***g hlū-*** perhaps in gr. *χ λ ά*(F) *ο* *ς*, *χ λ ο* *υ* *ς* 'gröngelbe or hellgrüne paint, color', *χ λ ά η* 'young Saat, young grass', *χ λ ο* (F) *ε ρ ά* *ς* 'green, fresh, strong';

further in ir. *gluair* (**ghleu-ri-*) 'clear, bright, pure, clean'; cymr. *glo* 'coal', corn. *glow*, mbret. *glou*, abret. *glaou* (see Pedersen KGr. I 63).

Got. *glaggwō* 'genau', *glaggwaba* 'sorgsam', aisl. *glo, ggr, gløggr* 'clear, bright, distinct, painstaking, stingy', ags. *glēaw*, as. *glau*, ahd. nhd. *glau* 'scharfsichtig, smart', aisl. *gluggi* 'Lichtöffnung, window'.

(Zur Zusammenstellung these words with lit. *žvelgiu*, *žvelgti* 'glance, look' vergleiche Trautmann 374.)

g hlōu- in aisl. *glōa* 'glow, gleam, gleam, shine', ags. *glōwan* 'fulminare', aisl. *himinglæva* 'Tochter Aḡirs and the Rān' (Verkörperung the surge); *-glō-* f. 'sun', *-glōa* f. 'moon'; s. also above S. 430 under ***g hlō-***.

g hlū -: norw. dial. *glyma* 'finster, threatening or lauernd blicken', aschwed. *glūna* 'scheel blicken', ostfries. *glūmen* 'verdeckt and clandestine after etwas sehen and lurk'; aisl. *glūmr* m. 'bear'.

In addition ***s-(st-)***extensions:

Ir. *gluss* (**g hlustu-*) 'light, Helligkeit';

aisl. *glys* 'radiance, Putz', nisl. *glosa* 'strahlen', mhd. *glosen, glost* 'glow, gleam', *gloste* 'blaze, glow', mnd. *glūren* 'lurk', engl. *to glower* 'finster blicken', steir. *glören* 'stare', norw. dial. *glyra* 'seitwärts blicken, schielen, blink', aisl. *glyrna* f. 'eye', norw. *glør* ds.

g hlū d-: mengl. *glouten*, engl. *to glout* 'stare, grieving or grumpy, surly, sullen aussehen', *to gloat* (< **glotian*) 'hö misch blicken, anstarren', aisl. *glotta* 'grinsen', mhd. nhd. *glotzen*.

Maybe alb. *glemb* 'thorn, vegetation', *gjelbër* 'green'

References: WP. I 623 f., 624 ff., WH. I 473 f., 514, 578 f., 600, 607 f., 639, 654, 868, Trautmann 83 f., 88, 364 f., 368, 372, Persson Beitr. 170 f., 790 ff., 876 f.

Page(s): 429-434

Root / lemma: *g hel-2*

English meaning: to cut

German meaning: `schneiden'öö

Material: Old Indian *hala* ^h- m. n. `plough' (originally `bough, twig, branch'ö);
hud, *u-*, *hud*, *a-* m. `aries, ram' (**ghl*, *du-*);

arm. *joł* `picket, pole, stick' etc., *jlem* `furche, plow';

gr. γάλαξος `priest the Kybele, Verschnittener' (from dem Phryg., whence also
hitt. *iskalla-* `zerfetzen, tear', *Iskallis* name of Attisö), out of it lat. *gallus* ds.;

maybe alb. (**skall*) *kall* `insert', *shkalloj* `go mad (the head splits from pain)' alb.
geg. (**skaly-*), *shkly* `to tear apart, split'.

acymr. *gylym*, mcymr. *geleu*, *gelyf* `knife, Dolch' (Vendryes E^t. celt. 4, 60) from
**g* ^h*hel-mo-* = ags. *gielm*;

got. *gilpa* f. `sickle'; ags. *gielm* m. `fascicle, sheaf'; aisl. *go*, *litr*, *galti* `boar', *gylr*,
gylta `sow; axe', ags. *gielte* `young sow', mnd. *gelte* `a castrated Mutterschwein',
ahd. *galza*, *gelza* f. `verschnittenes swine'; ahd. mhd. *galt*, ags. *giede*, anord.
geldr, aschwed. *galder* `keine milk giving, unfruchtbar', aisl. *gelda* `kastrieren';
schweiz. *galt* also `noch keine milk giving', *galdvee* = `Jungvieh'.

lit. *žuolis* `Stöck wood, tree truck' (*g* ^h*hōli-*).

Obige Gleichungen durchwegs doubtful.

References: WP. I 626 f., Petersson Heterokl. 155 f., ЛУН. I 581.

Page(s): 434

Root / lemma: *g* ^h*hengh-*

English meaning: to march, step

German meaning: `schreiten; Schritt, Schenkelspreize, Schamgegend'

Material: Old Indian *ja* ^h*m* ^h*has-* n. `footstep, Flögelschlag', *ja* ^h*gghā*
`Unterschenkel', av. *zangam* `ankle of Fußes', -*zangra-* (in compounds) ds., zero
grade Old Indian *jagha* ^h*na-* m. n. `buttock, pubic region' : gr. κ ο χύ ν η `Stelle
between den Schenkeln' (assim. from *κ α χύ ν α ^h);

ags. -*giht* `gait', mhd. *giht* `gait, journey' (proto germ. **ginxti-* from *g* ^h*heng-ti-*), with
gradation o: got. *gagg* n., aisl. *gangr*, ags. ahd. *gang* `gait' and germ. **gangjan*
lter. (got. preterit *gaggida* `walked', ags. *gegan*, mhd. *gegen*, *gancte* `losgehen')
and thereafter also **gangan*, got. *gaggan* `go' = aisl. *ganga* (gekk), as. *gangan*
(*geng*), ahd. *gangan* (*giang*), ags. *gongan* ds., wherefore ahd. *gengi*, ags. *gege*,
aisl. *gengr* `gangbar', got. *framgāhts* `Fortschritt', aisl. *gätt* `incision
amTörpfosten', *gætti* `Törrahmen'; zero grade afries. *gunga* `go', dö.n. *gynge*,
older *gunge* `swing';

lit. *žengiu* ^h, *žen* ^h*gti* `schreiten', *pražanga* ^h `Übertretung', *žin* ^h*gsnis* `footstep'.

A Anlautdublette (through dissimilationö) perhaps in air. *cingim* `schreite' (3.
Pl. *cengait*, Perf. *cechaing*), cymr. *rhy-gyngu* `Paßgehen', air. *cing*, Gen. *cinged*
`warrior', gall. *Cingeto-rîx*, zero grade proto kelt. **kn* *gsmn* in air. *ce* ^h*imm*
(**kenksmen*), cymr. corn. *cam*, bret. *camm* `footstep' (**kanksman*).

A other variant **ghenk-* is (under *ōku* ^h-s `quick, fast') for ahd. *gāhi* `rash, hasty,
hasty, sudden' in Erwögun^g gezogen.

References: WP. I 588, WH. I 217, Trautmann 370.

Page(s): 438-439

Root / lemma: *g^hherdh-* and *gherdh-*

English meaning: to encircle, enclose

German meaning: 'umfassen, umzöunen, umgörten'

Note: because of lat. *hortus* (see *g^hher-4*) extension from **g^hher-4* 'catch';

Material: A. *gherdh-* (here also die about den originally anlaut nichts entscheidenden words the Kentumsprachen):

Old Indian *gr^hha-* (**gr^hdha-*) 'house, dwelling', Pl. 'Gemöcher', av. *garəðā-* m. 'cave as Behausung daevischer Wesen' (eine older meaning 'house, dwelling' wird through fiugr. loanword, as wotj. *gurt* 'residence, village', syrjōn. *gort* 'house, dwelling' and 'unterirdische dwelling, Gruft, grave', erwiesen);

alb. *garth*, *-dhi* 'hedge' (**ghordhos*, Jokl Slavia 13, 297ff.);

phryg. *-gordum* 'town, city' in *Manegordum* 'Mannesstadt' (besides *Manezordum*);

gr. (by Hes.) *κορθίς σωρός, κορθέλα (σύντροφος, σωρός*;

got. *bigai^hrdan* 'umgurten', aisl. *gyrða*, ags. *gyrdan*, afries. *gerda*, ahd. *gurten* ds.; got. *gai^hrda* f., aisl. *gjo^hrð* 'belt, girdle', ablaut, aisl. *gyrðell*, ags. *gyrdel*, afries. *gerdel*, ahd. *gurtīl(a)* ds. (mhd. *gurt* is nomen post-verbal); got. *gards* m. 'house', aisl. *garðr* m. 'fence, paddock, courtyard, Gehöft', ags. *geard*, as. *gard* 'eingefriedetes Grundstück', Plur. 'dwelling', ahd. *gart* m. 'circle' in *mittilgart* 'orbis', *heimgart* 'forum' etc.; got. *garda* 'hurdle, Viehhof', afries. *garda* 'garden', as. *gardo*, ahd. *garto* ds. (or from idg. **g^hhor-to-*; compare *χόρτος* under *g^hher-4*);

lit. *gar^hdas* m. 'corral, pen, fold', *gardi* 's f. 'Gatter, Gitter';

slav. **gordъ* in Old Church Slavic *gradъ* 'castle, town, city, garden', russ.- Church Slavic *ogradъ* 'garden' (therefrom Old Church Slavic *graždъ* m. 'stall'), russ. *go^hrod* 'town, city', bulg. *gradъ*, skr. *gra^hd*, sloven. *gra^hd* ds., čech. *hrad* 'castle, Schloß', poln. *gro^hd* ds.; zero grade slav. *žъrdъ* in Old Church Slavic *žrъdъ* 'wood', russ. *žerdъ* 'long, dōnne shaft, pole', poln. *z^herdz^h*, sloven. *žr^hd* 'Wiesbaum';

toch. B *kercīyeⁿ* 'palace' absents (Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 34f.);

hitt. *gurtas* 'fortress' (Benveniste BSL. 33, 139)ö; s. also *g^hher-4*.

about lat. *urbs* 'town, city', ostensibly from **ghordhos*, s. Georgiev IF. 56, 200.

B. *g^hherdh-*:

Phryg. *-zordum* 'town, city' (in *Manezordum*, see above);

lit. *ža^hrdas* 'Gestell zum Trocknen from corn, grain or Flachssaar, Viehhörde', lett. *za^hrds* 'Gestell zum Trocknen, Holzschicht, Scheiterhaufen', with intonation change lit. *žar^hdis* 'Roßgarten' m., pr. *sardis* 'fence' (= 'ungezöunter Roßgarten');

russ. *zoro^hd* 'barn, haystack', weißruss. *azoro^hd* 'Darrhörde'.

References: WP. I 608 f., WH. I 242 f., Trautmann 78 f., 366.

Page(s): 444

Root / lemma: *g^hher-1*

English meaning: to yearn for

German meaning: `begehren, gern haben'

Note: partly with forms from a basis **g^hherē(i)-* : *g^hheri-* (see Persson Beitr. 728)

Material: Old Indian *ha^hryati* `findet Gefallen, begehrt'; av. *zara-* m. `Streben, purpose';

gr. *χαίρω* (**χαρ(-ω)*), *χαρῖναι* `sich freuen', *χαρὶς* f. `pleasantness, agreeableness, Gunst', *χαρά* `pleasure, joy', *χαροπῶς* `Kampfesfreude blitzend', *χαρμῶν*. `pleasure, joy, pleasure'; also *χαρμῆ* `fight, struggle', originally `Kampfesfreude' ö *χαρτάς* `joyful, gratifying' (ö); after Pedersen 5^e de cl. lat. 73 here *χαρ* etc. S. under ***g^hher-6***; here after Leumann Homer. Wörter 318^{109f} also *δυσχερής* `unfreundlich, unpleasant', *εὐχερής* `unworried, ungestört, light' (previously later auf *χεῖρ* `hand' bezogen);

osk. *herest* (bantinisch, for **heriest*), umbr. *heriest* `volet', *herist^hheris* `vel-vel', osk. *heriam* `arbitrium, potestatem', *Herentatei^s* `Veneris', prö lign. *Herentas*, sabin. *hiretum* `decretum'; lat. *horior*, *-īrī* `antreiben, ermuntern', *horitor*, syncopated *hortor*, *-ārī* ds.

Air. *gor* `godly, pious', *goire* `Frömmigkeit, Pietät'; mir. *do-gar* `unlucky', *so-gar* `very lucky' (: gr. *χαρά*); cymr. *dyar* `sad', *hyar* `pleasant' (I. Williams RC 40, 487);

ahd. *ger* `begehrend', *gerōn* `lust, crave', ahd. *girig*, as. *gerag* `greedy'; got. *fai^hhu-gai^{rns}* `geldgierig', aisl. *gjarn*, ags. *georn* `wherefore geneigt, whereupon begierig', ahd. as. *gern* `begierig, eager after etwas', Adv. ahd. *gerno*, nhd. *gern*, Denom. got. *gai^rrnjan*, aisl. *girna*, ags. *giernan*, as. *girnean* `lust, crave'.

Maybe alb. (*h*)*uri* `hunger'

Perhaps here as ***dh***-formation from the basis ***g^hh(e)rē-***: got. *grēdus* `hunger', *grēdags* `hungry', aisl. *grāðr*, *grāði* m. `greed, lust, hunger', ags. *gnæ^d* `greed, lust', nhd. *jrāt* `hunger' (Berlin), ags. *græ^dig*, ahd. *grātag* `greedy'. In addition as **ghr^{dh}*- germ. **graða-* `begierig, rutting, in heat' in aisl. *graðr* `not verschnitten', *graðungr* `bull' ö In mhd. *grīt* m. `eagerness', *grītec* `begierig', aisl. *grǽ* f. `vehemency', *grǽjungr* m. `bull' ein ablaut. idg. **g^hh[e]rēi-dh-* or **g^hh[e]rī^h-dh-* to suchen, wäre denkbar.

Mir. *grād* n. `love' is from lat. *grātum facere alicui* and similar Wendungen borrowed (*d* instead of *th* after *grad* `gradus').

References: WP. I 600 f., WH. I 657 f.

Page(s): 440-441

Root / lemma: ***g^hher-2***

English meaning: to scratch, scrape

German meaning: `kratzen, ritzen, scharren' ö

Material: Gr. *χαράδρα* `Erdriß, Erdspalte, gorge, ravine, gulch'; *χαράσσω*, att. *-ττω* `spitze, schörfe, kerbe, schneide ein', *χαράξ*, *-ακος* `picket, pole, Spitzpfahl, Weinpahl; Schnittling of Ölbaum', *χαρακτῶρ* `Pröger', then `Stempel, Gepröge, Eigenart' (Kretschmer Gl. 20, 254);

lit. *žeriu* ` , *žer^{ti}* `scratch, scrape, scratch', *žarsty^{ti}* `oft scratch, scrape, scratch'.

References: WP. I 602.

Page(s): 441

Root / lemma: *g^hher-3* and *g^hherə-, g^hhrē-*

English meaning: to shine, shimmer

German meaning: `strahlen, glänzen, schimmern'

Material: Aisl. *gra^hr* (**g^hhrē-u_o-s*), ags. *græ^hg* (**g^hhrē-u_i-o-s*), engl. *gray*, afries. *grē*, as. *grā*, *grē*, ahd. *grāo* (Gen. *grāwes*) `gray';

lit. *žeriu^h*, *žere^hti* `in Glanze strahlen', *že^hruo^hti* `glow, sparkle, glitter', ablaut. *žarija^h* f. `glowing coal', Old Prussian *sari* f. `blaze, glow';

Old Church Slavic *zbrjo^h*, *zbre^hti* `see, glance, look', russ. *zre^hť*, sloven. *zre^hti*, čech. *zr^hiti*, poln. *z^hrzec^h* ds., Old Church Slavic *zorja^h* `shine, radiance', *zarja^h* `ray', kluss. *zo^hrja^h* `star, stars, Morgenrote', russ. *zar^há^h* `Röte am sky, heaven', skr. *zo^hra^h* `Morgenrot', čech. *zor^he^h* `aurora', *za^hr^he^h* `shine, radiance, ray', poln. *zorza^h* `aurora'; Old Church Slavic *pozor^h* $\theta \varepsilon \omega \rho \acute{\iota} \alpha$, russ. *pozo^hr^h* `sight, Schande', *nadzo^hr^h* `Aufsicht';

čech. *pozor^h* `attention, Acht', *na^hzor^h* `outlook, Ansicht'; here also Old Church Slavic *zrak^h* τ `sight, form, kind of', russ. dial. *zo^hrok^h* `look, front', skr. *zra^hk^h* `light', čech. *zrak^h* `vision, face, Sehkraft', poln. *wzrok^h* `Sehkraft, face'; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *zr^hcalo^h* n., skr. dial. *zr^hcalo^h*, čech. *zrcadlo^h* `mirror';

about lat. *grāvastellus* s. WH. I 620.

root extension *g^hhrēi-*:

Air. *gri^han* f. `sun' (**ghrē^hinā*);

afries. as. ahd. mhd. *grīs^h* `gray', nhd. *greis^h* `gray, old', wherefore probably also aisl. *grīss^h* `piglet', aschwed. *grīs* ds., schwed. dö n. *gris^h* `piglet, swine'.

root extension (**gherēu-*) : *ghrū-*.

In aisl. *gry^hiandi* f. `aurora', aschwed. *gry^h* `(of days) grauen', dö n. *gry* ds., *gry* n. `das Grauen'; here also aisl. *grey* n. `bitch, wimp', *greyhundr^h* `Windhund', ags. *grīeghund^h* `Windhund' ö

References: WP. I 602 f., Persson Beitr. 300 ff., Trautmann 366.

Page(s): 441-442

Root / lemma: *g^hher-4*

English meaning: to gripe, grab, enclose

German meaning: `greifen, fassen, umfassen, einfassen'

Note: extended *g^hherdh-* (see under)

Material: Old Indian *ha^hra^hti* `bringt, carries, holt, nimmt', *ha^hra^hn^ha-* n. `das bringing, Nehmen, Spenden' etc., *ha^hras-* n. `Nehmen, griping, handle, grasp, power, force, might';

gr. $\chi \acute{\alpha} \rho \tau \omicron \varsigma$ m. `eingelegter place, courtyard, Weideplatz'; doubtful, whether here $\chi \omicron \rho \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$ `Tanzplatz, Chortanz' as originally `eingehogter place'; about $\chi \acute{\alpha} \rho \iota \omicron \nu$ `placenta, afterbirth', etc. see under *g^hher-5*, about $\chi \varepsilon \iota \rho$ `hand' under *g^hhes-*;

osk. *heriad^h* `velit', [*h*]erri^hns `caperent', lat. *cohors^h* `eingezö unter courtyard, Viehhof, troop, multitude, crowd, cortege', from **co* + idg. **g^hhr^hti^hs* `summarization', in ablaut to *hortus^h* `garden as eingezö unter place' (in Altlatein also *villa*), osk. *hu^hrz^h* `hortus lucus'; dubious is lat. *hīr*, *īr^h* $\theta \varepsilon \nu \alpha \rho$, *vola^h*, s. WH. I

ir. *gort* 'seges', gall. *gorto-* and *gortiā* 'hedge' (v. Wartburg), cymr. *garth* 'corral, pen, fold, hurdle, paddock' (das *a* after dem aisl. Lw. *gardd*), bret. *garz* 'hedge, fence', in addition ir. *lub-gort* 'garden', acymr. Plur. *luird*, ncymr. *lluarth*, acorn. *luworch-guit* 'wild garden', mcorn. *lowarth* 'garden', bret. *liorz* ds.

Not to decide, determine is, whether got. *garda* 'hurdle, Viehhof', afries. *garda*, as. *gardo*, ahd. *garto* 'garden' auf idg. **g^hhor-to-* - or auf **g^hordho-* based on (see under **g^hherdh-*). - Daß norw. *gaare* 'Jahresring in wood', schwed. *gärå*, nisl. *gāri* 'col, gap in wood' Ablautsform to *χ ο ρ ό ς* as 'reis' sei, is incredible.

Doubtful, whether here lit. *žar* 'ras' 'run, flow, way, Runde, turn' (Wackernagel AIGr. 251); compare above gr. *χ ο ρ ό ς*;

hitt. *gurtas* 'fortress' (Benveniste BSL. 33, 139)ö; s. also *g^hherdh-*.

References: WP. I 603 f., WH. I 242 f., 660, 857.

Page(s): 442-443

Root / lemma: *g^hher-5*, *g^hhor-nā*

English meaning: bowels

German meaning: 'Darm'

Material: Old Indian *hi^hra-hⁱ* m. 'band, strap', *hirā^h* f. 'vein';

gr. *χ ο ρ ό ς* f. 'intestine, Darmsaite, sausage'; dubious *χ ό ρ ι ο ν* 'placenta, afterbirth, Speise from milk and honey, skin, leather';

lat. *haru-spex* 'Opferschauer' eigtl. 'Darmbeschauer', *hīra* 'Leerdarm', Pl. 'intestines, entrails', *hillae* 'die kleineren vorderen Dörme' (*ī* Sabine for *ē*), *hernia* 'break';

aisl. *go^hrn* f., Pl. *garnar* 'intestine', Pl. 'intestines, entrails' (**g^hhornā*), ags. *micgern* n. 'arvina', as. *midgarni*, ahd. *mitti(la)-garni* ds.; aisl. *garn* n. 'Garn, Aufzug (beim weaving)', ags. *gearn* ds., mnd. *garn*, ahd. *garn* 'Garn';

lit. *žarna* , Akk. *ža^hrna* 'intestine, Dönn darm', lett. *zar^hna* f. 'intestine', Pl. 'intestines, entrails'.

Note:

Maybe alb. *zorre* '(**g^hhornā*) 'bowel', Pl. 'intestines, entrails' didn't derive from **Root / lemma:** *g^her-1*, *g^herə-* : to devour; throat; but from **Root / lemma:** *g^hher-5*, *g^hhor-nā* : bowels. [common alb. *g^h-* > *z-* phonetic mutation].

Wenn arm. *jar^h* 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved' here belongs, wöre die originally meaning the root corresponding to modifizieren.

References: WP. I 604, WH. I 635 f., 869, Trautmann 367.

Page(s): 443

Root / lemma: *g^hher-6* (*g^hherə-* : *g^hhrē-ö*)

English meaning: short, small

German meaning: 'kurz, klein, gering' (also 'knapp become, fehlen, nötig sein'ö)

Material: Gr. $\chi \epsilon \rho \omega \nu$ (öol. $\chi \acute{\epsilon} \rho \rho \omega \nu$) from $*\chi \epsilon \rho \iota \omega \nu$ 'bad', in addition Superl. $\chi \epsilon \rho \iota \sigma \tau \omicron \varsigma$ and die hom. Kompar. $\chi \epsilon \rho \epsilon \acute{\iota} \omega \nu$, $\chi \acute{\epsilon} \rho \eta \epsilon \varsigma$ etc. (see Leumann Mus. Helv. 2, 2 ff., different Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 538), $\chi \epsilon \iota \rho \acute{\alpha} \omega$, $\acute{\alpha} \omicron \mu \alpha \iota$ 'überwältige'. In addition perhaps $\chi \rho \eta$ 'es ist nötig', $\chi \rho \epsilon \acute{\upsilon}$ 'Bedörfnis, Bedarf, need, desire', $*\chi \rho \eta \omicron \varsigma$, $\chi \rho \epsilon \acute{\iota} \omicron \varsigma$, $\chi \rho \acute{\epsilon} \omicron \varsigma$, $\chi \rho \acute{\epsilon} \omega \varsigma$ 'Bedörfnis, desire, blame', $\chi \rho \eta \sigma \theta \alpha \iota$ 'take advantage of, benutzen etc.' (< $*\chi \rho \eta \iota \epsilon \sigma \theta \alpha \iota$), besides dial. $\chi \rho \eta - \epsilon \acute{\iota} \sigma \theta \alpha \iota$, $\chi \rho \eta \mu \alpha$ 'thing (die man used), Ereignis', Pl. 'fortune, Geld, possession'; s. different under **g^hher-1**;

air. *gair* 'short' ($*g^h \acute{e}ri-s$), *gaire* 'Lebenskörze', air. *garait*, nir. *goirid* 'short'.

root extension **g^hheres-**, **g^hhres-**, **g^hhers-**:

Old Indian *hrasva* 'minder, short, small', compounds *hra śīyamī* s-, Superl. *hra śis t ha-*, *hrasati* 'nimmt ab, wird körzer', Kaus. *hrāsayatī* 'vermindert', av. *zaraḥhehiš* 'die mindere, schwöchere' (for *zra . .*);

mir. *gerr* 'short', *gerraim* 'I körze, cut, bite ab', *gerrān* '(verschnittenen) horse'.

References: WP. I 604f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 538 under Anm. 10, 539, 675 under Anm. 8.

Page(s): 443

Root / lemma: **g^hher-7**

German meaning: 'stare'

See also: s. **g^hhers-**.

Page(s): 443

Root / lemma: **g^hhers-** and partly **g^hher-**

English meaning: rigid, *pig

German meaning: 'starren'

Note: (see also **gher-3**)

Note:

From an extended zero grade of **Root / lemma:** **eg^hhi-** (***eg^hhi-no-s**): 'hedgehog (*serpent eater)' derived **Root / lemma:** **g^hhers-**, **g^hher-** : 'rigid, *pig' > **Root / lemma:** **pork o-s** : 'pig' : illyr.-italic-celtic $g^{\text{w}}h-$ > $p-$ phonetic mutation; also (***eg^hhi-no-s**) > (***g^hhers**) abbreviation and rhotacism n/r.

Note:

Root / lemma: **eg^hhi-** (***eg^hhi-no-s**): 'hedgehog (*serpent eater)' derived from **Root / lemma:** **ang^w(h)i-** (***eg^whi-**, **og^whi-** and **eg^hhi-**): 'snake, worm, (*hedgehog = snake eater)'

Material:

Old Indian *ha ṛs atē*, *hr. ś yati* 'wird starr, sträubt sich, schaudert, is excited, aroused, freut sich';

av. *zaršayamna-* 'die Federn aufsträubend' (*zarš-* = *zr.š-* = lat. *horreō*); *zarštva-* n. 'stone';

arm. *jar* (-i, -iv) 'mane of horse' ($*g^h \acute{e}ri-$);

Maybe from arm. *jar* (-i, -iv) 'mane of horse' > turk. *yele*) 'mane of horse' > alb. *jele* 'mane of horse'.

gr. $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ (att. $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\omicron\varsigma$) f. 'Festland', nachhom. also Adj. 'unfruchtbar, dry, tight, firm'; perhaps lengthened gradees noun from the s-losen root form *g* *her-* (or *gher-*): $\chi\acute{\eta}\rho\ \chi\eta\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ 'hedgehog' (= lat. *ēr*, *ēris* ds., *ērīcius*, *ērīnāceus*, *hērīnāceus* ds.);

rum. (**ērīcius*) *arici* 'hedgehog': alb. (**ērīcius*) *iriqi* 'hedgehog' [conservative singular definite form (alb. phonetic trait)]

gr. $\chi\omicron\tilde{\iota}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (< **g* *hori-os*) 'piglet' (as Borstentier), $\chi\omicron\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'angeschwollene gland am Halse; cliff' (or to **gher-3** 'hervorstechen', see there);

alb. *derr* 'swine' (< **g* *hōr_hn-* with lengthened grade as in $\chi\acute{\eta}\rho$), *derk* 'piglet, sow' (< **g* *hōr-n_{-k}*);

Note:

Common alb. shift *g* *h* > *d*; also alb. (**derk-us*) *derkuc* 'piglet', (**g* *herkos*) *dosë* 'sow' proves that solidified -us : -os ending was attested also in proto alb.

lat. *horreō*, -*ēre* 'rauh sein, stare; shudder, sich entsetzen' (= av. *zaršaya-*); auf **gher-k^wo-* with dial. *i* from *e* before *r* + Gutt. (e.g. *stircus* : *stercus*) based on lat. *hircus*, sabin. *fircus* 'he-goat' (*hirquīnus*, *hircīnus* 'of he-goat; billy goat') = osk.-sab. *hirpus* 'lupus' (whereof the people's name *Hirpini*); in addition also *hirtus* 'bristly', *hirsūtus* 'struppig, rough'; auf parallelem **g* *hers-k^wos* based on (as osk.-umbr. Lw.) *hispidus* 'rough'; mars. sabin. *herna* n. Pl. 'saxa' (**g* *hers_hno-*);

air. *garb*, cymr. *garw* 'rough' (*ghr₋u_{-o-}*);

ags. *gorst* 'Steckginster' and die etymologisch cognate group *g* *herzd-* 'barley'.

compare in allg. Fick I⁴ 219, 435, II⁴ 107, III⁴ 130 (and Falk-Torp under *gjørs* m. Lit. about den fish names norw. *gjørs* 'luciooperca, Sander', schwed. *gers* 'acerina, chub', prakrit. *jhas_a* 'ein gewisser fish').

References: WP. I 610, WH. I 413 f., 650, 659.

Page(s): 445-446

Root / lemma: *g* *herzd(h)*, Gen. *g* *hr₋zd(h)-es*; *g* *herzdā*

English meaning: barley, grain, spike

German meaning: 'die Stachlige, das Grannenkorn, Gerste'

Material: Gr. $\kappa\rho\tilde{\iota}\nu$. (conservative stem, as alb. *drith*) 'barley', probably from idg. **g* *hr₋zdh*, from which proto gr. **kr₋th*; $\kappa\rho\tilde{\iota}\theta\alpha$, mostly Pl. 'barley', Sg. (later covered) 'Gerstenkorn';

alb. *drith* (**g* *hr₋zdh*), *drithe* 'm. n. 'barley, corn, grain';

lat. *hordeum* (dial. *fordeum*) n. 'barley' (from **g* *hr₋zd(h)ei_{-om}* 'Grannengetreide', substantiviertes Stoffadjektiv);

zero grade: ahd. *gersta* 'barley' (**g* *herzdā*).

In addition perhaps gr. $\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\rho\delta\omicron\varsigma$ f. 'wild Birnbaum, Hagedorn', maked. $\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\gamma\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha$, gr. $\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'wild Birnbaum' ($\acute{\alpha}$ < **sm₋*), alb. *dardhe* 'Birne, Birnbaum' (**g* *hor-d-*) and the antike VN $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\rho\delta\alpha\nu\omicron\iota$;

only under assumption a Gutturalwechsels (above S. 18, Anm. 1) löst sich lit. *gi₋rsa* 'Trespe' here stellen (see under **ghers-2**).

References: WP. I 611, WH. I 414, 657, Specht Indog. Dekl.

Page(s): 446

Root / lemma: *g̃he ślo-*

English meaning: thousand

German meaning: `tausend'

Note:

Root / lemma: *g̃he ślo-* : `thousand' derived from **Root / lemma:** *g̃hesor-1*, *g̃hesr-* : `hand, *hand count' [r/l allophones]

Material: Old Indian *sa-ha śram* n. `Tausend' (*sm̐* -*g̃he ślom*, to *sem-* `eins'), *sa-hasriya-* `tausendfach', av. *hazanrām* n. `Tausend', npers. *hāzar*, from which arm. *hazar* borrowed; sogd. *z`r* (= **zār*), afgh. *za, r*;

gr. ion. *χ ε ί λ ι ο ι*, öol. *χ ε λ λ ι ο ι* (*χ ε λ λ η σ τ υ ς* `Tausendschaft'), att. *χ ῖ λ ι ο ι* (**χ ε σ λ ι ο ι*).

Das Grundwort **χ ε σ λ ο*- findet sich in sakisch *ysāra* and in Lehnwörtern finnisch-ugrischer Sprachen (Jacobsohn Arier and Ugrofinnen 105 ff.).

Perhaps also lat. *mīlle* `tausend; ein Tausend', whether from **sm̐ g̃zhli* (*g̃hslī*) `eine Tausendbeit'; **sm̐*: gr. *μ ί α*.

References: WP. I 633, II 488, 491, WH. II 88 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 593.

Page(s): 446

Root / lemma: *g̃hesor-1*, *g̃hesr-*

English meaning: hand

German meaning: `Hand'ö

Note:

Both **Root / lemma:** *g̃hesor-1*, *g̃hesr-* : `hand' and **Root / lemma:** *g̃hesto-2* : `hand, arm' derived from an extended archaic root *g̃hes* + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tra*, *-tre*.

Material: Arm. *jer' n* (**g̃hes-r-m̐*), Pl. *jer' -k* `hand' (Meillet Esquisse 83);

gr. *χ ε ί ρ* f. `hand', Gen. *χ ε ι ρ ὅ ς*, dor. *χ η ρ ὅ ς*, Dat. Pl. *χ ε ρ οί* (thereafter die form *χ ε ρ ο-*);

toch. A *tsar*, B *ṣ ar* `hand' (after Pedersen Tochar. 236 from **kesar* =)

hitt. *ki-es-sar* (*kessar*) n. and *k̃hesṣiṣraḥas* (*kesseras*) m., f., Dat. Sg. *k̃hiṣṣaḥri* (*kesri* = gr. *χ ε ι ρ ῖ ὄ*);

about lat. *īr*, *hīr* `hohle hand' (from osk.-umbr. **hēr* < **ghēsrāö*) s. WH. I 649.

Note:

Clearly **Root / lemma:** *der-1* (: *dōr-*, *d̥er-*) or *dōr-* : *d̥er-* : `hand span' derived through **Root / lemma:** *g̃hesor-1*, *g̃hesr-* : `hand'; **Root / lemma:** *g̃hesto-2* : `hand, arm' through illyr. intermediary. The phonetic shift *kh* > *t*, *g̃h* > *d* is a unique alb. phonetic mutation. Hence alb. *dora* `hand' derived from **ghēhrā*

Root / lemma: *g̃hesto-2*

English meaning: hand, arm

German meaning: 'Hand, Arm'

Note:

Both **Root / lemma: *g̃hesor-1*, *g̃hesr-*** : 'hand' and **Root / lemma: *g̃hesto-2*** : 'hand, arm' derived from an extended archaic root ***g̃hes*** + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tra*, *-tre*.

Material: Old Indian *hãsta-h* m. 'hand', av. *zasta-*, Old pers. *dasta-* ds.;

lat. *praestō* 'zur hand' from **prae-hestod* (EM 805f.)ö; different see under ***stā-***;

lit. *pa-žaste* ' , *pa-žasti* 's f. 'place under the arm, armpit'.

Note: common balt.-illyr. *g̃h-* > *z* phonetic mutation.

Da arm. *jer* n also auf **g̃her-m* go back could and also die gr. forms better from **g̃her-s* expounded become can, da further alb. *dore* 'f. 'hand', Pl. konson. *duar* eine basic form **g̃hēr-* required (*g̃hēs-* hätte **dostre* 'ergeben'), wäre with Belardi (Riv. Studi Orient. 23, 69 ff.) to consider, if not for the Hitt. and Toch. metathesis from *-rs-* to *-sr-* anzunehmen sei, and die group 1 from 2 to separate and to ***g̃her-*** 'grasp' to stellen sei.

References: WP. I 541, 603, WH. I 243, Trautmann 367, Duchesne-Guillemin BSL. 39, 211, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 446, 569, Specht Idg. Dekl. 75.

Root / lemma: *g̃heu-*

English meaning: to pour

German meaning: 'gießen'

Material: Old Indian *juhṓti*, *juhutē* 'pours in fire, sacrifices', Passiv *hūyátē*, *hutá-h* 'sacrificed', *hṓman-* n. 'Opferguß, sacrifice, oblation' (= gr. *χεῖμα*), *hṓmah* m. ds., *hṓtar-* 'offerer, sacrificer, priest', *hṓtrā* f. 'oblation', *havís-* n. ds., *hávanam* n. 'sacrifice, oblation';

maybe alb. *dhjamë* 'fat' : gr. *δῆμας* 'fat', common alb. *g̃h-* > *d-* phonetic mutation;

av. *zaotar*, *zao ʾr-* m. 'priest, priest of sacrifice', mpers. *zōt*, av. *zao ʾra* n., *zao ʾrā* f. 'flössige Opferspende, Opfertrank, Opferguß', npers. *zōr* 'holy water', av. *āzū́tay-* f. 'fat, lard, luxuriance, abounding fullness, wealth';

maybe alb. *zot*, *zotër* Pl 'god' : mpers. *zōt*, av. *zao ʾra* n., *zao ʾrā* f. 'flössige Opferspende, Opfertrank, Opferguß', npers. *zōr* 'holy water' [common alb. *g̃h-* > *z-* phonetic mutation].

Note:

First of all ai then av., mpers., npers. and alb. seem to employ **Root / lemma: *g̃heu-*** : to pour + *-tra* suffix.

arm. *joyl* 'gegossen' (< *g* *heulo-*), *jew* 'form, shape'; here also *jor* 'valley' (< *g* *hou* *erho*)^ö

phryg. ζεϋμάνπηγήν Hes. (= gr. χεῦμα); thrak. ζετραία χύτρη (**g* *heutr-*), FIN Γεῦδις, -ος;

gr. χέ(F)ω 'gieße', Aor. hom. ἔχευα < *ἔχευσα, Perf. κέχυκα, χυτός 'gegossen', χεῦμα 'Guß, river, Trankopfer', χόανος, χῶνος 'Schmelzgrube, Gußform', χοή 'Trankopfer for Tote', χόεός m., f. 'Maß for Flüssigkeiten', χόος ds., Gen. χόος and χοῦς, older dial. χοῦ m., f. 'aufgehöufte earth', χῶμα 'Erdwall', χόω 'schötte Erde auf'; χύτρος, χύτρα 'irdener pot, pan, χύτλον 'Waschwasser', χύδην 'rich, hingeschöttet' (to δ compare die root extension *gheud-*), κοχυδέων 'in Menge hervorströmen', κοχύπολύ, πλαῖρος Hes.; χύσις 'Guß', χυλός 'juice, sap' (< **g* *huslo-*, W. Schulze möndl.), χύμας ds. (< *g* *huhsmo*); further here χύομα 'rage against, bin unwilling' (χώμενος = σὺ γ' ἐδέμενος Aristarch)^ö

Lat. *fū-tis* f. 'Gießkanne', *fū-tilis*, *futtilis* 'light ausgießbar, frail, breakable, eitel, unnötig', *exfūti* = *effūsī*, *effūtiō* 'babble heraus'.

Note:

common lat. *d*- > *f*- shift. derived only from an intermediary illyr. (**g* *heun-* > *deun-*) cognate since there is no other cognate among IE lang. to start with *d*-. See maybe alb. *dhjamë* 'fat' : gr. δημός 'fat', common alb. *g* *h*- > *d*- phonetic mutation; the shift *g* *h*- > *d*- is an alb. illyr. phonetic mutation, also common alb. *-n* > *-nt* > *-t* shift.

Sehr dubious is die affiliation from mhd. *gūl* 'male animal, boar, horse', nhd. *Gaul* (in Bayr. 'Deckhengst', schweiz. *gūl* 'rooster, cock', compare ndl. *guil* 'mare, die noch nicht geworfen hat', s. Sommer IF. 31, 362 ff.), as 'Samengießer'.

Root extensions:

g *heud-*:

lat. *fundō*, -ere, *fūdī*, *fūsum* 'gieße, lasse fließen, schötte from' (about *fūsus* 'spindle' s. WH. I 474);

Note:

According to phonetic laws lat. initial *d*- > *f*- hence lat. *fundō* cognate must have derived only from an illyr. (**g* *heun-* > *deun-*) since there is no other cognate among IE lang. to start with *d*-; see maybe alb. *dhjamë* 'fat' : gr. δημός 'fat', common alb. *g* *h*- > *d*- phonetic mutation; also common alb. *n* > *nd* shift.

got. *giutan* 'pour', aisl. *gjo* 'ta' '(Junge) throw', ags. *gēotan* 'pour, flow, schötten', afries. *jāta*, as. *giotan*, ahd. *giozzan* ds., nisl. *gjo* 'ta' 'cave, narrow alley', aschwed. *giuta* 'Gußform', ahd. *giozo* 'running water', ags. *gyte* 'Guß, flood', ahd. *guz* 'fusio', ndd. *gēte* 'low Wasserstraße', norw. *gota* 'eingeschnittene gully', as. *gota* 'canalis', holl. *goot* 'Gosse, gully', nhd. *Gosse*, ags. *gutt*, engl. *gut* 'intestine'.

Maybe alb. *gotë* 'glass of water' : got. *giutan* 'pour'.

gheus-:

Mir. *guss* (**ghust* *tuhs*) 'power, vehemency, rage, fury';

aisl. *gjo* 'sa, *gaus* 'hervorbrechen, effervesce', *geysa* 'in heftige Bewegung bringen, aufhetzen', *Geysir* 'die bekannte heiße Springquelle in Island', nisl. *gusa* 'effervesce', aisl. *gustr* 'gust of wind', engl. *gush*, mndl. *guysen* 'hervorströmen', ahd. *gussa* 'inundation', *urgusi* 'U"berfluß'.

contrariness of abweichenden Anlautes (compare above S. 18 Anm.) perhaps here lit. *gausu* 's, *gausi* 'ngas 'rich, ergiebig, fertile', *gausi* 'nga u 'pe' 'reichliche Wassermengen föhrender Fluß', *gause* 'ti 'rich versehen sein with', *gausakal* 'bis 'wer viel to sprechen vermag, beredt' (compare norw. dial. *gausta* 'quick, fast and undeutlich talk, as if man sich beeilt, etwas to tell'), lett. *gau* 'ss 'lange lasting'.

References: WP. I 563 ff., WH. I 563 f.

Page(s): 447-448

Root / lemma: *g* ^h*heu-*, *g* ^h*heu-d-*

English meaning: to disappear, get away

German meaning: 'verschwinden, umkommen'

Material: Mir. *gūass* f. (**g* ^h*houd-tā*) 'danger', *guss* ds. = cymr. *gwst* 'U'bel, disease, malady' (**g* ^h*hud-tu-s*);

ags. *gi* 'etan, *ā-gi* 'etan 'injure, slay';

lit. *žūvu* ' ' 'perish', *žudau* ' ' 'slay'; lett. *zu* 'du, *zust* 'disappear, verlorengehen', *zaude* 't 'lose'.

Maybe alb. *zhyt* 'immerse, disappear'.

References: WP. I 564, WH. I 568, Loth RC 45, 193 ff.

Page(s): 448

Root / lemma: *g* ^h*hē-1*, *g* ^h*hēi-*

English meaning: to be empty, lack; to leave, go out

German meaning: A. 'leer sein, fehlen'; B. 'verlassen, fortgehen', dann 'gehen'

Note: perhaps to *g* ^h*hē-*, *g* ^h*hēi-* 'yawn, klaffen' (compare 'göhnende emptiness'); from 'klaffend abstehen' kann sich also 'fortgehen' entwickeln.

Material: With the meaning- coloring B:

Old Indian *ja* ^h*hāti* 'verlöst, gives auf' (*jahimah* ' , Imper. *jahihi*, Aor. *ahāt*, *ahāyi*, participle *hīna* 'h '), *ji* ^h*hītē* 'goes, föhrt auf', *hīyatē* 'wird abandon, bleibt back'; *hānīh* f. 'lack; das Fahrenlassen' (*vihāyas*- 'leerer room' because of Präfixes, das also in *vi* ^h*hā-* 'auseinanderklaffen'); compare S. 427;

av. *zazāmi* 'I entlasse from', with *avā* ' ' 'entfernen, verscheuchen', with *upa-* and *fra-* 'herzulassen, herzuföhren'; *āzā-* 'herangehen', *uz-zā-* 'aufspringen, sich uplift, set up' (*uzayantō* participle Nom. Pl.);

gr. hom. κ ι χ ᾱ ν ω (*κ ι χ α ν F ω), att. κ ι γ χ ᾱ ν ω (**ghā-n-u-*), Inf. present hom. κ ι χ ῆ μ ε ν α ι , participle present κ ι χ ε ῖ ς 'reach, catch up, meet, erlangen, einnehmen'; with formant -d-: gr. χ ᾱ ζ ο μ α ι , Fut. ep. χ ᾱ σ σ ο μ α ι , Aor. ep. χ α σ σ ᾱ μ η ν 'weiche, flee, lasse ab', ᾱ ν α χ ᾱ ζ ω tr. 'drönge back', intr. 'weiche, go back', as das Med. Daß χ α λ ᾱ ω 'lasse after, werde slack or lose' auf einem partizip. Adj. **g* ^h*hā-lo-s* 'fortgehend' or 'klaffend, lose' ö beruhe, is perhaps erwähnenswert; after Meillet Esquisse 36 rather to arm. *xał* 'game', *xał ał* 'friedlich' (with idg. *kh-*);

ahd. *gān* (= Old Indian *hānā* ^h*m*) 'go', afries. as. ags. *gān*, aschwed. adö.n. *gā*, krimgot. *geen* ds.; about die additional form ahd. *gēn* s. Kluge¹¹ 193, Braune Ahd. Gr.⁵ p. 382¹; Lit. by Feist, 182 b.

With the meaning- coloring A:

gr. **χῆτε* (Risch Wortbildg. d. hom. Spr. 74), Dat. *χῆτε* 'in Ermangelung from', ablaut. (**ghə-t-*) *χάτεω*, *χάτεζω* 'lack, bedarf, ersehne, begehre'; *χῆρος* 'stolen; looted, empty, bare, lacking' (= lat. **hēro-* in *hērēs*), *χῆρα* 'Waise, widow'; with gradation *χῆρος*, *χώρα* 'leerer, free room, freies Land (in contrast zur town, city), region', epid. *χώρα* 'leere eye socket', *χωρίς* Adv. and preposition m.Gen. 'apart, separated; without; with exception from; besides', *χωρίζω* 'slit, separate', *χωρεῖν* 'catch, aufnehmen can, from Gefößen' (eig. 'room give') and 'weichen, fortgehen; go überhaupt';

lat. *hērēs* 'Erbe' (**ghēro-* + *ǵd[ō]*-, 'das verwaiste Gut an sich nehmend'ö, s. about the ending under *ē*-particle);

got. *gaidw* n. 'lack', ags. *gād*, *gæd* n. 'lack, need, desire', afries. *gād* 'Bedörfnis', as. Gen. Pl. *metigēdeono* 'lack of food, Hungersnot' (basic form **g h̥ai-tuō* -); in addition probably also ahd. *geisini* 'egestas', ags. *gæ sne* 'entbehrend';

References: WP. I 542 ff., WH. I 451, 641 f.

Page(s): 418-419

Root / lemma: *g h̥ē-2* : *ghə-* and *g h̥ēi-* : *g h̥i-*

English meaning: to gape, yawn

German meaning: 'göhnēn, klaffen'

Note: schallmalend for den Göhnlaut (in addition the weitergebildete stem *g h̥ii-* -*ā*); (see also under *g h̥ans-* 'goose'; similarly, but with Velar, *gha gha* for gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker and likewise, see there). Beside *g h̥ēi-* also *g h̥ēu-* : *g h̥au-* (see there), either as other Auffassung of Göhnlautes, or with originally formant *under*

Material: Gr. *χάσκω* (*g h̥ə-skō*) 'göhnē, klaffe' (only present and Impf.; later from *χαίνω* abgelöst, see under *g h̥an-*), *χάσμα* 'klaffende aperture'; *χηρὸς* 'hole', *χηρὰ* 'eine big, giant Muschel', after *χαράς* *τῆς* *γῆς* *ὁ* *λάττα* *ὁ* *ὅς* Hes., *χηλάς* f. 'hutch, Lade'; *χήμη* 'das Göhnēn, Gienmuschel'.

Von *g h̥ēi-* from: Old Church Slavic *ze jō*, 'hio' (**g h̥ēi.ō*).

Von *g h̥ii-ā-* from:

lat. *hiō*, -*āre* (**g h̥ii.a-i.ō*) 'yawn, klaffen, aufgesperrt sein', osk. *eehianasu* 'm' 'ēmittendārum (hostiārum)', umbr. *ehiato* 'ēmissōs';

lit. *žio* 'ju, -ti' 'öffnen', reflexive *žio tis* 'yawn' (*žio tys* Pl. f. 'crack, deep cleft, gap; mouth, Rachen'), wherefore lit. *žio vauti*, lett. *ža va tie s* 'yawn' (*žāvas* f. Pl. 'Göhnēn')

and with *p*: lit. *žiopsau* 'so ti' 'with offenem Munde dastehen, dasitzen';

skr. *zja m*, *zja ti* 'den Mund aufsperrēn', Iterativa Old Church Slavic *zijaja*, *zijati*, russ. *zija ju*, -*a tь* ds. and sloven. *ze vati* 'den Mund geöffnet halten', čech. *zi vati*, russ. *ze va tь* 'yawn' (sloven. *ze v*, poln. *ziew*, russ. *ze v* 'Rachen');

maybe alb. *zija* 'starvation, hunger'

with *p* (compare under die root form *g h̥eip-*): blg. *ze pam*, poln. *ziewac* 'with Möhe breathe', klr. *zi paty* 'after Atem snatch', čech. *zi pati* 'pant, gasp'.

Ähnlich, but after den *ē*-verbs, ahd. *giēn* 'yawn' (wöre got. **gijan*, -*aida*); besides

with still klörungsbedörflichem (but barely from the root form *g hēu-* stammendem) *w* in Hiat ahd. *anagiwēn* 'inhiare', *gēwōn* 'den Mund aufsperrn, yawn' (mhd. *gewen*, *giwen* ds.), ags. *giwian*, *giowian* 'long, want, arrogate' (from '*with offenem Munde, greedy whereupon lechzen'); in addition aisl. *gjā* f. (**giwō*) on the one hand 'col, gap, cleft, gap in the earth', on the other hand (from 'lechzen' from) 'wollöstiges life', mhd. *giude* (**giwiþō*) 'geröuschvolle pleasure, joy', *giuden* 'brag, boast, brag (*den Mund weit auf tun); in geröuschvoller Freude sein, verschwenderisch leben', nhd. *vergeuden*; ahd. *inginnan* 'auftun, öffnen, aufschneiden, split' from **ginu_an* is probably Causative to ahd. *ginēn* (see under) in formellem Anschluß an das lautöhnliche *biginnan*.

sko-present: lat. *hiscō*, -ere (**g hīsk ō*) 'yawn, klaffen, aufgesperrt sein'; similarly ags. *giscian*, mhd. *gischen* 'schluchzen' and norw. mdartl. *geiska* 'die Beine ausspreizen' (see Persson Beitr. 318).

n-Präsentien and zugehörige nouns: aisl. *gīna* st. V., ags. *tō-gīnan* st. V. 'klaffen, yawn'; with *i* aisl. *gīne*, ahd. *ginēn*, mhd. *ginēn*, *genēn*, nhd. *göhnen* = ags. *ginian*, *gionian* 'weit offen sein', aisl. *gīna* 'yawn', *gīn* n. 'gullet', ags. *gīn* n. ds.; with germ. *ai* (idg. *g hāi-ō* or rather the preterite ablaut of st. V. *gīnanō*) ahd. *geinōn*, schweiz. *gōine*, got. **gainon*, ags. *gānian*; but engl. *yawn*, 'yawn' for **yone* from ags. *gionian*;

Old Church Slavic *zino*, -o, *ti* (**g hīnō*) 'χαί ν ε ι ν'.

other nominal formation:

with *u*: ags. *giw*, *gēow* m. 'vulture' (**giwaz* 'the Gierige');

with *m*: aisl. *gīma* f. 'aperture', schweiz. *gīm* ds.; aisl. *geimi* m. 'Meeresschlund'; nisl. *geimr* 'großer, leerer room';

with *r*: germ. **gīr(i)a-* 'greedy' (eigntl. 'lechzend'), in norw. mdartl. *gīr* m. 'eagerness, ferventness, passion', ahd. *gīri* 'begierig', *gīr* 'vulture';

with *l*: aisl. norw. *gil* n. 'Felsspalt', schwed. mdartl. *gilja* f. 'Hohlweg', ahd. mhd. *gil* 'break, hernia'; aisl. *geil* f. 'Hohlweg, Engpaß'; mnd. *gīlen* 'lust, crave, beg' (from **gīla-* Adj. 'begehrend', compare to meaning above ags. *giwaz*).

With meaning-development from 'klaffen' to 'schief abstehen (at first e.g. from Hölzern under likewise)' is probably anzureihen ndd. ndl. *gillen* 'schrög abschneiden', ndl. *gillinghout* 'schrög durchgeschnittenes wood', further isl. *geila* 'separate' (*'klaffen make'), ags. *gælan* (**gailjan*) 'hinder, hesitate'; from *r*-forms nd. *gīren*, ndl. (out of it nhd.) *gieren*, norw. mdartl. *gīra* 'of Kurs abweichen'; ndl. *geeren* ds., norw. mdartl. *geira* 'schief run'.

extensions with *i*-vocalism:

**g hei-gh-*: aisl. norw. dial., *geiga* 'seitwärts abschwenden', aisl. *geigr* m. 'damage' (originally outlook '*schief abstehen, klaffen' e.g. from Hölzern); compare nhd. schweiz. *Geigle* 'Doppelast an a Baume, the in beliebigem angle auseinandergeht; Pl. die Schenkel', nhd. *Heugeige* 'Stecken with seitwärts abstehenden Astresten zum Aufschobern of Heus'; nhd. dial. *geigen* 'sich hin and her bewegen', aisl. *gīgja*, from mnd. mhd. *gīge*, nhd. *Geige* as Musikinstrument; ags. *for-*, *of-gægan* 'abweichen from, überschreiten', *gægl* and *gāgol* 'ausgelassen, ausschweifend', afries. *gēia* 'öbertreten, unterlassen, penance, atonement pay for, atone'; norw. dial. *giga*, *gigla*, *gigra* 'lose stand, wobble, sway', engl. *gig* (nord. Lw.) 'light cart, leichtes boat', *whirligig*, dö.n. *gig* 'Kreisel as plaything'; ndd. *giggelen*, engl. *to giggle* 'versteckt, spöttisch laugh'; as 'free abstehe, bewegliche sprit' here ndl. *gei* 'Raa' (basic form *geig(*i)aō*), ndd. *gīk*, ndl. *gijk* ds. and mnd. *geck* from drehbaren Dingen (e.g. cover, Fensterladen, Pumpstangen), also 'fool' (nhd. *Geck*); here (after Wissmann Nom. postverb. 41) got. *geigō* f. 'greed, lust', *ga-geigan* 'gain', *fai hu-geigan* 'lust, crave'; s. S. 427.

similar is (from *g hīi_ā-* from) with *gh* shaped lit. *zio gauti* 'yawn', *žio gas* 'locust,

grasshopper', žio ˘gris ˘Palisade'.

g ˘hei-p- (in Germ. perhaps partly also *g ˘hei-bh-*):

Lat. (Gloss.) *hippitāre, exippitāre* (**hīpitāre*) ˘hietare, oscitare' (span. *hipar* ˘schluchzen'); čech. *zi ˘pati* ˘pant, gasp' (etc., see above);

ags. *gīfer* ˘devourer', aisl. *gīfr* m. ˘fiend, demon'; nhd. dial. *geifen, geiben, geipen* ˘yawn, gawk, greedy verlangen'; from ˘schief abstehe, lax abstehe' norw. dial. *geivla* ˘seitwärts abschwenden; shiver', also *geivra*; of Verziehen of Mundes nhd. *gib(b)elen* ˘spottend laugh', nhd. *geifeln* ˘spottend laugh', engl. *to gibe, jibe* ˘mock'.

In Germ. also:

g ˘hei-b-, germ. **gī ˘p-*: aisl. *gīpr* m. ˘muzzle, Rachen', FIN for *Gipa*, norw. mdartl. *gipa* ˘klaffen make, after Luft snatch' = ags. *gīpian* ˘after Luft snatch'; mnd. *gippelt* ˘crazy, stupid'; schwed. dial. *gippa* ˘crack, col, gap'; with *i* schwed dial. *gipa* ˘den Mund verziehen', nhd. *gīpen* ˘after Luft snatch, strehen after'; nhd. bair. *gaif(f)en* from not festsitzenden, schlotternden shoe; with the meaning ˘spöttisch den Mund verziehen under likewise'.

With germ. *ai*: aisl. *geipa* ˘babble, chatter', norw. dial. *geipa* ˘babble, chatter; den Mund weit aufsperrn; with ausgespreizten Beinen sit or go' under likewise;

aisl. *geispa* ˘after Luft snatch', mengl. *gaspen* < ags. **gāspian*, probably from **gaipsōn* (through amalgamation from **gaip-* and **gais*).

gheis-: isl. *gisinn* ˘from Trockenheit rissig, leaking' (participle from **gīsa* =) norw. dial. *gīsa* ˘grinsen, blink'; norw. dial. *gīsta* ˘sich öffnen, thin become, of Walde', aschwed. *gistinn* ˘from Trockenheit rissig'; from this meaning further mnd. *gēst*, afries. *gēst, gāst* ˘das höhere trockene Land in contrast zur Marschniederung' (zugehörige *u*-forms nd. *göste*, ndl. *gust* ˘unfruchtbar, dry, gelt' from the basis *g ˘hēu-ōō* S. Persson Beitr. 318).

extensions with *ē* : *ə*-vocalism (fast only germ.):

**g ˘həgh-* (: *g ˘hēgh-*):

Ags. *gēagl* m. n. ˘mandible, lower jaw bone, throat', Pl. ˘Backenzöhne', mnd. *gāgel, gēgel* m. n. ˘palate, gums' (**gāgula-*, *-ila*);

nhd. dial. *gagen, gageln, gagern* ˘(sich) spreizen (from den Beinen, den Fingern), wobble, sway, gestikulieren, gaukeln', *gackelicht* ˘foolish, loony', mhd. *gagen, gageren* ˘sich hin and her bewegen, wriggle', aisl. *gagr* ˘writhe, crooked, humped, zurückgebogen', *gaghals* ˘with zurückgespreiztem, zurückgebogenem Halse', norw. dial. *gag* ˘backwards gebogen = bent, curved (e.g. from schief abstehenden Gerötteilen)', engl. *gag-toothed* (nord. Lw.) ˘with hervorstehenden Zähnen': ablaut. aisl. *gæ ˘gjask* ˘sich vorrecken, um to peek', and (zugleich with consonant-sharpening) md. *gāken* ˘gawk'.

Maybe alb. *guak* 'gawk', expressive form alb. (**g ˘hə-skō*), *gogēsij* 'yawn, gape'

Aisl. *gjo, grar* Pl. ˘Felsklöfte' (**gegura-*) compares Lide´n Armen. Stud. 70 f. probably more properly with arm. *gez* ˘col, gap, crack, incisure'.

**g ˘hēp-*:

Old Indian *hāphikā* ˘das Galmen' (with jungem *ph* instead of *p*, Persson Beitr. 565).

**g ˘həb-*: aisl. *gap* ˘weite aperture, hole, Chaos; shout, call, scream', *gapa* ˘den Mund aufsperrn, cry', ags. *gāpian*, nhd. *gāpen*, mhd. nhd. *gaffen* ˘with offenem Munde anschauen'.

**g ˘həbh-*:

Ags. *geaflas* Pl. 'Kiefern' (in the meaning directed after *ceafł* 'jaw', see under ***g ēph-***), older dñn. *paa gafle* 'weit offen', schwed. *på gavel* ds.

aisl. *gabba* 'derision or joke drive, push', ags. *gabbian* 'babble; deride, verhöhnen', *gaffetung* 'derision, ridicule', *gafspræc* 'törichte discourse', ndl. *gabberen* 'nugari, jocular' under likewise (probably from dem Ndd. derive lit. *gabli(i)o* '-ju, -ti' 'banter, vexieren', *gablys* 'wer neckt, vexiert', s. Berneker 287 f. - also about poln. *gabac* 'stir, tease, irritate, banter').

References: WP. I 548 ff., WH. I 647 ff., Trautmann 368, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 694.

See also: compare still *g hē-1* 'empty, bare, lacking sein, fehlen'; Specht (Dekl. 282) places eine root **ag h-ē-* etc. an; see above under *g han-*.

Page(s): 419-422

Root / lemma: *g hēlā*

English meaning: wine

German meaning: 'Wein'öö

Material: Old Indian *hālā* 'alcohol';

gr. *χαλῖς*, -*ος* 'ungemischter Wein', *χαλῖ-κρητος* ds.; maked. *καλῖθος* 'οἶνος'. 'Αμερῖας Hes.;

thrak. *ζῖλα* *οἶνος* Hes. (**g hēl-*).

References: WP. I 631. Sehr dubious.

Page(s): 434

Root / lemma: *g hēu-* : *g hō(u)-* : *g həu-*

English meaning: to yawn, gape

German meaning: 'göhnē, klaffen'

Note: (see above *g hēi-*)

Material: Gr. *χαός* n. 'the leere room, airspace' (later also 'cleft, gap'; probably from **χαφος*), *χαῖνος* 'auseinanderklaffend, lax', *χαυλῖ-όδοντ-* 'with auseinanderstehenden teeth';

whether here also got. *gawi* 'land, region', ahd. *gawi*, nhd. *Gau*, ags. *gē*, etc. from **g həu-jom* with similar meaning-development as by gr. *χῡρος*, *χῡρα* (see below *g hēi-* 'fehlen; abandon') and arm. *gavar* 'Landstrich, region'ö Oder from germ. **ga-awja* (to *akwā*, above S. 23) 'Landschaftam water'ö

Ahd. *goumo* m. (**g həu-men-*), *giumo* (**g hēu-men-*) 'palate', ablaut. anord. *gōmr* 'gums, palate', ags. *gōma* (engl. *gums* 'gums'), ahd. *guomo* (**g hō[u]-m-*) 'Gaumen = palate'; about lit. *gomury* s see under;

in addition probably aisl. *geyja* 'bark, bay, scold, chide, mock', ags. *giēgan* 'cry', aisl. *goð-gā* 'Gotteslöstörung', *hund-gā* 'bark' and die Weiterbildungen aisl. *gauta* 'babble, chatter, brag, boast', ndld. *guiten* 'scold, mock', nhd. dial. *gauzen*, *göuzen* 'bark, bay, cry', got. *gaunōn* 'wail, grieve', aisl. *gaula* 'howl'; about lit. *gau* *sti* see under *gou-* 'call, shout, cry'. Trotzdem nichtpalatalen Wurzelanlauts (see above about lit. *gomury* s) could es here belong, da viele originally palatale Gutturale litauisch as *g*, *k* appear.

further in the meaning 'yawn' with *l*-forms (: gr. *χαυλῖ-*) perhaps here mhd. *giel*

m. `Rachen, gullet', anorw. -*gjöl* in place namesö as well as norw. dial. *gyl* `cleft, gap, Felskluff' (**gulja*-; so also schwed. *göl* `puddle, slop, Tömpel', mhd. *gölle* `puddle, pool, slop', mnd. *göle, goel* `swamp, marsh' as `cavity, in the sich Wasser angesammelt hat'ö).

Daß nhd. *Gosche, Gusche*, ndd. *goske, guske* `big muzzle' as *sk*-formation here gehöre or but perhaps with Old Indian *ghō ś, ati* `ruft, shouts, howls' related sei (see Persson Beitr. 116 f.), is by a Trivialausdruck without verfolgbare Geschichte not probably;

balt. **gāmuri* *a-* m. `palate' in lit. *gomury* *ś*, Gen. *go* *murio* m., also *gomere* *ś* (Akk. *go* *mere*.) f.; lett. *gāmurs* m. `windpipe, larynx' (only by Miežinis doubtful *guomurs*); eine lautgesetzliche equivalent to nhd. *Gaumen* ergöbe lit. lett. *u* *ó* (balt. *ō*); perhaps in vocalism german. influenced; to *g-* compare above S. 18 Anm.

A extension *g* *heubh-* in aisl. *gaupa* f. `Luchs' (probably eig. `the lechzende, gierige', as ags. *earn-ge* *ap* `Edelfalke'), ablaut. norw. dial *gō p* `gorge, ravine, gulch, abyss'; ags. *gēap* `wide, capacious'; *gēopan* `verschlingen', aisl. *gaupn* f. `die hohle Hand', ahd. *goufana* ds., wherefore lit. *žiu* *psnis* `etwas weniger as eine Handvoll'; compare still Persson Beitr. 835 m. A. 2.

Maybe alb. *gop* `vagina, hole'

References: WP. I 465 f., WH. I 470, Trautmann 77.

Page(s): 449

Root / lemma: *g* *h̥em-*, *g* *h̥om-*, Gen.- ablative *g* *h(ō)m-e* *ś*

English meaning: earth

German meaning: `Erde, Erdboden'

Note: It was developed from the zero grade, from where the simple anlaut *g* *h-* also in lengthened grade spread forms (about Old Indian anlauts *jm-*, *gm-* besides *ks* *m-* compare Johansson Xenia Lideniana 1912, S. 116-126)

Material: compare to anlaut still Wackernagel Old Indian Gr. I 129, 241, pp. 109, 209b_v, III 241 ff., Schwyzzer Gr. Gr. I 326, 631, 10, Benveniste BSL. 38, 139 ff., Specht Dekl. 241.

Old Indian stem *ks* *am-*, Nom. Sg. *ks* *ā h̥* (= av. *zā* *h̥*) f. `earth, Erdboden' common Old Indian *g* *h-* > *ks* *-* phonetic mutation, (Akk. *ks* *ām* = av. *zā* *m*; Lok. *ks* *a* *mi* and **ks* *ām*, if *ks* *ā* *man* from this form with postposition **en* `in' to define is, compare Old Indian *pa* *ri-jman* `rings auf the earth'; Instr. *jmā* *ś*; Gen. *jma* *h̥* *ś*, secondary *gma* *h̥* *ś*, *ks* *ma* *h̥* *ś*); *ks* *a* *mya-h̥* `auf the Erde situated, irdisch';

av. *zā* *h̥*, Akk. *zā* *m*, Lok. *zāmē*, Gen. *zāmō* `earth, Erdboden';

gr. *χ* *θύν* f. `Erdboden' (**χ* *θύμ*; thereafter with *ν* also Gen. *χ* *θ* *ο* *νός*, *χ* *θός* *ν* *ι* *ος* `unterirdisch' etc.), *χ* *α* *μ* *αί* originally `zur Erde hin', then also `auf the Erde' (bis auf die other vowel gradation = Old Prussian *semmai* `low' and presumably also = lat. *humī* `to bottom'), *χ* *α* *μ* *αῖ* *ξ* *ε* `to the ground, on the ground', *χ* *α* *μ* *η* *λός* `low', *χ* *θ* *α* *μ* *α* *λός* `low' (: lat. *humilis*), perhaps *ν* *ε* *ο* - *χ* *μ* *ός* `neu, unerhört (auf the Erde)';

phryg. *ξ* *ε* *μ* *ε* *λ* *ω* (thrak. *Σ* *ε* *μ* *ε* *λ* *η*) `mother earth' (ö), also phryg. *ξ* *ε* *μ* *ε* *λ* *ε* *ν* *β* *ά* *ρ* *β* *α* *ρ* *ο* *ν* *ά* *ν* *δ* *ρ* *ά* *π* *ο* *δ* *ο* *ν* Hes. (compare russ. *čelovek* `person' and `servant'); Γ *δ* *α* *ν* Μ *α* *Χ* *θύν* Μ *α* kann genuine phryg. sein (idg. *ē* > phryg. *ā*), *gd-* : *z-* as Old Indian *ks* *āh̥* : av. *zā* *h̥*; common Old Indian *g* *h-* > *ks* *-* phonetic mutation

alb. *dhe* `earth' (= *χ* *θύν*); compare gr. Δ *η* *μή* *τ* *η* *ρ*, dor. Δ *α* *μ* *ά* *τ* *η* *ρ*, thess.

Δ α μ á τ η ρ, ðol. Δ ω μ á τ η ρ; illyr. Δ ω-, Δ α μ- (Pisani IF. 53, 30, 38) from idg. *g^hhō, respectively Vokat. *g^hōhom; about Δ α μ í α, epithet the Demeter, s. WH. I 321;

Note:

Clearly Δ η μή τ η ρ 'mother earth' was shaped according to illyr. and alb. phonetic laws [common alb. g^h- > d-, dh-] Δ η μή-τ η ρ common venetic Illyrian suffix -ter-, -tre. Therefore Δ η μή τ η ρ is an Illyrian goddess of earth.

lat. *humus* (from **homos*) 'earth, Erdboden', probably Umformung an old consonant-stem *g^hhom-; hence also f. as χ θ ώ ν; *humilis* 'low' (: χ θ α μ α λ ά ς); in Osk.-Umbr. **homi-teros*, -temos as Kompar. Superl. of Lok. **homi* 'under' (: Old Indian *ks. a^hmi*) : osk. *hu[n]truis* 'inferis', *huntrus* 'inferos'; umbr. *hutra*, *hontra* 'infrā', Abl. *hondomu* 'infirmō'; umbr. *hondu* 'pessumdatō' from **hon(d)-tōd*; about lat. *hūmānus* see under;

air. *dū*, Gen. *don* 'place' (Pedersen KG. I 89, s. also under to *duine*; die development from g^hhō to d- stimmte to t from -kþ- in *art* 'bear' from *erkþos*; n instead of m as in χ θ ά ν ο ς from the Vorstufe **dōn* - from **dōm* - from *dū* verschleppt);

Note:

air. *duine*, cymr. *dyn*, corn. bret. *den* : illyr. Δ η μή τ η ρ, alb. *dhe* cognates evolved according to illyr. and alb. phonetic laws [common alb. g^h- > d-, dh-] suggesting a shared origin of those lang.

lit. *žē^hme^h*, lett. *zeme*, Old Prussian *same*, *semme* 'earth', *semmai* 'base, low' (: χ α μ α ί, see above), lett. *zem* 'under' (probably Verkürzung of Lok. *zemē*); lit. *žē^hmas*, lett. *ze^hms* 'low';

Old Church Slavic *zemlja* 'earth'; in addition also Old Church Slavic *zm^hja* 'snake' ('auf the Erde kriechend, χ θ α μ α λ ά ς'), *zm^hjb* 'dragon'.

In addition words for 'person' as 'Irdischer':

lat. *homō*, -inis 'person', alat. *hemō* (also in *nēmō* 'niemand' from **ne-hemō*), Akk. *hemōnem*; to *humus* probably *hūmānus* 'menschlich', with unclear vocalism (**hoim-* wö rde to *oi^h* of air. Pl. *doi^h ni* 'people' stimmen, whether here older diphthong vorlōge, but for ein idg. **g^hōhoim-* lacks jede Wahrscheinlichkeit; s. also under); osk.-umbr. **homōn-* (ablaut grade *g^hhom- as *humus*, compared with lat. *hemōn-* or einzeldialektischer umlaut from **hemōn-*), osk. *humuns* 'homīnēs', umbr. *homonus* 'hominibus';

got. *guma*, aisl. *gumi*, ags. *guma*, ahd. *gomo* 'person, man, husband', nhd. in *Bröuti-gam* (idg. *g^hemon- or *g^homon-);

lit. (old) *žmuo^h* (Daukša m. Akk. *žmūni^h*) 'person', nowadays *žmogu^hs*, *žmo^hgus* (g-forms as in Old Church Slavic *mo^h -žb^h*) 'person', Old Prussian *smoy* (leg. *smoaö*), other formations Old Prussian *smunents* m. 'person', *smonenawins* ds., and *smūni* f. 'person', lit. *žmona^h* f. 'wife, woman', *žmo^h ne^h* s Pl. m. 'people' (Akk. Pl. *žmo^h nis* dial. from idg. g^hhmōn^hns).

Pedersen (KG. I 69, 89, 116, 173) places here also air. *duine*, cymr. *dyn*, corn. bret. *den* 'person', urk. **doni^ho-* from *g^hhōmi^ho- = χ θ ά ν ι ο ς, Old Indian *ks. amya-h^h*; das wö re indeed the einzige evidence for kelt. *ni^h* from *mi^h*; es could transference of n from dem paradigm **dōn* 'place' (see above) erwogen become. Yet wö re then the Pl. air. *doi^h ni*, nir. *daoine* 'humans, people' (echter diphthong) from *duine* to separate; weit probably wird *doi^h ni* as **dheu^heni^ho-* or **dhou^heni^ho-* and *duine* etc. as tiefstufiges **dhuni^ho-* with got. *diwans* 'perishable' connected (see **dhu^hen-* under **dheu-** 'die'); incredible Borgström NTS. 12, 83 f.;

Note:

common illyr.-celtic *g̃h-* > *d-* phonetic mutation

toch. A *s'óm* 'Bursche, youngling', B *s'áumo*, Pl. *s'āмна* 'person' (: lat. *hemōnem*); s. Pedersen Tochar. 107 f.;

hitt. *te-e-kan* (*tegan*), Gen. *tagnās* 'earth' and toch. A *tkam*, , Gen. *tkanis*, B *kem*, ds.

common Old Indian *g̃h-* > *ks-* - phonetic mutation

Note:

Common Hittite Tochanrian *g̃h-* > *tk-* phonetic mutation : common Old Indian *g̃h-* > *ks-* - phonetic mutation : Illyrian Albanian *g̃h-* > *dh-* phonetic mutation : Celtic *g̃h-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

They derived through metathesis from **g̃h(e)ḏhom-*, **g̃h(e)ḏhom* (Pedersen Group. 41 f.), these explained from idg. **dh(e)g̃hom* (Kretschmer Gl. 20, 66 f.); against it with substantial reasons Beuveniste Mé l. Van Ginneken 193 ff.; a root in **dhegh-* places also Specht Dekl. 241; I with Benveniste would rather keep away the hitt. and toch. forms.

Maybe alb. *toka* 'earth' from hitt. *te-e-kan*; Also *ki* 'earth' in Sumerö ö ö

References: WP. I 662 ff., WH. I 654 f., 663 ff., 869, Trautmann 369.

Page(s): 414-416

Root / lemma: *g̃hōi_e's* (zero grade *g̃hōisö*), vereinfacht (ö) to *g̃hōe's*, *g̃hi_e's*, *g̃he's*

English meaning: yesterday

German meaning: 'gestern'

Material: Old Indian *hya h̃*, 'yesterday' (*ghi_e's*), *hyastana-h̃*, 'gestrig', av. *zyō*, Old pers. *diya(ka)*, pers. *dī(g)*;

gr. eleisch σ ε ρ-ό ς χ θ έ ς Hes. (from **χ ι ε ς*, idg. *g̃hi_e'sö*); gr. χ θ έ ς (**g̃hōe's*), έ χ θ έ ς (after έ κ ε ι ν ο ς : κ ε ι ν ο ς, selbständige particle or Vorschlagsvokal, see above S. 283 and Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 413, Lejeune Traité 182); χ θ ι ζ ά ς, adverb. χ θ ι ζ ά 'gestrig', after Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 351 from χ θ έ ς + **δ ι á* to Old Indian *a-dyā* 'today' (Instrum. from idg. **di_os`day*; lacks above S. 183), with vortoniger weakening of ε to ι, after Specht KZ. 68, 205 from **g̃hōis* > *g̃his* with adverbial suffix (as in gr. κ ρ ú β-δ α); χ θ ε σ ι ν ό ς 'gestrig';

alb. *dje* 'yesterday', dial. 'morgen' (**g̃hes*), *djethine* ds., *para-dje* 'vorgestern';

lat. *herī*, *here* 'yesterday', *hesternus* 'gestrig' (from **hestrinos* with -tro- as in germ. **gestra-*);

maybe alb. (**here*) *herēt* 'early morning' [the shift S > R attested in lat. and alb.]

air. *in-dē* (**gdi_e's*), cymr. *doe*, acorn. *doy*, ncorn. *dē*, mbret. *dech*, nbret. *deac'h* 'yesterday' (die brit. forms from **gdii_es*); cymr. *neithiwr* etc. 'yesterday abend' rather from **nokti* + cymr. *hwyr* 'late' (Lw. from lat. *sērus*);

got. *gistra-dagis* 'morgen', ags. *geostra*, wsöchs. *giestran-dæg*, nordhumbr. *gioster-dæg* 'yesterday', ahd. *kestre*, *gesteron*, *gestere n* 'yesterday'; lengthened grade anord. *i gæ r* (**gēz-*), *i gjār* (Noreen Aisl. Gr.⁴ p. 72, 263 a 1); s. above Specht KZ. 68, 202 f.

References: WP. I 664, WH. I 642 f., 869, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326, 631, 10, Specht KZ. 68, 201 ff.

Page(s): 416

Root / lemma: *g ḥḏū-* (or *g ḥiḏū-*)

English meaning: fish

German meaning: 'Fisch'

Material: Arm. *jukn* 'fish' (extension as in *mu-kn* 'mouse');

gr. ἰχθυός, -ύος (**g ḥḏūs*) 'fish' (ἰ- is Vokalentwicklung as in ἰκτινός 'Gabelweihe': arm.c. *in* 'falcon', idg. *kpīno-*);

g ḥḏuu-: lit. *žuvi* 's (Gen. Pl. *žuvu* ') f., lett. *zuvs*, *zivs* m. ds.; in addition die verbs ostlit. *žu'sta*, *žu'vo*, *žu'ti* 'fischen';

Gutturalsuffix: Old Prussian *suckis* m. (Akk. Pl. *suckans*) 'fish' (lit. *žuk-* in *žū kḥmistras* 'Fischmeister', *žuk-sparnis* 'Fischaar', *žū kly's* 'fisherman'); in addition further lett. *zutis* m. 'Aal'; lit. *žvejy's* m. 'fisherman', lit. *žvejo'ti*, lett. *zvejuo't* 'fischen', *žvy'nas* m. 'Fischschuppe', lett. *zvi'n'ī* m. Pl. 'Fischschuppen'; Old Prussian *sucka-ns* besides ἰχθυός, as lat. *sucu-la* besides *sūs*, anord. *askr* besides lit. *u'osis*.

Zur Anlautfrage (*g ḥḏ* or *g ḥiḏ*) compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 325; gleichartig is esp. ἰχθυός: *že'me'*, and eine Parallele with *k-* bietet ἰκτινός: *c, in*. Kein ganz sicherer Hinweis auf **ghī-* is, da in seiner affiliation somewhat dubious, the fish name ölt. schwed. *gius*, nschwed. *gös* 'Perca Lucio-perca', nhd. dial. *giesen* 'Cyprinus cephalus' and ölt. schwed. *fiskahgiusen* 'ein bird of prey, Falco haliaetus', wherein ein **gjuse* 'fisherman' stecke.

References: WP. I 664, Trautmann 373, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 325, 413; to idg. ḏ compare lastly Lejeune Traité de Phonétique grecque S. 31 f.

Page(s): 416-417

Root / lemma: *g ḥlād-*

English meaning: to sound, call

German meaning: 'schallen, rufen'

Material: Old Indian *hrādatē* 'sounds', *hrāda-* m. 'Getön, noise', av. *zrāda-* m. 'Kettenpanzer' ('rattling, clashing, klirrend'), npers. *zirih* 'Panzer';

gr. κέχλαδα (Pind.) 'rausche, roar, foam', κλάζω 'klatsche, plötschere'; air. *ad-glādur* 'I rede an'.

The ar. words can but just as well with idg. *r* to got. *grētan* belong; see under *gher-1*.

References: WP. I 659 f.

Page(s): 451

Root / lemma: *g ḥō*

English meaning: behind, towards

References: WP. I 643 f., WH. I 448, Trautmann 372 f.

Page(s): 489-490

Root / lemma: *g^hu₁elg-*

English meaning: to glance

German meaning: `anblicken'ö

Material: Gr. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\gamma\omega$ `bezaubere, umschmeichle' (incredible above S. 247);

lit. *žvelgiu* `žvel^hgti `anblicken', Iterat. *žvalgau* `žvalgy^hti and *žvil^hgis* m. `look', *žvilgiu*, *žvilge^hti* `short hinblicken'.

References: WP. I 644, Trautmann 374, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 302.

Page(s): 490

Root / lemma: *g^hu₁en-*

English meaning: to sound

German meaning: `tönen'

Note: extension from *g^hau-*, s. Persson Beitr. 191

Material: Arm. *jain* (*g^hu₁on^hi₁i-*), *i*-stem `voice' (with *i*-Epenthese); alb. tosk. *zē* `voice', geg. *za^h* (< **g^hu₁ono-s*);

Note:

The shift (**g^hu₁en-*), *g^han* > *za^h* in alb. is attested in alb. geg. (**g^hu₁on^hi₁i-*) *za^h*, *zani*, *zoni* `voice', *zana*, *zona* Pl `voices' also attested in alb. (**g^hhot*) *zot* `god, master, lord' because of the alb. *g^h* > *d* shift. It is clear that alb. (*g^hhāg^w*) *zogu* `bird'.

Alb. shows that **Root / lemma: *g^hu₁en-*** : `to sound' derived from **Root / lemma: *g^hau-***, ***g^hau₁ə-*** : `to call'

russ.- Church Slavic *zvъnju*, *zvъne^hti* `ring, sound, clink', russ. *zvne^hť*, ačech. *zvneti*, čech. *zni^hti*, altpoln. *wzniec^hds.*, ablaut. Old Church Slavic *zvonъ* `sound, tone', sl. *zvo^hn* `bell', bulg. *zvъnъ* `sound, clangor', *zvъnecъ* `bell', skr. *zvo^hno*, russ. čech. *zvon*, poln. *dzwon* `clangor, bell'.

Baltoslav. root extension *g^hu₁eng-*:

lit. *žve^hngiu*, *žve^hngti* `neigh', *su-žvin^hgu*, *-žvi^hngti* `in Wiehern ausbrechen', *žvangu^hs* `loud, schallend', *žva^hngu*, *žvange^hti* `rattle, clash, ring, clang, clink', lett. *zvi^hegt* `neigh';

Old Church Slavic *zve^hgo^h* `verkönde', russ.- Church Slavic *zvjagu* `sing, babble', russ. dial. *zvjagu^h*, *zvjačъ* `bark, bay'.

Slav. root extension *g^hu₁enk-*:

Old Church Slavic *zve^hkъ* m. `sound', *zve^hkno^hti* `sound, clink', *zve^hcati* `call, shout, cry', skr. *zve^hk* `sound', poln. *zwie^hk*, *dzwie^hk* `sound, clangor'; with ablaut Old Church Slavic *zvo^hkъ* `sound', russ. *zvuk*, čech. *zvuk* `sound, tone, sound, clangor';

Slav. root extension **g̃hu_{ent}-**:

bulg. *zvъntja* 'sound, clink'.

References: WP. I 642, Trautmann 374.

Page(s): 490-491

Root / lemma: **g̃hu_{ēr}-**

English meaning: wild beast

German meaning: 'wildes Tier'

Material: Gr. θήρ, -ός, m. late f. (θήρ ες, θηρῶν = ostlit. *žve' res*, *žve' ru* , Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 424), lesb. φήρ, hom. Φήρ ες, thess. φέρ (πεφελράκοντες = τεθηρακότες, Φιλόφελρος) 'animal';

lat. *ferus*, -a, -um 'wild, wildwachsend, -lebend' (*g̃huero-s);

with structure in die *i*-Deklination (after dem Akk. Sg. Pl. -i = m., -n.s) lit. *žve' ri* s m. f., lett. *zve' rs* m.; Old Prussian Akk. Pl. *swīrins*;

Old Church Slavic *zve' rb* 'wild animal', sloven, *zve' r*, ačech. *zve' r* m. f., russ. *zve' rb*;

substantiv. adjective lit. *žve' riena* 'f.', russ. *zve' ri' na* 'Wildbret', to lat. *carō ferīna* ds.

References: WP. I 642 f., WH. I 487 f., Trautmann 374 f.

Page(s): 493

Root / lemma: **g̃hu_{oig^w}-**

English meaning: to shine; star

German meaning: 'leuchten, Schein'

Material: Gr. φοῖβος 'pure, clean gleaming', ἀφελκτός, ἀφελκτόρος (*g̃hu_{oig^w}-) 'impure, unclean';

bsl. *žu_{aigzdā}- f. 'shine, star' (idg. *g̃hu_{oig^w}(e)s-dā) in:

Old Prussian Akk. Sg. *swāigstan* 'shine', *poswāigstinaī* 'illuminate' (ö); lit. *žvaigzde'* , *žvaigžde'* , dial. *žvaizde'* , lett. *zva' igzne* f. 'star'; in addition further lit. *žvyguly' s* 'radiance', *žva' i' nas* 'silberfleckig', lett. *zvaigstīties* 'gleam', *zvaidrīt* 'shimmer';

slav. *gve' zda (from *gu_{aigzdā}, through Ferdissimilation from *žu_{aigzdā}) in Old Church Slavic *dzve' zda*, skr. *zvige' zda*, poln. *gwiazda*, russ. *zve' zda* 'f. 'star'.

Maybe (*izda) alb. [Sicily] *izë*, alb. [Dibër] *ist-* 'star' [alb.-illyr. -g̃h- > -z-, -ss-, -st- phonetic mutation]: Hittite *Istanu* 'sun god'

References: Trautmann 373 f., Pedersen La cinquender de' cl. lat. 74, Mikkola Urslav. Gr. 166 f. Probably unrichtig about gr. φοῖβος etc. above 118.

Page(s): 495

Root / lemma: **g̃hu_{ōk^w}-**, **g̃hu_{ək^w}-**

English meaning: to shine, shimmer

German meaning: `schimmern, leuchten'

Material: Gr. δ ι α φ á σ σ ε ι ν δ ι α φ á ι ν ε ι ν Hes., φύψ φ á ο ς Hes.; πα ρ α ι - φ á σ σ ε ι τ ι ν á σ - σ ε ι . . . Hes., reduplicated πα ι φ á σ σ ω `budge, move quick, fast, zucke (*funkle)';

lat. *fax* (old *facēs*), *facis* f. `torch; Anstifter', Demin. *facula* `torch', *facētus* `elegant, witzig', *facētia* and -ae `witzige Einfölle';

lit. *žva ĭke* `candle'.

References: WP. I 645, WH. I 438 f., 471, 864, Trautmann 374.

Page(s): 495

Root / lemma: *g ĩlei-*

English meaning: to run up to

German meaning: `anlaufen, anstörmen'ö

Note: Only indoiranisch.

Material: Old Indian *jra ĩyati* `störmt an, löuft an', *jra ĩyas-* n. `Ungestöm, run, flow, Flußlauf', *pr. thu-jra ĩya-* `weit running';

av. *zrayah-*, Old pers. *drayah-* `sea, sea', mpers. *zray*, npers. (with rearrangement) *daryā*, *pərau-zrayah* `about weite Wasserflöchen sich erstreckend'.

References: WP. I 660, WH. I 608.

Page(s): 401

Root / lemma: *g ĩu_{er}-*, *g ĩu_{erə}-*

English meaning: to burn and be hot

German meaning: `leuchten and heiß sein'

Note:

Root / lemma: *g ĩu_{er}-*, *g ĩu_{erə}-* : to burn and be hot' derived from **Root / lemma:** *g ĩher-3* and *g ĩherə-*, *g ĩhrē-* : to shine, shimmer'.

Material: Old Indian *jva ĩrati* `fiebert', *jvara-h* `fever, pain, distress', *jū ĩrvati* `versengt', *jūrñ ĩ ĩh* `blaze, glow' (< **jvūr-*, **g ĩu_r-*); besides *jva ĩrati* `flammt auf, glöht, shines', *jvalita-h* `flammend, luminous', *jvalana ĩh* `burning, ignitable', m. `fire', n. `das Brennen, Lodern', *jvala-h* m. `light, flame, torch', *jvālā* f. ds.;

mnI. *coorts* m., mnd. *korts* `fever'öö;

lit. *žūriu* ` , *žūre* ĩti `see', *žūra* `Aussicht, look', *žiu ĩras* `Uhu';

full grade lett. *zve ĩrs* `funkelnd', *zve ĩruot* `glow, flash'.

References: WP. I 643, Wackernagel Old Indian Gr. I p. 228.

Page(s): 479

Root / lemma: *g ĩ(e)lōu_r-*

English meaning: sister-in-law

German meaning: 'Schwester of Gatten'

Material: Gr. *γάλωφος in hom. Dat. Sg. and Nom. Pl. γαλώφ, Gen. Pl. γαλώφων, att. γάλως, Gen. γάλω 'Mannes sister';

lat. *glōs, glōris* 'Mannes sister, wife, woman of brothers' (*g^hlō[u]s);

spö Church Slav. *zъlъva*, ačech. *zelva*, serb. *za'ova*, russ. *zo'ova* 'Mannes sister';

perhaps also arm. *tal* 'Mannes sister' (for **cal* after *taigr* 'Mannes brother').

Daß phryg. γέλαρος ἄδελφός γυνή Hes., also γάλλαρος, here belongs, is höchst doubtful; whether for *γέλαφος verschrieben

After Jokl Eberts RL. X 142^b wäre the nichtpalatale guttural through influence of *z* bedingt, whereupon also poln. *z'ew, z'owica* (*g^heluu-ā) besides *ze'w, zo'wica* (*g^heluu-ā) 'sister of Mannes' hinweisen sollen; compare though das under *g* 'hel- about bslav. *gel-* 'yellow' Ausgeföhrt.

Ein gr. conservative stem *γάλω[u]-ς hat U^hbertritt (only the case oblique) in die o-Dekl. erfahren; in Slav. lies ein older *ū*-stem *zъly*, Gen. *zъlъve*, before, the with lat. *glōs* compared become could.

References: WP. I 631, WH. I 610, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 480.

Page(s): 367-368

Root / lemma: g^hā- dh-

English meaning: to sink, submerge

German meaning: 'eintauchen, untersinken'

Material: Old Indian *gā'hatē* 'taucht, dringt ein', participle *gād, ha-h* 'deep, strong, tight, firm', *gāha h* 'depth, das Innere'; with *a*: *ga hana-*, *ga hvara-* 'deep, dense', n. 'depth, abyss, thicket', *dur-ga ha-m* 'böser place or way';

das participle *gād, ha-* is probably analogical form after roots with Old Indian *h* = idg. *g^hh*; *gādha-* 'seicht', m. n. 'Untiefe, ford' is perhaps from an Old Indian root nouns *gā* (to idg. *g^hā-* 'gait') + *dha* as '(About)gang gewöhrend' to define;

av. Akk. Pl. *vi-gā'ō* 'Schluchten' (: Old Indian *vi-gāha-*) 'sich eintauchend', zero grade *gu δa-* 'depth';

gr. βήσσα, dor. βήσσα (*βα'θι-α) f. 'Talgrund, gorge, ravine, gulch'; βάσσα n. ds. (*βα'θισ), zero grade βυθός, βυσσός 'depth, Meeresgrund' with β instead of γ after βήσσα; ἄβυσσος 'where sich nicht dive löst, grundlos, depth', βάθος n. 'depth'; βένθος 'depth' secondary after πένθος : πάθος;

air. *bā(i)dim* 'tauche under, drown', cymr. *boddi* 'ertränken, ertrinken, überfluten', corn. *bedhy*, mbret. *beuziff* 'ertränken'; cymr. *diffoddi* 'auslöschen' from **dh^hspad-* (**dī-eks-bad-*).

References: WP. I 665, Schwyzer Rhein. Mus. 81, 193 ff.

Page(s): 465

Root / lemma: g^hā-, g^hem-

English meaning: to go, come

German meaning: 'gehen, kommen; zur Welt kommen, geboren werden'

Note:

Root / lemma: *g^wā-*, *g^wem-* : 'to go, come' from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ag-* (**heg-*): 'to lead, *drive cattle'.

Material: Old Indian *jī ḡgānti* 'goes' (= gr. *βίβησι, compare lak. 3. Sg. βίβαυτι, hom. participle βίβασι 'with großen Schritten einhergehend', in addition also hom. βίβασθων), Aor. *a ḡgā-m* 'I kam hin, walked weg' (av. Injunkt. *gāt* 'er wird hinkommen') = arm. *kam* 'stehe', gr. ἔβην, dor. ἔβαυ 'I machte mich auf, walked';

Old Indian *gātram* 'limb, member, body'; *gātu-h* 'gait, way, room, place', av. *gātu-š* 'place, Liegerstatt, seat, throne', Old pers. *gādu* ds.; Old Indian *vi-gāman-* n. 'footstep' (*pr. thu -pra-gāman-* 'weilerschreitend'; compare *gāmin-* 'going', further formations an o-stem *gāmaḥ*), av. *gā-man-* n. 'footstep', Old Indian *gāya-m* 'footstep' in *uru-gāya* 'weilerschreitend, wide' (of way), av. *gāya-* (Akk. *gāim*) 'footstep' (with formants -ya-);

arm. *kam* 'stehe' (: gr. ἔβην);

gr. *βίβησι, βίβασι, ἔβην see above; βηταρμός 'Tanz', βηταρμων 'Tönzer' (from *βατορ or *βατα 'das Fußaufsetzen' + ἄρμος 'Geföge'); ἄμφισβητέω, ion. ἄμφισβατέω 'streite' ('after zwei Seiten auseinandergehend'), βῆμαν. 'footstep' changing through ablaut βωμός m. 'Tritt, grade, Gestell, altar'; infinitive βήμενα; βηλός m. 'doorsill'; βέβηλος, dor. βέβαλος, kyren. βάβαλος 'betretbar, ungeweiht' (contrast from ἄβατορ 'immortal, holy'); zero grade βέβαλος 'certainly' (*good gangbar); βάδην Adv. 'in footstep'; βάδος m. 'way', βαθμός m. 'grade, threshold, footstep', βάθορον 'foundation', ἑμβάτης 'Mönnerschuh';

alb. *ngā* 'I run' (*gaḥni-ō); Actually (*ga-sni-ō) nasalized form prevented common alb. *g-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

Maybe alb. *ngathte* 'slow, lazy (walk)' [common alb. -air. -s > -th phonetic mutation]

Maybe zero grade in alb. *garë* 'race' < rum. *goană* 'race, battue'.

lit. dial. *go ti* 'go'; lett. *gāju* (preterit to *ie t*) 'I walked' (places ein present **gāi-ō* ahead, dessen *j* present formant sein wird), therefrom further *ga jums* 'gait, row'; *ga ita* 'gait' (with analogical *ai*, Endzeln in Lett. Gr. S. 678); *gātis* Pl. 'Fluglöcher of the bees'; lit. *pro ga* 'occasion, opportunity, term, deadline (*end of the road)' (prefix **prō-* + *gā*); lit. *ga tve* 'road, livestock pasture', lett. *gatva* 'way, passage' are germ. Lw.

Perhaps here also kelt. words for 'die' (as 'fortgehen', ἔκβροτῶν βῆνα), as air. *bai d* 'stirbt' (**bā-a-ti* from **g^wā-*), *at-bath* 'died' (**g^wā-t* . .), *bath* 'death' = cymr. *bad* 'pest, pestilence', bret. *bad* 'anesthetization', corn. *badhus* 'phrenetical'; air. *bās* 'death' is after *gnās* 'consuetude' etc. shaped. Contrariness of Thurneysen Gr. pp. 547, 728 is ein stem *bā-š-* not nachzuweisen; s. more properly Pedersen Litteris 2. 89 f.

2. *g^wem-*:

Not thematic *(e)-*g^wem-t* (> **e-g^wen-t*), -*g^wm-te*, -*g^wm-ent* in Old Indian Aor. *a gan*, *gan* (*g* for *j* after forms with original **g^wm-*, **g^wm-*; 1. Sg. *a gamam*), *a gata* (**g^wm-*), *a gman*, *a gmata*; gthav. 3. Sg. Inj. *uz-jā n*, 3. Pl. *g^mmān*;

arm. 3. Sg. *ekn* 'er kam' (= Old Indian *a gan*); about die still unklare 1. Sg. *eki*, 3. Pl. *ekin* see Meillet Esquisse 134 f.;

gr. βάτην 3. Du., ὑπέρβασις 3. Pl. probably zur root form **g^wā-*;

Konj. **g^wemeti* in Old Indian *ga 'm-at, -anti*, gthav. *jama'ti, jima'ti*; Opt. *g^wm₂-i₂ēt* in Old Indian *gamyāt*, av. *jamyāt* (j for g from forms with lengthened grade idg. **g^wem-*); ags. *cyme* see under;

thematic: zero grade Old Indian *ga 'mati*, av. *jamaiti* 'goes' (Old Indian *gama 'yati* 'löst come, föhrt herbei', av. *jāmayeiti* 'bringt zum groin, flank'), zero grade Old Indian (Opt. Aor.) *gamē t, gamē ma, gamemahi*, probably also Aor. *a 'gamat*; Perf. *ja-gā 'ma* 'I walked' (compare got. 1. Pl. *qemum*); av. *frā-y₂mat* (gthav. *-g²mat*) 'er kam hinzu', Old pers. *a-gmatā*;

osk. *ku 'mbened* 'convenit', *cebnust* (from **ce-benust*) ' (huc) vēnerit', umbr. *benust, benurent* 'venerit, -int'; lat. Konj. *advenam* (about *n* for *m* see under; perhaps with analogical *-en-* after den forms as lat. *veniō, ventum, vēnī*);

got. *qiman* (preterit *qam*, 1. Pl. *qemum*: Old Indian 1. Sg. Perf. *ja-gāma*), ahd. *queman* and (zero gradeö) *coman* = ags. *cuman*, anord. *kōma* 'come'; ags. Konj. Präter. (older Optat.) *cyme* (**g^wm₂-i₂t*);

toch. A *köm-*, *kum-*, B *köm-*, *kam-*, *s 'em* 'come'.

i₂o-present **g^wm₂-i₂ō* in gr. β α ι ν ω 'go' (Fut. β ῆ σ ο μ α ι etc.), lat. *veniō* 'come' with very old alteration from *-mi-* to *-ni-*; after Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 309 could das *n* also from forms as av. *jantu* (**g^wem-tu-*), arm. *ekn* (**e-g^wem-t*) bezogen sein; to *vēnimus* stimmt got. *qemum*;

sk₂o-present **g^wm₂-skō*: Old Indian *ga 'cchatī*, av. *jasaiti* 'er goes', gr. β α σ κ ε 'go! come!' toch. A *kumnōš* 'he comes', Med. *kumnōstör*, B *könmaströ*.

Verbaladjektiv: Old Indian *gata h₂h₂* 'gegangen', av. *gata-* ds., gr. β α τ ά ς 'gangbar' (**g^wm₂-to-s*), lat. *in₂ventus*.

other nominal formation:

Old Indian *ga 'ti-h₂* f. 'gait', av. *aiwi-gati-* 'das Herbeikommen = Eintreten, Beginnen', gr. β α σ ι ς f. 'footstep; base' (**g^wm₂-ti-s*), lat. *con-venti-ō* 'Zusammenkunft', got. *gaqumþs* 'Zusammenkunft' (**-g^wm₂-tis*), anord. *samkund* f. ds., ahd. *cumft*, nhd. *Ankunft*; Old Indian *ga 'ntu₂h₂* m. 'gait, way', lat. *adventus*, -*ūs* 'Ankunft'; got. *qums* 'Ankunft' (**g^wm₂-is*), ags. *cyme*, ahd. *cumi*; Old Indian *gamyā-* 'wohin man go kann or soll', osk. *ku 'mbenniei* 's Gen. 'conventūs'; ahd. *biquāmi* 'bequem' (compare 'bekömmlich'), ags. *gecwēme* 'pleasant, fitting', anord. *kvæ 'mr* 'zum Kommen berechtigt or imstande'; *kvāma* f. 'Kommen, Besuch', *kōma* ds.;

toch. A *kum-*, AB *kam-*, A *köm-*, B *s 'em* 'come', A *kumnas*, Med. *kumnas* *tār* 'comes', A *kakmu*, B *kekamu* 'gekommen'.

With a meaning- development ' (zur Welt) come' = 'born become':

av. *n₂jāmayeinti* 'sie bringen zum Gebö ren' (**n₂jāma-* 'birth');

gr. ε- β α θ η ε γ ε ν ν ε θ η Hes.;

alban. *pre-gjim* 'Gastmahl by the Erstgeburt';

lit. *gemu*, *gim 'ti* 'born become' = lett. *dzemu, dzi 'mt* ds., lit. *gi 'mstu* (to Akzent see Schulze KZ. 45, 230) = lett. *dzi 'mstu* ds., lit. *gimine* 'family', *gy 'mis* 'birth', *ga 'mas* 'Angeborenes', causative *gami 'nti* 'Kinder erzeugen, Vieh zöchten', lett. *dzi 'mts* 'angeboren, erbgehörig, leibeigen', *dzi 'mša* 'birth' = Old Prussian *gimsenin* Akk. Sg. 'birth', Old Prussian *gemton* 'to give birth to children', *gemmons* participle Perf. 'born'.

References: WP. I 675 ff., Meillet Esquisse² 134 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 309, 689,

742³, 707², Trautmann 76, Pedersen Toch. 170 ff., 221, 234.

Page(s): 463-465

Root / lemma: *g^wedh-*

English meaning: to push, hit, harm

German meaning: `stoßen, verletzen, zerstören'

Material: Old Indian *gandh-* `bump, poke, prick, injure, destroy' (by Grammatikern), *gandha* ḡh, m. `smell, odor, Duft', av. *gantay-* `fetidness', mpers. *gand* `fetidness', Old pers. *gasta-* `eklig, unsavory, distasteful', afgh. *ṽandal* `disgust, repulsion, loathing feel', bal. *gandag* `evil, bad'. (Zur meaning development `bump, poke, prick' > `smell, odor' compare e.g. ahd. *stinkan* `smell, stink' against got. *stiggan* `zusammenstoßen' and gr. κ ν ῑ σ η `Fettdampf' compared with aisl. *hnīta* `bump, poke, prick'.)

Gr. δ ε ν ν ο ς `vituperation, Schande' (**g^wendhno-*); after Kuiper Nasalprös. 65 here φ θ ῑ ν ο ς m. `envy' (present *φ θ ε ν ω from **g^wdh-en-*);

about mhd. *quetsen, quetschen* `hit, bump, poke, squeeze' s. Kluge s. v. *quetschen*;

lit. *gendu*`, *ge sti* `damage nehmen, spoil, zugrunde go', *gadinu*`, *gadi nti* `spoil, beschädigen, stören', *pagadas* `ruin', lett. *g īnstu, g īnt* `zugrunde go'.

References: WP. I 672 f., Benveniste BSL. 38, 143.

Page(s): 466-467

Root / lemma: *g^weid(h)-*

English meaning: mud

German meaning: `Schlamm, halbflossiger Schmutz'ö

Material: Gr. δ ε ῖ σ α `filth, slime, mud' (**g^weidh_hi_a* or *-sa*, or **g^weid-s-a*); perhaps anord. *kveisa* f. `swelling, blister, swelling, lump, growth', mnd. *quēse* `Blutblase', besides norw. *kvisa*, schwed. *kvissla* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *žid* ѝк ѝ `succosus', russ. etc. *ži d^hkij* `dönnflossig; soft, pliable'.

References: WP. I 671.

Page(s): 469

Root / lemma: *g^wei-1*

English meaning: to cry, weep

German meaning: `klagen, jammern'ö

Note: Außerhalb of Germanischen only uncertain Vergleiche; probably onomatopoeic.

Material: Got. *qainōn* `weep, cry, grieve', anord. *kveina* `lament', ags. *cwānian* `wail, sad sein', anord. *kveinka* `wail, lament' and with other derivative aisl. st. Verb. *kvīða* `sich öngstigen', *kvīða* f. `a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm', *kvīði* m. ds.; ags. *cwīðan*, schw. Verb. `wail, bemoan', as. *quīðian* `lament';

hieran remind formal lit. *gi edu* and *gi estu, giedo ti* `sing, crow', etc., die to the

only in den Satem-Sprachen belegten root **gēi-* 'sing' belong (see there); is the not zusammenstimmenden meaning because of dubious.

Maybe alb. *kujë* 'wailing', *kujtim* 'memory (of the dead)', *kujtoj* 'remember'

References: WP. I 665 f.

Page(s): 467

Root / lemma: *g^wei-2*

English meaning: to put together, enclose

German meaning: 'zusammendrängen, einschließen, einpferchen' ö

Material: Umbr. *bio*, päalign. Akk. *biam* 'eingefriedeter district, region, area';

anord. *kvē* f. 'corral, pen, fold, narrow eingefriedete Passage', *kvīa* 'einpferchen'.

References: WP. I 666.

Page(s): 467

Root / lemma: *g^wei₃*

English meaning: to prevail, be mighty

German meaning: 'überwältigen, Gewalt, gewaltsam niederdrücken'

Material: Old Indian *jyā* 'f. 'U'bergewalt' (= gr. β_αα), *jyā* 'na-m, *jyāni-h*, 'Bedrückung', *jyā yān* 'möchtiger, überlegener', *jye s t ha-*, *jyes t ha-* 'möchtigtst, stöckst'; *ja yati* (Perf. *jigā ya*) 'ersiegt, besiegt' (av. Inf. *jayāi*, full grade I the root, 'to defeat, conquer'), *jayis nu-* 'victorious', *jēta r-* 'ersiegend, besiegend'; *jina ti* (Fut. *jyāsyati*, Pass, *jīya te*, participle *jīta -*) 'überwältigt, oppressed'; *ji gīs ati* 'will defeat, conquer, ersiegen' (: av. *jijišaiti* 'seeks for sich to erlangen, ausfindig to make'), *jigyū* - 'victorious';

Old Indian *jina ti* stands for also 'um etwas bringen', *jyāni_h* also 'reduction, loss' and is so zugleich the Fortsetzer the palatal anlaut. root from av. *zināt* 'schödig', Old pers. *adināt* 'brachte worum, nahm weg', participle Perf. Pass. *dīta-*, av. *zyānā*, *zyāni-* f. 'Schödigung', Inf. *zyānāi* 'to harm', bal. *zina_v* 'an sich reißen, hastig gripe, with Gewalt wegnehmen' (außerarische equivalent not bekannt);

Maybe alb. geg. za 'gripe, capture', geg. *me u zane* 'to quarrel', tosk. *zihem* 'quarrel'

gr. β_ια 'force, might' (= Old Indian *jyā*), β_ιαω, β_ιαζω 'zwingen', β_ιατοζ 'gewalttätig', Av. *β_ιατοζ* probably = Av. *β_ιατοζ*; β_ιαε_ν 'futuere', ζ_αε_ι β_ιαε_ν Hes. 'vergewaltigen' (whereas β_ιαε_ν from a participle *β_ιαε_ν = Old Indian *jī-na-*, Gramm., abzuleiten wäre); after Lide 'n IF. 19, 328 with npers. *gāyad* 'futuit', Inf. *gādan*, *gān*, from a root **g^wāi-* or (ö) **g^wōi-*, die only by latter rudiment with *g^wei-* as lengthened grade the o-gradation at most theoretisch compatible wäre;

with *g^wei₃* 'niederzwingen' shine, appear, seem also following words for 'schwächen, enfeeble', Intr. Pass. 'zusammengehen, altern, hinschwinden' originally zusammenzugehören:

Old Indian *jina ti* also 'altert', *jyāni_h* 'Altersschwäche', *a jyāni-h* 'Unvergänglichkeit', *jīna-* 'aged, old', *a jīta-* 'unversehrt, unverwelkt', *a jīti-h* 'Unversehrtheit', *jī vri-* 'old, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, hilflos', av. *jyā-*, present *jina ti* 'schwächt', *ajyamna-* 'sich nicht vermindern, unversieglich', wherefore mhd. *verquinen*, preterit *quein* 'hinschwinden', ags. *cwīnan*, *ā-cwīnan*, preterit *cwān* 'hinschwinden, abate, kränkeln', extended ags.

cwincan, *ācwincan* 'disappear, abate' (Kaus. with ablaut neologism *ācwencan*, engl. *quench* 'löschen'), and with *m*-forms wfö. *kwīmen* 'krönkeln', *kwīmelig* 'verweichlicht'.

From dem Germ. shine, appear, seem in beiden Bedeutungsförbungen anreihbar:

anord. *kveita* 'überwältigen' (*d*-present); *s*-extensions mnd. *quisten* 'perish lassen, verschwenden', *quist* 'damage, loss', mnl. *quisten* 'terere, atterere, friare', got. *qistjan* 'spoil', ahd. *quist* f. 'Vernichtung', *archwistan*, *firquistan* 'spoil, destroy', ags. *cwī esan* 'zerquetschen', jöt. *kwīs* 'press, auspressen', nisl. *kveisa* 'Bauchgrimmen' (*Zwicken'); norw. *kveisa* 'verkömmertes creature', *kvisla* 'hinschwinden'; *g*-extension (gebrocheneReduplikationö) fries. *kwīke*, *kwikken* 'pinch, tweak, nip', in the meaning abgeschwächt in preuß. *queicheln* 'hötscheln'.

References: WP. I 666 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 300, 694.

Page(s): 469-470

Root / lemma: *g^wei₁-3* and *g^wei₁ə* : *g^w(i)i₁ē* : *g^w(i)i₁ō* : *g^wī*, frequent, often with *-u-* extended

English meaning: to live

German meaning: 'leben'

Material: A. from **g^wei₁ō*:

Old Indian *jīvātu-h₁* 'life' (see under), *ga₁ya-h₁* 'house, courtyard, Hauswesen' (see under);

av. *jīvaēsa* 'du sollst leben' (2. Sg. present Med., or themat. 2. Sg. Opt. for **jigāyaēša*); *jījišanti* (originally Desiderativ) 'sie erquicken, nöhren', *jaya-* m. 'Anregung'; *gayō* m. 'life, Lebenszeit, Lebensführung' (= Old Indian *ga₁ya-h₁* 'house and courtyard, Hauswesen' = russ. *goj* 'peace; salvation!'); av. *gaēθā*, Old pers. *gaiθā* 'entity, house and courtyard';

arm. *keam* 'lebe' (**g^wiyā-ye-mī*); Meillet Esquisse 110, 176.

gr. hom. βέομα ('I werde leben' (**βέομα* ; Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 780, 788¹);

lit. *gaju* 's' 'light healing'; lit. *gyju*, *gy₁ti* (**gīti-*) 'aufleben, sich erholen, heil become' (in addition *i₁-gy₁ti-* 'erlangen', actually 'sich hineinleben'), lett. *dzi₁t* 'heal, cure; heil become', *gy₁dau* 'heal', lett. *dzie₁de₁t* 'heal, cure' (Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 559), Old Church Slavic *žiti* 'leben' (present *živo₁* see under); in addition Old Church Slavic *žit₁* 'life' (**g^wītis*), *pa-žit₁* 'νομή, χόρτος, λεύκη';

slav. **goj₁* 'das life' (**g^woi₁o-s*) in aruss. *goj* 'peace', old skr. *go₁j₁ds.*, ačech. *hoj* 'fullness, wealth' (: Old Indian *ga₁ya₁h₁*), causative slav. **gojiti* 'leben make', skr. *go₁jiti* 'care, mösten', etc.;

toch. B *s₁ai-* 'leben', Van Windekens Lexique 127.

***g^wi₁ō-** in:

av. *-jyāiti-* f. (in compounds) 'life', *jyātuš* Gen., *jyātum* Akk. 'life' (in Old Indian wurde these **jyā-tu-h₁* after *jīvati* to *jīvā₁tu₁h₁*);

ep. ion. ζῶω, gort. δῶω 'lebe' (from **ζω-₁*, idg. **g^wi₁ō-i₁ō*), Aor. ἐβίωv (**g^wii₁ō-m* with vokal. *i*, das presumably through βέω gestötzt wurde), att. ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ (*ζῆ₁ε₁, idg. **g^wi₁ē*), ζώς 'lebendig', ζῶη 'life', ζῶον 'animal'; gr. ὑγίης 'fit, healthy' (**su₁g^wii₁ēs* 'wohllebend');

***g^wī-** (besides in baltosl. **gīti-*, see above) in av. *yavaē-jī-* 'fortwöhrend lebend', av.

jīti- f. 'life', Old Indian *jīra* - 'agile, lively, rash, hasty', av. *jīra*- 'lebhaft from Verstand, sly, cunning'; Old Prussian *geits* 'bread', Old Church Slavic *žito* 'corn, grain'.

Maybe alb. geg. *gja* 'thing, property' : Old pers. *gai* *ṣā* 'entity, house and courtyard';

***g^wi** - in kelt. **bitu-*, air. *bith* (Gen. *betho*), cymr. *byd*, bret. *bed* 'world';

maybe alb. (**g^wei* *ō*-te) *botē* 'world' common kelt. - illyr. *g^w* - . *b*- phonetic mutation.

gall. *Bitu-rīges*, i.e. 'people of Weltkönigs' (compare the similar meaning from av. *gaē* *ṣā*); besides zero grades idg. **g^weito-* in cymr. *bwyd* 'eat', acorn. *buit* 'dish, food', abret. *boitolion* 'esciferis', nbret. *boed* 'nourishment, food'; das disyllabic air. *biad*, Gen. *biid* 'nourishment, food, dish, food' (previous **biveto-m*).

With idg. **g**-suffix (*g^wi* *ḡ*-): ahd. *que* 'h and *que* 'k, Gen. *que* 'ckes 'lebendig', nhd. *keck*, schweiz. *check* 'strong, tight, firm' (kk from a form with kw as mhd. *quicken* 'erquicken'), ags. *cwicu*, *cucu* 'lebendig', anord. *kvikr*, *kykr* (Akk. *kykkvan*) 'lebendig', also nhd. *Quecke*, ags. *cwice* 'Hundegras' (from the außerordentlichen Lebens- and Keimkraft the Pflanze);

lett. *dzi* *ga* 'life' (as *dzi* *ve* ds.), *dzi* *guo* 't' 'leben' (as *dzi* *vuo* 't ds.).

Lat. *vigēre* 'lebenskräftig sein' from *vegēre* to separate, seems unberechtigt. Wood KZ. 45, 68 reiht an nord. *kvikr* etc. also viele germ. words for lebhaftige Bewegung aller kind of an, so besides anord. *kveikja* 'beleben, kindle, inflame', with other Weiterbildungen ags. *cwiferlice* Adv. 'keen, eager', engl. *quiver* 'agile, lively, hurtig', fries. *kwistern* 'wedeln, schwözneln', *kwispeln* 'sich rasch and unruhig hin and her bewegen', schwed. dial. *kvīd* 'throw', jöt. *kwīðar* 'alert, awake, smart'.

B. from ***g^wi** *ōu-*, **g^wiū-**:

with *i*: Old Indian *jīva* - 'lebendig, m. life', Old pers. *jīva-*, av. *jva-* (i.e. *jīva-*) 'lebendig' = lat. *vīvus* ds., osk. *bivus* Pl. 'vivi', cymr. *biw*, corn. *biw* 'Hornvieh' (*Lebendvieh'), lit. *gy* *vas*, lett. *dzi* *vs*, Old Church Slavic *živ* *ъ* 'lebendig';

with *i* *ḡ*: gr. βίος 'life' (**g^wi* *u*-os), got. *qius* 'lebendig' (*gaqiunan* 'ἀνὰ ζῆν'), air. *biu*, *beo*, cymr. *byw*, bret. *beo*, corn. *byw*, *bew* 'lebendig' (therefrom kelt. **bivo* *htūt* in air. *bethu*, Gen. *bethad* = cymr. *bywyd* 'life');

with *k*-suffix: lat. *vīvāx* 'lebenskräftig, langlebig', similar formation with lit. *gyvo* *kas* 'lebendig', entfernter Old Indian *jīvaka-* ds.;

with *t*-suffix: 1. with *i*: Old Indian *jīvita-m* 'life, living being etc.', lit. *gyvata* 'life, Lebensunterhalt, Bauerngut' = lat. *vīta* 'life' (**g^wiū* *otā*) and Old Church Slavic *život* *ъ* m. 'life', Old Indian *jīvatha-h*;

Maybe abbreviated alb. (**jīvita-m*) *jeta* 'life' : Old Indian *jīvita-m* 'life' : av. *jīti*- f. 'life'.

2. with *i* *ḡ*: βίος *τῆς*, masc. βίος *τοῦ*; 'Lebensatem etc.';

with *oi*: lit. *gaivu* 's' 'alert, awake, smart, lebendig';

verbal derivative: Old Indian *jī* *vati*, av. *jvaiti* (i.e. *jīvaiti*) 'lebt', ap. *jīvā* 'lebe!' = lat. *vivō*, Old Church Slavic *živo*. 'lebe' (Inf. *žiti* see above), extended lit. *gyvenu* 'lebe'; Old Indian *jinvati*, pra *jinōs*, *i* 'lebendig sein, sich erregen; anregen, beleben, erquicken'.

References: WP. I 668 ff., Meillet Introduction⁷ 165, Specht KZ. 62, 111, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 298, 300, 330, 501⁴, 675⁶, Trautmann 75 f.

Root / lemma: *g^welbh-***English meaning:** womb; young of animal**German meaning:** 'Gebörmutter; Tierjunges'**Material:** Old Indian *ga ṛbhaḥ*, av. *garəwa-* 'womb, Leibesfrucht', *gərabuš* n. 'Tierjunges'; Old Indian *sa ḥgarbhyaḥ*, 'eodem utero natus' (= gr. ἀδελφεός ds.);

gr. ἀδελφός, -ύος f., dor. ἀδελφύα 'womb, uterus' (see under); *ἀδελφός n. ds. as base from ἀδελφεός (Hom.) 'couterinus, brother' (*ἀδελφε[ο]-ός), next to which att. ἀδελφεός ds.; ἀελφάξ m. f. 'piglet', ἀελφίς, -ίς m. 'Delphin', δολφός ἡ μήτρα Hes.; Specht (Idg. Dekl. 268) reconstructs from gr. ἀδελφ-ήρ ἀδελφός. Λάκωνες (Hes.) eine originally root **g^wel-*;

the -us-stem kehrt again in ahd. *kilbur* n., *chilburra* f. 'Mutterlamm', ags. *cilforlamb* ds. (besides of es-stem ahd. *kilbira* ds. and - with gradation *o* after *o*-stem as δολφός, *ga ṛbhaḥ* - nhd. *Kalb*, see above S. 359 under **gel-*, **gelebh-* 'clench'), die auf pure velaren anlaut weisen (as gall.-lat. *galba* and got. *kil-bei* 'womb' etc.). Es lie various, but lautöhnliche and hence gegenseitiger Beeinflussung ausgesetzte Sippen before: **g^welbh-*, **g^werebh-*, and from *gel-* extended *bh*-forms, die but in Germ. presumably through absorption from *g^welbh-* forms deren stem formation and spezifische meaning übernommen have.

References: WP. I 692 f., WH. I 578, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 295.

Page(s): 473

Root / lemma: *g^wel-1***English meaning:** to stick; pain, death**German meaning:** 1. 'stechen'; 2. '(stechender) Schmerz, Qual, Tod'**Material:** 1. Gr. ἀέλλιθες 'Wespen', Hes.; βελόνη f. 'cusp, peak, needle', ἄξιβελής ὁ στῆς Hom.; but βέλος n. 'Geschoß' probably rather to βάλω, s. about den sekundären Zusammenschluß with latter family under 2. *g^wel-* 'herabtrüfeln; throw'; uber ὀβελός, ὀβόλος, ark. dor. ὀδελός 'cusp, peak, Bratspieß, Mönze' s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 295;bsl. **geli_eti* 'es sticht, schmerzt' in:

lit. *ge'lti* 'prick', unpers. 'ache', *gi'lti* 'to ache begin', *geluo*, *geluoni* 's' 'sting, prick', *Giltine* 'Todesgöttin, death', *ga'las* m. 'end, death, bottom, stretch, Stöck' and *ge'la* 'pain' (= nhd. *Qual*), lett. *gals* 'cusp, peak, end, region', *dzel't* 'prick'; Old Prussian Akk. *gallan*, Vok. *golis* m. 'death', *gallintwei* 'slay', ablaut. *gulsennin* Akk. 'pain';

russ.-Church Slavic *žele'jo*, *žele'ti* 'mourn', ačech. *želeti* 'bemoan', Old Church Slavic *želja* f. 'affliction', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *žalb* f. 'pain', aruss. *žalb* ds., russ. *žalb* f. 'pity', dial. 'grave, graveyard', etc.;

maybe alb. (**želja*) *zija* 'famine, mourning, dressed in black' [common alb. *g^w-* > *z*-phonetic mutation]

the pure physical meaning 'pricking, pointed' presumably also in arm. *ciuḏ* 'twig, branch, finger' (from *e* before *ḏ*), in alb. *glisht* 'finger' (Pedersen KZ. 39, 393, Jokl IF. 36, 125, whereupon at first from **glenhst-*; Brugmann IF. 11, 286 Anm. had

compared βλῦμζω 'touch, feel, grope'), alb. gr. *glimp* (*gje* 'mp, *gje* 'mbi) 'thorn' (*gle-mo-, Jokl aaO. 141);

Note:

Alb. shows that **Root / lemma: *g^wis-ti-s*** : 'finger' derived from **Root / lemma: *g^wel-1*** : 'to stick; pain, death'

but mengl. *quille*, engl. *quill* 'Federkiel, Weberspule, Speiler an a barrel, vat, cask, sting, prick an Igels', mhd. *kil*, nhd. *Federkiel* (warum w geschwundenö), westfö. *kwiale* deriving because of mrhein. *Keil* 'keel, wedge' (mhd. **kil*) probably eineri-root, whether not folk etymology Entstellungen through influence of mhd. mnd. *kil* 'wedge' and mhd. *kiel* 'ship' vorliegen.

2. With the meaning 'pain - Pein - death':

arm. *keṭem* 'peinige' (Meillet Msl. 8, 165);

air. *at-baill* 'stirbt' (*ess* + *baln-* from **g^wl. -n-* with prefixedem Objektspronomen 'es'; nevertheless barely after Pedersen KG. II 459 as 'es, namely das Leben, fortwerfen' to εκ-βάλω, da die Bedeut. 'die' also out of Kelt. wiederkehrt; compare also corn. *bal* 'pestis', cymr. *aballu* (**ad_hballu*), *ballu* 'die' (**g^wl. -n-*), *ad-feillio* (**ate-bal-* from **g^wel-*) ds.;

perhaps lat. *vallessit* 'perierit' (setzte, as das kelt. verb, a present **g^wal-nō* ahead; different EM² 1129);

ahd. as. *quelan*, *qual* 'Pein leiden', ags. *cwelan* 'die'; anord. *kvelia* 'afflict', as. *quellian*, ahd. *quellen* ds., ags. *cwellan* 'slay'; anord. *kvo. l f.* 'torment, pain, agony', ags. *civalu* 'killing, violent murder'; as. *quāla* 'agony, torture', ahd. *qualā* ds., 'violent death', nhd. *Qual* (lengthened grade as lit. *ge' la* 'Old Church Slavic žalъ); ahd., as. *qualm* 'death. devastation', ags. *cwealm* ds., schwed. *kvalm* 'abrupt indisposition, minor illness, nausea'; ags. *cwield* 'death' (*g^wel-ti-*), *cwieldtīd* 'Abendzeit' (*end of day'), ahd. *quiltiwerk* 'Abendarbeit', anord. *kveld* n. (**g^wel-to -*) 'evening'.

About 'Anlautvarianten' (probably bestenfalls rhyme meaning) s. Siebs KZ. 37, 315, Lewy KZ. 40, 420.

References: WP. I 689 f., Trautmann 83, Vendryes RC 40, 433 ff.

Page(s): 470-471

Root / lemma: *g^wel-2*, *g^welə-*, *g^wlē-*

English meaning: to drip, flow; to throw

German meaning: a) 'herabtröufeln, öberrinnen, quellen'; b) 'werfen', presumably to vereinigen under 'fallen lassen', intr. 'herabfallen'

Note: after Wackernagel KZ. 67, 159 belong though a) and b) variant verbs an.

Material: a) Old Indian *ga'lati* 'tröufelt herab, fällt herab, verschwindet', *galita* 'h. 'vanished, gewichen', Kaus. *gālayati* 'gießt ab, makes flow, seiht ab'; Old Indian *galana-* 'tröufelnd, rinnend' (Lex.), n. 'das Tröufeln, Rinnen' = *ga-rana-m* (Gramm.);

gr. βαλανεύς 'Bademeister', βαλανεύον 'spa, bath' (> lat. *balneum*); βάλω, βάλυξω 'quelle hervor' (formation after φάλω), βάλυδενον 'humid, wet' Hes., and from the family of βάλλω in similar meaning ἄμβολαδενον 'aufsprudelnd (of water)', Δέλλον 'Springquell by Eryke', compare also εἰς ἄλλα βάλλειν 'mönden';

ahd. *quellan* (*quall*) 'spring up, bubble, to swell' (// probably from *ln*), ags. (*ge*)*collen* 'swollen', ahd. *quella*, nhd. *Quelle*, mnd. *qualm* ('*hervorquellendes' =) 'fume, smoke, vapor, smoke', older dö.n. *kval* 'vapor, haze, mist'; nhd. *Qualle*, ndl. *kwal*, *kwalie* 'Meduse'.

In vermittelnder meaning (perhaps from 'in sich zusammenfallen') Old Indian *glāṭi*, *glā yati* 'fö hlt sich erschöpft, is querulous, schwindet', participle *glāna* -, *glāna-m*, *glāṇiḥ* 'Erschöpfung, Abnahme', Kaus. *glā pa yati* 'erschöpfen, jmd. zusetzen; in Verfall come lassen'ö

b) Av. *nīrāire* 'sie become herabgeschleudert' (*nīgar-*);

gr. βάλω 'throw, cast, treffe' (**g^w_eln-ō*'), zero grade ark. ἐσθέλλοντες = ἐκβάλλοντες, ζέλλειν βάλλειν Hes., Aor. βαλεῖν, Perf. βέβλη-κα, Aor. ἔβλην 'erhielt einen Schuß, wurde getroffen', ἔβλητο, βλητός; βλήμα 'Wurf', βολή, βόλος m. ds., βολίς, -ίδος 'Wurfgeschoß', ἐλος, ἐλε-μνον 'Geschoß', Εκατη-βελετης;

from dem Kelt. perhaps cymr. *blif* 'catapulta' (**g^wlē-mo-*, compare gr. βλήμα); about air. *at-baill* 'stirbt' s. *g^wel-* 'prick';

toch. AB *klā-* 'fall', Van Windekens Lexique 40.

With a meaning development 'sich in Geiste auf etwas throw, βάλλεσθα (ἐν θύμῃ, μετὰ φρεσίν' places man to βάλλω also (ō) die gr. family of βούλομαι 'will' (**βολομαι*, Konj. of s-Aor. to βάλλω); βουλή, dor. βωλά: f. 'Entschluß, Ratschlag'; but thess. βελλόμενος, dor. δηλ- from **g^welso-*; here also βάλε 'walte god!'.

References: WP. I 690 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 284, 693 under Anm. 9.

Page(s): 471-472

Root / lemma: *g^wel-3*, *g^wel-*, *g^wlā-*

English meaning: acorn; oakö

German meaning: probably ursprünglich 'Eiche'

Note: only in derivatives with the meaning 'acorn' receive (after Specht Idg. Dekl. 60 f. previous noun *g^wel-s*, secondary *g^wl̥-s*, Gen. *g^wel-o s*)

Material: Arm. *kaṭin*, Gen. *kaṭnoi* 'acorn' (**g^wel(ə)-eno-*, das ɿ from dem Gen.); *kaṭni* 'oak';

gr. βάλαος m. 'acorn' (*g^wel-əno-*);

urbalt. **gīls* (**g^wl̥-s*), Gen. **gīle s*, worfrom **gīlijā* in lett. (*d*)*zīle*, lit. *gyle* -, and **gīlijā* in lit. *gīle* 'acorn', Old Prussian *gīle* 'acorn, oak';

extension **-n-d-** in:

lat. *glāns*, *glandis* f. 'acorn';

lit. *gile ūdra*, *gile ūdre* 'reiche Ernte an Früchten (originally Eichen)';

russ.-Church Slavic *želudь* (slav. **želo dъ*) m. 'acorn', skr. *žeṭu d* m., russ. *žo ludy* m. ds.

References: WP. I 692, WH. I 604 f., Trautmann 82, Specht KZ. 66, 56, Indog. Dekl. 60 f., 173, 230.

Page(s): 472-473

Root / lemma: *g^wem-*

See also: see above *g^wā-*.

Page(s): 473

Root / lemma: *g^wer(ə)-4*

English meaning: to raise the voice; praise

German meaning: 'die Stimme erheben', especially 'loben, preisen, willkommen heißen', but also 'scold, chide; jammern'

Material: Old Indian *gr̥ṇ ā́ti*, *gr̥ṇ itē* 'sings, lobt, preist, kündigt an' (Fut. *garis yati*, Abs. *abhiḡū́rya*), *sam̐ḡiratē* 'gelobt, verspricht', *gurátē* 'begrößt', *gī́r* f., Gen. *giráh* 'Lob, song', av. *gar-*, *aibīḡarānte* 'praise, lobend einstimmen', *garo* Gen. f. 'Lob, Preis; Loblied' (= Old Indian *giráh*), *garah-* n. 'Lob, Preislied', *aibi-jarātay-* 'Preisgesang', *aibi-jarātar-* 'Lobpreiser' = Old Indian *jaritár-* 'Anrufer, Sänger, Preiser', av. **aḡra-* 'zustimmend' in *āgrāmati-* 'zustimmenden Sinnes'; Old Indian *gūrtí* -h, f. 'Lob' = lat. *grātēs* Pl. f. 'gratitude' (in addition *grātia* 'Annehmlichkeit, Wohlgefälligkeit, grace, gratitude'), Old Indian *gūrtá* h, 'welcome' = lat. *grātus* 'compliant, dankenswert, dankbar'; osk. *brateis* 'favor, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship, partiality; thankfulness, gratitude, acknowledgment', β ρ α τ ω μ 'a service, office, post, employment, function, duty; burden, tribute; a service, favor, kindness; present, gift', pälign. *bratom*;

here gall.-lat. *bardus* 'bard', air. *bard*, cymr. *bardd* ds. (**g^wr. -d(h)o-s*);

alb. *geṛsha* 's', *grish* 'zur Hochzeit einladen'; Also alb. *gërthas* 'scream'

Maybe alb. geg. *gërshanë* 'scissors', *gërshet* 'braid, tress, plait, queue, tail, plat'

lit. *giriū* 'giṛti' 'praise, laud, vaunt', lett. *dzir̃tie* 'sich röhmen', Old Prussian *girtwei* 'praise, laud', *pogirrien* Akk. Sg. 'Lob', also lit. *geṛas* 'good' and Old Church Slavic *granъ* (**gornos*) 'formula, verse' (u likewise, see Berneker 332).

With *b-* extended: lit. *ger̃bti* 'honour', *garbe* 'honour', Old Prussian *gerbt*, *gërbt* 'speak', *gīrbīn* 'number'; anord. *karp* 'boastfulness' beweist not for ursprüngliches *g* in this *b*-extension *g^wer-b-*, da es from dem equal meaning *garp* through hybridization with onomatopoeic words with germ. *k-* in anlaut reshaped seinwird.

With *dh*-extension perhaps here (see above gall. *bardus*) arm. *kardam* 'erhebe die voice', lit. *ger̃das* 'clamor, Botschaft', *iš-gir̃sti* 'to hear bekommen', *girde* 'ti' 'hear', *gar̃sas* 'clangor', Old Prussian *gerdaut* 'say', lett. *dziṛde* 't' 'hear', Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 552 with Lit.

maybe alb. (**gar̃sas*) *gërthas* > *thëras* 'scream' : lit. *gar̃sas* 'clangor'.

With in malam partem gewendeter meaning:

gr. δ ε ι ρ ι ᾱ ν λ ο ι δ ο ρ ε ῖ σ θ α ι. Λάκωνες; δ ε ι ρ ε ῖ ο ι λ ο ῖ δ ο ρ ο ι. ο ῖ α ῦ τ ο ῖ; δ ε ρ ῖ α ι λ ο ι δ ο ρ ῖ α ι Hes. (i.e. probably δ η ρ - from **g^wer-s-*);

ahd. *queran* 'sigh'.

Compared with den similar onomatopoeic words *ger-*, *gāṛ-* is not everywhere eine sichere separation possible; yet is for die here under *g^wer-* combined words the Begriff the gehobenen Ãußerung unverkennbar, bis auf die darum not certainly anzugliedernde *dh*-extension.

References: WP. I 686 f., WH. I 583, 619 f., Trautmann 88 f.

Root / lemma: *g^wer-1, g^werə-*

English meaning: to devour; throat

German meaning: `verschlingen, Schlund'

Material: 1. Old Indian *gira* ^{ti}, *gila* ^{ti}, *gr.η* ^ā ^{ti} `devours' (Fut. *garis* ^{yati}, participle *gīrn*, *a* ⁻ `verschlungen'; -*gi* ^r (in compounds) `verschlingend', -*gara*- ds. (*aja-gara*- `Ziegen verschlingend, Boa' :gr. *δ η μ ο - β ά ρ ο ς*, lat. *carni-vorus*, gr. *β ο ρ ά ς* `voracious'), *gara* ^h ^h `Trank', *galah* ^h ^h `throat' (perhaps zur parallel root **g^w*)*el*- `verschlingen'), *tuvi-gri*-, -*gra*- `viel verschlingend';

av. *jaraiti* `schluckt', -*gar* (in compounds) `verschlingend' (*aspō-gar*- `horse v. `), f. Pl. `throat, neck', npers. *gulū* `throat', av. *garəman*- `throat, neck';

arm. *ker* `dish, food, food fed to livestock', *kur* ds. (**g^w*_{ur}-), *eker* `aß', *kokord* `throat' (also *krcum* `gnaw' öö Pedersen KZ. 39, 427);

alb. *ngrane* `` `eaten';

gr. *β ο ρ ά f*. `food fed to livestock, dish, food' (= lat. **vorā*, whereof *vorāre*), *β ο ρ ά ς* (see above), *β ι β ρ ώ σ κ ω* `consume', hom. Opt. Perf. *β ε β ρ ώ θ ο ι ς*; *β ρ ώ μ α*, *β ρ ώ μ η*, *β ρ ώ σ ι ς* `dish, food', *β ρ ω π ή ρ* `trencherman'; *β ρ ω*- kann also from **g^w*_r. - originated sein (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 361);

gr. *β ά ρ α θ ρ ο ν*, hom. *β έ ρ ε θ ρ ο ν*, ark. *ζ έ ρ ε θ ρ ο ν*, *δ έ ρ ε θ ρ ο ν* `gullet';

alb. *zorre* `` `bowel', Pl. `intestines, entrails' (**food fed to livestock, Geschlinge*) from **g^w*_{ernā}, in addition *zgurdhe* `` (**dz-g^u*_{orda}) `intestines, entrails', *a* ^{nger}(*r*), *angu* ^{rre} `` (**a-n-g^w*_{or-nā}) ds., Jokl Me ^l. Pedersen 139 ff.;

Note:

Maybe alb. *zorre* `` `bowel', Pl. `intestines, entrails' didn't derive from **Root / lemma: g^wer-1, g^werə-** : to devour; throat; but from **Root / lemma: g^her-5, g^hor-nā** : bowels. [common alb. *g^h*- > *z*- phonetic mutation].

lat. *vorō*, -*āre* (see above) `verschlingen', *vorāgo* `gullet', *carni-vorus*;

air. *tu* ^{arae} `dish, food' (**to-g^w*_{r-ii} ^{āō}), mcymr. *breuad* `Totenwurm', *breuan* `Aaskröhe' (proto kelt. **brāvato*-, **brāvanā* after Fick II⁴ 181; **brā* = gr. *β ρ ω*-ö);

ahd. *querdar* `Lockspeise, bait' (**kver-pra*-), nhd. `bait'; aisl. *krās* f. `tidbit' (**g^w*_{rē}-so-);

bsl. **girō* and **gerō* `schlinge' in:

lit. *geriu* [,], *ge* ^{rti}, lett. *dzer* ^u, *dzer* ^t `drink' (balt. **geri* ^ō reshaped from bsl. **gerō*), ablaut. lit. *ge* ^{ris} m. `Trinken, Trunk' and *gira* ^f. `Getrönk'; Kaus. lit. *gi* ^{rdyti}, lett. *dzir* ^{di} ^t `trönnen';

slav. **žьrьti*, *žerti* in Old Church Slavic *požьro*, *požre* ^{ti}, sloven. *požre* ^m, *požre* ^{ti}, ačech. *požru* *požr* ^{ieti} `verschlingen', besides slav. **žero*, *žьrati* in čech. *žeru*, *žra* ^{ti} `devour', compare russ. *požra* ^ť `auffressen';

bsl. participle Perf. Pass. **gīrta*- in lit. *gi* ^{rtas} `betrunken': Old Church Slavic *požr* ^{ьtь} `devoratus' (**gr* ^{-to}-, compare Old Indian *gīrn*, *a* ⁻ `verschlungen');

bsl. *gurtla*- n. `craw, throat' in:

Old Prussian *gurcle* f. 'gullet', lit. *gurkly* s m. 'craw, Adamsapfel';

Maybe alb. (**gurk-*) *gryke* 'throat'

slav. **gъrdlo* n. in russ.-Church Slavic *grъlo* 'throat', skr. *gr̥lo* 'neck, gullet', poln. *gardło* ds., russ. *gorło* ds., besides slav. **žъrdlo* in russ.-Church Slavic *vozopi žerlom* 'exclamavit voce' and klr. *žo rlo* 'riverbed'; as well as slav. **žerdlo* in sloven. *žrelo* 'Rachen, gullet'; aruss. *žerelo* 'Flußmündung';

Maybe alb. *grellë* 'deep place, abyss'

balt. -*gara-* 'verschlingend' in lit. *pra-garas* 'abyss, hell', lett. *pragars* 'wolverine' (compare above Old Indian -*gara-* 'verschlingend', gr. β ο ρ ά ς 'voracious', lat. *carni-vorus* 'fleischfressend').

2. With voller or fractured reduplication:

Old Indian *ga rgara-h* 'gullet, whirlpool'; Intens. *ni-galgalīti*, *ni-jalgulīti* 'devours', participle *ja rgurān* a-;

lat. *gurguliō* (-ur- as in Balt.-Slav.) 'gullet, windpipe', *gurges* '(gullet =) whirlpool, whirl, deep Gewässer', *gurgustium* (suffix after *angustiae*) 'örmlisches hole as cottage or Kneipe';

ahd. *quer(e)kela*, *querka* 'gullet', anord. *kverk* (**gʷergā*) 'craw, whereof afries. *querka*, anord. *kyrkia* 'erwörgen';

lit. *gargaliu ōju* 'röchle, gluckse'; after Specht KZ. 59, 110¹ here lit. *gvr ī gšti*, *gvaržde' ti* 'hoarse sein', lett. *gver g(z)de t* 'creak, babble, chatter'; s. above WH. I 628;

3. With formants -*u ā-*:

gr. att. δ έ ρ η, ion. δ ε ι ρ ή, lesb. δ ε ρ ρ ā:, δ έ ρ α, dor. δ ή ρ α 'neck, nape' (**gʷer-u ā-*);

due to an ī-Femininums **gʷ(e)rī*: **gʷrīu ā* 'neck, Schlundgegend' in:

Old Indian *grīvā* f., av. *grīvā* 'nape', lett. *grīva* 'Flußmündung; Dreieckland between Flößen', *grī vis* 'langes grass';

Old Church Slavic *grīva* 'Möhne', *grīv na* 'collar, neckband'.

Maybe alb. **grīva*, *krīfa* 'mane'.

4. As *gh*-extension presumably here **gʷrō gh-*:

in gr. έ β ρ ο ξ ε, Aor. 'verschlang', hom. ά ν α -, κ α τ α -β ρ ά ξ ε ι ε, ά ν α -β ρ ο χ ε ι ς, β ρ ά ξ α ι ρ ο ψ ή σ α ι Hes., β ρ ά χ θ ο ς m. 'gullet, throat';

mhd. *krage* 'neck, throat, nape'; nhd. 'Kragen', anord. *kragi* 'Halskragen', engl. *crawe*, engl. *craw* 'craw the Vögel' (lengthened grade in addition mnd. *krōch*, *krūch* 'Wirtshaus, Schenke', nhd. *Krug* in the meaning 'Schenke'ö meaning as in lat. *gurgustium* 'Kneipe');

air. *brāgae* 'neck, nape' (**gʷr. g-n.t-*), acymr. *abal-brouannou* 'gurgulionibus' (actually 'Äpfel of Halses'), mcymr. *breuant* 'windpipe' (proto kelt. **brāg-*); acorn. *brīansen* 'guttur', abret. *Brehant-Dincat* gl. 'guttur receptaculi pugnae', maybe from **br.g-*, Pedersen KG. 100.

With nasalization in addition perhaps gr. β ρ ά γ χ ο ς m., ion. β ρ ο γ χ έ η 'windpipe', β ρ ά γ χ ι α, β α ρ ά γ χ ι α 'gill of fish; Luftröhrenöste' seems in Vok. after β ρ α γ χ á ω 'bin hoarse', β ρ ά γ χ ο ς 'hoarseness' reshaped, das with air. *brongide* 'hoarse' (above 103) related, but from β ρ ά γ χ ο ς to separate is (: έ β ρ α χ ε 'rasselte, crack, bröllte', Old Indian *br.m, hati* 'barriere'ö Johansson

KZ. 36, 345).

Note:

Gr. βράγχιλα, βράγχιλα `gill of fish' = **Root / lemma: g^wer-1, g^werə- :** `to devour; throat' + zero grade of **Root / lemma: ang^w(h)i-** (***eg^whi-**, **og^whi-** and **eg^whi-**): `snake, worm, *fish (*hedgehog = snake eater)' : alb. geg. (***g^wer- g^wha**) *verza* `(*throat), gill of fish' : Latvian *bārda* `gill of fish' : Latvian: *bārdā* `beard' [f ā]; *bārzda* (dial.) `beard'. see **Root / lemma: bhardhā :** `beard'

5. With reinem Velar: gr. γέρυρος βράγχιος Hes., γαργαρεύω `Zöpfchen in Munde', γαργαρίζω `gurgle' (: arm. *kerkerim* `werde hoarse' ö) perhaps through Entlabialisierung after forms mitγυρ- (γοργύρη `unterirdisches jail, Wasserleitung'), yet is previously *ger-* besides *g^wer-* because of *gel-* besides *g^wel-* an sich unbedenklich.

References: WP. I 682 ff., WH. I 627 f., Trautmann 89 f., 98, Specht KZ. 59, 110, 1.

Page(s): 474-476

Root / lemma: g^wer-2, g^werə-, g^werəu-, g^werī-

English meaning: heavy

German meaning: `schwer'

Material: Old Indian *guru*´-h, `heavy, wichtig, ehrwürdig' (compounds *ga rīyān*, Sup. *gāriṣ t ha-h*), *a gru-* `ledig', *gru-muṣ t i*´-h, `heavy handful', *garimā* `Schwere' (***g^werə-**); av. *gouru-* (in compound) `heavy'; npers. *girān* `heavy' (***grāna-**; reshuffling after ***frāna-** `full');

gr. βαρύς `heavy', βαρύων `beschwere', βάρος n. `Schwere';

lat. *gravis* `heavy, weighty' (***g^werə-u-**-is);

mir. *bair* `heavy' (ö), *baire* `distress (ö)', *bruth* `Gewicht, mass' (***g^werutu-**), cymr. *bryw* `strong, strength' (***bruwo-**), mir. *bro*´ `bulk, mass';

got. *kau rjōs* Nom. Pl. f. `heavy', *kau rjan* `beschweren';

lit. *gu rstu*, *gu rti* `sich lay, place (of Winde)', lett. *gur stu*, *gur t* `languish; sich lay, place (of Winde)', *gur ds* `ermödet, faint, languid' (compare also βαρύς and *gravis* in the meaning `beschwert, niedergedrückt, faint, languid'), whereof with further shifting from `faint, languid, beschwert' to `tame, domesticated, mild' (compare ahd. *jāmar* `kummervoll' : gr. ἡμερος `tame, domesticated') perhaps:

got. *qai rrus* `ἡπιος, gentle', *qai rrei* `Sanftmut', anord. *kyrr*, *kvirr* `still, peaceful, friedlich', mhd. *körre*, nhd. *kirre* `tame, domesticated, zutraulich' (***g^werəro s** or **-ero s, -uro s**);

lett. *gru ts* `heavy' = lat. *brūtus* (osk.-umbr. loanword) `heavy, schwerfölig, insensible, unvernünftig';

toch. A *kra-marts* `heavy' (ö); Van Windekens Lexique 44.

Here further as **n-** derivatives from *g^werə-* and *g^werəu-*: got. (*asilu-*) *qai rnus* `(Esels)möhle' (***g^werənu-**), anord. *kvern* f. (***g^wernā**) `Möhlstein, Handmöhle', ags. *cweorn* ds., ahd. *quirn*, *quirna* ds.;

zero grade bsl. *ū*-stem *gīrnū*- f. `Handmöhle' (***g^wer. nu-**) in:

Old Prussian *girnoywis* (***girnuwis**), lett. *dzir nus*, *dzir navas*; besides lett. *dzir nas* f. Pl. and lit. *gi rnos* f. Pl.; in addition lit. *geru kštis*, lett. *dzeru kslis* m. `dens

molaris';

Old Church Slavic *žrъnъvi* f. Pl. 'mill', in addition *žrъnovъ* m. 'Möhlstein'; sloven. *žr̂nāv* f. 'Handmöhle', poln. *żarna* N. Pl. ds.; russ. *že'rnov* m. 'Möhlstein';

Old Church Slavic *žrъny* 'mill', and on the other hand Old Indian *grā'van-* m. 'stone zum Somapressen', arm. *erkan* 'Möhlstein' (**gʷrānā*), air. *bra'ú*, Gen. *broon* 'Möhlstein, Handmöhle', cymr. *breuan* (from dem stem the case oblique **gʷrāu_n.-*), acorn. *brou*, bret. *breo* (Nominativform **gʷrāu_ō*) 'Möhlstein'.

gʷerī-: besides Old Indian *ga'rī-yan* (ö, see above) here:

gr. *βρῑθος* n. 'Wucht, Gewicht, load', *βρῑθύς* 'wuchtig, heavy', *βρῑθω* 'bin heavy, belastet, trans. beschwere', probably also *βρῑμῆ* '(wuchtiger) attack, rage, fury, abusive word, insult', *βρῑμοσθαῖ* 'heavy be angry with', *αβριμος* 'vast, grand, strong', *βρῑμός* *μέγας*, *χαλεπός* Hes.; *βρῑαρός* 'tight, firm, strong', next to which die Kompositionsform **βρῑ(ι)-* in *βρῑ-ήπιος* 'violent schreiend', *Βρῑ-άρεως* ('wer großen Schaden bringt'), *βρῑ-ηρόν* *μεγάλως* *κεχαρῑσμένον* Hes. (*βρῑβρῑαρόν* and *βρῑέπιτοῖ* *μεγάλως* perhaps previously from den compounds released, liberated), here with prefix gr. *ῑ-* (**ud*) probably also gr. *ῑβρῑς* 'Gewalttätigkeit, Frevel, öbermögliche action', *ῑβρῑς* *ανήρ* 'gewalttätiger man, husband' due to the imagining 'sich with dem ganzen Gewicht seiner power auf etwas overthrow'; -*νδ-* present *βρῑνδεῖν* *θυμοῖσθαῖ*, *ἐρεθίζειν* Hes.;

air. *brīg* 'force, power, Wert', cymr. *bri* 'stateliness', corn. *bry* 'Wert';

nhd. *Krieg*, ahd. *krēg* 'Hartnäckigkeit', mhd. *kriec* 'Anstrengung, fight, struggle', md. mnd. *krīgen* 'sich anstrengen, trachten, fight, bekommen' (**grīgh-*, respectively germ. partly *grēigh-*)-ö

lett. *grins* 'cruel, savage, angry, irate', *gri'nums* 'Hörte, austereity, severeness'ö

References: WP. I 684 ff., WH. I 117 f., 621, Trautmann 89.

Page(s): 476-477

Root / lemma: **gʷer-3, gʷor-**

English meaning: mountain

German meaning: 'Berg'

Grammatical information: originally inflection **gʷores**, Gen. **gʷeros**

Material: Old Indian *giri'ḥ* m. 'mountain', av. *gairi-* ds.;

alb. *gur* 'rocks, stone' (*gʷeri-*);

Also alb. (**gʷeres*) *gërxxh* 'rock'

maybe hitt. *h_ekur*, *h_gur* 'mountain' and alb. **h_ekur*, *hekur* 'iron ore, iron' came from the same root, hence **Root / lemma:** **gʷer-3, gʷor-** : (mountain) derived from **Root / lemma:** **agro-** (**egro-ö**) : [top, first, beginning (point, peak, topmost, uppermost)].

gr. *δεῖρος* (Hes.) 'hill', *ὑψίδερος* 'with hohen Klippen', *δεῖρος*, kret. *δηράς* f. 'hill, Anhöhe' (**gʷeri_o-ö*); in addition *βορέας* 'Nordwind' (to **βόρεος* 'montanus', Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 461 and Anm. 2); *βαρύς* *ἐνδρος* Hes.ö;

the thrak. VN $\Pi\tau\rho-\beta\omicron\rho\epsilon\omicron\iota$ 'die jenseits of Berges Wohnenden' contains probably das gr. Lw. $*\beta\omicron\rho\iota\varsigma$;

lit *nugara* 'back, ridge';

with the meaning development 'Berg - (Berg)wald - tree': lit. *gi`re`*, *giria* 'wood, forest', lett. *dzir`ē* ds., and Old Prussian *garian* n. (Akk. *garrin*) 'tree'; further lett. *garš`* 'wood, forest', *ga`ršas* 'swamp, marsh';

Old Church Slavic *gora* 'mountain', skr. *go`ra* 'mountain, wood, forest', etc.

References: WP. I 682, Trautmann 78, Pedersen La cinquender de cl. lat. 37, 66.

Page(s): 477-478

Root / lemma: g^w *eru-*

English meaning: pole, pike

German meaning: 'Stange, Spieß'

Material: Av. *grava-* 'stick, Rohrstab' (to ablaut compare lat. *genu*: got. *kniu*);

lat. *uerū*, *-ūs* n. 'spit, pike'; umbr. *berva* 'uerua', *berus* 'ueribus';

air. *bí(u)r* n., later f., 'spear, javelin, spit, pike', cymr. corn. bret. *ber* f., m. ds.;

got. *qai`ru* n. 'picket, pole, sting, prick';

perhaps as 'twig, branch' to gr. $\beta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ 'sprosse, to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling', $\beta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\nu$ n. 'Moos, Kötzchen', $\xi\mu\beta\rho\upsilon\omicron\nu$ n. 'das Neugeborene' and (ö) germ. $*kr\ddot{u}da-$ (idg. $*g^w r\ddot{u}-to-$) in ahd. mhd. *krūt*, asöchs. *krūd* 'herb'.

About lat. *bruscum* 'sponge am Ahornbaum' s. WH. I 117.

References: WP. I 689.

Page(s): 479

Root / lemma: g^w *es-*, zg^w *es-*

English meaning: to extinguish

German meaning: 'erlöschen'

Material: Old Indian *ja`śate*, *ja`śyati* 'is erschöpft', *jāsa`yati* 'löscht, erschöpft';

Maybe a truncated form in alb. geg. $*jāsa`yati$, *shuejt*, *shuajta* (aor.) 'to extinguish' contaminated by Gk. $\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ 'extinguish'.

gr. att. $\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ 'lösche' (for $*\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\nu\mu\iota$), Aor. hom. $\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma-\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\sigma\beta\epsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'unauslöschlich', with $\sigma\beta\epsilon\sigma-$ after $\sigma\beta\omicron\sigma-$ (see under) for lautges. $\sigma\delta\epsilon\sigma-$, das in $\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\nu\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\mu\epsilon\nu$ ($*zdēn-$ from $*zg^w esn-$) Hes. is present; $\xi\sigma\beta\eta\nu$ 'I erlosch' (from the 2. Sg. *e`-zg^wēs-s*, 1. Pl. *e`-zg^wēs-me* 'from which $\xi\sigma\beta\eta\varsigma$, $\xi\sigma\beta\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, whereupon also $\xi\sigma\beta\eta\nu$ etc. because of type $\xi\beta\lambda\eta\nu$ and weil also in $\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ the Wurzelauslaut s for the Sprachgeföhl not more vorhanden war); ion. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\sigma\beta\tilde{\omega}\sigma\alpha\iota$ 'löschen', from $*\sigma\beta\omicron\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota$ from a present $*\sigma\beta\omicron[\sigma]\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, next to which with from dem type $\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\nu\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$ verschlepptem anlaut $\zeta\omicron\alpha\varsigma\sigma[\epsilon]\beta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\nu\sigma[\epsilon]\beta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omicron\nu$ Hes.;

lit. *ge, stu* ' (old *ge, su*), *gesau*, *ge`sti* 'erlöschen, ausgehen', causative *gesau*,

gesy *ti* and *gesinu* , *gesi nti* `löschen', *gesme* `small, eben still glimmendes fire'; lett. *dzie stu* (from **genstu*), *dzisu*, *dzist* (Ablautentgleisung), `erlöschen, köhl become', *dze šu* (*dzešu*), *dze su* (*dzesu*), *dze st* (*dzest*) `löschen', *dzesma* (*dze sma*) `the köhle breath, breeze am morning', *dze str̥s* `köhl';

abg. causative **gašo* , **gasiti* `erlöschen, ausgehen', in Old Church Slavic *ugasiti* `σ β ε σ α ι ' , *ugasno ti*, Aor. *ugas ь*, and *ugasati* `σ β ε ν ν υ σ θ α ι ' ; insecure is, if in addition the changing by ablaut **g^wēs-* in abg. *užas ь*, russ. *u žas* `fright', abg. *žasiti* `daunt, scare' is present (Pedersen IF. 5, 47; perhaps as **gēd-s-os* to indeed nasalized lit. *gan dīnu-*, *-inti* `daunt, scare', *išsi-ga stu* , *-gandau* `ga sti` `frighten, intrans. ` , *i šga stis* `fright', Scheftelowitz IF. 33, 155). from here kelt. **bās-* `die'ō (see under **g^wem-*, **g^wā-* `go, come');

doubtful is kinship from ahd. *quist* f. `ruin, Vernichtung' as **g^wes-ti-s* `*Erlöschen', whereof got. *qistjan*, *fragistjan* `spoil, trans. ` , *fragistnan* `spoil, intrans. ` , ahd. *firquisten* `spoil, trans. ` .

References: WP. I 693, Trautmann 86, Feist 388 f.

Page(s): 479-480

Root / lemma: **g^wet-1*

English meaning: resin

German meaning: `Harz'

Material: Old Indian *ja tu* n. `Lack, Gummi';

lat. *bitūmen* `Erdharz, Erdpech' (osk.-umbr. or kelt. Lw.); *betulla* `birch' (gall. Lw.), mir. *be(i)the* (**betu i ā*) `buxus', cymr. *bedw* (**betu ā*) `betula', corn. *bedewen* `populus', bret. *bezuen* `betula' (benannt, weil `bitumen ex ea Galli excoquant', Plinius NH. XVI 75);

ags. *hwīt cuidu*, *cweodo*, *cwudu* `mastix', ahd. *cuti* `gluten', mhd. *köte*, *köt*, nhd. *kött*, *kitt* `Kitt'; changing through ablaut anord. *kvāða* f. `resin', adön. *kvade*, norw. dial. *kvæde* `Birkensaft', norw. *ko da*, *kvæda* `beestings'.

References: WP. I 672, WH. I 112.

Page(s): 480

Root / lemma: **g^wet-2*

English meaning: to speak

German meaning: `reden, sprechen'

Material: Old Indian *gadati* `sagt' (whether through analog. influence from **ga tati*)ō

sogd. *žāyam*, *žam* `I say', *žut* `er sagt' (uriran. **jā tati*);

arm. *koč em* (**g^wot-i-*) `rufe, name, lade ein', *koč* `Einladung' (probably nomen post-verbal); got. *qipan* `say, speak, name', anord. *kveða* ds. and `sing, dichten', ags. *cweðan* `speak, say, name, order, define', afries. *quetha* `say, speak, signify', as. *queðan*, ahd. *quedan* ds.; aisl. *kviðr* `Spruch, Gerede', as. *quidi* st. m. `discourse, word'; causative aisl. *kveðja* `begrößen, address, speak to, arrogate, aufbieten', as. *queddian*, ahd. *chetten* `begrößen' (d. h. `zum discourse bringen'); anord. *kvo þ* `demand, Vorladung, commitment' is to *kveða* retrograd shaped; got. *unþqēps* `unaussprechlich' (compare anord. *sam-kvæ ðr* `öbereinstimmend'), *sama-qiss* f. `Übereinstimmung' (**g^wet-ti-*), to ags. *ge-cwiss* f. `Verschwörung'.

Maybe alb. geg. *quej, quejta* (aor.) `to name, call'.

References: WP. I 672, Feist 389, G. Morgenstierne NTS. 7, 116 ff.

Page(s): 480-481

Root / lemma: *g^w ēbh-1* (or *g^w ābh-ö*), *g^w əbh-*

English meaning: to sink, submerge, plunge

German meaning: `eintauchen, versenken, versinken'

Material: Gr. βάπτω `tauche ein', βαφίς *βαφίς* `das Eintauchen, Förben' (öol. βύπτειν βαπτίζεις Hes. after δύπτω, das selber hybridization from βάπτω with δύνω; βίπτάζω reconverted from βαπτίζω);

maked. βαβρίν `residuum of O`ls' Hes.; whether also γυβῆ `taucht' Hes.ö

anord. *kafa* `dive', *kvefja* (and *kefja* after dem preterit *kōf* from **kvōf*) trans. `submerge, ersticken', *kvafna* intrans. `ersticken', *kaf* n. `Meerestiefe', then `Untertauchen, Schwimmen unter water'; aschwed. *kvaf* `depth', anord. *kvæ ƒa* (idg. ē!), *kø ƒa* trans. `ersticken', mhd. *erqueben*, `ersticken' (= anord. *kvefja*).

A perhaps cognate, but only die meaning `deep' aufweisende root **g^w embh-*, **g^w m.bh-* shows das Arische (whereas in Old Indian das *g* the zero grade or o-grade durchgeföhrt is, compared with av. *j* the e-grade): Old Indian *gabhīra* -, *gambhīra* - `deep', *gambha-*, *ga mbhan-*, *gambha ra-* n. `depth, abyss', *gabha* - m. `vulva', *gabhi-s*, a k AV. Adv. perhaps `deep under or inside', av. *jaiwi-vafra*-Adj. `with tiefem snow', *jafra-* `deep', *ja fnu-š* `Vertiefung, Einsenkung'; compare Frisk nominal formation 30.

Fick places die root **g^w ābh-* an, was zur assumption zwönge, daß anord. *kvæ ƒa* Ablautsneubildung sei.

References: WP. I 674, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 75.

Page(s): 465-466

Root / lemma: *g^w ēb(h)-2*

English meaning: slimy; toad

German meaning: `schleimig, schwabbelig, Quappe, Kröte'

Material: Probably onomatopoeic; yet is with the possibility to reckon, daß ein previous word for frog previously in Germ. in die lautmalende family hineingezogen wurde.

Asöchs. *quappa, quappia, quappo* `Aalquappe' (with by onomatopoeic words frequent Konsonantengemination), out of it mhd. *quappe, quape, kobe*, nhd. *Quappe*, holl. *kwab(be)* `Quappe, craw, dewlap', isl *kvap, kvapi* `Gallert or gallertartige things', schwed. dial. (s) *kvabb* `somewhat Dickes, Fettes', (s) *kvebba* `feiste wife, woman', engl. *quab* `morass', *quaver* `tremble, vibrieren'. In addition das Verb norw. dial. *kvapa* `eine Flüssigkeit aussenden', schwed. dial. *kvabba*, ndd. *quabbeln* `vor Fettigkeit ziiitern';

Old Prussian *gabawo* `toad' (**g^w əb(h)-*);

slav. **gēbā* `toad': in Old Church Slavic *žaba*, russ. *ža ba*, skr. *ža ba*, etc.

maybe alb. *žaba* `toad'

References: WP. I 674, WH. I 121, Trautmann 8.

Root / lemma: *g^w ēi-* (or *g^w ei̯ə-*): *g^w ī-*

English meaning: skin

German meaning: `Haut, Fell'ö

Note: with formants -no-, -lo-

Material: Old Indian *jīna-* 'lederner Sack', *jīlaṇh-* 'hose'; mir. *bīan* 'skin, fell, fur'; das ir. word could certainly also to **bhei-** 'hit' belong, dessen kelt. Vertreter also die meaning 'cut, clip' have (compare *scortum* : *scheren* under likewise) ; see above S. 118.

References: WP. I 666.

Page(s): 469

Root / lemma: *g^w ē nā* (**g^w h^w ē nā*)

English meaning: woman, wife, *goddess

German meaning: `Weib, Frau'

Grammatical information: Gen. *g^w n-ās* and **g^w e_n-ās*, also Nom. *g^w enə-*, *g^w enī-*

Note:

Root / lemma: *g^w ē nā* 'woman, wife, *goddess' could be a truncated **Root / lemma:** *g^w hau-*, *g^w hau̯ə-* (**g^w hauvana*): 'to call, *priestess': mnl. *godinne*, ags. *gyden* 'goddess'

Material: Old Indian *gnā* (**g^w nā*) f. 'Götterweib' (to Teil disyllabic **g^anā*), Gen. *gnā s-*; av. *gənā*, *ṽnā* 'wife, woman, woman'; Old Indian *ja ni-h-* = av. *jaini-*, npers. *zan* ds. (Old Indian also *ja nī*); in compounds Old Indian lengthened grade -*jāni-* = av. *jāni-* ds.;

arm. *kin* (**g^w ena*) 'woman', Pl. *kanai-k* (**g^w e_n-ai* + Plur.- ending-k) ; aphryg. β ο ν ο κ , nphryg. β α ν ε κ ο ς 'woman, wife' is probably Lw. from öol. Gr.; differently Kleinhans with Pedersen Groupement 48 Anm.

gr. γ υ ν ή 'woman' (**g^w ūnā*), Gen. γ υ ν α ι κ ῆ ς , beside böot. β α ν ᾶ (**g^w e_nā*), Pl. β α ν ῆ κ ε ς ; **g^w nā-*, from it *β ν ᾶ-, gr. μ ν ᾶ- puts in μ ν ο μ α ι 'unengaged, free', in addition μ ν η σ τ ῆ ρ 'suitor', μ ν η σ τ ῖ ς 'courtship', μ ν η σ τ η ᾶ λ ο χ ο ς 'lawful wife' (with secondary -σ-);

air. *ben* (**g^w enā*), Gen. Sg. *mna* (**g^w n-ās*), Gen. Pl. *ban* (**g^w e_n-ōm*),, in the compound *ban-(ban-chu* 'female dog'); besides *be* n. 'woman' (**g^w en*); cymr. *ben-yw* 'feminine, female', corn. *benjen* 'bride, betrothed woman';

alb. *zonje* 'mistress, wife, woman' (**g^w eniā*) ; gheg. *grue*, tosk. *grua* 'wife, woman' (**g^w n-ōn*);

Maybe alb. (**g^w aniā*) *zana* 'nymph, goddess', (**g^w oniā*) *zot* m., Pl. *zota* f. 'god' [common alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation] : npers. *zan*, Old Church Slavic *žena* 'wife, woman'

Note:

The common balt. - illyr. *g^w h-* > *z-*, *d-* phonetic mutation suggests that the original root was *g^w h^w ē nā* > *g^w ē nā*.

after Vetter Gl. 23, 204 here messap. *benna* 'wife' and (ö) Iepont. *venia* (Gl. 15, 12);

got. *qino* (**g^wen-ōn-*) = ags. *cwene*, ahd. *quena*, mhd. *quene* 'wife, woman, wife'; besides zero grade mhd. *kone*, ds., anord. *kona* (Gen. Pl. *kvenna*) 'wife, woman' (**g^wen-on-*); lengthened grade got. *qēns* 'wife' (**g^wēni-s* = av. *ja 'ni-*, Old Indian *jāni-*), anord. *kvæ n*, *kvān*, ags. *cwēn*, asöchs. *quān* ds.;

Old Prussian *genna*, Vok. *genno* 'wife, woman';

Old Church Slavic *žena* 'wife, woman'; *ženin* ѣ 'weiblich' = got. *qineins* ds.;

toch. A *s 'ōm* (Pl. *s 'nu*) = B *s 'ana* (Obl. *s 'no*) 'wife, woman'; Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 37 f.

References: WP. I 681 f., WH. I 112 f., Trautmann 84, Meillet Esquisse 84, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 296, 582 f., Tagliavini L'Albanese di Dalmatia 126.

Page(s): 473-474

Root / lemma: *g^whedh-*

English meaning: to beg, wish for

German meaning: 'bitten, begehren'

Material: Av. *jai dyemi*, Old pers. *jadyāmiy* 'I bitte';

gr. Aor. *θέσσω αὐτόν* (**g^whedh-s-*) 'anflehen', participle *-θεστέρας* in *ἀπὸ θεστέρας* 'verwünscht, verschmöh't', *πολύθεστος* 'very ersehnt', Pers.-N. *Θεός-θεστος*, böot. *Θεός-φειστός*; *πῶθός* m., *ποθή* f. 'Sehnsucht, desire', *ποθέω* 'ersehne, vermissee painful, demand';

air. *guidiu* 'bitte' (= *ποθέω*), Perf. 1. Sg. *ro-gād*, s-Konj. 1. Pl. *gessam* (etc.); *geiss* f. 'Verwünschung, taboo' (**g^whedh-ti-s*); *guide* 'prayer' (**g^whodhiā*); *foigde* 'Betteln' (**u_o-gedi_a*); cymr. *gweddi* 'prayer' (**u_o-godīmā*);

lit. *geda 'u-ju*, *-ti* 'sich sehnen, sehnsüchtig suchen, long, want, wollen', *gedu* ' (and *gedžiu*), *gede* 'ti 'sich sehnen; sad sein, grieve'; nasal present *pasigendu* ', *-gedau* ', *-ge sti* 'sichsehnen; somewhat vermissen', ablaut. causative *gadi nti* 'spoil, stören', hence secondary the *ō*-vocalism (instead of *uo*) from *gōdas* 'greed, lust, Habsucht; burdock', *godu s* 'avaricious, stingy', *godžiu os*, *gode tis* 'lust, crave, whereupon dörsten, wish, begierig sein';

in Slav. with durchgeführter nasalization: Old Church Slavic *že, ždo* , *že, dati*, ačech. *ža dati* 'lust, crave, wonachdörsten', *že, ždo* , *že, de ti* 'cupere', *že, žda* 'thirst', poln. *ža, dza* 'Begehren, greed, lust, Sehnsucht, wish';

doubtful because of Anlautes anord. *geð n*. (**gaðī_a-*) 'sense, mind, character, desire, lust', *geðlauss* 'charakterlos' perhaps = ahd. *getilōs*, mhd. *getlōs* 'zögellos, bratty';

man beachte die übereinstimmende Gruppierung *θέσσω αὐτόν* : *ποθέω* = ir. *gess-am* (**g^whedh-s-o-mos*) : *guidiu* (**g^whodh-ei_a*).

References: WP. I 673, Trautmann 84 f., Endzelin Lett. Gr. 577.

Page(s): 488

Root / lemma: *g^whei~~ə~~ : g^whī-*

English meaning: vein, sinew

German meaning: 'Ader, Sehne, Band'

Material: Cymr. *gŷau* Pl. 'Nerven, Sehnen';

lit. *gija* 'Faden in Aufzug a Gewebes', lett. *dzija* 'filament', Pl. Garn';

Old Church Slavic *žī-ca* 'sinew', russ. dial. *žī́ca* 'Kammgarn', skr. *žī́ca* 'filament, Draht, cord, Saite'; die bsl.-forms could also to *gʷi-ə-* belong.

gʷhīslō-

Arm. *jil* 'sinew, cord';

lat. *filum* 'filament';

maybe alb. *fill* 'thread' [shift LI >LL]

also alb. (**gʷhīslō*) *glisht* 'finger, thin finger'ö

lit. *gýsla* 'vein, sinew, Blattrippe', lett. *dzísla*, *dzíksla* 'vein' (die nasalization in žemait. *gínsla* is secondary), Old Prussian *pettegislo* 'Röckenader'; but Old Church Slavic *žila*, russ. *žī́a*, skr. *žī́la* etc. 'vein, sinew' are neologisms to *žī́ca*, see above.

References: WP. I 670, 694, WH. I 497 f., Trautmann 87, 90.

Page(s): 489

Root / lemma: *gʷhel-*

English meaning: to wish

German meaning: 'wollen'

Material: Gr. *θέλω*, *ἐ-θέλω* (to prefix s. *ē-*, *o-*-particle) 'will, wünsche', changing through ablaut *φαλίξεν* *θέλεν* Hes.; *ἐπιζάφελος* 'violent';

anord. *gildra* f.; *gildri* n. 'Falle', *gilja* 'allure, entice', aschwed. *giæl-skaper* 'Unzucht';

Old Church Slavic *želéti*, *želati*, iter. russ.-Church Slavic *žalati* 'wish', Old Church Slavic *želja* 'wish, Sehnsucht' (also 'grieve' and 'mourning, grief' through support in *žalъ* 'pain' from **gʷel-* 'prick').

References: WP. I 692.

Page(s): 489

Root / lemma: *gʷhemb-*

English meaning: to spring, hop

German meaning: 'lustig springen, hōpfen'öö

Material: Gr. *ἄθεμπος ἄκολασταίνουσα* ('ausgelassen') Hes.;

mhd. *gampen*, *gumpen* 'spring', *gampel*, *gumpel* 'merry mutwilliges Springen, Possenspiel', *gömpel*, nhd. *Gimpel*; with High German consonant shift mhd. *gampf* m. 'das Schwanken'; norw. dial. *gimpa* 'wippen, swing', *gamp* m. 'großer schwerfälliger Kerl, plumpes horse'.

A kürzere root form *gʷhem-* perhaps in aisl. *gaman* n. 'pleasure, joy, Lustigkeit, sensuality, voluptuousness', ahd. *gaman* n. ds., etc.

References: WP. I 678 f.

Page(s): 490

Root / lemma: *g^w hen-1*

English meaning: to swell, abound

German meaning: 'schwellen, strotzen, Fülle'

Material: Old Indian *ā-hana* 'tumescent, strotzend, luscious', *ghana* 'dense, thick', m. 'kompakte mass';

npers. *ā-gandan* 'anfüllen', *āganiš* 'full';

arm. *yogn* 'multum' (Prap. *i* + **o-g^w hon-* or **o-g^w hno-*, in prefix *o-* dem ar. *ā-* nächststehend);

gr. εὐθενης 'rich, in fullness, wealth', Hes. εὐθεω 'flourish', εὐθενης (α) 'fullness, wealth, blühender Zustand', lengthened grade ion. εὐθηνης 'rich, in fullness, wealth', ion. att. εὐθηεω 'flourish, be in bloom, blossom and power', εὐθηνης f. 'fullness, wealth'; *o*-grade Πολυφύωντης = Πολυκτήτης, Κλεοφύωντης, etc., red.-grade φανῶν θέλες Hes., probably actually 'horny, lustful sein';

lit. *gana* 'sufficient', *gane* 'ti' 'genögen', *gande* 'ti' 'sufficient have', lett. *gana* 'sufficient';

Old Church Slavic *gone* жетъ, *gone* 'ti' 'genögen', Denomin. from **gona* = lit. *gana* ;

whether here gr. ἄφρονος, ἄφρονος n. 'plentiful Vorrat, richness', ἄφρονος 'begötert' (φ and the Vokalvorschlag from the vokallosen form (α)φν- or **sm^w h(e)n-ö*), also παρ-θένος 'virgin' (leibliche fullness, wealthö)

References: WP. I 679, WH. I 479; Trautmann 77 f.

Page(s): 491

Root / lemma: *g^w hen-2(ə)-*

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: 'schlagen'

Material: nominal formation: *g^w ho* 'no-s' 'Schlagen', *g^w hn^w -to* 's' 'beaten', *g^w hn^w -ti* 's' and *g^w hn^w -ti* ā (ö) 'Schlagen', *g^w hen-tel-* 'Schlöger', *g^w hen-tu* o-s 'occidendus'.

Old Indian *ha* 'n-ti (newer thematic *hanati*) 'hits, knocks, trifft, erschlägt, slays', 3. Pl. *ghn-a* 'nti, Imp. *ja-hi* , Opt. *han-yāt*, *ghn-īta*, Perf. *jagha* 'na; *jaghanvā* s, Gen. *jaghn-u* s, -ah, Pass. *hanya* 'te, participle *hata* ' 'beaten, getötet' (= av. *jata-*, gr. -φασος), *ha* 'ntva-h, 'to hit, to slay' (: av. *ja*, *□wa-*, Old Church Slavic *že*, *tva*), *vr.tra-ha* 'n-, Gen. -*ghnha* 'h, (= av. *varə* *šra-jan-*, Gen. -*ṣ-nō*) 'den Widerstand niederschlagend', *ghana* ' 'erschlagend, m. shillelagh, club, mace, joint' (= gr. ἄνδροφύωνος, lett. *gans*), *sam*, *hha* 'ht 'layer', *hati* 'h, 'das Schlagen, blow, knock, Multiplikation' (: gr. δελφάσιος, av. -*jaiti-*, anord. *guðr*, *gunnr*), *hatyā* ' (late!) 'Tötung' (: ahd. *gundea*, lit. dial. *ginčia*), *hanta* 'r- 'wer einen schlägt or slays' (= Old Church Slavic *že*, *teljъ*); from the heavy basis Old Indian *hanitum* (late!) and *ghāta-* 'tötend', m. 'blow, knock, Tötung, Vernichtung', *ghātayati* 'slays';

av. *jain-ti* (= Old Indian *ha* 'nti-) 'er hits, knocks, trifft, slays', Imp. *jai* *ḍi*, 1. Sg. Med. *ni-ṣne* 'I schlage low, base', Opt. *paīti-ṣnīta* (= Old Indian *ghnīta*) 'er möchte

kömpfen um', participle *jata-* (= Old Indian *hata-*, see above), *ja* \square wa-
 'occidendus', participle Perf. Akt. *ja_{YNV}ā*, npers. *ajanam* 'I erschlug = besiegte',
 3. Sg. *aja*⁽ⁿ⁾; av. *jana-* 'schlagend', *jantar-* 'the hits, knocks, slays', *janti-* f. 'das
 Schlagen, Erschlagen', *-jaiti-* (as 2. compound part) 'das Schlagen' (= Old Indian
hati-); *Vaṛa śrajan-* 'den Widerstand niederschlagend' = Old Indian *Vr.tra-han-*;

arm. *gan*, Gen. *gani* (**g^w h_e-n*) 'Schläge, Prögel', *ganem* 'hit, prögle', *jīn* 'stick'
 (**g^w hen-*), *jnem* 'I hit' (about **jīnem* from **g^w henō* = *ha* 'nati, lit. *genu* 'Old Church
 Slavic *ženo*), *jnjem* 'destroy, clean' (from **g^w heni-ō* = $\theta \varepsilon \iota \nu \omega$, lit. *geniu*);

gr. $\theta \varepsilon \iota \nu \omega$ (**g^w hen-i-ō* = arm. *jnjem* 'slay, kill', alb. *gjanj* 'jage', lit. *geniu* 'östle
 ab') 'hit', $\theta \varepsilon \nu \tilde{\omega}$, $\xi \theta \varepsilon \iota \nu \alpha$; redupl. $\xi \pi \varepsilon \varphi \nu \omicron \nu$ 'tötete', $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \varphi \alpha \tau \alpha \iota$; - $\varphi \alpha \tau \acute{\omicron} \varsigma$
 in hom. $\acute{\alpha} \rho \eta \iota - \varphi \alpha \tau \omicron \varsigma$ (= Old Indian *hata* $\bar{h}h$), also in $\delta \acute{\iota} \varphi \alpha \tau \omicron \nu$
 $\delta \iota \varphi \acute{\alpha} \sigma \iota \omicron \nu$ Hes. i.e. 'double' ('Mal' = 'blow, knock', also:) $\delta \iota - \varphi \acute{\alpha} \sigma \iota - \omicron \varsigma$ (:
 Old Indian *hati* - s. above); $\varphi \acute{\alpha} \nu \omicron \varsigma$ 'murder' (= russ. *gon*), $\varphi \omicron \nu \eta \varsigma$,
 $\varphi \omicron \nu \varepsilon \acute{\upsilon} \varsigma$ 'murderer', $\acute{\alpha} \nu \delta \rho \omicron \varphi \acute{\alpha} \nu \omicron \varsigma$ 'Mönnner mordend' (see also Boisacq
 under $\varphi \omicron \iota \nu \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$);

alb. *gjanj* 'jage, pursue' (**g^w heni-ō*);

lat. *dēfendō*, -ere 'abwehren, verteidigen', *offendere* 'anstoßen, beleidigen',
infensus (participle **infendō*) 'hostile';

air. *gonim* 'verwunde, slay, kill', Perf. 1. Sg. *gegon*, 3. Sg. *geguin*; *guin* 'wound';

anord. *guðr*, *gunnr* f. (= Old Indian *hati-*), as. *gūðea*, ags. *gūþ* (**gunþjō* = Old
 Indian *hatyā* 'bis auf den Akzent) 'fight, struggle, battle', ahd. *gund-fano*
 'Kriegsfahne'; anord. *gandr* 'stick', schweiz. *gunten* 'a kind of wedge'; norw. dial.
gana 'die Äste an Bäumen abhauen' as lit. *gene* 'ti;

lit. *genu* ' (= Old Church Slavic *ženo*, Old Indian *ha* 'nati, arm. *jnem*) *gin* 'ti 'drive
 (cattle auf die willow)', lett. *dzenu-*, *dzi* 't ds., heavy basis: *geniu* ' (= $\theta \varepsilon \iota \nu \omega$)
gene ' -ti 'aböstel'n' and *ginu* ' , *gi* 'nti 'wehren, shield' (*gin* 'ti : *gi* 'nti, *gin* 'tas :
gi 'ntas = Old Indian *hata* ' : *ghāta* -); to *genu* 'Iterat. *gany* 'ti 'cattle (drive, push =)
 beware, weiden'; lit. *ga* 'nas, let. *gans* 'herdsman, shepherd' (= Old Indian
ghana -), *gani* m. Pl. 'willow', lengthened grade lit. *nakti* -*gonis* m.
 'Nachtschwärmer'; lit. *geny* 's, lett. *dzenis* 'Specht', lit. dial. *ginčia* ' (= Old Indian
hatyā), *gin* 'čas 'fight', *gin* 'klas m. 'weapon' (**gintlas*, compare Old Church Slavic
že, *lo* from **gindla-*), *išganu* 's 'heilbringend' (lit. *ga* 'inoti is iterative to *gin* 'ti; lett.
dzenis 'das in the fork the plowshare eingeklemmte Holz', *dzenulis* 'sting, prick'
 (compare to meaning under Old Church Slavic *že*, *lo* 'sting, prick');

Old Church Slavic *ženo*, , *g* \bar{u} *nati* 'drive, push' (as lit. *genu*), Iter. *gonjo*, , *goniti*
 'drive, push, hunt, chase', whereof again *poganjati* 'pursue'; russ. etc. *gon* 'drive,
 impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, Jagd' (= $\varphi \acute{\alpha} \nu \omicron \varsigma$), čech. *u* 'hona 'injury,
 damage', serb. *prije* 'gon 'fight, struggle' (in addition perhaps klr. *hono* 'ba
 'Belöstigung, plague', sloven. *gono* 'ba 'damage, ruin', *ugono* 'ba 'Vernichtung,
 Untergang');

Old Church Slavic *žbnjo*, , *že*, *ti* (serb. *že* 'ti, also heavy basis) 'reap', *že*, *tva* (serb.
že 'tva) f. 'harvest' (: Old Indian *ha* 'ntva-); also *že*, *lo* (**že*, *dlo*) n. 'sting, prick',
 poln. *ža*, *dł* \omicron ds., russ. *ža* \bar{z} \omicron 'sting, prick, cutting edge a Messers, an axe'; slav.
 **gen-tel-* m. 'reaper, mower' in Old Church Slavic *že*, *telj* \bar{b} (= Old Indian *han-ta* 'r
 'wer schlägt, slays');

hitt. *ku-en-zi* 'slays' (= Old Indian *ha* 'nti), 3. Pl. *ku_hna_han_hzi* (*kunanzi*); compare
 Old Indian *ghna* 'nti (**g^w hn-enti*).

References: WP. I 679 ff., WH. I 332 f., Trautmann 85 f.

Page(s): 491-493

Root / lemma: *g^wher-*

English meaning: hot, warm

German meaning: `heiß, warm'

Material: Old Indian *ha-ras-* n. `blaze, glow' (= gr. $\theta\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, arm. *jer*), *ghr.n. a-* m. `blaze, glow, heat' (= lat. *fornus*, Old Church Slavic *grъnъ*), *ghr.n. ô-ti* `glöht, shines', *gharma-* m. `blaze, glow, heat', av. *garəma-* `hot', n. `heat, blaze, glow', Old pers. in *garma-pada-* Monatsname, perhaps `*Eintritt the heat' (= lat. *formus*, dt. *warm*; Old Prussian *gorme*);

arm. *jer* `Wörme, schönes weather; warm', *jernum* `warm mich', *jerm* `warm' (= gr. $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$; perhaps as **g^wher-mn-os* derivative of *men*-stem:) *jermn* Gen. *jerman* `fever' (also gr. $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\phi$. `Wörme' originally ein neuterö);

thrako-phryg. *germo-* `warm' (in many PN: Jokl Eberts Reallex. 10, 142 f., 13, 285, 292, 294), kappadok. *garmia(s)* `Stadtname auf the Peutingerschen Tafel' (*a* = idg. *o*);

Gr. $\theta\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ n. `Sommerhitze, harvest', $\theta\epsilon\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ `become hot', $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ `warm', $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$ `oven';

Note:

The shift *eg(h)- > d-* is of illyr. alb. origin, hence Greeks borrowed this cognate from illyr.

also *Germ-* in illyr. PN, as also probably in originally nordillyr. VN *Germani* (Pokorny ZceltPh. 21, 103 ff); alb. tosk. *zjarr* `fire, heat' (*rr* from *rm*), gheg. *zjarm* (: $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$), *ngroh* `warm' (**g^whrē-* as in aksl *gre-ti* `warm', lett. *grēmens* `pyrosis, heartburn'); alb. *gatse* ``burning coal' (**g^whorti-āö*);

Note:

The phonetic shift *g^wh > zj* took place in alb. alone as a typical alb. phonetic mutation. Hence Slav languages borrowed alb. (Illyrian) cognate in Old Church Slavic *žeravъ* `blazing', *požarъ* `blaze'.

Maybe other alb. cognates: *zjej* `boil, cook', *zi* adj., m. `black, burnt', (duplicated *zezë* adj., f. `black, burnt'.

Also alb. tosk. *zjarr* `fire, glow, heat, fervour' : rum. *jar* `fire, glow, heat, fervour' which proves the migration from Albania to Rumania after the Turkish invasion.

lat. *formus* `warm' (Festus), *fornus*, *furnus* (**g^whorno-s*), *fornāx* `oven (latter in a fem. *ā*-stem being based on), *fornix*, *-icis* `dome' (**fornicos* `die Gestalt an Ofens habend');

Note:

The shift *eg(h)- > d-* is of illyr. alb. origin, hence the common lat. shift *d- > f-* testifies a loanword from illyr.

air. *fo-geir* `erwörmt, erhitzt' etc., bret. *gred* m. `Wörme, heat; courage' = mir. *grith* `sun, heat' (**g^whr.tuhs*), mir. *gorim*, *guirim* `erhitze, erwörme, burn', nir. *gor* `heat; Bröten; ulcer'; cymr. *gori* `brood', *gor* `brood, pus', bret. *gor* `(feu) ardent, furoncle'; air. *gorn* `fire' (= lat. *fornus*); against it is ir. *gorm* `blue' Lw. from cymr. *gwrn* `dark-(blue)' and dieses together with abr. *uurm* in *Uurm-haelon* MN `aux sourcils bruns' from ags. *wurma* `Purpurfarbe' borrowed (Gwynn Hermathena 20, 63ff.); air. *goirt* `bitter' (**burning of taste*), wherefore air. *gorte* (**g^whorti-ā*) `hunger';

anord. *go. rr* (**garwa-*), *gerr*, *gørr* (**garwia-*) `fertig, willing, ready, vollkommen',

ahd. *garo* 'bereitgemacht, fertig', ags. *gearu*, nhd. *gar*, anord. *gørva*, ahd. *garawen*, mhd. *gerwen* 'fertigmachen, bereiten, rösten, *tan*, convert *hide into leather*', ags. *gierwan* 'prepare, concoct, cook', anord. *gerð* (**garwiþō*) 'das Gören of Bieres' (formal indeed = ahd. *garawida* 'Herrichtung'), mhd. *gerwe* 'yeast, filth', mnd. *gere* 'Görung, fetidness, Mistpfluß, smut', *geren* 'ferment, seethe' are rather after Holthausen Wb. of old westn. 102 from prefix *ga-* and *-*arwa-* > anord. *o. rr* 'rash, hasty, skilful' (above S. 331) to define;

ags. *gyrwe-fenn* 'morass', *gyre* 'manure', mnl. *gore*, *göre* 'smoke, smell, odor', mnd. *göre* 'puddle, slop', norw. dial. *gurm* 'yeast, ordure, Speisebrei', anord. *gor* n. 'the halbverdaute Mageninhalt', *gjo. r* (**gerva-*) 'residuum', ags. mnd. ahd. *gor* 'crap, muck, manure'; to meaning compare above cymr. *gor* 'pus';

here probably anord. *gersta* 'embitter', mhd. *garst*, nhd. *garstig* 'spoil';

about got. *warmjan* 'warm' etc. see though under *u. er-* 'cook';

lit. *ga. ras* 'vapor; intense desire', lett. *gars* 'vapor, ghost, soul', Old Prussian *goro* f. 'stove, hearth', *gorme* 'heat', lett. *gar. me* 'Wörme', Old Prussian *garewingi* Adv. 'rutting, in heat', lett. *grēmens* 'pyrosis, heartburn';

Old Church Slavic *goritъ*, *gore. ti* 'burn', *gre. jo.*, *gre. ti* 'warm', *žeravъ* 'blazing', *požarъ* 'blaze', *gr. ъnъ* 'Kessel' (= lat. *fornus*), *gr. ъnilo* 'oven', russ. *gorn* 'stove, hearth', poln. *garniec* 'pot, pan'; further Old Church Slavic *gor. ъkъ* (**g^w hori-ko-*) 'bitter' ('*burning of taste'; compare above ir. *goirt*), but sloven. *go. ræk* also 'warm', čech. *horky* 'warm', against it ačech. *hor. ky* 'bitter'; isoliert skr. *gr. k*, f. *gr. ka* 'bitter', compare Berneker 232; Old Church Slavic *gor. ъjъ* compounds 'bad, schlimmer' ('*brennender, bitter'), *gore* 'wehe!'

g^w hrē -ns-o- (due to an *es*-stem *g^w hre-nes-*):

Old Indian *ghram. sa. -h.* m. 'Sonnenglut, Sonnenschein, Helle' = bret. *groez*, *grouez* (**g^w hrenso-*) 'Sonnenhitze', cymr. *gwres* 'heat' (to *w* s. Pedersen KG. I 108, das *e* through influence of *tes* ds.); das *i* from air. *grīs* 'fire', *grīsaid* 'feuert an, reizt an' probably from **ghrēnsō-*, in spite of Thurneysen Gr. 130.

References: WP. I 687 ff., WH. I 532 ff., Trautmann 79, 102.

Page(s): 493-495

Root / lemma: ***g^w hōei(ə)-***

English meaning: to perish, destroy

German meaning: 'hinschwinden, zugrunde gehen', also trans. 'vernichten'

Material: Old Indian *ks. in. ā. ti*, *ks. in. ōti* (: gr. **φ θ ι ν F-ω*), *ks. a. yati* 'vernichtet, lößt vergehen', participle *ks. ita. -h.* 'erschöpft' (= gr. *φ θ ι τ ὁ ς*; *s. ra. va. h.* *a. ks. itam* = gr. *κ λ ἔ ο ς ἄ φ θ ι τ ο ν* 'unverwöstlicher fame'), *ks. in. a. -h.* ds., *ks. iya. tē* 'schwindet hin, nimmt ein end', *ks. aya. -h.* 'Abnahme, Untergang' (: gr. *φ θ ὁ η f.*), *kṣiti. -h.* 'Vergehen, Untergang' (= gr. *φ θ ἰ σ ι ς* and -ō - lat. *sitis*; compare -*tu*-stem lat. *situs*); common Old Indian *g^w h-* > *ks. -* : gr. *g^w h-* > *ph-* : lat. *ks. -* > *s-* phonetic mutation

prakr. *ajjh. itah-* (= *ḍ φ θ ι τ ο ς*), *jhīn. a-* (= Old Indian *ks. in. a-*);

av. *ayžōnvamnəm* 'sich nicht mindernd' (Kuiper Nasalprös. 65¹);

gr. ep. *φ θ ἰ ν ω*, att. *φ θ ι ν ω* (**φ θ ἰ ν F ω*, see above) 'destroy', mostly intr. 'schwinde hin, gehezugrunde', *φ θ ι ν ὰ -θ ω* 'schwinde hin, make disappear', Fut. *φ θ ἔ ι σ ω* (att. *ἄ φ ο φ θ ἔ ι σ ω*), Aor. *ἔ φ θ ε ι σ α* (att. *ἄ π ἔ φ θ ι σ α*), *ἔ φ θ ἔ μ η ν*, *φ θ ἔ μ ε ν ο ς* 'destroy', Pass. 'zugrunde go', participle Perf. Pass. *φ θ ι τ ὁ ς*, *φ θ ὁ η* 'Schwindsucht', *φ θ ἰ σ ι ς* ds. (see above); about

perhaps old double forms, as $\phi\iota\nu\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\phi\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$ 'Blöten or Fröchte abfallen lassen, lose', $\phi\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$ Hes., under likewise s. Schwyzer Gr. I 326.

From dem Lat. probably *situs*, *-ūs* 'the modrige smut and mildew, körperliche Unreinlichkeit and all körperliche and geistige Verrosten' and *sitis* 'thirst' (if actually '*Hinschwinden, Verschmachten').

Maybe alb. (*sitis*) *etje* 'thirst'

References: WP. I 505 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326, Benveniste BSL. 38, 139 ff.

Page(s): 487

Root / lemma: *g^w hōer-*

English meaning: to run, flow

German meaning: 'rinnen, fließen; zerrinnen, verschwinden', in ar. Kaus. and in gr. *i_o*-Verbum trans. 'rinnen lassen, zerrinnen lassen', daher gr. 'verschwinden lassen, vernichten'

Note: (or better *g^w ōer-ö ö*)

Material: Old Indian *ks₁ a₁ rati* 'flows, streams, zerrinnt, verschwindet', *ks₁ ara-m* 'water', *ks₁ ārayati* 'löst fließen', *ks₁ ālayati* 'wöscht ab' (compare Wackernagel Old Indian Gr. I 241); av. *ṣṣārayati* 'streams, wallt auf', *ṣṣārayeiti* 'löst fließen', with *vī-* 'löst überfließen'; further formations in *ā-ṣṣrā ḍayeiti* 'löst aufwallen', *vī-ṣṣrā ḍayeiti* 'löst apart, überwallen'; reconverted *žvar-* in *avifra-žvaraiti* 'flows herzu to-'; common Old Indian *g_h-* > *ks₁-* : Avestan *g_h-* > *gz-* phonetic mutation

probably arm. *jur*, Gen. *jroy* 'water' (**g^w hōōro-*);

Note:

Wrong etymology - arm. *jur*, Gen. *jroy* 'water' : alb. (**jura* > *uja*) *uje* 'u', *uje* 'ra Pl. 'water' : lit. *jauru* 's 'swampy, marshy', *ja₁ ūra*, *ja₁ ūras* 'marshy place, marshy ground, swamp bottom' from **eu₁ar-* (see Berneker IF. 10, 162, Trautmann 335 m. Lit.). see **Root / lemma:** *au₁ (e)-9*, *au₁ ed-*, *au₁ er-* (**aku₁ent-*): 'to flow, to wet; water, etc. '.

gr. att. $\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\rho\omega$ (* $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\iota\omega$; lesb. $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\rho\omega$, ark. $\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\rho\omega$), zero grade dor. $\phi\theta\alpha\iota\rho\omega$ (* $\phi\theta\alpha\rho\iota\omega$) 'richte zugrunde'; in addition also $\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\rho$ 'louse' ($\phi\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon\iota$ $\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon\iota$ Hes. is Folge the spätern spirantischen pronunciation of θ), $\phi\theta\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$ 'ruin, Vernichtung' and (as Rest the ölterenBedeut.) 'intermingling or Verreibung the Farben', also $\sigma\upsilon\mu\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\rho\omega$ besides 'zugleich or gönzlich zugrunde richten' also 'lasse Farben ineinanderfließen', then also 'verschmelzen, vermischen überhaupt', $\sigma\upsilon\mu\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ 'zusammenströmen'.

References: WP. I 700, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326, 714, Benveniste BSL. 38, 139 ff.

Page(s): 487-488

Root / lemma: *g^w hren-*

English meaning: phrenic; soul, mind

German meaning: 'Zwerchfell as Sitz of Geistigen, Verstand, Denken' ö

Material: Gr. $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$ 'Zwerchfell' (Pl. 'intestines, entrails'), 'soul, ghost, Verstand, heart', $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ 'denke', $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ 'Denken, Verstand', $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (: aisl. *grundr*) 'care', $\acute{\alpha}\phi\rho\omega\nu$ 'unverstöndig, crazy', $\sigma\acute{\omega}\phi\rho\omega\nu$ 'sensible, wise', $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\phi\rho\omega\nu$ 'frohen Sinnes, erfreuend, wohlwollend',

εὐφροάνω `make glad, erheitere';

aisl. *grunr* m. `suspicion', *gruna* `beargwöhnen', *grundr* m. `contemplation', *grunda* `think'.

References: WP. I 699.

Page(s): 496

Root / lemma: *g^whrē-*

English meaning: to smell, scent

German meaning: `riechen, wittern, spüren'

Material: Old Indian *jī ghrāti*, *ghrāti* `riecht, riecht an etwas, kößt, nimmt wahr', participle *ghrāta-*, *ghrāñ*, a- m. n. `smell, odor, Duft', *ghrān*, ā f. and *ghrān*, a- n. `nose', *ghrāti-* `Riechen, smell, odor';

gr. εὐφροάνω m. `smell, wittern, spüren' (< *odes `smell, odor' + *g^whr-), Aor. att. ὤσφρομην; ἔσφρησεν `Riechen, smell, odor' (: Old Indian *ghrāti-*);

toch. A *krām*, B *kor* `nose'.

References: WP. I 697, WH. I 540.

Page(s): 495

Root / lemma: *g^wīā, g^wīōs*

English meaning: sinew

German meaning: `Sehne, especially Bogensehne'

Material: Old Indian *jyā* `sinew, esp. of Bogens', av. *jyā* `bowstring (in compounds also sinew of Fleisches)';

gr. βέλος m. `bowstring';

about lit. *gija* `filament', Old Church Slavic *žica* `sinew' etc. see under *g^whei-*.

References: WP. I 670, 694, Trautmann 87, 90.

Page(s): 481

Root / lemma: *g^wīs-ti-s*

English meaning: finger

German meaning: `Finger'öö

Material: Cymr. *bys*, acorn. *bis*, *bes*, bret. *biz* `finger', mir. *biss ega* `icicle'; kelto-germ. PN *Bissula* `Fingerchen'öö;

anord. *kvistr* m. `twig, branch';

mnd. *twist* `twig, branch' mößte dabei ein from *kvistr* miscellaneous word sein, was also bedenklich is, as anord. *kvisl* f. `twig, branch, fork, arm of a river' from ahd. *zwisila* `gabelförmiger object, twig, branch' to separate; see above S. 232.

References: WP. I 694.

Page(s): 481

Root / lemma: *g^w īu_~-*

English meaning: resin

German meaning: `Harz'

Material: Arm. *kiv* m., Gen. *kvoy* `Baumharz, mastix' (**g^w īu_~o-*), therefrom *kveni* `Pechföhre, Lörche';

air. *bīf*. (ö) `tar' (**g^w īu_~ī*);

russ. *živíca*, niedersorb. *žyvica* `resin';

the connection with *g(i_~)eu-* `chew' is dubious, but not unmöglich.

References: Thurneysen Me¹l. Pedersen 301 f.

Page(s): 482

Root / lemma: *g^w l_~ tur(os)*

English meaning: vulture

German meaning: `Geier'

Grammatical information: m.

Material: Gr. *β λ ο σ υ ρ ά ς (with öol. λ ο for λ α) `vulture', Hom. β λ ο σ υ ρ - ύ π ι ς `geieröugig', hence Adj. β λ ο σ υ ρ ά ς `with furchtbaren Augen, grisly looking', etc.;

lat. *voltur* (*vultur*), *-uris* and *volturus* `vulture'.

The origin of **Root / lemma:** *g^w l_~ tur(os)* : (vulture) seems to be the fact that vultures are bald hence the primal root was **Root / lemma:** *bhel-1*, balto-slav. also *bhelə-* : shining, white, *bald) suffixed by the IE suffix *-tre, -tur.

References: M. Leumann, Homer. Wörter 141 f.

Page(s): 482

Root / lemma: *g^w or-g^w (or)o-*

English meaning: dirt, dung

German meaning: `Schmutz, Mist'ö

Material: Arm. *kork* `smut';

gr. β ά ρ β ο ρ ο ς `slime, mud, smut, ordure, crap, muck'.

References: WP. I 694.

Page(s): 482

Root / lemma: *g^w ou-*

English meaning: cattle

German meaning: `Rind'

Grammatical information: m. f. Nom. Sg. *g^w ōus*, Gen. *g^w ous* (and *g^w ou₂ osö*), Akk. *g^w ōm*, Lok. *g^w ou₂ i*

Material: Old Indian *ga₁ u₁h*, m. f. 'rother, cattle' (= av. *gāuš* ds.), Gen. *go₁ h₁* (= av. *gāuš*), Dat. *ga₁ ve* (= av. *gave*), Lok. *ga₁ vi* (= lat. Abl. *bove*), Akk. *gā₁ m* (also 2silb., as av. *ga₁ m*); Pl. Nom. *gā₁ vah₁* (= av. *gā₁ vō*), Gen. *ga₁ vām* (= av. *gava₁ m*), Akk. *gā₁ h₁* (= av. *gā₁*, idg. **g^w ōs*, gr. dor. βῶς); therefrom *gō-pā₁ -h₁* 'herdsman, shepherd', *gōpāya₁ ti*, *gopayati* 'hötet', etc.;

Maybe alb. **g³ō-pā₁ -h₁*, *³opah*, *lopë* 'cow' contaminated by Old Indian *gavala-h₁* 'wild buffalo'

arm. *kov* 'cow';

gr. att. β ο ὤς m. f. 'rother, cattle, cow', Akk. β ο ὤν [both with unechtem ο υ an Stelle from ölterem **β ο ὤς* (with real ο υ), Akk. **β ὤν*], dor. β ὤς, Akk. β ὤν, Gen. β ο (F)ός, etc.; also in β ο υ - λ υ - τ άς m. 'time of Ausspannens the Rinder, evening', β ο ύ - τ υ - ρ ο ν m. 'butter' (out of it lat. *butyrum*, nhd. 'butter'), eigentl. 'Kuhköse' (τῦρς 'cheese'), further in dem verstärkenden prefix βου- from βο- λῖμος 'Heißhunger', etc. (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 434, 6; 577 β);

lat. *bōs*, *bovis* m. f. 'rother, cattle' (osk.-umbr. Lw. for lat. **vōs*); derivatives of stem *bov-* (**g^w ou-* before vowel) or *bū-* (**g^w ou-* before Konsonanz), *bū b-* (redupl. formation): *bovile* 'Rinderstall', *bubile* ds., *bovinus* 'zum rother, cattle gehörig', *būbulus* ds. (lautl. identical with gr. β ο ύ β α λ ος 'gazelle', das with Old Indian *gavala-h₁* 'wild Böffel' not unmittelbar gleichzusetzen is), *Bubona* 'Rindergöttin', etc.; umbr. *bum* 'bovem' (**g^w ōm*), *bue* 'bove', osk. in *Bu₁ vaianu₁ d*, volsk. *bim* 'bovem';

air. *bo₁ f.* 'cow' (from arch. **ba₁ u₁*, idg. **g^w ōus*), Gen. arch. *bo₁ u₁*, *ba₁ u₁*, later *ba₁ o₁*, *bo₁*, in Brit. ersetzt through die derivative acymr. *buch*, ncymr. *buwch*, acorn. *buch*, bret. *buc'h* 'cow' (**boukkā*); here the urir. FIN B ο ο υ ῖ ν δ α (= **Bovovindā*), nowadays engl. *Boyne*, air. *Bo₁ (f)ind* 'die Kuhweiße'; **g^w ou-*, kelt. **bou-* in den compounds gallorom. *bō-tege* (**g^w ou-tegos*) 'Kuhstall' (M.-L. 1229a), cymr. *bugail* (**g^w ou-k^w oli₂ os*) 'β ο ο υ κ á λ ος', bret. *bugenn* 'Kuhhaut, Rindsleder', next to which **bovo-tegos* in abret. *boutig*, cymr. *beudy* 'Kuhstall'; mir. *bu₁ asach* 'rich (an Köhen)' from *buas* 'richness' (**g^w ou₂ o₂ u₂ id-to-s* 'cow-Kenntnis');

ahd. *chuo*, asöchs. aschwed. *kō* (from dem Akk. **kōn*, idg. **g^w ōm*), ags. afries. *cu₁*, aisl. *ky₁ r* 'cow' (**kūz* from *g^w ōus*; ags. *cū* could also be = ahd. *kuo*);

lett. *gu₁ ovs* 'cow', Demin. *guo₁ tin₁ a*;

slav. **gove₁ do* 'rother, cattle', Old Church Slavic *gu-m₁ bno* 'threshing floor', i.e. 'place, where Rinder das corn austreten';

toch. A *ko* 'cow', Pl. *kowi*, B *kau*, Pl. Obliq. *kewön*; A *kayurs*, B *kaurs*, e 'bull' < **g^w ou-u₂ r₂ so-*, to Old Indian *vr₁ ś₁ an₁* - 'bull'.

Maybe alb. (**k^w o-*) *kau* 'ox': rum. (**g^w o-*) *bou* 'ox' common illyr. - Celtic *g^w -* > *b-* phonetic mutation.

compare still die *i₂o*-derivative Old Indian *ga₁ vya-*, *gavya₁ -*, av. *gavya-* 'bovinus', hom. τ ε σ σ α ρ á β ο ι ος 'vier Rinder wert', arm. *kogi* 'butter' (**g^w ou₂ io-*), and die zero grade Old Indian *s₁ āta-gu-* 'hundert Köhe besitzend' = Old pers. *š₁atagu-* 'name a Landes' (originally Volkes, actually 'hundert Köhe besitzend'), Old Indian *na₁ va-gva*, *da₁ s₁ ā-gva-*, av. *aēta(*g₁)va-* EN, i.e. 'wer schimmernde Rinder hat'; gr. ἑ κ α τ ό μ - β η (**g^w u₂ -ā*) 'sacrifice, oblation from 100 Rindern'; against it is lat. *bu₁ -bulcus* 'Ochsentreiber' after *su₁ -bulcus* 'Schweinehirt' from **būbulcus* gekörzt; after Specht Indog. Dekl. 234 here anord. *kvīgr* 'Stierkalb', *kvīge* 'young cow' (after Holthausen Wb. of old westn. in addition westfö. *quīne*, nld. *kween* ds.) and *kussi*, *kursi* 'calf', etc.

To dem Rindernamen places man die gr. family of βόσκω `weide, füttere', βόσκη, βόσκις `food, willow', βότάν `cattle', βότανη `Weidekraut, food', βοτήρ, βώτωρ `herdsman, shepherd', βοτάνετρα `die mönnernöhrende', as well as lit. *gauja* `herd, Rudel', *guju*, *gu* `iti `drive, push', *gu* `otas `herd'; die öltesten Glieder these Reihen mögen perhaps **g^wō[u]-to-m* `Rinderherde' and **g^wou_i_ō* `bin Rinderhirt' gewesen seinö About gr. πρεσβυς `old' see under **per-3**.

Vielfach wird borrowing from sumer. *gu* (older **gud*) `bull, rother, cattle' angenommen. Against it Specht Indog. Dekl. 33.

References: WP. 1696 f., WH. I 112, 118, Trautmann 94, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 577, 708.

Page(s): 482-483

Root / lemma: *g^wōu-*, *g^wū-*

English meaning: dung, dirt

German meaning: `Mist, Exkrement, Kot, Ekelhaftes'

Note: in Germ. and esp. in Balt.-Slav. with meaning -development from `repugnance, disgust, repulsion, loathing' to `small, ekelhafte animal, Kriechtiere' and from `verunreinigen, verunstalten' to `vilify, revile, rebuke'.

Material: Old Indian *gū-tha-h*, -m `Exkrement', av. *gū-θa-* n. `smut, ordure' (only by Gramm. also *guva* `ti `cacat', *gūnam* `cacatum');

arm. *ku* and *koy* `crap, muck' (**g^wō* *ū-so*; *ō* see under);

lat. *būbināre* `with dem Monatlichen befoul' could from ölterem **bovinō* (with osk.-umbr. *b* for *g^w*) transfigured sein, as *bovile* to *bubile*;

maked. γόταν (leg. γούταν) *ŭv* Hes. (ö);

slav. **govъno* `ordure' in russ.-Church Slavic *govno* etc., in ablaut slav. **gavjo*, **gaviti* in russ.-Church Slavic *ogaviti* `vexare', serb. *gaviti se* `be disgusted' (and changing through ablaut *gu* *vi* *mi se* `mich ekelt, I muß break, rupture', *gu* *viti se*), čech. *o-haviti* `verunstalten', *ohavny* `hideous', russ. dial. *ga* *vedъ* f., `horror', klr. *ha* *vedn'a* `Gesindel', čech. *have* *d'* `Geflögel, Gesindel', poln. *gawiedz* `small Kinder and Haustiere; Geflögel, Läuse; Gesindel, Pöbel'.

dh-extension *g^wē[u]dh-*, *g^wō[u]dh-*, *g^wūdh-*.

Lit. *ge* *da* f. `Schande, Unehre', *ge* *dingas* `schandbar', *ge* *dinti* `beschömen, revile', Old Prussian *gīdan* Akk. `Schande';

Old Church Slavic *gadъ* m. `Kriechtier (*ekelhaftes animal); schödlisches animal' (**g^wōdh-*), Church Slavic *gaždu*, *gaditi* `verabscheuen, rebuke', russ. *ga* *ditъ* `smudge, befoul, spoil', serb. *ga* *d* `disgust, repulsion, loathing; snake, worms', čech. *haditi* `vilify, rebuke' (etc., s. Berneker 289);

poln. *z* *adac* *sie* `abominari', *z* *adny*, *z* *adliwy* `ugly, nasty' (**g^wēdh-*); russ. dial. *gi* *dkij* `disgusting', klr. *hyd* `Abscheuliches, disgust, repulsion, loathing'; with formants -*d(h)a* in čech. *o-hyzda* (**gyzdā*) `disgust, repulsion, loathing, repugnance', *hyzditi* `rebuke, vilify, verwerfen', poln. mdartl. *gizd* `disgust, repulsion, loathing, smut, unreiner person' (with other meaning change serb. *gi* *zda* `pride, Eleganz, jewellery, pleasantness, agreeableness' under likewise, s. Berneker 374);

mnd. *quād* `stercus', ahd. *quāt*, mhd. *quāt*, *kōt*, *kāt*, nhd. *Kot*, tirol. *kōt* `ekelhaftes animal', Pl. *köter* `allerhand Ungeziefer', mnd. *quād*, mndl. *qwaet*, holl. *kwaad*

`mad, wicked, evil, ugly, verderbt', md. *quād* `mad, wicked, evil, ekel, weak';

maybe alb. (**kōt*) *kot* `waste, useless'

with idg. **-əu-**:

cymr. *budr* `dirty, filthy', *budro* `smudge', mir. *buadram* `cloudy, bewilder'
(compare Pedersen KG. I 112);

ags. *cwēad* `ordure', afries. *quād* `evil, bad';

with *u* from ***-əu-** slovak. *ohuda* `Scheusal', klr. *ohu* `da' `reprimand', aruss. *guditi*
`slander, blaspheme, accuse, blame' under likewise;

with **-ə-** as zero grade from **-ō[u]** or germ. ablaut neologism ndd. *quadder* `dirty
dampness, mucus' = mnd. *koder* `mucus', nhd. dial. *koder*, *Köder* `glutinous
mucus, catarrh';

Maybe alb. *kodër* `heap, hill, mass' similar to ags. *clūd* m. `a mass of rock, hill'
[see **Root / lemma: gel-1** : `to curl; round']

also ndd. *quassen* (**kwadsōn*) `(in Feuchtem) quatschen', *quasken*, *quatsken*, nhd.
quatschen, engl. *quask*, *squash* and perhaps the people's name *Quadi*;

Maybe alb. *guaskë* `seashell'

alb. *zī* (**gu* *edhi* *í* *o-*), fem. *zeze* (**gu* *edhi* *ā*) `black, unlucky, schlimm', *zī* f.
`mourning, grief, famine'.

References: WP. I 694 ff., WH. I 118f., Trautmann 81.

Page(s): 483-485

Root / lemma: g^w rebh-

English meaning: embryon, young

German meaning: `Leibesfrucht, Kind, Junges'

Material: Gr. β ρ έ φ ο ς n. `Leibesfrucht, Junges', mir. *brommach*
(**g^w rombhākos*), Old Church Slavic *žre* `be', `Füllen'.

References: WP. I 689.

Page(s): 485

Root / lemma: g^w reig^h-

English meaning: to sleep, dream

German meaning: `schlafen, träumen' ö ö

Material: Gr. β ρ ί ζ ω (*β ρ ι γ ι _ ω) έ β ρ ι ξ α `sleep, bin inactive', ά β ρ ί ξ
έ γ ρ η γ ό ρ ω ς Hes.;

russ. *gre* *zítʹ* `in sleep talk, fantasize' (barely **grez-*, rather **gr ь z-*), *gre* *z'a*
`dream, Faseln, alberne discourse'. Sehr doubtful; s. also Berneker 351.

References: WP. I 698.

Page(s): 485

Root / lemma: g^w rendh-

English meaning: to swell; breast

German meaning: `schwellen (physisch, and vor Hochmut); Schwellung, Erhöhung, Brust'

Material: Gr. βρῆνθος `pride', βρενθύοματι `gebörde mich stolz';

lat. *grandis* `big, large, großgewachsen, old, convex, elevated' (a = e or o);

Old Church Slavic *groḑ* `breast', slovak. *hrud* `elevation', poln. old *greḑzi* `breast', *graḑ* `erhöhte place in swamp, marsh, old `island, Werder' (etc.).

References: WP. I 699, WH. I 617 f.

Page(s): 485

Root / lemma: *g^wretso-*

English meaning: thick, big

German meaning: `dick, groß' ö ö

Material: Lat. *grossus* `thick' pflegt man with mir. cymr. corn. bret. *bras* `big, large, thick', mir. also `strong', zusammenzubringen. Yet makes the kelt. vocalism Schwierigkeiten, and mir. *bres* `already' is barely dazuzustellen. from *bras* rather as **g^wrə-sto-* to lat. *gravis*, above S. 476ö

References: WP. I 698, WH. I 623.

Page(s): 485

Root / lemma: *g^wrēug h-*, *g^wrū g h-*

English meaning: to gnash the teeth; to bite

German meaning: a) `with den Zähnen knirschen', b) `nagen, beißen'

Material: a) gr. βρύχω `knirsche with den Zähnen' (besides through Entgleisung from βρύξω, ἔβρουξεν βρύκω) `bite', βρύγδην `biting', βρουγμός `bruxism', βρουχέτας `cold fever' (`Zöhneklappern').

b) air. *brōn* `distress', cymr. *brwyn* `stechender pain' (proto kelt. **bru ḡnos*);

lit. *gra ūžiu*, *gra ūžti* `gnaw', *sugru žinti* `destroy';

Old Church Slavic *gryzo*, *grysti* `gnaw' (in other slav. Sprachen also from nagendem distress; here probably also sloven. *gru že* Pl. f. `scabies').

To *gryzo* probably russ. *grustь* `distress', sloven. *grušt* `disgust, repulsion, loathing'.

References: WP. I 697 f., Trautmann 100.

Page(s): 485-486

Root / lemma: *ha ha!*

English meaning: interjection of laughter

German meaning: Interjektion of Lachens

Material: Old Indian *ha ha*, gr. ἄἄ (ngr. χαχα inscribed), lat. (*ha*)*hahae*, nhd. *ha*

ha, serb. *ha ha*, russ. *cha cha*.

References: Hirt Idg. Gr. I 284 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 303, WH. I 630, 632; Schwentner Interjektionen 18.

Page(s): 497

Root / lemma: *hā* ~

English meaning: ha! oh! (surprise)

German meaning: `ha! ach!' Interjektion of Erstaunens, the Erleichterung

Material: In gewissen Interjektionen is probably ein anlautendes *h-* or a kind of gutturaler Spirans anzunehmen; s. also above S. 293 and under *kha kha*.

Old Indian *ha*, gr. ἄ, lat. *hā*, nhd. *ha*.

Page(s): 497

Root / lemma: *iēlo-* : *i_əlo-*

English meaning: unripe, raw

German meaning: `unreif, roh, unbearbeitet'

Note: only kelt. and baltoslav.

Material: Gall. *-ialo-* `Lichtung', often in PN, as *Nanto-ialo-*, frz. *Nanteuil* `valley-Lichtung', etc.; cymr. *ial* f. `Lichtung', PN *Ial* (J. Loth Mabinogion² II 356); *anhial* `Einöde';

lett. *je īs* `unreif, unbearbeitet, raw, wund (from the skin)';

slav. **jalъ* and **jalovъ* in russ. *ja īyj* and *ja īovyj* `unfruchtbar, unbearbeitet (of Lande)', serb. *ja īov* `unfruchtbar, gelt', čech. *jalovy* `ds.', poln. *jałowizna* `leere, wüste place'.

References: Trautmann 107, Dottin Langue Gauloise 262.

Page(s): 504-505

Root / lemma: *iē-ro-*

German meaning: `Jahr, Sommer'

See also: see above S. 296 f. (*ei-*).

Page(s): 506

Root / lemma: *i_agh-*

English meaning: to chase, wish for

German meaning: `nachjagen, begehren'ö

Material: Ahd. *jagōn*, holl. nhd. *jagen*, mhd. *jaget* (**jagōp*), nhd. *Jagd*, mnd. holl. *jacht*, perhaps after Graßmann Wb. 1001 to Old Indian *yahu-*, *yahva-* `restless, rash, hasty dahinschießend', *yahvī* `ds. (from Flößen), but *sa hasō yahu h* `son of power', whereas the concept `kid, child, son' probably from `the muntere, bewegliche' has evolved; jedenfalls entspricht the letzteren Verwendung av. *yazuš pu θrō* `the jüngste son', *yezivī dugādra m* `die jüngste the Töchter' (Bartholomae

Airan. Wb. 1280); Old Indian (*pra-*)*yaks* *ati* 'dringt vor, hurries, strebt', *yaks* *in-* perhaps 'keen, eager, lebendig' (after Graßmann 'verfolgend, röchend'), *yaks* *ya-* 'röhrig, quick, fast zöngelnd' (s-formations to vorigen). Common Old Indian *g* *h-* > *ks* - : Avestan *g* *h-* > *gz-*, *z-* phonetic mutation.

By den not ganz geklärten Bedeutungsverhältnissen from *yahu* -, *yahva* - somewhat doubtful rudiment.

References: WP. I 195 f.

Page(s): 502

Root / lemma: *i* *ag-*

English meaning: to worship

German meaning: 'religiös verehren'

Material: Old Indian *ya* *jati* 'venerates with prayer and sacrifice, oblation' (Perf. *jē* -, participle *is* *t* *a* -) = av. *yazaitē* ds. (participle *yasta-* with lengthened grade after dem present), Old Indian *satya-ya* *j-* 'veritable anbetend', with zero grade *r* *tv-i* *j* 'after Vorschrift regelmäßig opfernd' = 'Opferpriester', *ijya-* 'to worship, m. Lehrer', *ijyā* 'sacrifice, oblation';

gr. ἄζοματ (*ἄγτοματ) 'scheue', ἄγτος 'holy, geweiht' (das with it identical Old Indian *ya* *jya-* 'to worship' wird only from Vopadeva as Gerund. gelehrt, Debrunner GGA. 1910, 9), ἄγλιζω 'weihe';

Old Indian *yajas-* n. 'worship, veneration' = gr. ἄγος n. 'blame, Befleckung, sacrifice, oblation', *παναγιής 'ganz holy';

Old Indian *yajn* *ā* *-h* -, av. *yasna-* m. 'Gottesverehrung, sacrifice, oblation' (*yajn* *i* *ya-*, av. *yesnya-* 'opferwürdig, zum Opfer gehörig'), gr. ἄγνός 'holy, pure, lauter';

Meillet (BSL. 21, 126ff., EM² 845) will die gr. words rather with lat. *sacer* 'holy' connect;

toch. A *yöks-* 'hug, embrace, hold tight' (Van Windekens Lexique 167f.)ö

References: WP. I 195, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 303.

Page(s): 501-502

Root / lemma: *i* *āi*

See also: see above S. 285 (e-3)

Page(s): 502

Root / lemma: *i* *ā* *m-*

English meaning: to dig

German meaning: 'graben, aufgraben'

Note: (or *i* *em-* : *i* *em-* : *i* *ōm-*)

Material: Gr. ἄμη f. 'shovel, hack, mattock, hoe', δτ-αμάω 'grabe auf, scharre auf', ἐξαμάω, -οματ 'grabe from'; ἀμάρων 'ditch, trench, channel, canal, furrow', ἀμαρυνώ 'bewässere';

Old Church Slavic *jama* `pit, pothole' (originally anlaut *j-* erwiesen through das Abg. and through das dial. russ. *n áma*, grown from **vъn-jame`*, **jamo`*).

References: WP. I 198 f., Berneker 444.

Page(s): 502

Root / lemma: *i_ā́m*

See also: see above S. 285 (**e-3**)

Page(s): 502

Root / lemma: *i_ā́- : i_ṓ-*

English meaning: to be angry; to be punish

German meaning: `erregt sein', daher `bestrafen, röchen', also `erregt sprechen, beschwören, preisen'

Material: Old Indian ved. *yā́ -van-* `Angreifer, Verfolger', *yā́-tá r-* `Röcher', *r.ñ. a-yā́ -*, *-yā́ -van-*, *-yāt-* `eine blame rachend', Old Indian *yā́-tú -* m. `Hexerei, Spuk, Zauberdömon';

av. *yā́-tu-* m. `Zauberei, magician', *yā́ṣā́* `wish';

arm. *janam* `I strenge mich an' (Meillet Esquisse² 52);

gr. ζῆλος ος, dor. ζῆλος ος m. `eagerness, jealousy, envy' (: nsloven. *ja l*), ζῆτορός `Folterknecht', ζῆμις α, dor. ζῆμις α `punishment, penance, atonement, loss'; ζωρός `fiery, strong, unvermischt (of Wein)' (: Old Church Slavic *jar ѡ*); ablaut. ἐπι- -ζαρέω; `störme an, bedrönge'ö;

air. *á (i)líd* `wünscht eager, erbittet, erfleht', cymr. *iawl* `command, Lob', *iolaf* `I praise, preise', *eiriolaf* (**are-i_ā́l-*) `I bitte dringlich', abret. 3. Pl. Konj. *iolent* `precentur';

slav. **i_ṓra-* `violent' in Old Church Slavic *jar ѡ* `stern, herb', *jarost ѡ* `rage, fury, vehemency', russ. *járyj* `irascible, irritable, gamy, violent, fiery, fast, rapid, hurried', etc.; in addition nsloven. *ja l* `envy' (: gr. ζῆλος ος)ö Different above Berneker 28.

References: WP. I 197, 775, WH. I 718, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 330, Trautmann 108, J. Morris-Jones, Welsh Gr. 383.

Page(s): 501

Root / lemma: *i_ā́-*

German meaning: `gehen'

See also: see above S. 296 (**ei-**).

Page(s): 501

Root / lemma: *i_ēbh-*

See also: see above S. 298 (**eibh-**)

Page(s): 503

Root / lemma: *i_heg-* (**h₂eik-*)

English meaning: ice

German meaning: `Eis'

Note: only germ. and kelt.

Root / lemma: *i_heg-* (**h₂eik-*): `ice' derived from an extended **Root / lemma:** *ok^w-* : to see; eye'.

Material: old nord. *jaki* m. (**ekan-* < **jekan-*) `Eisstöck', compare schweiz. *jöch*, *gicht* (= *gejicht*) `hoarfrost, gefrorener Tau auf Bäumen'; demin. formation altnord. *jo*, *kull* m. `hanging down icicle, glacier'; ags. *gicel(a)* m. `icicle, Eisscholle', engl. *icicle* = ags. *ises gicel*, anord. *ichilla* `stiria', nnd. *ishekel*, *jökel* `icicle' (mnd. *jokele* ds. dörfte from dem Nord. derive); ahd. *ihilla* (= **jichilla*) `stiria';

Maybe alb. (**hekul*) *akull* `ice', later abbreviated (**hekul*) *hell* `icicle' : old nord. *jo*, *kull* m. `hanging down icicle, glacier' [alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h-*].

mir. *aig* f. (Gen. *ega*) `ice' (**i_hegi-s*), cymr. *iā* m. ds., *iaen* (**i_heginā*) `glacícula', acorn. *iey* gl. *glaties*, *iein* gl. *frigus*, mcor. *yeyn*, *yen* `cold', br. *ien* `cold'.

Das *a* in mir. *aig* is from *e* before palat. *g* originated, das *a* in den brit. forms whereas through den alteration from anlaut. *je-* to *ja-* to define; compare under *i_het-*;

about hitt. *e-ku-na-š* `cold' compare Pedersen Hitt. 171.

References: WP. I 206; Schweiz. Idiotikon II 112 f., 1120, III 5, IV 1010.

Page(s): 503

Root / lemma: *i_hek-*

English meaning: to speak

German meaning: `sprechen', also von feierlicher, bittender Rede

Material:

Old Indian *yā^hcati* `fleht, fordert', *yācn^hā^h* `request'; *yācita^h* -, *yā^hcitum*, *yācitar-*, etc.

lat. *iocus* `Scherzrede, joke'; umbr. *iuka*, *iuku* Akk. Pl. n. `precēs', osk. *iu^hklei^h* `inconsecratione';

ahd. *jehan*, *gehan* `say, speak, bekennen', asöchs. *gehan* ds., ahd. *jiht* (**je^hχti-*) `Aussage, Bekenntnis', *bijiht* = nhd. `Beichte', in addition Krankheitsname *Gicht* (`through Besprechen verursacht');

mcymr. *ieith*, cymr. *iaith*, bret. *iez* `language' (**jekti-*);

lit. *juo^hkas*, lett. *juo^hks* `joke' is perhaps lat. Lw. from the Studentensprache, as also nhd. *Jux*; against it Trautmann 108;

toch. A B *yask-* `long, want, beg' (Van Windekens Lexique 165 f.), A *yās^h s^h uce*, B *yās^h s^h ūca* `beggar'.

References: WP. I 204 f., WH. I 715 f.; Sommer WuS. 7, 104 ff. will also *i_hek-* `heal, cure' hierherstellen, but because of air. *hīcc* (idg. *ē*) not glaubhaft.

Page(s): 503-504

Root / lemma: *i_em-*

English meaning: to hold

German meaning: 'halten, zusammenhalten, paaren, bezwingen'

Material: Old Indian *yā́mati* 'zögelt, lenkt; streckt from, reicht dar', *yā́cchatī* ds., *yata* -h, 'gehalten', *yā́ma-h* m. 'rein', *yā́ntra* n. 'Strang, band, strap'; av. *yam-*, *yasaitē*, Old pers. Imperf. *ayasatā*, participle av. *yata-* 'hold, stop', *yāta-* 'zugewiesener allotment, possession' (to *ā* compare die heavy root form Old Indian *yā́mitavai*, Bartholomae IF. 11, 141 f.); Old Indian *yama* -h, m., av. *yā́ma* m. 'twin'; Old Indian GN *Yama* -h, 'twin, hermaphrodite' = av. *Yimō*;

lat. *geminus* 'zwillingsgeboren, twin; double' hat probably das *g-* from the root **gem-** 'grasp, zusammenpressen' (above S. 368 f.) bezogen;

mir. *emon* m., *emuin* f. (**emno-*, **emnī*) 'Zwillingspaar', *emnaid* 'verdoppelt';

perhaps here germ. **ibna-* 'eben, gleichmäßig', whether from **imna* - < **jemno* -, in got. *ibns* 'eben', anord. *jafn*, *jamn*, ags. *efn*, engl. *even*, asöchs. *eban*, ahd. *eban* 'eben'; after Göntert (Weltkönig 337 ff.) here the anord. GN *Ymir* as 'hermaphrodite' from germ. **i_umii_a* 'z', idg. **i_em(i)i_o* 'sö

not certainly is, whether here also gr. ἡμερὸς 'tame, domesticated, mild', ἡμερῖς, ἡμεροσ 'the veredelte Rebstock', ἡμερῶ 'zahme' (with lengthened grade ē), and as zero grade lat. *redimiō* 'binde um, umwinde, bekrönze', as well as *infula* 'priesterliche head fascia' (**im_hhlāō*) belong.

Das with gr. ἡμερὸς identical ahd. asöchs. *jāmar*, ags. *gēomor* 'sad', Subst. ahd. *jāmar* 'misery' (originally ostensibly 'bedrückt') dürfte though because of anord. *amra* 'lament', das to *emja*, *ymja* 'howl' belongs, rather an interjection entsprungen sein. Cymr. *afar* 'affliction, lament' (mir. *amar* ds.) kann not *j-* verloren have and muß already deswegen fernbleiben.

References: WP. I 572, WH. I 587, Marstrander Eriu 5, 160.

Page(s): 505

Root / lemma: *i_e nāter-*, reduced case *i_enātr-* (*i_n. tr-*) (**he nāter*)

English meaning: husband's brother's wife

German meaning: 'die Frau of Bruders of Gatten'

Note:

It derived from **Root / lemma:** *g_en-1*, *g_enə-*, *g_nē-*, *g_nō-* : 'to bear' suffixed in -ter formant.

Material:

Old Indian *yā́tar-* ds. (Akzent the starken + vocalism the schwachen case);

arm. *ner*, more properly *nēr*, Gen. *niri* 'die Frauen from Brüdern or desselben Mannes' (zur basic form suppositions by Höbschmann Arm. Gr. I 478; Bugge IF. 1, 445, 449, Meillet BSL. 30, CR. 90, lastly Cuny Recherches 66 f.);

phryg. Akk. ἰαυατερα;

gr. ἑνατήρ 'die Frau of brother s of Gatten' (ion. Psilose), Hom. ἑνατέρης, -έρων (ἑλ- verbalism the metr. lengthening for ἐν-), inschr. (kleinas.-gr.) ἑνατρί;

Origin of the old laryngeal gr. **ghe-* > *he-* phonetic mutationö

Maybe alb. geg. (**ghenter*) *dhande* 'r `son-in-law' : lith. *žéntas* `son-in-law' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

lat. *janitrīcēs* (extension from **ianiter* after Fem. the nouns agentis auf -*īc-*) `die Ehefrauen from Brödern' (das *i* derives from **ianiter*);

alit. **jénte* , -ers ds. (*gente* , *žente* through hybridization with *genti* `s `kinsman, relative', *žéntas* `son-in-law'), lett. *i`etere*, *ie`tal'a* and kurisch *jentere* ds.;

Old Church Slavic **je. try* (ending after *svekry*), russ.-Church Slavic *jatry* ds., serb. *je`trva* ds.

References: WP. I 207 f., WH. I 668, Trautmann 107 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 568.

Page(s): 505-506

Root / lemma: *i`es-*

English meaning: to foam, boil

German meaning: `wallen, schäumen', von kochendem Wasser

Material: Old Indian **ya`satī*, *ya`syatī* `sprudelt, siedet; möht sich ab', *yayastu* `soll verbröhen'; with *ā-* `sich anstrengen' (*ā-yas-ta-* `angefacht, angestrengt, ermüdet, erschlaft', *ā-yās-ayati* `strengt an, ermüdet, afflicts'), *pra`yasta-* `überwallend', Intens. *i-yas-yatē* `erschlaft, schwindet hin', redupl. *yes, atī* (**i`ehi-s-*) `wallt, sprudelt', av. *yaēšyeiti* `siedet (intr.)';

gr. ζέω (= *ya`satī*) `cook, boil, simmer, seethe, boil (intr.)', ζέσσε, ζεστός, ζέσμα and geneuert = renamed, has changedöö ζέμα `Absud', ζόη τὸ ἐπ'άνω τοῦ μᾶλ'ι τοῦ (Gischt, scum, froth, foam) Hes.;

gallo-rom. *i`estā* `scum, froth, foam' (v. Wartburg), cymr. *ias* f., Pl. *iasau* `Sieden, Schaumen, Kochen'; air. *ess* m. (older n., from **i`estu*) `waterfall'; bret. *go`i* `ferment, seethe' perhaps abstracted from *go`ell* `yeast' (**upohi`esthlo-*);

ahd. *jesan* `ferment, seethe, schäumen' = schwed. mdartl. *esa* (*as*) `ferment, seethe', norw. *æse*, schwed. mdartl. *ösa* (**jēsan*) ds., norw. mdartl. *asa* (**jasa`n*; preterit *ös*) `flare up, foam, ferment, seethe, roar, storm, dash', *esja* (**jasjan*) `ferment, seethe', anord. *ø`sa* (**jōsjan*) `in heftige Bewegung place', compare norw. mdartl. `das Brausen, Unruhe in animals and people', anord. *jo`str*, Gen. *jastar* m. (at first from **estuz*, **estauz*, older *jes-*) and *jastr* n. (at first from **estra*) `yeast', ags. *giest* (engl. *yeast*) `scum, froth, foam, slobber, yeast', mnd. *gest* `yeast', mhd. *jest*, *gest* m. `scum, froth, foam', nhd. *Gest* and *Gischt* `scum, froth, foam, yeast';

toch. A *yös-* `simmer, seethe, boil'.

References: WP. I 208. O'Rahilly E`riu 13, 144 f.

Page(s): 506

Root / lemma: *i`et-*

English meaning: to set out for; to strive

German meaning: `worauf losgehen, streben, eifrig angehen'

Material: Old Indian *ya`tati*, -*te* after Pet. Wb. `schließt an, fögt aneinander; strebt whereupon', after Geldner Ved. stem 3, 11 ff. (doubt by Sommer Gr. Lautst. 157) `kommt gleich, is ebenbürtig, eifert after, wetteifert; is jealous, beneidet, streitet; drängt sich vor, squalls, storms, sputet sich, hurries, marches', Kaus. *yāta`yati* `verbündet, combined; zieht zur Verantwortung, belangt, ahndet', *ya`ti-* m. `Asket'

(`*Streber'), *yatu* *na-* `strebsam', *yatna* *-m.* `Bestrebung, Bemöhung, Anstrengung, toil', av. *yateiti*, *yatayeiti* `places sich in Bewegung (Perf. in Gange sein), röht sich, is emsig, bemöht sich eager', with *frā-* `kommt heran; geht jemanden um etwas an', Kaus. *yātayeiti* `bringt zur Verwendung, betreibt, befaßt sich wherewith, befließt sich';

cymr. *add-iad* `Sehnsucht', gall. *Adhietu* *mārus*, *Adhietunnus*, *Adhietuanus* (: Old Indian *yatu* *-na-*), nasalized (compare with Nasalsuffix Old Indian *yat-na* *-*) cymr. *add-iant* `Sehnsucht', ir. *ēt* (nir. *e* *ad*) `eagerness, jealousy', gall. *lantu-māros*, *lentu-māros* (= ir. *ētmar* `jealous'); air. *ītu*, Akk. *ītith*, nir. *i* *ota* `thirst' maybe from lengthened grade **i* *ētutut* *us*;

maybe alb. **et-*, *et-je*, *etje* `thirst', *et-ur* `thirsty'

perhaps here toch. A *yat-* `reach, erlangen', present Med. *yatatör*, B *yototör*, Schulze-Sieg Toch. Gr. 487, Van Windekens Lexique 167, Pedersen Toch. 221; also AB *yāt-* `föhibig sein, order' (Van Windekens aaO.)

References: WP. I 197.

Page(s): 506-507

Root / lemma: *i* *eu-dh-*

English meaning: to move swiftly, to fight

German meaning: `in heftiger Bewegung sein, kömpfen'

Material: Old Indian *ud-yōdhati* `wallt auf (of water); föhrt zornig auf', Kaus. *yōdha* *yati* `verwickelt in fight, struggle', *yu* *dhyati*, *yōdhati* `fights', *yu* *dh-* *m.* `combatant', f. `fight, struggle, battle', *yudhma* *-h* *-* `warlike', m. `combatant', *yō dhīyas-* `streitbarer, better kömpfend'; Pali *yū* *hati* `fights';

av. *yūi* *δyeinti* `sie kömpfen', *yūi* *δišta-* `the at best kömpft';

gr. hom. *ῥο μῖ ν ι* Dat., *ῥο μῖ ν η* `Treffen, battle, Kampfgetömmel' (**i* *udh-s-* *mīn-*, derivative from a **i* *udh-s-mo* *-s*, compare Old Indian *yudhma* *-h* *-*);

lat. *jubeō*, *-ēre* (= lit. *jude* *ti*), *jussī* (alt. *iousī*), *jussum* eig. `*in Bewegung place, aufrütteln', hence `jemanden etwas heißen, order'; *juba* f. `Möhne' (`*die sich schüttelnde, billowing'); (about *jubar*, *-a* *ris* `morning star, strahlendes light' see WH. I 724);

acymr. acorn. abret. *Jud-* `fight, struggle' (**i* *oudho-*), `combatant' (**i* *oudhi* *os*), in MN as acymr. *Jud-gual*, abret. *lud-uual* `fight, struggle-gewaltiger'; dieses *Jud-* (= *iud-*) wird later in anlaut mehrsilbiger Namen mcymr. to *Id-* (= *iō-*), in allen other position to *ud* (= *ūd*), so acymr. *Mor-iud* `Meereskömpfer' to mcymr. *Mor-uō*, selbständig cymr. *udd* `master, mister' (**i* *oudhi* *os*);

lit. *judu* *-e* *ti* `sich bebend, zitternd bewegen, quarrel, squabble', *jundu* *ju* *sti* `in zitternde Bewegung, in agitation geraten', alit. *judu* *s* `zanksöchtig', *judra* `whirlwind';

changing through ablaut lit. *jauda* *f.* `Verlockung, seduction', whereof *ja* *ūdinti* `jemandes ferventness, passion awake, animate, jemanden verführen', refl. `agitated sein, sich erregen', lett. *jau* *da* `fortune, power', *jau* *da* *t* `die nötige power have';

poln. *judzić* *-* `to etwas Bösem bereden, stir, tease, irritate, aufwiegeln' (: Old Indian *yōdha* *yati*); perhaps Old Church Slavic *oj* *ь min* *ъ*, Pl. *oj* *ь mi* `warrior' (= Old Indian *yudhma* *-h* *-* with prefix *o-*); also bulg. *juda* `Nymphe';

toch. A *yutk-* `besorgt sein'.

References: WP. I 203 f., WH. I 724 f., Trautmann 109.

Page(s): 511-512

Root / lemma: *i_eug* ^-

English meaning: to wave, unsteady

German meaning: 'aufregen, unruhig'

Material: Av. *yaozaiti* 'regt sich auf (of water, from unruhigen Löndern)', *yaōšti-* 'Röhrigkeit, Regsamkeit';

arm. *yuzem* 'rege auf' is iran. Lw.;

got. *jiuka* 'rage, fury, fight', *jiukan* 'fight', mhd. *jouchen*, *jöuchen* 'drive, push, hunt, chase' and ags. *gēocor* 'full of hardship', *gēocre* Adv. 'stern';

toch. A *yok-*, A B *yuk-* 'defeat, conquer'.

References: WP. I 203, Feist 301 b.

Page(s): 512

Root / lemma: *i_eu-1* (**gheu*)

English meaning: to mix (of meal preparation)

German meaning: 'vermengen, bei der Speisezubereitung'

Note: (: *i_ēu-*, *i_ō[u]-*; *i_u-*, *i_ū-*; latter due to the Dehnstufen or from a heavy basis **i_eu_ə-*), originally probably 'in Bewegung place'; s. *i_eu-dh-*.

Material: Old Indian *yā'uti*, *yuva'ti* 'mixed', *ud-ā-yāuti* 'röhrt auf', *pra-yāuti* 'röhrt um', *yū'ti* - f. 'Mischung', *ā-ya'vana-* n. 'Röhröffel';

lit. *jaunu* 'joviau', *jau'ti* 'heißes Wasser darüber gießen', lett. *ja'ut* 'dough einröhren, mix', *javs* 'Gemengsel from Viehfutter', lit. *jo'valas* 'Schweinefutter, grape marc';

gr. ζῆθος, ζύθος 'ögyptisches Gerstenbier'öö;

alb.-tosk. *gjör* 'soup' (**i_āno-*), geg. *gjane* 'smut, pond, pool, watering-place';

[common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

ablauteud gallorom. *iutta* from gall. **i_uṭtā*, mlat. *iotta* 'broth', mcymr. *iwt*, ncymr. *uwd*, *iwd* m., acorn. abret. *iot*, nbret. *ioud*, *iod* 'porridge, mash'; air. *i'th* 'porridge, mash, broth' hat das *i* probably from *i'th* 'fat' bezogen (Thurneysen Gr. 39).

s-stem *i_ō(u)s-*, *i_ūs-* 'broth':

Old Indian *yūs* (only Nom.), *yūs a-*, *yus a-* m. n. 'broth', lat. *iūs*, *iūris* 'broth, soup', lit. *ju'se* (**i_ūsii_ā*) 'schlechte soup from sourdough with Wasser durchgeröhrt', Old Prussian *juse* 'broth, meat broth', Old Church Slavic *jucha* (**i_ousā*) 'broth, soup' (nhd. *Jauche* from dem Westslav.); in addition die *to-* derivative nschwed. *ōst* (**i_ūsto*), anord. *ostr* (secondary *ō*) 'cheese' and finn.-urnord. *juusto*, nschwed. dial. *ūst* ds.;

perhaps in addition gr. ζύμη 'sourdough' (**i_ūsmā* or *i_ūmā*) and ζῶμος 'broth, soup' (**i_ō[u]smos* or **i_ō[u]mos*).

References: WP. I 199, WH. I 734, Trautmann 110.

Root / lemma: *i_eu-2*, *i_eu-ə*, *i_eu-g-*

English meaning: to tie together, yoke

German meaning: 'verbinden'

Note: probably as 1. *i_eu-* 'vermengen' from 'in Bewegung place' evolved; s. also *i_eu-dh-* and *i_eu-ni-*.

Material: Old Indian *ya* 'uti, *yuva* 'ti 'bindet an, schirrt an' (also 'mixed'), participle *yuta* -, *yū* 'ti - f. 'connection' (and 'Mischung'), *ni-yu* 't- f. 'row, Gespann', *yūtha* - m. 'association, troop, multitude, crowd', *yōtra-* n. 'rope, band', *yūna-* n. 'band, strap, cord', *avayava-* m. 'limb, member, part'; av. *yav-* 'sich wherewith beschöftigen' (present *yavayeiti*, Inf. *yūtō*, *yūta*), *yaona-* n. 'Beschöftigung', *yav-* (*yu-*) Adj. 'holding, stehend to jemanden' = Old Indian *yu* - 'journeyman, fellow' (see Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 1264 f., where also about *ya* 'v- 'duration');

lett. Pl. *ju* 'tis 'joint (*connection), Scheideweg', lit. *ja* 'utis m. 'ox' ('*the vor den cart gespannte, *jūmentum*'; balt. heavy root); here also lett. *jumis* 'Doppelfrucht, Felddömon', *ju* 'mt ' (roof) cover' (Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 177ff.). Fraglich arm. *yaud* 'connection' because of vocalism (iran. Lw.ö).

Perhaps here lat. *juvāre* 'support, help; ergötzen'; probably with Old Indian *yu-yō* - *ti* 'hölt fern, separates from, bewahrt vor, wehrt; hält sich fern, wird apart, separated', *vi* -*yavanta* 'abwehrend' to a eigenen family zusammenzuschließen, with the as *g*-derivative also ags. *ge* 'oc 'help, consolation, certainty', *ge* 'ocian 'preserve, protect, retten' compatible is; see under *i_eu-4*.

Specht (KZ. 65, 207 f., 68, 52 ff.) places *juvāre* to Old Indian *a* 'vati, whereat above S. 77; against it M. Leumann Gl. 29, 173 f.

i_u-go-m 'Joch':

Old Indian *yuga* - n. 'Joch; pair' (also 'gender, sex, Generation') =

gr. ζυγόv 'Joch' =

Maybe alb. *zgjedhe* ''ox yoke, slavery', *zgjdh* 'untie' contaminated by alb. lith 'tie' and *gjedh* 'cattle'

lat. *jugum* ds. (see also WH. I 728 f. about umbr. *Iguvium*) =

got. asöchs. *juk* n., ags. *geoc*, anord. *ok* 'Joch', ahd. *juch*, *joch* 'Joch; also so viel Land, as man with a Ochsesgespann an a Tage pflögen kann';

lit. (with *n* after *ju* 'ngiu) *ju* 'ngas 'Joch';

Old Church Slavic *igo* (Gen. *iga*) 'Joch' (es-stem), čech. *jho* ds. (slav. **j* *go* from **j* *go*, see also Berneker 421 f.; in addition aruss. *ob* *ž* *a* 'ein Landmaß; so viel, as ein Mann with a Pferde pflögt' from **ob-j* *g* *jā*, nowadays *obža* and *obga*- d. j. **ob* *j* *ga*- 'Deichselarme of Hakenpflugs'; Church Slavic Pl. *ižesa*, sloven. Gen. *iže* 'sa with results of idg. stem **i_eugos-*, see under);

cymr. *iau* f., acymr. *iou*, acorn. *ieu*, bret. *ieo*, *geo* 'Joch', *kazelye* 'kazelge' 'Knechtschaft' = mcymr. *kesseyl-yeu* 'axillary yoke' (Loth RC 40, 153 f.); gall. PN *Ver-iugo-dumnus*; see also Pedersen KG. I 98; Thurneysen IA. 26, 26 zweifelt an the affiliation of ir. and Urverwandtschaft of brit. words; doubtful is also die Beurteilung from ir. *cuing* 'Joch'; after Hessen ZceltPh. 9, 39 maybe from **uing* (**i_ungis*) through influence the preposition *com-*; dazumcymr. *kyn-iwng* 'association' (Loth RC 38, 160);

arm. *luc* 'Joch' zeugt not for originally anlaut *li-* the root; influence of *lucanem*

`spanne from';

hitt. *i-u* ^ˈ*-ga-an* (*yugan*) `Joch';

toch. A *yoköm* f. `door, gate' (Old Indian Lw.ö).

without geschichtlichen connection untereinander are Old Indian *yugala* ^ˈ n. `pair', lat. *jugulum* (Demin.) `Jochbein, Schlüsselbein', *jugulae* `Sterngürtel of Orion', and gr. ζ ε υ γ α η `Schlingeim Joch'; with hitt. *yugas* `annual', *dāyugas* `biennial' compare lit. *dveigy* ^ˈ s `biennial' (*treigy* ^ˈ s `dreijöhrig', etc.), above S. 229, 230.

i* ^ˈ*eu-gos- es-stem:

gr. τ ὀ ζ ε υ γ ο ς `Gespann', Pl. ζ ε υ γ ε α = lat. *jūgera* (**i* ^ˈ*ougesa*), wherefore ein neuer Sg. *jūgerum* `ein morning Landes' = mhd. *jiuch* n. `morning Landes', compare also above Church Slavic *īžesa*, further perhaps (das certainly late) ᾄ ζ υ γ ῆ ς `unverbunden, unvermöht', as well as lat. *iouxmenta*, *iūmentum* (see S. 510); zero grade (as ᾄ ζ υ γ ῆ ς, das but from ζ υ γ ῶ ν from neologism sein kann) probably got. *jukuzi* f. `Joch, Knechtschaft', compared with ags. *gycer* `Joch' (**jukizi-*), with *u* the 2. syllable through assimilationō

Verbalstamm *i* ^ˈ*eu-g-*:

Old Indian *yuna* ^ˈ*kti* (3. Pl. *yun* ^ˈ*ja* ^ˈ*nti* = lat. *jungunt*), *yun* ^ˈ*jati* `schirrt an, spannt an, connects', compare full grade *yōjayati* (**jeugei* ^ˈ*eti*) `fögt together'; av. *yaoj-*, *yuj-* `anspannen, anschirren; wherewith vertraut make, a thing teilhaftig machen';

gr. ζ ε υ γ ν υ μ ι `schirre an, verbinde', ζ ε υ ξ α ι ζ υ γ ῆ ν α ι ;

lat. *jungō*, *-ere*, *-nxi*, *-nctus* `connect';

full grade ahd. *untar-jauhta* `subjugavi';

lit. *ju* ^ˈ*ngiu*, *ju* ^ˈ*ngti* `connect, ins Joch spannen'; participle Old Indian *yukta* ^ˈ-, av. *yuxta-*, with dem prös. *-n-* lat. *junctus*, ags. *geoht*, *iukt* n. `Joch', lit. *ju* ^ˈ*ngtas*, with the (as in present from ζ ε υ ξ α ι, ζ ε υ κ τ ῆ ρ etc. stammenden) lengthened grade ζ ε υ κ τ ῶ ς ;

root nouns *i* ^ˈ*ug-* in:

Old Indian *yu* ^ˈ*j-* `fellow, comrade; geschirrt, bespannt with', *ayu* ^ˈ*j-* `without Genossen, not in pairs, by pairs' = gr. ᾄ ζ υ ξ `not gejocht', σ υ ζ υ ξ `zusammengekoppelt, vereint', lat. *conjux* `husband, wife'; Superl. **i* ^ˈ*ugistos* in lat. *juxtā* `dense besides' (**jugistā*, scil. *viā* `auf dem nöchst verbindenden Wege'); in den starken Kas. analogisches Old Indian *yu* ^ˈ*n j-*, lat. *conjunx*.

Additional derivatives in:

Old Indian *yō* ^ˈ*ga-* m. `das Anschirren, connection'; *yō* ^ˈ*gya-* m. `draft animal', compare anord. *eykr* `draft animal, horse' (germ. **jaukiz*, compare also Kaus. **jaukian* `anschirren' assumed through anord. *eykt* f. `Arbeitszeit between den Mahlzeiten' from **jaukipō*) = lat. *jūgis* `perpetual; beständig flowing' (besides *iūges*, *-e* ^ˈ*tis* `angespannt'); Old Indian *yō* ^ˈ*jana-* n. `ein Wegmaß', av. *yujasti-* f. ds.; Old Indian *yukti-* f. `das Anschirren', gr. ζ ε υ ξ ι ς `das Anschirren, Verbinden', lat. *juncti-m*, *juncti-ō*, compare of es-stem av. *yaōxšti-* `Fertigkeit, ability, capacity, adroitness'; Old Indian *yōkta* ^ˈ*r-* `Anschirrer', *yō* ^ˈ*ktra-* n. `Strang, Gurt', av. *yaōxā* *dra-* n. `kriegerische Anspannung, Unternehmung, attack', gr. ζ ε υ κ τ ῆ ρ ε ς `Jochriemen', lat. *junctor*, *junctūra*; Old Indian *yugma* ^ˈ*n-* `gepaart', gr. ζ ε υ γ μα `Zusammenjochung, Joch', lat. *jug(u)mentum* `Pfosten, crossbar, crossbeam', due to of es-stem in addition alat. *iouxmenta*, klass. *iūmentum* `Gespann'.

Perhaps with *i* ^ˈ*eu-* related are also die Sippen *i* ^ˈ*eu* ^ˈ*(e)s-* `statute' as `Verbindlichkeit, bond, Fug' and *i* ^ˈ*ōs-* `görten' as **i* ^ˈ*ō[u]s-*.

References: WP. I 201 f., WH. I 261, 726 ff., Trautmann 109 f., Kuiper Nasalprös. 70 ff., 109, Renou BSL. 41, 18 ff.

Page(s): 508-510

Root / lemma: *i_eu-3*

English meaning: young

German meaning: 'jung'

Material: Old Indian *yúvan-* (*yúvā*, Gen. *yū́nah*,) 'young; youngling', f. *yūnī*, compounds Sup. *ya víyas-*, *ya vis*, *ṭ a-h*; ; av. *yvan-*, *yavan-* (beides for *yuvan-* inscribed), Gen. *yūnō* 'youngling';

lat. *juvenis* 'young; youngling, virgin' (to *-ven-* instead of *-vin-* compare EM² 509) instead of **i_uu_ō* due to the old conservative case Gen. *juven-is*, Dat. *-ī*, Akk. *-em* etc.; *jūnī-x* 'young cow' lat. *-c-* extension besides Old Indian *yūnī*, against it compounds *jūnior* with jungem *jūn-* (through lat. development from **juvenios*); umbr. *iouies* 'juvenibus, militibus', Akk. Pl. *jovīe* (ein of compounds rückgebildetes **joviē-s* 'troop, multitude, crowd the juniores' *ō*);

air. *ōa* 'jönger', *ōam* 'jöst', mcymr. *ieu* (ncymr. *iau*) 'jönger', *ieuf* (so also ncymr.) 'jöst', bret. *iaou* 'jönger', next to which the Positiv air. *ōac* (arch. *oe ċ*), mir. *ōc*, cymr. *ieuanc*, bret. *iaouank*, acorn. *iouenc*, mcor. *yowynk* 'young', gall. *Jovinc-illus*, *-a* (idg. **i_uu_n.k ō s*, see under), after dem compounds-Sup. to kelt. **i_eu_-*, **i_ou_n.ko-* unvocalized;

lit. *ja ūnas*, lett. *jau ūns*; abg. *jun ъ* 'young' (*-no-* stem instead of *-n-* stem after **seno-* 'old'; *i_uu_eno-* after dem Kompar. reconverted to **i_eu_eno-*, bsl. **i_ōuno-*).

derivatives of stem **i_uu_en-*:

i_uu_n.k ō -s: Old Indian *yuvās ā -h*, *yuvakā -h* 'jugendlich', lat. *juvencus*, *-a* 'young bull, young cow, Junges', umbr. *iveka*, *iuenga* 'juvenca', got. *juggs*, aisl. *ungr*, ahd. *jung*, ags. *geong* 'young' (urg. **jūngaz* from **juwunga* *z*; in addition ein neuer compounds **jū nhizan-* in:) got. *jūhiza*, aisl. *ø re* 'jönger' (compare also aisl. *ø ska* 'Jugend' from **jū[n]hiskōn-*).

i_uu_ent-, *i_uu_n.t-*: Old Indian *yúvant-*, f. *yuvati -h* 'young; virgin'; ahd. *jugund*, as. *juguð*, ags. *geoguð* (*g* instead of *w* after **duṣunþi-* 'Tugend, skillfulness'), got. *junda* 'Jugend' (**i_uu_n.tā*); lat. *juventūs*, *-tūtis* 'Jugend' (*jūventa* = got. *jundaö*) = air. *ōetiu*, *ōitiu*, Gen. *-ted* 'Jugend' (**i_ou_n.tūt-s*, reshaped from *i_uu_n.tūt-*, see above to *ōac*).

A *s*-extension probably in Old Indian *yṓś ā*, Gen. **yōś n ā h*, N. Pl. *yo ś ūh*, *yō ś an āh* 'young, zum Liebesgenuß geeignetes woman, wife'; for lat. *Jūnō*, if die goddess eig. 'die jugendliche' stands for, is from dem in *jūnīx*, *jūnior* present stem *i_ūn-* derived; different Leumann-Stolz⁵ 239.

Maybe alb. **y±ng-*, *v±gel*, *vogël* (diminutive) 'young', *voc* 'young boy'

References: WP. I 200 f., WH. I 735 f.

Page(s): 510-511

Root / lemma: *i_eu-4*

English meaning: to separate; to hold off

German meaning: 'trennen, fernhalten'

Note: see above S. 508; after Renou (möndl.) is die Old Indian root *yu-* 'separate' with *yu-* 'connect' identical and jene meaning from dem compounds with a *pa-* and *vi-* übernommen.

Page(s): 511

Root / lemma: *i_eu-ni-* or *i_ou-ni-*

English meaning: the right way

German meaning: etwa 'angewiesene Stötte, richtiger Weg'

Material: Old Indian *yṓni-* m. 'Aufenthaltsort', f. 'womb', av. Akk. Sg. *yaonam* 'way' (probably from *yaonim*, see Wackernagel KZ. 46, 266); in addition Old Indian *syona-* 'behaglich' from **su-yona-*, Wackernagel KZ. 61, 203f.;

air. *úain* f. 'Gelegenheit (i.e. more properly place = richtige time), Muße, time'.

References: WP. I 204;

See also: probably to *i_eu-1* 'in Bewegung place'.

Page(s): 512

Root / lemma: *i_eu_o-*

English meaning: corn; barley

German meaning: 'Getreide', vor allem 'Gerste'

Material: Old Indian *yáva-* m. 'corn, grain; barley, millet, sorghum' = av. *java-* m. 'corn, grain', npers. *jav* 'barley' (= lit. *javai*); Old Indian *yavya-* m. 'Fruchtvorrat' (: lit. *jáuja* 'barn'); *yavasa-* n. 'grass, food', av. *yavaṅha-* n. 'willow'; av. *yāvīn-* m. 'Getreidefeld';

hom. att. *ζεῖα* f. Pl. 'Spelt', hom. *ζεῖδωρος* 'corn hervorbringend' (for **ζεφεδωρος*), *φυσί-ζοος* (*αἶα*) 'corn hervorbringend' (: *i_eu_o-s* = *εὔ-φωω* : *φρήν*);

lit. *jávas* m. 'species of grain', *javai* Pl. 'corn, grain', *jáuja* 'barn'.

References: WP. I 202 f., Trautmann 107.

Page(s): 512

Root / lemma: *i_eu_os-*

English meaning: norm, right

German meaning: etwa 'Satzung, Fug'

Note: perhaps as 'Verbindlichkeit' to **i_eu-2* 'connect'

Material: Old Indian *yṓh* n. 'salvation!' (only in connection with *sáma*; zur form s. Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 1234); av. *yaožda-δāiti* 'makes bright, purifies, cleans rituell';

lat. *iūs* 'statute, Verordnung, right' (alat. *ious* from **i_ou_os*, compare:) *iūstus* (alat. *iovestōd*) 'gerecht'; *jūrō, -āre* 'swear, vow' (alat. probably in *iouesat* Duenos-Inschr.), about *jūrgō, iniūria; pe(r)ierāre, ējerāre, dēierāre* (tiefstufiges *i_u_sā-*) s. WH. I 732 ff., EM² 506 ff.; about *jūdex* 'judge' see above S. 188, WH. I 726;

air. *huisse* 'gerecht' (**i_u-ti_os*).

References: WP. I 203, WH. I 733 f., 870.

Page(s): 512

Root / lemma: *i_uēg^wā*

English meaning: force

German meaning: 'Kraft, Jugendkraft'

Material: Gr. ἥβη 'Jugendkraft, Mannbarkeit', ἥβᾱω 'bin nubile, marriageable', ἥβασκω 'become m.', ἔφηβος 'youngling' (compare ἔπαρ υρὸς);

lit. *nuo-*, *pa_hje' ga* 'power, Vermögen', *je' giu*, *je' gti* 'vermögen, stark sein', lett. *je' ga* 'Verstand', *je' gt* 'catch, understand, comprehend'; whether here das isolierte russ. dial. *ja' glyj* 'violent; keen, eager; fast, rapid, hurried'ö (see Berneker 443).

Doubtful is die interpretation from gr. ἄβρς 'tender, fine, luscious' from **i_uəg^w-ro's* 'in Jugendkraft strotzend', also, whether lat. *legius*, osk. *lei'is* (with *ēö*) hierhergehören.

References: WP. I 206 f., Trautmann 107.

Page(s): 503

Root / lemma: *i_uēk-* : *i_uək-*

English meaning: to heal

German meaning: 'heilen'ö

Material: Gr. ἄκος n. 'remedy', ἄκέομαλ 'heal', delph. ἔφακελ σθαλ, ἄκαστωρ (as epithet Apollos, 'physician, medicine man, Retter', ἄκαστηρ 'Heiler, physician, medicine man', episch-ionische Psilose), in att. Prosa selten gebrauchte words;

air. *hicc* (**i_uēkko-*) 'healing, Zahlung', cymr. *iach* 'fit, healthy', corn. *yagh*, bret. *iac'h* ds. (**i_uəkko-*), with unclear Konsonantenverdopplung.

References: WP. I 195, WH. I 716, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 303;

See also: see above *i_uēk-* 'speak'.

Page(s): 504

Root / lemma: *i_uē^wk^w-r_u(t-)*, Gen. *i_uēk^w-n-e's*

English meaning: liver

German meaning: 'Leber'

Material: Old Indian *ya'kr_ut*, Gen. *yakna' h_u* 'liver'; pers. *jigar* (**yakar-*), afghan. *yī'na* (obl. **yaxna-*); lengthened grade (ö) av. *yākarə* (after W. Krause KZ. 56, 304 ff. perhaps also av. **ha_uyākana-*, compare anord. *lifre* m. 'the zur selben liver Gehörige, brother', *lifra* f. 'sister') =

gr. ἥπαρ, -ατος (**-n_u-tos*);

lat. *jecur*, -oris and -inoris (proves previously **jecinis*; amalgamation of *r*-and *n*-Stammes);

balt. **i_eknā* f. in lit. *ja knos*, old *jeknos, jekanas*, lett. *aknas, aknis* f. Pl. Old Prussian *iagno* (Hs. *lagno*) f.

After Pedersen KG. I 129 here mir. *i(u)chair* (**ikuri-*) f., Gen. *i(u)chrach* 'Fischrogen' and Church Slavic *ikra*, russ. *ikra*, osorb. *jikro, jikno* ds., das further with slav. *ikra* 'Scholle' and *ikra* 'calf' (and dessen balt. equivalent or rather Lehnformen, Old Prussian *yceroy*, lett. *ikrs*, alit. Gen. *ikrū*) under a basic meaning 'clump, intumescence' identical is. Also idg. **i_ekʷr.t* could auf the same outlook based on.

Schwierig is das perhaps distorted taboo arm. *leard*, Gen. *lerdi* 'liver' (compare lastly Cuny Recherches 68 ff.). Whereas belong anord. *lifr* f. 'liver', ags. *lifer*, engl. *liver*, ahd. *libera, lebara* to gr. $\lambda \iota \pi \alpha \rho \acute{\iota} \varsigma$ 'fat', indem das originally epithet the (gemösteten) liver also das old word for liver verdrängt hat, as lat. *jecur* *ficātum* to ital. *fegato* etc. geführt hat.

A proto idg. basic form **li_ekʷr.t* scheint mir to gewagt.

References: WP. I 205 f., WH. I 673, Trautmann 103, 106, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 518, Benveniste Origines I 8f.

Page(s): 504

Root / lemma: *i_ē-* : *i_ə-*, with **-k-** extended *i_ēk-*, *i_ək-*

English meaning: to throw; to do

German meaning: 'werfen, machen, tun'

Material: Gr. $\iota \eta \mu \iota$ (Inf. $\iota \acute{\epsilon} \nu \alpha \iota$, Fut. $\eta \sigma \omega$, Aor. $\xi - \eta \kappa \alpha$, $\eta \kappa \alpha$) 'put in Bewegung, throw, cast, sende' (**i_ēi_āmi*); $\eta \mu \alpha \nu$. 'Wurf';

lat. *iaciō, iēci, iactum, iacere* 'throw, cast, schleudere; streue from, verbreite';

hitt. *i-ja-mi* 'I make', *pi-ja-mi* 'schicke hin', *uḫjaḫmi* 'schicke her'; here luw. *aḫjaḫru* (from **i-ja-ruō*) 'soll gemacht become'ö;

toch. A *ya-* 'make', supliert through *yapa-*, in preterit through *yām-*, das in B in ganzen paradigm durchgeführt worden is; after Van Windekens (Lexique 167) here also A B *yök-* 'neglect'ö

Pedersen places also here gr. $\iota \acute{\alpha} \pi \tau \omega$ 'sende, dispatch'.

Gegen derivation from gr. $\iota \eta \mu \iota$ from **sihsāmi* with guten Gründen WH. I 667, EM 468. Zweifelnd Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 686, 741. Frisk (Eranos 41, 49 f.) entscheidet sich because of arm. *himn* 'foundation' ('das Geworfeneö' = lat. *sēmen*) for **si-sē-mi*.

References: WP. I 199, II 460, WH. I 667, Pedersen Hitt. 129, 198, Toch. 166, 191, Lykisch under Hitt. 30.

Page(s): 502

Root / lemma: *i_oī-ni-*

English meaning: bulrush

German meaning: 'Binse'

Material: Lat. *iuncus* 'bulrush' (**i_oīni-ko-s*) belongs to mir. *ai'n* 'bulrush' (**i_oīni-*), Gen. *ai'ne*; about lat. *iūniperus* 'Wacholderstrauch' s. WH. I 731, 870 and Leumann Gl. 27, 74;

aisl. *einir*, schwed. *en* 'juniper', ndd. *ēn(e)ke* ds. whether from **jainia-*, wodurch the

Bedeutungswechsel Binse : juniper (see above) as old gesichert würde. Yet is then by mnd. *eynholz* and nhd. *Einbeerbaum* (from aisl. *eini-ber* 'Wacholderbeere') influence of *ein* 'ein' anzunehmen.

References: WP. I 208f., Kluge¹¹ 126.

Page(s): 513

Root / lemma: *i_ork-*

English meaning: a kind of roebuck

German meaning: 'Tier from the Gruppe the Rehe'

Material: Gr. ζόρξ, ζορκάς, with folk etymology connection an δέρκομα (mostly δόρξ, δορκός; δορκάς f., δόρκος m. 'roe deer, gazelle';

gallo-rom. **i_orkos* 'roe deer', cymr. *iwrch* 'caprea mas', corn. *yorch*, bret. *iourc'h* 'roe deer' (presumably from dem Keltischen derive die späteren occasional forms ἰορκος, ἰορκες, ἰυρκες by Opp. and Hes.); gall. FN *Jurca*.

References: WP. I 209; M.-L. 9678.

Page(s): 513

Root / lemma: *i_ou, i_u*

German meaning: 'schon'

See also: see above S. 285 (e-3, etc..)

Page(s): 513

Root / lemma: *i_o-*

German meaning: Relativstamm

See also: see above S. 283 (e-3, etc..)

Page(s): 513

Root / lemma: *i_ō[u]s- : i_ūs-*

English meaning: belt; to begird

German meaning: 'görten'

Note: (presumably to *i_eu-2*)

Material: Av. *yā ghayeiti* (mostly with *aiwi-*) 'görtet', participle *yāsta-* 'gegörtet', *yāh* n. 'Görtelschnur';

gr. ζώννυμι 'görte', ζωστικός (= av. *yāsta-*, lit. *ju_ostas*) 'gegörtet', ζωστήρ 'belt, girdle', ζῶμα ds. (*ζωσ-μα compare lit. *juosmuo* 'Gurt'), ζώνη ds. (*ζωσ-νᾱ, compare russ.-Church Slavic *pojasn* ь ds.); ζούσθω ζωννύσθω Hes. perhaps thessal. = *ζώσθωö

alb. *n-gjehs* 'I görte';

lit. *ju_osiu*, *ju_osti* 'görten', *ju_ostas* 'gegörtet', *ju_osta* 'belt, girdle' besides *paḡjūse* 'ti 'görten' (ablaut *ōu* : *ū*);

Old Church Slavic *pojas* ѡ , -*jasati* `görten', *pojas* ѡ `belt, girdle' (etc., see Berneker 449).

References: WP. I 209, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 330, Trautmann 108 f.

Page(s): 513

Root / lemma: *i_u-1*

English meaning: you (pl.)

German meaning: `ihr'

Grammatical information: originally only Nom.; case oblique of stem *u_e-s-*, *u_o-s-* (from **i_u-es*, **i_u-osö*)

Material: 1. Old Indian *yuva* *ím* `ihr' Du., *yūya* *ím* Pl., av. *yūžam*, gathav. *yūš*;

arm. nachwirkend in den with *je-* anlaut. case e.g. Dat. *jez* (e after *mez* `nobis', *k`ez* `tibi');

got. *jūs* `ihr' Pl. otherwise after `wir' (see *u_e-*) reshaped aisl. *e_r*, ags. *gē*, as. *gī*, ge, ahd. *ir*; Du. got. **ju-t* (: lit. *ju* `du'), otherwise after `wir' reshaped aisl. *it*, ags. as. *git*;

lit. *jūs*, lett. *ju_s*, pr. *ioūs*, *iaūs* `ihr' Pl., lit. *ju* `du' `ihr both'; Old Prussian *iouson*, lit. *jū_{su}*, lett. *ju_{su}* `euer'.

u_e-s-, *u_o-s-*: Old Indian *vah_i*, av. *vā* enkl. for Akk. Gen. Dat. Pl., Dual. Old Indian *vām*; of Akk. **us-sme* (= lesb. *ú_μ μ ε*) from with U³bernahme of nominative *i_u-* Old Indian *yus_i mā_n* Akk. (etc.), av. Abl. *yūšmat*;

gr. lesb. *ú_μ μ ε* (**us_hsm-*), dor. *ú_μ ε* Akk., out of it nom. lesb. *ú_μ μ ε ς*, dor. *ú_μ ε ς*, as well as att. *ú_μ ε ς* etc.;

alb. *ju* `ihr' from **u* = Old Indian *vah_i* with hiatustilgendem *j-*;

Also alb. *juve* `you', *jush* `from you'

lat. *vōs* (= av. Akk. Pl. *vā_o*), päalign. *vus* `vos' and `vobis', lat. *vester*, umbr. *uestra* `vestrā';

Old Prussian *wans* Akk.; Old Church Slavic Nom. Akk. Pl. *vy*, Gen. Pl. *vas* ѡ, Dat. Pl. *vam* ѡ, Instr. Pl. *vami*;

hitt. *šu-(um-)me_hes* (*sumes*) from **usme* (compare Pedersen Hitt. 75 f);

toch. A *yas*, B *yes* (das *y* from the 1. Pl.).

Besides with anlaut *su_i*: air. *sī*, *sissi* `ihr' (*ua_hb* `from euch' under likewise from **ō-su_i*), cymr. etc. *chwi* `ihr' (das *-ī* < **oi* of Nom. Pl. the *o*-stemö); ir. *far n.* `euer', *indala_hsār* `the eine from euch beiden', *sethar* `euer' (compare Thurneysen Gr. p. 449), and with anlaut *esu_i* - got. *izwis* `euch', *izwara* `euer', aisl. *yör*, *yöuar* ds., wgerm. without *s* (i.e. probably with *s-* reduction) ahd. *iuwih* `euch' (Akk.), *iuwēr* `euer' etc.; perhaps is also gr. *σ φ ú* `ihr both' after dem Reflexivum, where **σ F ε* - through *σ φ ε* - abgelöst wurde, an die place an ölteren **σ F ω* getreten.

References: WP. I 209 f., Trautmann 110, 364, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 600 f.

Page(s): 513-514

Root / lemma: *i_u-2*

English meaning: exclamatory interjection

German meaning: Ausruf, especially Jauchzen

Material: Gr. ἰαυοῦ `juche!' (ἰαυ, ἰάυ:), ἰάυ: `interjection of amazement'; with silbischem, to Teil langem *i-* (*i̯ ū-*) reiht sich an ἰυ γή `Jubel- or Wehgeschrei', ἰυ γ μός ds., ἰύζω (Fut. ἰύξω) `cry' (Lit. by Bezzenberger BB. 27, 164 f., the also auf lit. y'vas `Nachteule', Old Prussian *ywo-garge*, Eulenbaum' and auf das *n-* present ἰνύετα (κλαίει, ὁδύρετα Hes. verweist); not here, but to **aul** (above S. 71) belongs αὐτῇ `scream', da older inschr. αὐτῇ;

lat. *jūbilō* `jauchze, jodle' (perhaps **j-ūd-dhā-lō* `make jū') ; in addition *iugō*, -ere `shout, call the Gabelweihe';

mir. *ilach* (**ii-uluko-*) `Siegesjubil';

mhd. *jū*, *jūch* `Ausruf the pleasure, joy' (similarly *jō* beim From- and shout), therefrom mhd. *jūwen*, *jūwezen* `ju rufen, jubeln', *jūchezen*, nhd. *jauchzen*, juchzen, mhd. *jōlen*, *jodeln*, nhd. *johlen*, *jodeln*, also anord. *y'la*, engl. *yowl* `howl' from **jūljan*;

serb. *ju*, *i'ju*, *ijuju* `juchhe!';

lit. y'vas `Nachteule' see above.

References: WP. I 210, WH. I 725 ff.

Page(s): 514

Root / lemma: *ili-*

English meaning: groin, intestines

German meaning: `Weichen, Eingeweide, Geschlechtsteile'ö

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *eng^w-*, *n.g^w ē n (eng^w h-)*: swelling derived **Root / lemma:** *ili-* (*eng^w hi*, *indi*): groin, intestines. Common illyr. -*g^w h-* > -*d-* phonetic mutation. Maybe taboo in alb. *anda* `pleasure, delight (sexualö)'. From illyr. **eng^w hi* > *indi* derived **Root / lemma:** *ili-* (*eng^w hi*, *indi*): groin, intestines [common lat. -*d-* > -*l-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Gr. ἰλα μέρτα γυναικεῖα; ἰλαοντὸ τῆς γυναικεὸς ἐφ'ἧβα (λονδηνλοῖ. καὶ κόσμου γυναικεῖον παρὰ Κώοις Hes. (presumably *l-*, compare:)

lat. *ilia*, -um `intestines, guts; loin, flank; the lower abdomen' (Sg. *ilium* Gl., *ile* `the genitals' constructed by Catull); or ἰλα lat. Lw.ö

whether here cymr. *il* `Görlung' (*swellingö), gall. PN *Ilio-mārus* `with big groin' and schott. island air. *I'le*, göl. *I'le*, engl. *Islay* (Watson, Celtic Place-Names 87)ö

Perhaps here slav. **jelito* (from **jilitoö*) etc. `groin, intestines, testicles' (*t-*forms as in *lanita* `cheek', *isto* `kidney', *lysto* `calf', *usta* `mouth') in wruss. *jality* `testicles', serb. old *jelito* `a sausage, a small sausage', čak. *oli to* `intestine, a sausage', poln. *jelito* `intestine', dial. `sausage', Pl. `intestines, entrails', russ. *lito nija* `manyplies of ruminants, psalterium' (Old Prussian *laitian* n. `sausage' probably from apoln. **litoö*).

References: WP. I 163 f., WH. I 673 f.

Page(s): 499

Root / lemma: *īl-*, *īlu-*

English meaning: dirt; black

German meaning: 'Schlamm' and 'schwarz' (= 'schmutzig' or umgekehrt 'Schlamm, Moor' as das 'Dunkle')

Material: Gr. ἰ λ ῥ ὁ ς, -ύ ο ς f. 'slime, mud, ordure; dregs, sediment (of wine); impurity', εἰ λ ῥ ὁ ς (i.e. ἰ λ ῥ ὁ ς) μ ε λ α ν Hes.;

lett. *īls* 'very dark' (**īlus*);

Old Church Slavic *ilъ* 'mud, mire, dirt; clay; bog', russ. *илъ*, Gen. *ilъa* 'slime, mud', čech. *jiť* 'slime, mud, loam, clay', poln. *il*, *jeł* 'clay, natural dampness of earth', wherefore maybe the name of the whitefish living in the mud (*Squalius vulgaris*), russ. *jelc*, Gen. *jelca*, čech. *jelec*, *jilec*, poln. *jelec*, nsorb. *jalica* (to Anlautwechsel compare under *īli-* 'groin, intestines').

References: WP. I 163, Trautmann 103.

Page(s): 499

Root / lemma: **ati-*, *ateli-*, -*o-*

English meaning: a kind of fish

German meaning: Fischname

Material: Gr. ἄ τ ε λ ῖ ς 'Goldbrassen' (kann from *ἄ τ ε λ ῖ ς assimilated sein), lat. *attilus* 'ein störröhrlicher großer fish in Po' (probably gall. or ligur.: Holder Altcelt. Sprachsch. s. v., M.-L. 766; different Hirt IF. 37, 222); alit. *ati* 's, lit. *o* 'tas, lett. *a* 'te 'Steinbutte'.

References: WP. I 44, WH. I 78.

Page(s): 70

Root / lemma: **dæg* *h-mo* -

English meaning: slant

German meaning: 'schief'

Material: Old Indian *jihma* - 'slantwise, slant, skew (urar. **žižhma* - assim. from **dižhma* -), gr. δ ο χ μ ὁ ς, δ ὁ χ μ ὁ ς 'slant, skew (assim. from *δ α χ μ ὁ ς ö).

References: WP. I 769, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I, 302 g, 327.

Page(s): 181

Root / lemma: (**g^w hēi-* :) *g^w hēi-*, *g^w hēid-* : *g^w hid-*

English meaning: bright, shining

German meaning: 'hell, leuchtend'

Material: Gr. φ α λ δ ῥ ὁ ς 'clear, bright, hellglänzend, luminous; cheerful, vergnügt' (= lit. *gie* 'dras), next to which φ α λ δ ῥ ὁ ς - in φ α λ δ ῥ ὁ ς μ ο ς 'gleaming, statelily'; φ α λ ῥ ὁ ς 'schummerig, dämmrig, bröunlich, gray' (basic form *φ α λ - Fά ς or -ό ς); φ α λ κ ὁ ς λ α μ π ρ ὁ ς Hes.;

lit. *gie* 'dras, *gaidru* 's 'cheerful, clear, bright' (therefrom *giedra* ' , *gaidra* 'f.

'schönes weather'), lett. *dziedrs* 'azurblau', changing through ablaut *dzīdrums*
 'Klarheit'; lit. *gai šas* (**g^whaid-so-s*), *gaisa* 'Lichtschein am sky, heaven', lett. *ga šss*
 m. 'Luft, weather', *gaišs* (**gaisus*) 'clear, bright', *ga šma* f. 'light', lit. *gai šras* m.
 'Lichtschein am sky, heaven, Feuersbrunst; rage, fury', *gai ždras* m. 'Lichtschein
 am sky, heaven'; probably also Old Prussian *gaylis* 'white'.

References: WP. I 665, Trautmann 75.

Page(s): 488-489

Root / lemma: *ōs, ōs-ī-s, ō̃s-en-, os-k-

English meaning: ash tree

German meaning: `Esche'

Material: Lat. *ornus* 'wild Bergesche' (**os-en-os*); cymr. acorn. *onn-en*, bret. *ounn-enn* 'ash tree', cymr. Pl. *onn*, *ynn* (proto kelt. **onnā* < **osnā*); air. (*h*)*uinnius*, Dat. *uinnsinn* (**onn-is-ō*) ds.; lit. *u* *osis* f., m., lett. *uo* *sis* m., Old Prussian *woasis* (**ōsi-s*; in addition illyr.-pannon. VN *Osi*, PN *Osones*);

Note:

This illyr. cognate bears the hallmark of a satem language when illyr. dialects seem mostly kentum.

alb. *ah* 'beech' (**oskā*)ö; (rather inaccurate etymology because of alb. *ahi*, *ahu* 'beech' **-j**, **-u** m. endings: illyr.-pannon. VN *Osi*.)

Note:

Common lat. *sn* > *rn* rhotacism has taken place. While alb. clearly derived from illyr.-pannon. VN *Osi*, PN *Osones*; common alb. shift is *sk* > *h* but always at the beggning of a word: like (**sk* *ii*-ā) *hia* f. 'shadow' : gr. σκ (á) f. (*sk* *ii*-ā) 'shadow' while in the middle of a word alb. **s** > **h** is universal like in:

Old Indian *s'va s'ura-*, av. *x'asura-* 'father-in-law' : alb. *vjehe* 'rr' 'father-in-law', *vje herre* 'mother-in-law' hence illyr.-pannon. VN *Osi* : alb. *ahi, ah* 'beech'.

[the common alb. **s** > **h** phonetic mutation in the middle of the word (See **Root / lemma: su_ekrū** - **Meaning:** mother-in law or father-in-law shift **s** > **h** in alb. (*s̑ va s̑ ura-) vjehe rȓ father-in-law') not **sk** > **h** which is common at the beginning of the word alb. *hē, hie* 'Schatten' (*sk̑ ii_ā) See **Root / lemma: sk_āi-, sk_āi-** : **sk_ī** - **Meaning:** to glimmer (of wet things); shadow]. Because illyr. (and its offspring alb.) shows satem and centum characteristics it could be the oldest IE tongue. Illyr. similarly to alb. preferred truncated form illyr.-pannon. VN *Osi* against its older illyr.-pannon. PN *Osones* which is another sound proof alb. descendant of illyr.

slav. **jasen* Ъ (**jasen* Ъ) m. in serb. *ja* "se ã, russ. *ja* 'senb;

with **k**-extension: arm. *hac* 'i`ash tree'; gr. ὄξυη `beech, spear shaft' (*ὄσ κ [ε]σ-ö); ligur. PN' Οσκέλα `Eschenwald' (ö); aisl. *askr* m. `ash tree, spear, javelin, ship', ags. *æsc* (germ. **askiz*), ahd. *asc* `ash tree';

compare tscherem. oško 'ash tree'.

References: WP. I 183 f., WH. II 223, Trautmann 203, Specht Idg. Dekl. 59.

Page(s): 782

Root / lemma: **(s)pen-2*, *(s)pon-*, *(s)pondho-*

English meaning: a kind of wooden vessel (pail)

German meaning: 'Holzeimer', also gelegentlich von anderen Holzgeräten

Note: related with *sphē-*, *sphə-* 'langes, flaches bit of wood' (compare dessen -no-derivative nhd. *Span*).

Material: Arm. *p`and* 'vessel' (**phondho-*); lat. *sponda* 'Bettstelle'; mir. *sonn* m. 'Pfofen, Pfeiler', *sonnaid* 'stößt, presses', cymr. *ffon* f. 'stick' (**spondhā*); aisl. *spann* n. 'bucket, pail' (dön. *spand* 'bucket, pail'), mnd. *span*, *-nnes* 'Holzeimer', *fat-span* 'wooden vessel handle' (germ. **spanna-*, perhaps o-Ableit. an en-stem **spanan-*, or from **spondh-no-* or **spon-u_o-*); Old Church Slavic *spo. dъ* 'modius';

e-forms fehlen; ndl. *spinde* 'Speisekammer', nhd. *Spind* 'Schränk' derive from mlat. **(dis)penda* (Frings, Germania Romana 146).

References: WP. II 662, WH. II 578.

Page(s): 989

Root / lemma: **(s)p(h)ereg-*, *(s)p(h)erəg-*, *(s)p(h)rēg-* (nas. *spreng-*)

English meaning: to rush, hurry; to scatter, sprinkle

German meaning: 'zucken, schnellen' and 'streuen, sprinkle, spritzen'

Note: g-extension to *sp(h)er-*

Material: A. With onomatopoeic word formation:

Old Indian *sphū rjati*, *sphūrja yati* ('bricht hervor, kommt zum Vorschein' and) 'prasselt, knattert, dröhnt'; *sphū rja-*, *sphū rjaka-* m. 'eine bestimmte plant'; onomatopoeic word formation also gr. *σφαραγέομαι* 'strotzen (from vollen Eutern' and) 'crackle, hiss, with lautem Knalle zerplatzen';

lit. *spra ġa*, -e' *ti* 'crackle, crack, creak', causative *spra ġinti* 'crackle make, roast'; ablaut. *spro ġti* 'platzen'; lett. *spra ġt* and *spre ġt* 'break, crack', *spruogt* 'bud', lit. *spu rga* f. 'Hopfenblöte', lett. *spurdzes* f. Pl. ds.; *spurgt* 'spray'; proto slav. **pragno*, **pragno. ti* in čech. *prahnouti* 'wilt, schmachten', PN *Praha* 'gerodete place'; causative slov. *pra žiti* 'braise', ablaut. serb. *pr žiti* 'roast' (proto slav. **pr ьžiti*);

maybe alb. (**pra žiti*) *përzhit* 'burn'

B. alb., germ. and kelt. of Sprechen: alb. *shpreh* 'I spreche from' (**spreg-sk-*); but cymr. *ffraeth* (**sprəg h-to-*) 'quick, fast, willing, ready', bret. *fraez*, *freaz* 'distinct', corn. *freth* 'agile, lively' belong to **sperg h-** S. 998; cymr. *ffreg* 'gossip' hat unklares -g (from **-k*); ags. *sprecan*, as. *sprekan*, ahd. *sprehhan* 'speak', ags. *spræ c*, as. *sprāca*, ahd. *sprāhha* 'language' (besides forms without r unclear Geschichte: ahd. *spehhan*, ags. *specan* 'speak', *spæ c* 'discourse', engl. *to speak*, *speech*, mhd. *spaht* 'gossip, lauter song', *spehhen* 'babble'); in more general onomatopoeic word formation aisl. *spraka* 'crackle, patter' (*spraki* 'rumor'), dön. *sprage* 'crack, creak, knistern'.

C. In other meaning:

Old Indian *sphū rjati* 'bricht hervor, kommt zum Vorschein' (see above); *parāgas* 'Blötenstaub';

av. *sparaga-* 'scion, shoot' ('from den Widerhaken below the arrowhead'),

frasparəva- 'sprout, twig, branch';

gr. σφαραγάμοι 'strotzend voll sein, from Eutern', σπαργάω 'strotzen (from juice, sap, milk), von Begierde, ferventness, passion geschwellt sein', σπαργαίῳ ῥαγαίῳ ῥαμάλ Hes., σποργαίῳ ῥεθισμοῖ εἰς τὸ τεκεῖν Hes., ἄσπαράγος, ἄσφαράγος 'young Trieb; Spargel';

lat. *spargō*, -ere 'strew, distribute, hinstreuen, sprinkle, spray';

md. *sparken* 'Funken spröhen, sparkle, glitter', ags. *spearcian* ds. (engl. *sparkle*), *spircan* 'Funken spröhen, spray', md. *sparke*, ags. *spearca* (engl. *spark*) 'spark', nasalized md. *spranken* 'sparkle, glitter', mnl. *spranke* 'spark, das Ausspröhen, small Fleck';

aisl. *sparkr* 'agile, lively, röhrig', aisl. *sprækr*, norw. *spræk*, schwed. dial. *spröker* 'agile, lively', also 'radiating, gleaming', dö.n. dial. *spræg* 'hochmütig, boasting' (**sprēgi-*); engl. *sprinkle* 'sprinkle, sprinkle, spröhen', schwed. dial. *sprökkel* 'Fleck' (**Spritzer*), *spröckla* 'die Masern', norw. and nisl. *sprekka*, mhd. *spreckel* '(skin)-fleck', nasal. mhd. *sprinkel*, *spreken* 'Spreken, Fleck'; r-lose forms are md. *spinkel* = *sprinkel*, mnl. *spekelen* 'sprinkle', nl. *spikkel* 'Fleck, Spreken', ags. *specca* ds., lit. *spuogās* 'Fleck, Punkt'; - without anl. s, and gleichzeitig as variant besides **perk* -, **prek* - 'dappled' (see 820 f.): aisl. *freknöttr* 'sommersprossig', norw. and nisl. *frekna* 'Sommersprosse', engl. *freak* 'gestreift make';

ags. *spræc* n. 'scion, shoot, twig, branch', *spranca* m. ds. (*sprincel* 'basket-snare'); auf the meaning 'crackle, knistern, break, crack' based on norw. *sprek* 'dry deadwood', aisl. *sprek* 'morsches wood', ahd. *sprahhula* 'splinter, chaff', md. *sprok*, *sprokkel* 'deadwood'; holl. *sprokkig* 'brittle', *sprokkeln* 'break, crack', norw. dial. *sproka*, *sprokka* 'Sprung, cleft, fissure', ags. *forspiercan* 'dry, dehydrate, desiccate'; mnl. *sporkel* 'Februar' (probably of Knospensprießen, compare engl. *spring* 'spring'), nd. *sprickel* 'deadwood, trockener twig, branch';

compare also ags. *spracen* 'alder', norw. *sprake* 'juniper', ahd. *sporah*, *spurcha* ds., also ('zuckend, schnellend, elastisch') ahd. *houue-spranca* 'locusta (Heuhöfner)', as. *sprinco* ds., md. *spranke*, *sprinke*, *spreken* ds.; mhd. *sprinke* 'Vogelfalle', nd. nhd. *Spreken* ds.; nd. *spreken* 'Klemmholz';

ahd. *springa* 'pedica', older nhd. *Sprengel* 'Vogelfalle', engl. *springe*, *springle* 'Vogelschlinge' are from *springen* influenced;

lett. *spirgt* 'fresh become, erstarken', *spirg(t)s* 'fresh, alert, awake, smart, fit, healthy'; *spirgsti* (*pirgsti*) 'glowing coals under the ash'; *spirgulis* 'splinter' (**Weggespritztes*); *spridzina* 'umherschützen, schnellen', *spridzijs* 'rash, hasty, alert, awake, smart'; *spurguls* 'small, munteres kid, child', *spērgans* 'brittle, alert, awake, smart'; lit. *sprogis*, lett. *spradzijs* 'Erdflöh';

D. without anlaut s- compare still: Old Indian *parjānya-* 'Regenwolke (spritzend, besprengend); the rain- and Gewittergott' (see above S. 819, 823); air. *arg* 'drip', mcymr. *eiry*, cymr. *eira* 'snow', acorn. *irch*, ncorn. *er*, bret. *erc'h* ds. (**pargo-*, **pargi-o-*); probably also Old Church Slavic *prъga* 'neuer Kornansatz of Weizens', russ. *perga* 'Blütenstaub' under likewise; Old Church Slavic *ishprъgno. ti* 'herausspringen', poln. *pierzgna. c* 'break, crack, aufspringen (skin)'; nas. abg. *vъs-pre. gno. ti* 'hervorsprießen', *pro. gъ* 'locust, grasshopper'; as 'schnellend' Old Church Slavic *pro. glo* 'tendicula, Spreken', russ. *pruga*, *pruzina* 'Springfeder', *u-pru. gij* 'elastisch schnellend, prall', also die family proto slav. **pre. go.* 'spanne, spanne an', *pro. gъ* 'Joch', poln. *popra. g* 'Gurt' etc.

References: WP. II 672 ff., WH. II 566 f., Trautmann 276 f., 278 f., Vasmer 2, 337, 450.

Root / lemma: **u_̊ep-1* : *u_̊ō p-* : *up-*

English meaning: water

German meaning: `Wasser'

Material: Old Indian *vāpī-* f. `lönglicher pond, pool'; die above S. 52 mentioned vorkelt. FIN with *-up-* auf kelt. bottom, wherefore still *Uxantia* (**upsantiā*) `Ousance' (Orléans), the ligur. PN *Vappincum* `Gap'; lit. *u_̊pe* `river' (barely to *ap-*); Old Prussian *wupyan* `cloud'; Old Church Slavic *vapa* `sea' (**u_̊ōpa*; barely after W. Schulze, Kl. Schr. 115² to aruss. *vapъ* `paint, color' etc.); hitt. *u_̊appu-* `Flußufer, Wadi'.

References: Trautmann 11, 342, Vasmer 1, 168 f., Krahe BzNF 5, 98 ff.

Page(s): 1149

Root / lemma: *kadh-*

English meaning: to guard; to cover

German meaning: `höten, schützend bedecken'

Material: Lat. *cassis*, *-idis* `helmet' (if echtlat., s. WH. I 177, then from **kadh_htis*); perhaps mir. *cais* `love', *mis-cuis* `hate' (**kadh_hti_hs*);

ags. *hædre* `sorglich, öngstlich'; ahd. *huota* f. `die Hut, Obhut, Bewachung', ags. *hōd*, afries. *hōde* `Obhut', whereof ahd. *huoten*, ags. *hēdan* `look after, watch over, keep, guard, watch'; ahd. *huot* m. `the Hut, Haube, helmet', ags. *hōd* m. `Kappe'; aisl. *ho_{tt}* and *hattr*, ags. *hætt*, engl. *hat* `the Hut' (**had_htu-*), aisl. *hetta* `Kappe' (**hattjōn-*); Kluge under *Hut*, Zupitza Gutt. 206 f.; ags. *heden* `dress' = aisl. *heðinn* `Pelzrock' (**haðina-*).

Maybe alb. *kas-*, *kasolle* (diminutive) `hut'

References: WP. I 341 f., WH. I 177.

Page(s): 516

Root / lemma: *kaghlo-*

English meaning: small round stone

German meaning: `kleiner runder Stein, Kiesel'; germ. `Hagel'

Material: Gr. *κάλυληξ*, *-ηκος* `stone, pebble', Abl. from **κάλυλος* = ahd. *hagal*, ags. *hagol*, *hægel* m. anord. *hagl* n. `hail'.

References: WP. I 338.

Page(s): 518

Root / lemma: *kagh-* : *kogh-*

English meaning: to sew, plait, etc..

German meaning: `fassen, einfassen; geflochtene Hörde, Flechtwerk'

Material: Lat. *caulae* (**caholae*) `Schafhördern, Einfriedigungen um temple and Altöre', wherefore (dial. development) *cōlum* `Seihkorb, Seihgeföß, fish snaring net' (all from wickerwork), *cōlō*, *-āre* `durchseihen, löutern'; ablaut. lat. *cohūm*,

after Paul. Diac. `lorum, quo temo buris cum iugo colligatur, a cohibendo dictum' as `holder, Umfassung', in addition *incohō*, *-āre* `fange an', eigentl. `anlegen, anschrren' (word the Bauernsprache);

here osk. $\kappa \alpha$, $\alpha \varsigma$ `incipias', *kahad* `capiat': umbr. 3. Pl. Konj. Perf. *kukēhē(n)s* `occupaverint' = lat. *capere* : *cēpi* (see under S. 527 f.); umbr. *cehefi* `captus sit' is Konj. Pass. of *f*-Perfekts (E. Fraenkel, Fil. Biedr. Rāksti 1940, 8 f.);

maybe alb. (**cēpi*) *qep* 'sew'.

gall. (5. Jh., Zimmer KZ. 32, 237 f.) *caii* `cancelli' Gl., *caio* `breialo sive bigardio' Nom. Gall. (out of it frz. *quai*, afrz. *chai* `Flußdamm'); abret. *caiou* Pl. `munimenta', cymr. *cae* `paddock' and `collar, neckband', corn. *kē* `paddock', mbret. *kae* `thorn hedge, fence'; derived cymr. *caō* `einhegen', bret. *kea* `einen Hag machen'; perhaps cymr. *caen* f. `Bedeckung, skin' (**kagh-nā*) Vendryes WuS. 12, 242; out of it borrowed mir. *cai n* `Oberflöche'; cymr. *cael* `das Erlangen' (**kagh-lā*), see above S. 408; ablaut. in bret. *mor-go* (**mon-go*, to **mon-* `neck') `Halsring the Pferde', whether *-go* from **kogho-* (after V. Henry, Lexique, though to cymr. *caw* `band, strap'), and cymr. *myn-ci* ds., whether from **-cei*, idg. **koghi_o-*; out of it mir. *muince* `collar, neckband';

ahd. *hag* `hedge, paddock', ags. *haga* m. `hedge, garden', engl. *haw*, asöchs. *hago*, aisl. *hagi* `Weideplatz'; ags. *hæg* n. `paddock, Grundstück', engl. *hay*, ags. *hecg* f. `hedge', engl. *hedge*, ahd. *heckia*, *heggia* `hedge', to aisl. *heggur* `Ahlkirsche' (**hagjō*; out of it frz. *haie* ds.); derivatives: ags. *hagu-rūn* `charm, spell', *heggisse*, ahd. *haga-zussa* `H e x e'; aisl. *hegna* `einhegen, shield', to ahd. *hagan* `briar', PN *Hagano*, anord. *Ho*, *gni*, etc.

References: WP. I 337 f., WH. I 187 f., 243 f., 631, Loth RC 45, 198 f.

Page(s): 518

Root / lemma: *kag^ho-* or *kog^ho-*, *-ā-*

English meaning: goat

German meaning: `Ziege'

Note: only slav. and germ.

Material: Abg. *koza* `goat', *koz ъл ъ* `he-goat' (lett. *kaza* `goat' from dem Russ.), therefrom abgel. *koža* `skin' (**kozjā*, originally `*goatskin', as Church Slavic (*j*)*azno* `skin, leather': lit. *ožy s* `he-goat');

auf die meaning `(Ziegen)fell as U'berwurf' goes probably also got. *hakuls* `mantle', aisl. *ho*, *koll* ds. (fem. *hekla* `mantle with cowl'), ags. *hacele*, afries. *hezil* (**hakil*), ahd. *hachul* m. ds. back; with lengthened grade probably ags. *hēcen*, mnd. *hōken*, mndl. *hoekijn* `young goat, kid' (**hōkina-*).

Meillet E´t. 246 reminds an **ag^hos* `goat(nbock)' (above S. 6 f.) as `rhyme word', was for *kag^ho-* with a spröche. The geringe Verbreitung of words erklärt sich from the Menge with it in Wettbewerb stehender Ziegennamen, s. in addition Lide´n Arm. stem 13 f.

Maybe alb. *kedhi*, *keci* `young goat, kid'.

References: WP. I 336 f., Feist 238 f.

Page(s): 517-518

Root / lemma: *kai-ko-*

English meaning: one-eyed

German meaning: 'einöugig; with nur einem geraden Auge, schielend' (in Lat. out of it 'blind')

Material: Old Indian *kākara-* 'squinting';

lat. *caecus* 'blind, lichtlos', air. *caech* 'einöugig, squinting, blind', cymr. *coeg* 'vacuus, deficiens', *coegddall* 'einöugig', acorn. *cuic* 'luscus vel monophthalmus', got. *haihs* 'einöugig'; mir. *leth-chaech* 'squinting' (*half-einöugig);

perhaps here gr. *κατακλις* 'Nordostwind' as 'the dunkle' (Göntert, Kalypso 67⁶, compare *aquilo* : *aquilus* above S. 23; against it Fick GGA. 1894, 238: of *Κατακλις*, a river the Aiolis, herkommend);

lit. *ke ĭkti* 'fluchen', eigentl. 'bösen Blick throw' (**kēikmi* : **kaikme ś*).

Because of the basic meaning 'einöugig' compare **kai-* 'allein'.

References: WP. I 328, WH. I 129.

Page(s): 519-520

Root / lemma: *kaik* ^h - or *koik* ^h -

English meaning: to scratch, itch, comb, *dress (the hair), cut the hair

German meaning: 'kratzen, kämmen'

Material: Old Indian *ke śā-* m. 'hair of the head', *kēs ĭn-* 'möhnig' (as Old Church Slavic *kosa* 'hair' : *česati* 'comb' from **kes-* 'scratch, scrape, comb');

Maybe alb. (**ce ś-*) *qeth* 'to cut hair of the head' common alb. *-s* > *-th* phonetic mutation.

lit. *kai šti* 'scrape, rub, smooth', *iškai šti* 'glass, wood under likewise inside smooth machen', *kai štuvas* 'Glöttinstrument der Böttcher', Old Prussian *coysnis* 'comb', *coestue* 'comb, bristle brush';

abg. *ce šta* 'way, road' as 'geglötteter way'.

References: WP. I 328, Trautmann 113.

Page(s): 520

Root / lemma: *kai-1*, *kai-u_o-*, *kai-u_elo-*

English meaning: alone

German meaning: 'allein'

Material: Old Indian *kēvalah*, 'jemandem exclusively eigen', hence 'allein' and 'whole, vollständig';

lat. *caelebs*, *-ibis* 'unvermöht, ehelos', probably from **kaiu_elo-lib(h)-s* 'allein lebend', to got. *liban* 'leben' etc.; compare lett. *kai ĭs* 'bare, kinderlos'.

References: WP. I 326, WH. I 130, 455;

See also: compare also *kai-ko-*, *kai-lo-*.

Page(s): 519

Root / lemma: *kai-lo-* (*kai-lu-*)

English meaning: bright; safe, healthy

German meaning: `heil, unversehrt, also von guter Vorbedeutung'

Material: Cymr. *coel* f. `omen, sign', acymr. Pl. *coilou* `auspiciis', abret. *coel* `(h)aruspicem', leg. `(h)aruspicium', acymr. *coiliaucc*, acorn. *chuillioc* `augur' (air. *cēl* `augurium' brit.Lw.);

got. *hails*, aisl. *heill*, ahd. *heil* `fit, healthy, whole', ags. *hāl*, engl. *whole* `whole', ahd. *heil* n. `das salvation, luck', ags. *hæ ȝ* `günstiges omen, sign, luck, Gesundheit', aisl. *heil* (**heilz*, s-stem) n. f. `good Vorbedeutung, luck', ahd. *heilisōn* `emblem, landmark, mark observe', ags. *hālsian* `(mad, wicked, evil Geister) adjure', aisl. *heilsa* `begrößen' (compare also got. *hails!*, ags. *wes hāl!* as Gruß), ags. *hālettan*, ahd. *heilazzen* `begrößen', ahd. (etc.) *heilag* `holy'; ags. *hālan* Pl. `placenta, afterbirth' = norw. *heile* ds.;

Old Prussian *kailūstiskan* Akk. Sg. `Gesundheit' (derivative from **kailūsta*-s Adj., dieses from **kailu*-s), *kails!* - *pats kails!* `Heil! - selbst Heil!', Trinkgruß;

abg. *ce ľb* `heil, fit, healthy; whole, unversehrt', *ce ľjo*, *ce ľiti* `heal, cure', *ce ľujo*, *ce ľovati* `greet', then also `kiss'.

References: WH. I 130, Trautmann 112, Lide´n KZ. 61, 25 f.

See also: Perhaps to *kai-* `allein', above S. 519.

Page(s): 520

Root / lemma: *kais-*

English meaning: hair

German meaning: `Haar'

Material: Old Indian *kēsara*- m. n. hair, Möhne' (s instead of s₁ from a form **kēsra*-, e.g. Wackernagel Old Indian Gr. I 232); compare above *ke ś a-* under *kaik* ^-;

lat. *caesariēs* `hair of the head' (Rhotazismus unterblieben zur the avoidance zweier r);

about toch. A s ľis ök, B s ľecake `Löwe' s. Van Windekens Lexique 120 f., E. Schwentner IF. 57, 59, Pedersen Toch. 247.

References: WP. I 329 f., WH. I 133.

Page(s): 520

Root / lemma: *kaito-*

English meaning: forest

German meaning: `Wald, unbebauter Landstrich'

Note: (kelt. and germ.)

Material: Acymr. *coit*, ncymr. *coed* `wood, forest', acorn. *cuit*, mcor. *coys*, *cos* ds., bret. *coet*, *coat* `wood, forest, spinney', gall. PN K α ι τ ά-β ρ ι ξ, *Cēto-briga*, *Eto-cētum* under likewise (die spätere rom. pronunciation -*zētum* lies den nhd. place names auf -*scheid* am linken Rheinufer the basic);

got. *haiþi* f., aisl. *heiðr*, ags. *hæ ȝ*, engl. *heath*, ahd. *heida* f. Heidekraut', mhd. *heide* f. `Heide'; besides ags. **hāð*, engl. dial. *hoath*; proto germ. **haiþanas*

`steppenbewohnend, wild', probably Lehnübersetzung from lat. *pāgānus* (: *pāgus* 'land'), in addition got. *haiþnō* f. *Heidin*', aisl. *heiðinn*, ags. *hæðen*, engl. *heathen*, asöchs. *hēthin*, ahd. *heidan*, *heidin*, *heidanisk* 'heidnisch'; different W. Schulze Kl. Schriften 521 ff.

about lat. *būcētum* 'cow-heard' s. WH. I 120, Vendryes RC 48, 398.

References: WP. I 328 f., Feist 237 f.

Page(s): 521

Root / lemma: *kaiu_r.-t, kaiu_n.-t*

English meaning: hole, ravine

German meaning: 'Grube, Kluft'

Material: Old Indian *kēvat, a-* m. 'pit, pothole';

gr. *καί αταρρύγματο* Hes., hom. *κατατρεσσα* (*Λακεδαίμων*; so for überliefertes *κητρεσσα* herzustellen) 'klöftereich', *κατάδασ* Erdschlund in Sparta (*δ* as in *δεκάδ-*: lit. *de šimt-*).

References: WP. I 327, Specht Idg. Dekl. 25.

Page(s): 521

Root / lemma: *kai 2*

English meaning: and

German meaning: 'and'ö

Material: The Gleichung gr. *καί* 'and, also': Old Church Slavic *ce* 'in a *ce*', *ce* 'i' *καίτο*, *καίπερ*, *εἴπερ* (compare die still unclear forms ark. kypr. *κας*, kypr. *κα*) is very doubtful; for *ce* is probably as '*as = as also, as probably' at first with lit. *kai*, lett. *ka*, *kai*, Old Prussian *kai* 'as, as' of Pron. stem *k^wo-*, to connect, during *καί* barely from *k^w-* (infolge proklitischer positionö) could have evolved; not to lat. *ceu* 'as' (**kai u* barely with *ē* from *ai* as *prehendō* after Wackernagel and Niedermann IA. 18, 76).

References: WP. I 327, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. II 567², Trautmann 112, Endzelin Lett. Gr. p. 474, WH. I 209.

Page(s): 519

Root / lemma: *kakka-*

English meaning: to defecate

German meaning: 'cacäre'

Note: babble-word the Kindersprache

Material: Arm. *k'akor* 'crap, muck', gr. *κακκάω* *cacō*, *κάκκη* Menschenkot', lat. *cacō*, -*āre*, mir. *caccaim* 'caco', *cacc* 'ordure', cymr. *cach*, bret. *cac* 'h, corn. *caugh* ds., russ. etc. *κακάτ* 'defecate', nhd. *kacken*;

in addition perhaps as Kinderwort - compare nhd. *gegga* 'fie' - also gr. *κακός* evil, bad'; neuphyrg. *κακον* evil, harm', after Friedrich (Eberts Reallexikon I 139) gr. Lw.; barely here *Κακαοβος*, kleinas. Reitergott (in Lykien), compare above S. 309.

Also alb. *kaka* `ordure'

References: WP. I 336.

Page(s): 521

Root / lemma: *kal-1*

English meaning: hard; blister

German meaning: `hart'

Material: Old Indian *kiṇ*, *a-* m. `weal, callus' (mind. from **kr̥n*, *aḥs*); about Old Indian *kaṭ*, *hina-*, *kaṭ*, *hora-* see under ***kar-3***;

lat. *callum* n., *callus* m. `verbörtete thick skin, weal, callus' (in addition *calleō*, *-ere* `dickhöutig sein; gewitzigt sein', *callidus* `sly, cunning');

alb. *aḥkul* `ice';

Note:

Wrong etymology. alb. *akull* `ice' derived from old nord. *jo*, *kull* m. `hanging down icicle, glacier' see **Root / lemma: *i-eg-*** : `ice'

air. mir. *calath*, *calad* `hard', cymr. *caled* ds., gall. VN *Caleti*, *Caletes*; in addition gallo-rom. **cali-o-*, **cali-au-o-* `stone' (M.-L. 1519a), as well as gall.-lat. *callio-marcus* `Huflattich' (for **callio marci* `testiculus equi'), *epo-calium* (leg. *-callium*), *ebul-calium* (for **epālo-callium*, to mcymr. *ebawl*, bret. *ebol* `Föllen') ds., to cymr. *caill*, bret. *kell* f. `testicle' (Dual **kalnai*);

Church Slavic *kaliti* `abköhlen, hörten (glühendes iron)', serb. *pri kala* `hoarfrost'.

References: WP. I 357, WH. I 139 ff.; 388.

See also: Zusammenhang with ***kel-*** `hit' wäre possible.

Page(s): 523-524

Root / lemma: *kal-2*, *kali-*, *kalu-*

English meaning: handsome; healthy

German meaning: `schön, gesund'

Material: Old Indian *kalya* ṛ- `fit, healthy, lively', *kalyāṇ*, *a-* `beautiful, heilsam' (*-āṇ*, *a-* = **ālno-* to gr. ὠλέων, ὠλάων, above S. 308 f.); gr. **καλλο-* = Old Indian *kalya-* (ö) as base from καλλίων, κάλλιστος `schöner, schönst', κάλλος n. `beauty'. καλλύω `make beautiful', ion. καλλόνη `beauty', καλλί- as 1. composition part; besides with formants *-u-* böot. καλλός = hom. κάλλος, att. etc. κάλλος `beautiful'; in addition as Spotname καλλῶς `ape' and perhaps κάλλας (mostly Pl.) `Hahnenkamm'.

i-stem anord. *halr* (**hali-*) `man, husband, master, mister' (poet.), ags. *hæle(ð)* `man, husband', asöchs. *helið*, ahd. *heli* ḍ `man, husband, combatant, Held', aschwed. *hölith*, besides *u*-stem anord. *ho*, *ldr* `free Bauer, man, husband' (**haluþ*).

References: WP. I 356, 443, Specht Idg. Dekl. 128, 195; Seiler, The primären gr. Steigerungsformen 68 ff.

Page(s): 524

Root / lemma: *kalni-*

English meaning: narrow passage

German meaning: `enger Durchgang, enger Pfad'ö

Material: Lat. *callis* `Bergpfad, Waldweg, Gebirgstrift';

bulgar. *kla ´nik* `room between stove, hearth and wall', serb. *kla ´nac*, Gen. *kla ´nca* `Engpaß', sloven. *kla ´nac* `Hohlweg, Gebirgsweg, Rinnsal a Baches, Dorfgasse', čech. *klanec* `Bergsattel, Paß'.

References: WP. I 356 f., WH. I 140 f.

Page(s): 524

Root / lemma: *kamb-*

German meaning: `krö mmen'

See also: see under **(s)kamb-**

Page(s): 525

Root / lemma: *kam-er-*

English meaning: to bend, curve

German meaning: `wölben, biegen'

Material: Old Indian *kma ´rati* (only Dhātup.) `is crooked';

av. *kamarā* f. `belt, girdle' (and `*dome');

gr. κ µέλ ε θ ρ ο ν `Stubendecke, roof, house' (probably dissim. from *κ µ ε ρ ε θ ρ ο ν), κ α µ ά ρ α `dome, Himmelbett; covered cart' (to Solmsens BPhW. 1906, 852 f. assumption karischer origin, κ ά µ α ρ α λ έ γ ε τ α ι τ ά ά σ φ α λ ή, s. Boisacq 402 Anm.; lat. Lw. *camera*, *camara* `arched cover, Zimmerwölbung'); at most κ ά µ ι ν ο ς `oven' (certainly this could have derived from a culture word);

lat. *camur(us)*, -a, -um `arched, writhed, crooked, humped' (dial.), genuine lat. *camerus*.

References: WP. I 349 f., WH. I 146 f., 149 f., 306, Feist 6, 256;

See also: s. also *kam-p-*.

Page(s): 524-525

Root / lemma: *kam-p-*

English meaning: to bend

German meaning: `biegen'

Material: Old Indian *kapanā* ´ `worm, caterpillar, inchworm' (**km .p_e nā*), *kampate* `trembles', if originally `writhes, curves' (doubtful); ablaut. *kumpa-* (uncovered) `lahm an der Hand';

doubtful Old Indian *kapaṭ*, a- n. `deceit, insidiousness' (would be **km .p-*).

gr. κ α µ π ή `bend', κ ά µ π τ ω `curve, bend', κ α µ π ύ λ ο ς, κ α µ φ ό ς `writhed,

crooked, humped'; gr. κάμη `caterpillar, inchworm'; pannon. PN *Campona*;

Maybe alb. *këmba* `leg, bent leg' : engl. *jamb n.* Also *jambe*. me. [(O)Fr. *jambe* leg, vertical support, f. Proto-Romance (whence late L *gamba* hoof) f. gr. κάμη.] The characteristic alb. *m* > *mb* shift.

lat. *campus* `field' (originally `bend, indentation, lowland, depression', as lit. *lanka* `valley, meadow' to *len`kti* `bend');

got. *hamfs* `mutilated', ags. *hōf* `paralyzed hands', asöchs. *hāf*, ahd. *hamf* `mutilated, lamed';

lit. *kam`pas* `point, edge, angle', lett. *kampis* `Krummholz'; reduced grade (with idg. *u* = *e* in dark environment) lit. *kum`pti* `crook oneself', *kum`pas* `crooked', lett. *ku`mpt* `become hunchbacked, crooked', Old Prussian *etkūmps* Adv. `against'; in addition probably lit. *ku`mste* `fist' as **ku`mp-ste* `the fingers bending together';

perhaps poln. *ke.pa* `river island covered with bush, shrubbery', Old Church Slavic *ka.pina* `ръβѣтъ о сѣ', rubus, bush, shrub', russ. *kupina* `shrubbery, bush, mound, knoll; bunch, fascicle, sheaf';

Idg. *kamp-* is possibly an extension from **kam-* `bend, curve' (see also the similar root **(s)kamb-** from gr. σκαμβός, gall. *Cambio-dünun* etc.); yet compare also the nasalized equal meaning family of Old Indian *cāpa-* m. n. `bow', *capala* `restless, fluctuating', npers. *čap* `left', i.e. `*crooked'; Endzelin KZ. 44, 63 reminds of **capala-* also in lett. *kaparuo`tie`š* `wriggle', *k`epara`t* `wriggle, move with difficulty', lit. *ka`panotis* `liegend sich aufzuhelfen suchen' or `go laboringly'.

References: WP. I 346, 350 f., WH. I 148 f., Trautmann 116.

Page(s): 525

Root / lemma: *kand-*, *skand-* and (Old Indian) **(s)kend-**

English meaning: to glow; bright, *moon

German meaning: `leuchten, glöhen, hell'

Note:

Root / lemma: *kand-*, *skand-* and (Old Indian) **(s)kend-** : `to glow; bright, *moon' derived from **Root / lemma: *sen(o)-* (*heno):** `old, *old moon'

Material: Old Indian *candati* `shines', Intens. participle *ca`ni-s`cadat* `öberaus gleaming' (**skn.d-*), *candra* - (*s`candra* -, EN *Ha`ri-s`candra-*) `luminous, gleaming, glöhend; m. moon', *candana-* m. n. `Sandelholz (incense)';

gr. κάνδαρος ἄνθη Hes.;

alb. geg. *ha`ne`*, tosk. *he`ne`* `moon' (**skandnā*); Urdu *chand* `moon'

The cognate of moon in alb. is the abbreviated compound of **Root / lemma: *k`u-on-*, *k`un-*** : `dog' + **Root / lemma: *dhau-*** : `to press, wolf'

PN Candavia : Maybe illyr. PN *Sca(n)din-avia*

(Κανδαρία), Candavii Montes. The mountains separating Illyricum from Macedonia, across which the Via Egnatia ran.

alb. geg. *ha`ne`* `moon' : **Root / lemma: *sen(o)-* (*heno):** `old, *old moon' : gr. ἄνθος `old' in contrast to `anew', only in standing phrases of fruit and employees of the last year, also from the last day of the last month or moon circulation which

initiates at the same time the new circulation (since Hes.); in the last-named formation usually ἔσπερος ἡ κἀλή νύξ (sc. σελήνη; att. since Solon).

Therefore alb. *hana* `(*old) moon' : gr. ἔσπερος `old moon' : σέλας n. `brilliance', σελήνη, öol. σελάνα νύξ `moon' (*σελασνα), σελάγεῖν `shine'; hence σελήνη `the full-moon' see **Root / lemma: su-el-2** : `to smoulder, burn'.

lat. *candēo*, -ēre `gleam, shimmer, bright glow', transitive **candō*, -ere in *accendō*, *incendō* `zündend', *candidus* `blinding, dazzling white, gleaming', *candor* `blinding, dazzling weiße paint, color, Lichtglanz', *candēla*, *candēlabrum* `candlestick, flambeaux' (out of it cymr. etc. *cannwyll* ds.), *cicindēla* `Leuchtköferchen, Öllampe', *cicendula* `Lömpchen' (redupl. **ce-cand-*);

cymr. *cann* `white, bright', mbret. *cann* `Vollmond', abret. *cant* `canus'; borrowing from *candidus* nimmt Pedersen KG. I 190 an (compare lat. *splendidus* > bret. *splann*), but cymr. *cannaid* `luminous; sun, moon' and zahlreiche derivatives lassen perhaps ein genuine kelt. **kando-* as possible appear, whereas belongs the FIN *Kander* (Baden, Switzerland) to nichtidg. *gand-* `waste, desolate liegendes land', Bertoldi BSL 30, 111 and Anm. 2.

It seems that the name for the moon passed from PIE to Altaic languages through celt.-illyr.:

Protoform: *ā́n'u

Meaning: moon; (moon cycle), year

Turkic protoform: *ān'

Mongolian protoform: *oj

Tungus protoform: *an'ga

Note: А П и П Я Я 283, Дыбо 11, Мудрак Дисс. 70, Лексика 77. A Western isogloss.

The initial root must have been lat. *annus* `year, *moon year' from **Root / lemma: at-** : `to go; year'

References: WP. I 352, WH. I 151 f.

Page(s): 526

Root / lemma: kan-tho-

English meaning: angle, curve

German meaning: `Ecke, Biegung'

Note: probably from *kam-tho-* to *kam-p-* `bend'

Material: Gr. κἀνθός `Augenwinkel'; in the meaning `Radreifen' meaning-Lw. from lat. *cantus*;

lat. *cantus* `eiserner Radreifen' is again Lw. from:

gall. (also gallo-rom.) **cantos* `eiserner Reifen, edge, point, edge', cymr. *cant* (hence *ceiniog* `Penny') ds., bret. *kant* `circle', air. *ce* *tad* `(round) seat' from **kanto-sedo-*, mir. *ce* *t* `round Steinpfeiler'; derivatives: gall. *cantalon*, probably `Pfeiler', *cantena*, κἀντενα dss.ö; also gall. *cando-soccus* `Rebsenker', lies *canto-soccus* (to gall. *succo-* `Schweineschnauze, plowshare'; compare Jud Arch.

Rom. VI 210 f.);

abret. *int coucant* 'vollständig'; mcymr. *yn geugant* ds. (eigentl. 'very skillful' from **kou_o-kantos* to *keu-* 'whereupon achten', lat. *caveō*); to *kant* 'circle' > 'vollkommen' compare acymr. *lloergant* 'voller moon';

cymr. *cant* 'troop, multitude, crowd', in addition mir. *ceíte* (**kanti_ā*) 'congregation, meeting', probably as *'a division of 100' identical with cymr. *cant* '100' above S. 92;

slav. **ko_tъ m.* 'angle' in russ.-Church Slavic *kutъ* etc.

maybe alb. *kënd* 'angle'.

References: WP. I 351 f., WH. I 155 f., Loth RC 42, 353 f., 47, 170 ff., Vendryes RC 45, 331 ff.

Page(s): 526-527

Root / lemma: *kan-*

English meaning: to sing, sound

German meaning: 'singen, klingen, also von anderen Geräuschen'

Material: Gr. *κἀνά(σσω)*, Aor. *κἀνάξα(ι)* 'with noise fließen or schütten', *κἀνάχη* 'Getön, noise', *κἀνάχέω*, *κἀνάχίζω* 'schalle, töne' (compare *στεινάχω*, *στονάχη*: *στενω*), ἦ(ι)-*κἀνάς* 'rooster, cock' ('in the Morgenfröhe kröhend'); *κῶναβος* 'noise'ö

lat. *canō*, -ere 'sing, erklingen, erklingen lassen', *canōrus* 'wohlklingend' (compare *sonōrus*), *carmen* 'song' (**canmen*), umbr. *kanetu* 'canito', *procanurent* 'praececinerint', *ar_kani* '*accinium, cantus flaminis'; perhaps also lat. *cicōnia* 'stork' (out of it probably syncopated praen. *cōnea*; compare zur vowel gradation ahd. *huon*, russ. *kańja*);

maybe alb. geg. **kańja*, *kanga* 'song'

air. *canim* 'I singe', cymr. *canu*, bret. *cana* 'sing', mir. *cētal* n., cymr. *cathl* f. 'song', bret. *kentel* f. 'lec. on' (**kan-tlo-m*, previously brit. to Fem. geworden, s. Pedersen KG. II 66); lengthened grade mcymr. *g(w)o-gawn* 'illustrious', cymr. *go-goniant* 'fame';

got. *hana*, ahd. etc. *hano* 'rooster, cock', fem. ahd. *henīn*, Gen. -*нна* (**hanen-i*, -*i_ās*), *henna* (**han[e]n-i*, -*i_ās*) and anord. *hǿna* 'hen' (**hōnjōn*), Pl. *hǿnsn* (*hǿns*, *hǿsn*) 'Höhner', ahd. *huon* 'chicken' (germ. s-stem **hōniz*);

perhaps (Berneker 483 between) russ. (etc.) *kańja*, *kanju k* 'Milan, consecration, through sein Geschrei löstiger bird of prey' (: *cicōnia*);

toch. A *kan* 'Melodie, Rhythmus'.

References: WP. I 351, WH. I 154 f., 212 f.

Page(s): 525-526

Root / lemma: *kapro-*

English meaning: goat

German meaning: 'Ziegenbock, Bock', presumably allgemeiner 'male animal'

Material: Old Indian *ka_pṛ.th-* m., *kapṛ.tha-* m. 'penis';

gr. κ ᾰ π ρ ο ς `boar', also σ ῶ ς κ ᾰ π ρ ο ς ;

lat. *caper*, *capri* `he-goat, billy goat' (in addition ein new formations Fem. *capra* `goat' as well as due to of Adj. **capreus* `α ῖ γ ε ι ο ς : *caprea* `roe deer', *capreolus* `Rehbock'), umbr. *kabru*, *kaprum* `caprum', *cabriner* `caprinī';

Maybe alb. (**capreolus*) *kaproll* `roe buck' [common alb. shift *lu* > *ll*]

gall. **cabros* `he-goat; billy goat' reconstructs Bertoldi (RC 47, 184 ff.) from gallo-rom. **cabrostos* `Geißblatt, Liguster';

anord. *hafr* `he-goat', ags. *hæfer* ds. (figurative `crab', as frz. *chevrette*), nhd. *Habergeriß* (of meckernden Brunstlaute of Vogels);

proto kelt. **gabros* `he-goat; billy goat', **gabrā* `goat', gall. PN *Gabro-magos* (Noricum) `Bocksfeld', Γ ᾰ β ρ ῖ τ ᾰ ῦ λ η `Böhmerwald' (illyr.ö), air. *gabor*, cymr. *gafr* m. `he-goat; billy goat', f. `goat', air. also `mare', etc., have das *g-* perhaps from an equivalent from idg. **ghaido-** (above S. 409) bezogen.

To germ. *hafra-* `he-goat; billy goat' seems as `Bockskorn' das word *Hafer* to belong, da this originally nur as Viehfutter gebaut wurde: anord. *hafri* m., as. *hæfōro*, ahd. *habaro*, nhd. *Haber*, *Hafer*. Ein miscellaneous word is agutn. *hagre*, schwed. norw. dial. *hagre*, finn. Lw. *kakra* `Hafer'; es belongs after Falk-Torp aaO. as behaartes, i.e. begranntes grass to norw. dial. *hagr* n. `coarse Roßhaar', perhaps gleichzeitig to mir. *coirce*, cymr. *ceirch*, bret. *kerc'h* `Hafer', if diese through dissimilation from **korkri* o-.

References: WP. I 347 f., WH. I 157 f.

Page(s): 529

Root / lemma: *kap-ut*, *-(ē)lo-*

English meaning: head; pan, etc..

German meaning: `Kopf; Pfanne am Schenkel; Kniescheibe'

Note: originally perhaps `Schalenförmiges', see under

Material: Old Indian *kapu* `cchala- n. (from **kaput-*) `Haar am Hinterkopf, Schopf, bowl';

lat. *caput*, *-itis* `head'; *bi-caps* `bicipital';

anord. *ho*, *fuð* n. `head'; in Germ. besides got. *haubiþ* `head', anord. *haufuð*, ags. *hēafod*, ahd. *houbit*, nhd. *Haupt* through amalgamation with one to Old Indian *kaku* `bh- f. `cusp, peak, acme, apex', ahd. *hūba* `Haube' etc. (compare **keu-2**) respective words; kret. κ ῶ φ ε ρ ο ν ῖ κ υ φ ῖ ν κ ε φ α λ ῖ ν Hes.

With *l*-suffixes: Old Indian *kapā* `la- n. `bowl, cranium, cranium, Pfanne am Schenkel, schalen- or scherbenförmiger bone', pehl. *kapārak* (Scheftelowitz BB. 28, 144) `vessel', *kapōli* `Kniescheibe', *kapōla-* m. `cheek';

ags. *hafola* `head'.

Fraglich is affiliation from lat. *capillus* `hair, esp. hair of the head', see WH. I 158.

References: WP. I 346 f., WH. I 158, 163 f.

Page(s): 529-530

Root / lemma: *kap-*

English meaning: to grab

German meaning: `fassen'

Note: (Varianten s. am Schlusse); various in words for GeföÙe

Material: Old Indian *kapatī* `two handful' (t mind. for t), Old pers. ḥ κ α π ῑ θ η ὁ χ ο ῖ ν ι κ ε ς'; with idg. e npers. *časpīdan*, *čapsīdan*, *cafsīdan* `grasp, packen';

gr. κ α π ῑ τ ι ς `a measure of capacity', κ ᾰ π η `crib, manger', κ α π ᾰ ῑ ν η ds., thess. `the Wagenkasten', κ ᾰ π τ ω `schnappe, schlucke', κ ῶ π η `handle, grasp';

alb. *kap* `ergreife, catch', *kapase* ``O!geföÙ', *kam* `habeo' (**kapmi* or **kab(h)mi*- zur root form **kabh-* to nhd. *haben*);

lat. *capiō*, -ere, *cēpī*, *captus* `take', *au-ceps*, -cupāre `Vogelfanger, Vögel fangen', *parti-ceps* `teilnehmend', *capāx* `fassungsföÙig, suitable', *capēdo*, -inis `einfaches tönerneß vessel in Opfergebrauch; drinking vessel', *capulus* `barrow, bier, later coffin' and `handle, grasp, Handhabe', *capula* `SchöpfungeföÙ' (*capulāre* `from a vessel ins other scoop'), *caputrum* `loop, noose, snare zum Fassen a Gegenstandes; esp. halter' (but *capis*, -idis `a bowl with one handle, used in sacrifices', umbr. *kapir* `e `capide', osk. κ α π ι δ ι τ ο μ `ollarium' maybe from gr. σ κ α φ ῖ ς with s-drop in allen drei ital. Sprachen; certainly is *capisterium* Lw. from σ κ α φ ι σ τ ῆ ρ ι ο ν); *capsa* `receptacle, Kapsel, Kasten', *capsus* `the Wagenkasten; cage for wild animal' (out of it gr. κ ᾰ ψ α, κ ᾰ μ ψ α);

lat. *captus*, -a = air. *cacht* `Dienerin, Sklavin', cymr. *caeth* `slave', acorn. *caid* `captivus', nbret. *keaz* `unlucky, arm', gall. *Moeni-captus* `slave of Mains', mir. *cachtaim* `take gefangen' = lat. *captāre* `to gripe suchen' (coincidental also = asöchs. *haftōn* `haften'); ir. *cu ān* (**kapno-*) `See-) harbor';

got. -*hafts* (= lat. *captus*, ir. *cacht*) `behaftet with', anord. *haptr* `captus', *hapt* n. `manacle', ags. *hæft* m. `captive, slave, band, strap, manacle', n. `Heft, handle, grasp', as. *haft* `vinctus', ahd. *haft* `bound, gefangen, behaftet with', m. n. `Haft, manacle', whereof anord. *hefti* n. `Heft, Handhabe', ahd. *hefti* n. `Heft, handle, grasp' and got. *haftjan* `befestigen', anord. *hefta* `bind, hinder', ags. *hæftan*, as. *heftan*, ahd. *heften* `bind, verhaften'; nhd. *haschen* (**hafskōn*) = schwed. dial. *haska* `nachlaufen, um einzuholen';

got. *hafjan* (= lat. *capiō*) `heave, life', anord. *hefja* (*hafða*), as. *hebbian*, ags. *hebban*, ahd. *heffen*, *heven*, mhd. nhd. *heben* (schweiz. only `hold, stop'); in addition (compare zur form lat. *habēre*) got. *haban*, -*aida* `hold, stop, have', anord. *hafa* (*hafða*), as. *hebbian*, ags. *habban*, ahd. *habēn* `have';

anord. -*haf* n. `Hebung', ags. *hæf* n., mnd. *haf* `sea' (nnd. *Haff*), mhd. *hap*, -*bes* `sea, harbor'; anord. *ho fn* f. `harbor', ags. *hæfen(e)* f., mnd. *havene*, mhd. *habene* f. ds. (nhd. *Hafen* from Ndd.; compare ir. *cuan*); ahd. *havan* m. `pot, pan, kitchenware', nhd. *Hafen*; anord. *ho fugr*, ags. *hefig*, as. *hefig*, ahd. *hebīc*, -*g* `heavy' (actually `somewhat enthaltend'); ags. *hefe*, *hæfe* m., ahd. *heve*, *hepfo*, nhd. *Hefe* (`was den Teig hebt'); isl. norw. dial. *havalð* n. `band, strap', ags. *hefeld*, mnd. *hevelte* (**hafaðla-*; ahd. *haba*, nhd. *Handhabe*;

anord. *hāfr* m. `Fischhamen, Reuse' (*ē* as in lat. *cēpī*);

anord. *hōf* n. `das rechte Maß or relationship', *hō fa* `aim, passen, sich schicken', got. *gahōbains* `Enthaltsamkeit', ags. *behōfian* `bedörfen', ahd. *bihuobida* `praesumptio', mhd. *behuof* m. `business, purpose, benefit, advantage', nhd. *Behuf*;

[anord. *haukr* (**ho bukr*), ags. *heafoc* `hawk' (out of it mcymr. *hebawc*, and from this air. *sebocc* `falcon'), as. *haþuk-* in EN, ahd. *habuh* `hawk' from germ. **haþuka-* (finn. Lw. *havukka*), are to be compared probably better with russ. (etc.) *ko bec*, poln. *kobuz* `names from falcon's kinds']

Maybe alb. f. (**kebocna*), *gabonja*, *zh-gabonja*, *sh-kabonja*, *shqiponja*, *shkaba* 'eagle' common alb. -*kn-* > -*nj-* phonetic mutation : air. *sebocc* 'falcon' : Serbo-Croatian: *ko bac* m. 'merlin, small hawk'

Probably wrong etymology since alb. (**kaponti* _ā) 'eagle' is phonetically a derivative of **Root / lemma: (s)kē p-2, (s)kō p-** and **(s)kā p-**; **(s)kē b(h)-, skob(h)-** and **skā b(h)-** : 'to work with a sharp instrument': alb. *kep* 'hew stones, cut out' (idg. **kopō* or **kapō*), wherefore *kmese* 'ke 'me 's, kame 's f. 'hack, mattock, hoe, scythe, pruning knife' (**kapneti* _ā), *sqep* 'angle, bill, beak, neb';

Maybe alb. (**kaponti* _ā) *gabonja*, *shqiponja*, *shkaba* 'eagle' : *sqep* 'beak of the eagle', *shqipta*, *shqip* 'clear, sharp (language)', *shqiptonj* 'speak clearly, divide words', *shqep* '(*split), rip, tear; unpick' : *qep* 'sew (with a needle)' [see below]

with the meaning from gr. *καπτεω* and germ. *pp* as intens. consonant-Gemination (due to the root form in *p* or *bh* or *b*) nhd. (actually ndd.) *happen*, *hapsen* 'devour'. holl. *happen* 'snatch' under likewise;

lit. *ku ōpa* 1. 'troop, multitude, crowd, dividing off, partitioning off', 2. 'ransom for distrained livestock' (= gr. *κῶπη*); lett. *ka mpju*, *ka mpt* 'gripe, catch';

about Troernamen *Κάπυς*, lat. *capys*, *capus* 'falcon' (illyr.ö) s. Bonfante REtE 2, 113.

The vocalism is absolutely fast *a*, also in Old Indian *kapat ī* (das as isoliertes word not probably *a* as Entgleisung for *i* = *a* have kann); besides occasional *ē* (*cēpi*, *hāfr*) and *ō* (*κῶπη*, lit. *ku ōpa*, presumably also germ. *hōf-*), die barely as Normalstufen (*ē*: *ō*: *a*) einzureihen are (Konstatierung by Reichelt KZ. 46, 339). Dasselbe Vokalverhältnis between osk. *hafiest* : *hipid*, lit. *gabe nti* : preterit *atge* 'bau, got. *gabei* : anord. *gæ fr*; hinsichtlich of Konsonantismus shows sich in Wurzeln. and -auslaut Schwanken between Tenuis, voiced-nonaspirated, voiced-aspirated, was from imitation of Schnapplautes (*kap*, *ghap*, *ghabh* etc.) and imitation of raschen Zugreifens through diesen sound ('schnapp') to define is. Daröber ausführlich Collitz preterit 85 ff., K. H. Meyer IF. 35, 224-237; s. also above S. 407ff.; different EM³ 173.

Altaic etymology :

Protoform: *ka^hp^he^h

English meaning: to squeeze, press together

Turkic protoform: *Kip-

Mongolian protoform: *kajiči

Tungus protoform: *kap-

Comments: KW 180, В л а д и м и р ц о в 270, Poppe 48. A Western isogloss. Despite Doerfer's doubts (TMN 1, 450), the Turk. and Mong. forms cannot be separated from each other. It is interesting also to mention the forms meaning 'to wink' (< *'press eyelids together') among the reflexes of PT *Kip- (usually confused with *Kip-'spark') and the TM derivative *kapta- (usually confused with *kapta-'flat'). Cf. also *k^hap^hV.

References: WP. I 342 ff., WH. I 159 f., 169.

Page(s): 527-528

Root / lemma: *kar-1*

English meaning: to scold, punish

German meaning: `schmöhen, strafen'

Material: Gr. *καρνηζήμια, αὐτόκαρνος αὐτοζήμιος* Hes.;

lat. *carinō, -āre* `scoff, mock' (probably a *̃*);

air. *caire* f. `reprimand', acymr. *cared* `nequitiae', cymr. *caredd* `fault, error', corn. *cara* `rebuke', mbret. *carez* `reprimand' (**kr̥i̯ā*);

ahd. *harawēn*, mhd. *herwen* `deride', ags. *hierwan* `despise, deride', anord. *herfilligr* `veröchtlich, erniedrigend', mhd. *here, herwer* `herb', finn. Lw. *karvas* `amarus'; zero grade ags. *gehornian* `beleidigen';

lett. *karināt* `banter, stir, tease, irritate'; ablaut. ostlit. *ki̯rinti* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *korъ, u-korъ* `contumelia', *u-koriti* `vilify, scold', *po_hkoriti* `unterwerfen', čech. *po-kora* `Demut', *po-korny* `demötig', ablaut. serb.-Church Slavic *kara* f. `fight', čech. *ka^hra* `Vorwurf, punishment', etc.;

maybe alb. *korit* `make ashamed'

perhaps here toch. A *körn-*, B *karn-* `torment, smite'.

References: WP. I 353, WH. I 168 f.; Trautmann 118 places die bsl. words to idg. *kori_o-*, see there.

Page(s): 530

Root / lemma: *kar-2, kar̥-*

English meaning: to praise, glorify

German meaning: `laut preisen, röhmen'

Note: also (still) more in general onomatopoeic words as viele other, die connection from *k* and *r* enthaltende roots

Material: Old Indian *carkarti* `erwöhnt röhmend' (Aor. *a^hkārīt*), *carkr̥ti* f. `fame, Preis', *karkarī* f., *karkarī* f. `eine Art Laute', *kīrti* f. `fame, knowledge' (thereafter with *ī* also *kīri* f., *kīri^hn-* `Sönger'); *kāru* f. `Sönger, Dichter' (: *καρυξ*);

gr. *καρυκαίρω* `erdröhne', *κήρυξ*, dor. *κάρυξ* `Herold';

anord. *herma* (**harmjan*) `berichten, melden', *hrōðr* m. `fame, Lob', ags. *hrōðor* m. `pleasure, joy', *hrēð* (**hrōpi-*) `fame', ahd. (*h*)*rōd-*, (*h*)*ruod-* ds. (in EN), got. *hrōpeigs* `ruhmreich', anord. *hrōsa* `vaunt' (**hrōp_hst_hōn*); ahd. (*h*)*ruom*, as. *hrōm* `fame, Lob, honour', in addition ags. *brēme* `illustrious' (**bihrōmi-*);

maybe alb. *mbrëmbje* `evening, dark' common alb. *b* > *mb* phonetic mutation.

perhaps as *b*-extension: got. *hrōps* `clamor', ahd. *ruof* `shout, call', as. ags. *hrōpan*, ahd. (*h*)*ruofan* `call, shout, cry', ahd. (*h*)*ruoft*, mhd. *geröefte, geruofte* n. `shout, call, scream', mnd. *ruchte, rochte* n. `shout, call, scream, rumor', nhd. (from dem Ndd.) *Geröcht*;

lit. *kar^hdas* `Echo', alit. *ap_hkerdžiu* `I verkönde', Old Prussian *kirdīt* `hear'.

References: WP. I 353 f.

Page(s): 530-531

Root / lemma: *kar-3*, redupl. *karkar-*

English meaning: hard

German meaning: under likewise `hart'

Material: Old Indian *karkara-* 'rough, hard' = gr. κάρκαρο (τραχεῖς Hes., Old Indian *karkas á-* 'rough, hard' (also *karaka-* m., 'hail'ö); presumably gr. κρᾶνα [F]ός 'hard, rough, felsig'.

In addition probably die words for `Krebs': Old Indian *karkaṭa-* m. `Krebs' (*karkin-* `Krebs as Sternbild', Lw. from gr. κάρκινος), *karka-h-* m. `crab';

gr. κάρκινος ds., lat. *cancer*, -crī ds. (dissim. from **carcro-*, perhaps already idg., compare Old Indian *kaṅkaṭa-* m. `Panzer' from **kaṅkr.ta-*);

daß Old Church Slavic *rakъ* `Krebs' from **krakъ* dissim. sei, is possible; die Ähnlichkeit with norw. (etc.) *ræke* `cancer squilla, Garnele' places borrowing of norw. words ahead;

further words for hard Schale, Nuß: gr. κάρυον `Nuß', καρύα f. `Nußbaum'; lat. *carīna* f. `Nußschale, the keel of a ship, ship' (maybe from dem Gr. after Keller Volkset. 279, in welchem case καρύωνος die wellspring is); cymr. *ceri* (**carīso-*) `kernel'.

With *t*-suffixes: got. *hardus* `hard, stern', anord. *harðr* `hard', ags. *heard* `hard, strong, valiant', as. *hard*, ahd. *hart*, *herti* `hard, tight, firm, heavy', Adv. anord. *harða*, ags. *hearde*, ahd. *harto*, mnd. *harde* `very, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably' (compare gr. κάρτα), proto germ. **harðu-* from idg. **karhtu-*; due to an idg. extension **kre-t-*, **kr.t-* öol. (Gramm.) κρέτος, next to which with dem vocalism of Adj. att. κράτος, ep. ion. κάρτος `strength, power', hom. κρατύς `strong' Komparat. ion. κρέσσων, att. κρείττων, Superl. κράτιστος, ep. κάρτιστος, Adv. κάρτα `strong', κρατερός, καρτερός `strong, tight, firm, violent' (etc.); remains far off Old Indian *kraṭu-*, av. *xratuš* `geistige power'.

Old Indian *kaṭa hina-*, *kaṭa hora-* `hard, tight, firm, stiff' kann also with idg. *l* to cymr. *caled*, mir. *calad* `hard', gall. -*caletos* belong (see *kal-* `hard').

Because of the Existenz an weitverbreiteten iber.-mediterr. **carra* `stone, Steinhaufe' (v. Wartburg FEW. s. v.) is die affiliation folgender words dubious, die partly here or to **(s)ker-** `cut, clip' belong, partly nichtidg. origin sein can:

air. *carrac* f. (nir. *carraig*) `rocks, cliff' and *crec* f. ds., Gen. *craice*, *creice*, mir. also Nom. *craic* (nir. *craig*) f. ds., Gen. *creca*, derive alle from dem Brit., also mir. *crach* `rough' (=scabbed); to acymr. *carrecc*, cymr. *carreg* f. `stone, rocks' (**karrikā*), bret. *karreg*, corn. *carrek* ds., compare cymr. *carrog* `stream, brook' (**karrākā*), eig. `Steinbach' = mir. *carrach* `scabbed' and gallo-rom. **cracos* `stone' (v. Wartburg FEW. s. v.), acymr. *creik*, cymr. *craig* f. (**krakī*) `rocks', bret. *krag* `Sandstein', cymr. *crach* `scurf' = bret. (Vannes) *krah* `small hill, cusp, peak' (**krak-*, **krakk-*, perhaps through metathesis from **kar-k-*) etc. basic forms are voridg. **karr-* or idg. **(s)kr.-s-* (ergöbe kelt. *carr-*), respectively **kar-k-*; also zweidentig ital.-venezian. (ven.) *scaranto*, *caranto* `steiniger Bergbach' and ven. PN *Scarantia* > *Scharnitz* (Tirol), *Carantania* `Körnten', etc.;

likewise germ. **har(u)gaz* `cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind, sacrificial altar' in anord. *ho rgr* `cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind', ags. *hearg* m. `heidnischer temple', ahd. *harg* `Hain, temple' (finn. Lw. *karko* `Holzstoß, Stapel', *harkko* `clump, heap'), perhaps also to air. cymr. bret. *corn* `Steinhögel, Steingrab', and ahd. *hart* `Bergwald', ags. *harað*, -eð ds.; barely here as `Waldbewohner' the altgerm. VN Χαρῶδες, *Harudes*, ags. *Hæreðas*, aisl. *Ho rdar*; rather to air. *caur*, *cur* `Held' (**karut-s*).

References: WP. I 30f., 345f., WH. I 8, 151, 166, 168, Loth RC 43, 401 f., Thurneysen KZ. 48, 71; 59, 7 Anm., Much Hoops Reallex. s. v. *Harudes*.

Root / lemma: *kars-*

English meaning: to scratch, rub

German meaning: `kratzen, striegeln, krömpeln'

Material: Old Indian *kaṣ, ati* `reibt, schabt, kratzt' (mind. from **kr.ṣ, ati*), unclear *kaṣ, āya-* `herb, bitter, sharp' etc. (also *kuṣ, t, ha-* n. `leprosy', mind. from **kr.ṣ, t, ha-ö*);

lat. *carrō, ere* `(wool) krömpeln', *carduus* `thistle' (due to from **carridus* `kratzend');

Maybe alb. **carrō, ere, kore* `scab'

lit. *karšiu* `, *kar šti* `comb, curry, krömpeln', lett. *kā ršu, kā rst* `wool comb';

abg. *krasta* (**kor-stā*), russ. *koro sta* f., skr. *kra sta* `scabies, crust, scab, eschar';

mnd. *harst* `rake, rake', probably also mnd. nhd. *harsch* `hard, rough', nhd. *verharschen* `Schorf build, by Wunden', mdartl. *harsch* `Schneekruste', mhd. *harsten, verharsten* `rough, hard become'; with germ. ablaut neologism and anlaut *s-* from the Wurzel *sker-* here also addd. *ofskerran* intense Verb `abkratzen', ahd. *scerran*, mhd. *scherren* intense Verb `scratch, scrape, scrape', Intensivbildung **skarzōn* in norw. *skarra* `einen scharrenden sound bring forth', mnd. mhd. *scharren* `scratch, scrape, scratch', schwed. *skorra*, mnd. *schurren* `einen scharrenden sound give'.

Maybe alb. (**schurren*) *shkurre* `thorny bush'

Der root vowel is *a*; the Intonationsunterschied between Lit. and Slav. bleibt still to define.

References: WP. I 355 f., WH. I 173 f., Trautmann 118 f.

Root / lemma: *kat-1*

English meaning: to link or weave together; chain, net

German meaning: `flechtend zusammendrehen, to Ketten, Stricken, Hördengeflecht'

Material: Lat. *catēna* `chain' (**cates-nā*), *cassis, -is* `Jönergarn, net' (because of *catēna* rather = **kat-s-is* as **kathtis*; perhaps also *casa* `primitive cottage' (originally from leichtem netting; probably dial. from **cati.ā*, as osk. *Bansae* from *Bantiae*);

perhaps here *caterva* f. `heap, troop, multitude, crowd, Truppe' (**kates-ou.ā*), umbr. *kateramu, caterahamo* `catervamini, congregamini', yet see under **ket-1**.

cymr. *cader* `fortress' (only in PN), air. *cathir* `town, city';

Maybe alb. (**cader*) *kodër* `heap, hill (fortified hill)' [common alb. *a > o* shift]

perhaps aisl. *hadda* f. `ring, Henkel, Bögel' (**haPiPōn: catēna*; right doubtful), probably ags. *heaðor* n. `Einschließung, jail';

maybe alb. *kotec* `cell, nest' –ec diminutive ending in alb.

Church Slavic *kotъ* *кѣтъ* 'cella, nest', russ. *koty* *коты* Pl. 'Fischwehr, fish weir', skr. *koṭ*, (dial.) *koṭac* 'small stall'; dial. 'kind of fishing' etc. and bulg. *koṭara*, *koṭora*, *koṭor* 'hurdle', skr. *koṭar* 'fence', *koṭār* 'Gebiet, limit, boundary' (*from Zöunen'), sloven. *kota* *ко̀та* 'district, region, area' (see Berneker 386, 588);

References: WP. I 338, WH. I 175 ff., 181 f.

Page(s): 534

Root / lemma: *kat-2*

English meaning: to bear young; animal cub

German meaning: 'Junge werfen; Tier junges'

Material: Lat. *catulus* 'a young of an animal, esp. a whelp, puppy [animal-young, esp. young dog or cat]', umbr. *katel*, Gen. *katles* 'catulus';

Maybe alb. *kotele* 'young cat' [common alb. *a > o* shift] Also [OE *catt* masc. (= ON *kottr*), *catte* fem. (= OFris., MDu. *katte*, Du. *kat*, OHG *kazza*, G *katze*), reinforced in ME by AN, ONFr. *cat* var. of (O)Fr. *chat* f. late L *cattus*.] from there poln. *kot* 'cat', germ. *Kater* 'tomcat'.

Again alb. *kotem* 'rest (like a cat)'

aisl. *haðna* f. 'young goat', mhd. *hatele*, nhd.-schweiz. *hatle* 'goat';

slav. *kotiti se* (russ. *kotiťsja* etc.) 'Junge throw', dial. *koṭьka* 'lamb', skr. *kot* 'brood', poln. *wy-kot* 'young goat, kid' etc. (see Berneker 589 f.).

References: WT. I 338 f., WH. I 183.

Page(s): 534

Root / lemma: *kau-l-, ku-l-*

English meaning: hollow; bone

German meaning: 'hohl; Hohlstengel; Röhrenknochen'

Material: Gr. *καυλάς* m. 'Stengel; Federkiel, Schaft'; lat. *caulis* (*cōlis*, *caulus*) 'Stengel, Stiel an Pflanzen'; mir. *cuaille* 'picket, pole' (**kaulīni_o-*); lit. *kaṭulas* m. 'bone' (glottal stop secondary), lett. *kauļs* 'Stengel, bone', Old Prussian *caulan* n. 'bone, leg'.

zero grade: Old Indian *kuṭyam* n. 'bone', *kulyā* f. 'stream, brook, ditch, trench, channel, canal'; anord. *holr* 'hollow', ahd. ags. *hol* ds., got. *ushulōn* 'hollow out'.

References: WP. I 332, WH. I 188 f., Trautmann 122; compare under 2. *keu-*.

Page(s): 537

Root / lemma: *kaus-*

English meaning: to draw lots

German meaning: 'das Los ziehen'ö

Material: Gr. *καῶν ος* 'lot, fate' (**καυσ-ν ος*); Church Slavic *kъšъ* m. 'lot, fate'; *kъšiti se* 'losen', *pre kъšiti* 'in dice game gain'.

References: WP. I 332, Berneker 672.

Root / lemma: *kau-*

English meaning: to put down, discourage

German meaning: `erniedrigen, demötigen'

Material: Gr. καυνός κακός (σκληρός, in latter meaning to καίω, Schulze KZ. 29 270 Anm. 1) Hes. and καυρός (or καῦρος) κακός, also καυαρόν κακόν Hes.;

got. *hauns* `low, demötig' (*haunjan* `erniedrigen'), ahd. *hōni* `verachtet, woeful, wretched, miserable, low' (*hōnen* `vilify, scold, scoff'), ags. *hēan* `low, woeful, wretched, miserable, pitiful' (*hy ñan* `vilify, scold'), ahd. *hōnida*, as. *hōñða* `Schande', afries. *hānethe* `accusation', ahd. *hōna* `derision, ridicule';

anord. *hāð* (**hawipa-*) n. `derision', mhd. *hūren* `kauern';

lett. *ka ùns* m. `disgrace, shame, Schande, the genitals', *ka ùne tie šs* `sich schömen, stupid sein', *ka ùni gs* `shamefaced, verschömt, stupid';

lit. *kūviu os, kūve' tis* `sich schömen'.

References: WP. I 330, Feist 249 f., Trautmann 122.

Page(s): 535

Root / lemma: *kā ð-*

English meaning: to harm, rob, chase

German meaning: `schödigen, berauben, verfolgen'

Material: Old Indian *kadana-* n. `Vernichtung', *cakāda* (doubtful, if not *cakāraō*) *kadanam* `habe eine Vernichtung angerichtet';

gr. hom. κεκαδών `beraubend', Fut. κεκαδήσει `wird berauben', κεκαδήσει βλάβει, κακῶσει, στερήσει Hes., in medial-pass. meaning hom. κεκαδόντο `sie wichen', ἐκεκήδει (Konjektur) ὑπε(κε)χωρήκει Hes., ἀποκαδέω ἀσθενέω Hes.; κάδυρος κάπρος ἄνορχις Hes.

References: WP. I 341, WH. I 128; compare under *k ād-*.

Page(s): 516

Root / lemma: *kāi-d-4, kāi-t-*

German meaning: `hell, leuchtend'

See also: see under (s)*kāi-d-*, (s)*kāi-t-*.

Page(s): 519

Root / lemma: *kā ï-3, kī ï-*

English meaning: heat

German meaning: `Hitze'

Material: Ahd. *hei* `arid', *gihei* n. `heat, aridity', *arheigētun* `verdorrten', got. Dat.

Pl. *haizam* 'den Fackeln' (es-stem **hai-híz-*).

With **-d**-extension: ahd. *heiz*, as. *hēt*, ags. *hāt*, aisl. *heitr* 'hot' (whereof ahd. nhd. *heizen*, ags. *hætan*, aisl. *heita* ds.); got. *heito* f. 'fever'; ahd. *hizza* 'heat', (**hitjō*) as. *hittia*, ags. *hitt* f., aisl. *hiti* m. ds.

With **-t**-extension: lit. *kaistu*, *kaitau*, *kai-sti* 'hot become', *kaitra* 'Feuerglut', *kaitru-s* 'heat giving', *pra-kaitas* m. 'Schweiß', lett. *ka-istu*, *ka-itu*, *ka-ist* 'hot become, burn' under likewise, figurative lett. *kai-tina-t* 'anger, stir, tease, irritate' (*kai-te* 'damage, affliction, Gebrechen, plague', compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 135), Old Prussian *ankaititai* 'Angefochtene';

aisl. *hāss* (**hairsa-* from **hais-ra-*), ags. *hās* (**haisa-*), engl. *hoarse* (from mengl. *hōs* + *coarse*), as. *hēs*, ahd. *heisi* 'hoarse' (unclear is, whether here from **kirsem* alb. *kirrem* 'werde hoarse'ö).

References: WP. I 326 f., Trautmann 113.

Page(s): 519

Root / lemma: *kāi-t-*

German meaning: 'hell'

See also: see under under *skāi-t-*

Page(s): 521

Root / lemma: *kāk-*

English meaning: to croak

German meaning: Nachahmung of Kröchzens

Material: Old Indian *kāka-* m. 'crow', *kākāla-*, *kākola-* m. raven'; lett. *kāk'is* 'jackdaw' (also Old Prussian *koce* ds., if so for *kote* to amend); to lett. FIN *Kak'upe*, lit. FIN *Kakupis* (compare Κ ακύπαρις, FIN in Sicilyö)ö Different about die balt. words Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 190.

References: WP. I 335.

Page(s): 521

Root / lemma: *kā-ĭ-3* (*kō-ĭ-ö*)

English meaning: prison

German meaning: 'Geföngnis, gefangen (sein)'ö

Material: Old Indian *kārā* 'jail'; lit. *kaliu*, *kale-ti* 'in jail sit', *kaline*, *kale-jimas* 'jail', *kaliny-s* 'captive'.

References: WP. I 356.

Page(s): 524

Root / lemma: *kā-m-*

German meaning: 'begehren'

See also: see above S. 515 *kā-*.

Root / lemma: *kā pho-* or *k ō pho-*

English meaning: hoof, * claw, nail

German meaning: `Huf'

Note:

Root / lemma: *kā pho-* or *k ō pho-* : hoof, *claw, nail' derived from **Root / lemma:** *k eub-* : thorn'

Material: Old Indian *s ápha* - m. `hoof, claw, nail', av. *safa-* m. `hoof of Pferdes'; aisl. *hōfr*, ags. *hōf*, ahd. *huof* `hoof'.

Maybe alb. (**suha-*) *thua* `(*hoof, claw) nail', *thundra* `hoof (*claw, nail)'common alb. *s-* > *th-* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 346, Specht Idg. Dekl. 253.

Root / lemma: *kā po-*

English meaning: things that float in water

German meaning: `vom Wasser Fortgeschwemmtes'

Material: Old Indian *s ápa-* m. `was running Wasser with sich föhrt, drift, trailing, Geflö ßtes', *s ápēt*, a- m. `washed ashore reed under likewise'; lit. *ša pai* `verstreute Halme, Rückstand, den eine inundation auf den Feldern zuröcklö ßt', *ša pas* `Halm, straw, bough'.

References: WP. I 345, Specht Idg. Dekl. 27.

Root / lemma: *kāp-*, *kəp-*

English meaning: a piece of land

German meaning: `Stö ck Land, Grundstö ck'

Material: Gr. *κ ῆπ ο ς*, dor. *κ ᾶπ ο ς* `garden', Hes. *κ άπ υ ς κ ῆπ ο ς* (kret. `unbearbeitetes Grundstö ck', s. Gl. 3, 303); ahd. *huoba*, as. *hōba* `Stö ck Land', nhd. *Hufe*, *Hube*; alb. *kopshte* `garden'.

References: WP. I 345, Specht Idg. Dekl. 27, the here ahd. *habaro* etc. `Hafer' stellen will.

See also: S. under under *kapro-*.

Root / lemma: *kār-*

English meaning: wax

German meaning: `Wachs'

Material: Gr. κηρός `Wachs', κηρίον `honeycomb, Wabenhonig' kann, although dor. κῆρος not genögend gesichert is, out of Ion.-Att. Lehnform from this Dialektgruppe sein, welchenfalls lat. *cēra* as gr. Lw. gesichert wäre;

lit. *korys* `Wabenhonig, honeycomb of the bees',

Maybe alb. (**hole*) *hoje* `honeycomb of the bees' common shift *r/l*

lett. *kaŗes* Nom. Pl. ds.;

poln. *skarżyk* `the thrust in beehive'.

References: WP. I 355, WH. I 202, Specht Idg. Dekl. 52.

Page(s): 532

Root / lemma: *kā u(ə)lā : kūlā*

English meaning: abscess, boil

German meaning: `Geschwulst; especially Leibschaten, Leistenbruch'

Material: Gr. ion. κήλη, att. κᾰλήλη `swelling, lump, growth, esp. Leibschaten', βουβωνοκήλη `hernia' underlikewise; κἀλάζει ὄγκοιτα.

Ἀχαιοί Hes., κἀλαμα ὄγκος Hes. (vokalisch very difficult, hard; ion. κήλη from *κᾰF-ελ-α, att. ach. κᾰλήλη, -α from κᾰF-ελ-α ὄ);

anord. *haull*, ags. *hēala*, ahd. *hōla* f. `hernia' (**kāu[ə]lā*, at most **kəu[ə]lā*);

zero grade Church Slavic *kyla* `ds. `; russ. *kila* `ds.; knag am tree', serb. *kiŗla* ds.; lit. dial. *kuŗe* f. `hunch, outgrowth, knag'.

References: WP. I 333, Trautmann 144.

Page(s): 536-537

Root / lemma: *kāu-, kəu-*

English meaning: to hit, cut

German meaning: `hauen, schlagen'

Material: Lat. (with präsensbildendem *d*) *cūdō*, -ere `hit, knock, stomp, prägen' (probably for **caudō* after den viel frequent compound; compare) *caudex*, *cōdex* `tree truck, clot, chunk; to Schreiftafeln cloven Holz, Notizbuch', *cōdicillus* `Scheitholz', *caudica* `from a tree truck made barge', *incūs*, -ūdis f. `Amboß'; toch. A *kot-*, B *kaut-* `split';

ahd. *houwan* (*hīo*), ags. *hēawan* (*hēow*), aisl. *hoŗggua* (*hiō*) `hew, hit (blow)' (in addition as `to Hauendes' got. etc. *hawī* `hay');

lit. *kaŗuju*, *koŗiau*, *kaŗuti* (**kāu[ī]ō*) `hit, schmieden; fight', *kova* `fight, struggle', lett. *nuoŗkau* `slay, kill', *kava* `blow, knock, layer' (**kəu-*), lit. *kuŗjis* `hammer' = Old Prussian *cugis* ds. (abg. *kyj* ds.; lit. *kuŗgis* is reshaped from *kuŗjis* after *kuŗgis* `haycock, haystack');

abg. *kovoŗ* (later Church Slavic *kujoŗ*) *kovati* `schmieden' (= ahd. *houwu*), serb. *kuŗjem* (dial. *koŗvēm*) *koŗvati* `schmieden, prägen; (a horse) beschlagen', Church Slavic *kyj* `hammer' (**kūŗi[ō]*), russ. *kuzn* `Schmiedearbeit', zero grade abg. *kŗzn* `artifice' (`Rönke schmieden') etc.; toch. A *ko-*, B *kau-* `slay'.

Maybe alb. *pod-kua* `horseshoe' [literally `pod = under + *kua* = horseshoe']

Root / lemma: *kā ū-*, *kē ū-*, *kū-*

English meaning: to howl

German meaning: ,heulen'

Note: onomatopoeic words, partly with anlaut. *k*, partly with *k̂*.

Material: Old Indian *kā ūti* 'shouts, howls', Intens. *kōkūyate* 'schreit, sounds, seufzt' (Gramm.), *kō ka-* m. 'owl, dog'ö ('schreiend; heulend'); *kokila-* 'cuckoo';

arm. *k'uk'* 'σ τ ε ν α γ μ ό ς' (: lit. *kau kti*, Meillet Msl. 12, 214; die Nichtverwandlung of 2. *k* to *s* after *u* is in onomatopoeic words not objection);

gr. κ ω-κ ύ-ω 'cry, wehklage' (dissim. from *κ υ-κ ύ-ω), κ ύ κ υ μ α 'lamentation'; κ α ύ α ξ, -α κ ο ς, ion. -η ξ, hom. κ ή ξ, -κ ό ς f., κ ή υ ξ, -υ κ ο ς 'eine Möwenart'; with fractured reduplication (as Old Indian *kō ka-*, lit. *kau kti*, *šau kti*, slav. *kukati* etc.) κ α υ κ α λ ί α ς, κ α υ κ ί α λ ο ς, κ α υ κ ι á λ η ς bird name (Hes.);

but mcymr. *cuan*, cymr. *cwan*, abret. *couann*, nbret. *kaouan*, dial. *cavan*, *kohan*, *kouhen* ds.(Ernault RC 36, 206³) are probably onomatopoetische neologisms;

lat. (gall.) *cavannus* 'Nachteule' (Anthol. lat.);

ahd. *hūwo* 'owl', *hūwila*, *hiuwula* 'Nachteule', ahd. *hiuwilōn* 'jubeln', mhd. *hiuweln*, *hiulen* 'howl, cry', mnd. *hūlen*, mengl. *hūlen*, engl. *howl*;

lit. (see above) *kaukiu*, *kau kti*, lett. *ka ūkt* 'howl, from Hunden or Wölfen', lit. *suku kti* 'ds., aufheulen', *kaukale* 'a kind of Wasservogel', lett. *kau ka* 'whirlwind';

lit. *ko ūvas* m. 'jackdaw', *ko ūva* f. 'Saatkröhe' (**kāu ā* = poln. *kawa*);

russ. *ka ūka* 'frog', dial. 'jackdaw', *ka ūvatʹ* 'stark cough', klr. (etc.) *ka ūka* 'jackdaw', *kavča ty* 'screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell'; ablaut. (**kēu-*) bulg. *ča ūka*, serb. *ča ūka*, čech. *čavka* 'jackdaw'; Old Church Slavic *kuja-jo*, -*ti* 'murmur'; russ. *ku katʹ* 'murmur, mucksen', serb. *ku kati* 'lament' etc.

maybe alb. *kuja* 'lamentation': Old Church Slavic *kuja-jo*, -*ti* 'murmur'; *čavka*, *čafka* 'heron': čech. *čavka* 'jackdaw'

With **-b-**, **-b(h)o-**: Old Indian *ku kṛubha-* m. 'wild rooster, cock, pheasant', gr. κ ο υ κ ο ύ φ α ς 'Vogelart' (late, kaumecht gr.); onomatopoeic words are: κ ί κ υ β ο ς probably 'Nachteule' (besides κ ι κ κ á β η, κ ί κ υ μ ο ς (out of it lat. *cicuma*), κ ι κ υ μ ί ς ds., κ ι κ κ α β α ũ 'deren scream'), lat. *cucubiō*, -*īre* of scream the *Nachteule* (Thomas Stud. 39 nimmt Hiat föllendes *b* an); also die *b(h)-* 'Suffixe' the vorgenannten could so aufgekommen sein.

With **-ĝ-**: Old Indian *kū jati* 'growls, brummt, murmelt'; norw. *hauke* 'johlen, call, shout, cry'.

Maybe alb. *kujit* 'growl'

With **-p-**: got. *hiufan* 'lament', anord. *hjūfra* ds., ags. *hēofan* ds., as. *hiovan*, ahd. *hiofan*, *hioban* ds.

With **-r-**: Old Indian *ca kōra-* m. 'a kind of partridge, game bird'; lat. *caurīre* 'cry, of brünstigen Panther'; Old Church Slavic *kur ь* 'rooster, cock', Church Slavic *kurica* 'hen';

With anlaut. palatal:

Old Indian *sáka-* m. 'parrot'; arm. *sag* 'goose' (**k̂au̯ā*) = Old Church Slavic *sova* 'owl' (: kelt. *cavannus*); lit. *šaukiu*, *šaukti* 'cry, loud call, shout, cry, name'; russ. *syč* 'Zwergeule, Sperlingseule', čech. *syč* 'owl' (**k̂ūk-ti-*); doubtful Old Church Slavic *šum* 'noise' (**k̂ēu-mo-sō* Brugmann II² 1, 247).

Maybe alb. *zhurma* 'noise'

compare Suolahti Dt. bird name 185 (here about the neologism ahd. *kaha* 'jackdaw' etc.; compare lit. *koivas* etc. ds.).

References: WP. I 331 f., WH. I 184, 190, 298, Trautmann 122.

Page(s): 535-536

Root / lemma: *kā-*

English meaning: to like, wish

German meaning: 'gern haben, begehren'

Material: Old Indian *kāyamāna-* 'gern habend' (*ā-kāyīya-* 'begehrenswert' with from this *i_o*-present verschlepptem-*y-*), Perf. *cakē* 'sich whereof gladden, lieben, lust, crave', *-kāti-* (in compound) 'heischend, verlangend'; av. *kā-* 'whereupon long, want' (*kayā* 1. Sg., *kāta-*; *čakuše*);

-mo-stem Old Indian *kāma-* m. 'Begehren, wish, love', av. Old pers. *kāma-* m. 'desire, wish';

kām- in Old Indian *kāmayati*, particle Perf. Med. *cakamāna-*; *kamra-* 'reizend, beautiful', *kamana-* 'begierig, lascivious'; lit. *kamaros* 'Geilheit' and lett. *kāme* 'starve'.

ro-stem: lat. *cārus* 'lieb, wert, teuer (also of Preise)'; got. *hors* (**hōra-*) 'Ehebrecher, Hurer', aisl. *hōrr* ds., *hōr* n. 'Buhlerei, Unzucht', ags. *hōr* n. ds., ahd. *huor* n. ds., ahd. *huora* (and *huorra* from **hōriōn-*) 'Hure', ags. *hōre*, aisl. *hōra-* (**hōrōn-*) ds.; lett. *kārs* 'lascivious, covetous' (*kāruo* 'lust, crave, long, want');

reduced grade gall. *Carant-us*, *-illus* etc., abrit. *Carant-inus*, *-orius*, air. *caraim* 'love', *carae* 'friend'; cymr. corn. bret. *car* 'friend' (**kā-rānt-s*), cymr. *caraf* 'I love'; about (gall.ö) *caris(s)a* s. WH. I 169; toch. Akk. Sg. A *krant*, B *krent* 'good' (= kelt. *carant-*).

Beruhet ar. *kan-* (Old Indian Perf. *cākana*, Aor. *akāniṣ*, am, av. *čakana*), *can-* (Old Indian *caniṣ*, t, a m; Old Indian *canas-* n. 'Gefallen, Befriedigung', av. *čanah-*, *činah-* 'desire, Heischen') 'befriedigt sein, Gefallen finden', av. *činman-* n. 'Begehren, Trachten' auf a idg. *-(e)nes*-stem *k₁eh₁nes-*ö The forms *cani-*, *kani-* can also secondary sein as *kami-s*, *yate*, *-tar-* besides *kāma-* (if Stokes KZ. 40, 246 with right mir. *cin*, Gen. *cena* 'love, affection' as **kenu-* vergleiche, wöre *k₁en-* : *kā-as* *k₁en-* : *kes-* under likewise to beurteilen).

Old Indian *cāru-* 'pleasant, welcome, mellifluous', *cāyamāna-* 'covetous', *nicāyya-* ds., *cāyu-* 'begehrend', with previously ind. replacement from *k* through *c* after dem concurrent from *kan-* and *can-* (see above).

References: WP. I 325 f., WH. I 169, 175, 885, 886, Pedersen Toch. 109, 234.

Page(s): 515

Root / lemma: *kā̃*, *ke*, *kom*

English meaning: a kind of particle (all right)

German meaning: Partikel, perhaps etwa 'probably!'

Material: Old Indian *ka* 'm behind Dativen from Personen (as Dat. commodi; so also once av. *ka* 'm) and from Abstrakten (as finaler dative), also beim Imper., after the particles *nu* ' , *su* ' , *hi* ' , and in indik. Hauptsätzen;

Old Church Slavic *kъ*(*n*) with Dat. 'to'.

Nasallos gr. *κα*, *κε* (*κεν* kann v *αφελκυστικον* have) perhaps 'probably', Modalpartikel, slav. *-ka* (*-ko*, *-ku*, *-ki*, *-kъ*, *-če*, *-či*, *-ču*), Anhängepartikel esp. by Pron., beim Imper. and by Adv., also probably *ko-* as preposition in Verbal- and nominal compound (e.g. russ. *ko* 'vorotъ 'Halswirbel, Genick');

lit. *-ki* (perhaps originally *ke*), *-k* beim Imper. (e.g. *du* 'otъ *ki*, *-k* 'gib!').

References: WP. I 326, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. II 568, Trautmann 111f.

Page(s): 515-516

Root / lemma: *ked-*

English meaning: to smoke, fume

German meaning: 'rauchen, rußen'

Material: Old Indian *kadru* 'brown', perhaps also *kadamba-* m. 'Nauclea cadamba, ein tree with orangefarbenen Blüten' and *kādamba-* m. 'eine Gansart with dunkelgrauen Flügeln';

Old Church Slavic *kadilo* 'incense', *kaditi* 'röuchern', russ. *čad* 'haze, mist', serb. *čad* 'caligo', *čaditi* 'rußig become' (etc., s. Berneker 133, 467), perhaps Old Prussian *accodis* (**at-codis*) 'Rauchloch, through das the Rauch herauszieht';

as 'Röucherhölzer' are anzureihen (ö):

gr. *κέδρος* 'juniper; later: Pinus cedrus', *κεδρίς* 'Wacholderbeere; fruit the cedar'; lit. *kadagy* 's, Old Prussian *kadegis* 'juniper' (from estn. *kadakas* borrowedö).

References: WP. I 384 f., Trautmann 112, Specht Idg. Dekl. 147.

Page(s): 537

Root / lemma: *keg-*, *keng-* and *kek-*, *kenk-*

English meaning: hook, grappling hook. handle

German meaning: 'Pflock zum Aufhängen, Haken, Henkel'; also 'spitz sein'

Note: compare das similar *kâk-*, *kânk-*; and *kênk-*, *kônk-*

Material: Npers. *čang* 'claw, nail, fist' (**kengo-*);

mir. *ail-cheng* f. 'rake, Waffengestell' (: lit. *ke* 'nge' , see under);

germ. **hakan-*, **hōka-*, **hēkan-* m. 'hook' in: aisl. PN *Haki* m. 'hook', *haka* f. 'chin', ags. *haca* m. 'bar, bolt', *hæcce* f. 'Krummstab'; aisl. *hākr* m. 'Frechling', ahd. *hāko*, *hāggo* 'hook', ags. *hōc* m. 'hook', mnd. *hok*, *huk* m. 'angle, point, edge, foreland, promontory', aisl. *høkja* f. (**hōkiōn-*) 'crutch', *høkill* m. 'Hinterbug'; with intensive Geminatio: ags. *haccian* 'hacken', mnd., mhd. *hacken* ds., and die *j-*

verbs: ags. *ofhæccan* 'amputare', ahd. *hecchen* 'bite, prick', mhd. *hecken* 'hew, hit, prick'; nasalized mnd. *hank* 'Henkel' (out of it aisl. *ho, nk* m., *hanki* f. 'Henkel'), ndl. *honk*, ostfries. *hunk* 'picket, pole, Pfosten';

germ. **hakilō* f. 'Hechel' (from den gekrömmten Eisenzönnen) in: asöchs. *hekilon* 'hechel', engl. *hatchel*, mhd. *hechel* 'Hechel', norw. *hekla* 'Hechel, Stoppel';

germ. **hakuda-* m. 'Hecht' (after den spitzen teeth) in ags. *hacod*; **hakida* in ags. *hacid* m., ahd. *hachit, hechit*, mnd. *heket* 'Hecht';

lit. *ke 'nge* f. 'hook, Klinke';

slav. **kog* ѣтъ m. in russ. *ko 'gotъ* 'claw, nail, crooked Eisenspitze', osorb. *kocht* 'thorn, sting, prick' (: germ. **hakuda-*);

perhaps here, as 'auf einen hook hinaufhängen, as with a hook scratch, scrape, stir, tease, irritate': bulg. *ka 'čъ, ka 'č(u)vam* 'erhebe, erhöhe, hänge', *za-ka 'čъ, -ka 'čam* 'hänge, catch, necke', serb. *za 'kačiti* 'anhaken', sloven. *ka 'čiti* 'banter, anger' (Berneker 465 f.).

References: WP. I 382 f., WH. I 307, Trautmann 112, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 182 f., Petersson, Heterokl. 91 f.; Stokes BB. 25, 252.

Page(s): 537-538

Root / lemma: *keid-*

English meaning: to fall

German meaning: 'fallen'

Note: only kelt. and germ.

Material: Cymr. *cwyddo, di-gwyddo* 'fall, sich ereignen', *cwydd* 'fall', bret. *koezaff* 'fall', *di-gouezout* 'sich ereignen';

aisl. *hitta a ' 'meet*', *hitta i ' 'hineingeraten*', dan. *hitte paa* 'auf etwas verfallen', schwed. *hitta* 'find', mengl. (from dem Nord.) *hittan* 'auf etwas treffen, find', engl. *hit* (originally 'auf etwas fall, verfallen'ö).

References: WP. I 364.

Page(s): 542

Root / lemma: *keis-*

English meaning: arm; thigh

German meaning: 'Arm, Schenkel etc. ' (ö)

Material: Old Indian *kis, ku-* 'forearm';

ndl. *hijse, hijs* f. 'muscle, Lendenstock, club, mace, joint', limb. *hies* 'popliteus';

lit. *kiš-ka ' 'popliteus*'; lett. *cis-ka* 'Lende, Schenkel, hip, haunch'.

References: WP. I 365, E. Lewy PBrB. 32, 140.

Page(s): 543

Root / lemma: *keku-*

English meaning: a kind of stick or cudgel

German meaning: etwa 'keulenförmiger Stock, Stock with hammerartigem Quergriff' ö

Material: Av. *čakuš-* n. 'Wurfhammer, Wurfaxt', npers. *čakuš* 'hammer';

Old Prussian *queke* 'steckel', i.e. 'Tannen- or Fichtenast as Zaunstab', lett. *čaka* 'cudgel, club with knag as handle, grasp'; compare but Möhlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb. I 401.

References: WP. I 381.

Page(s): 543

Root / lemma: *kek* -

English meaning: weasel

German meaning: 'Wiesel, Iltis' (ö)

Material: Old Indian *kas* 'a- m. *kas* 'ikā 'f. 'weasel'; but with anlaut. Pal. lit. *še škas* 'polecat', lett. *sesks* ds. Is balt. *s* - through progress. Assim. from **keškas* to define, whereas die Nachholung of in anlaut verdrängten *k-* in ending the 1. syllable through den anlaut *k-* the 2. syllable verhindert wurde ö Different about lit. *še škaš* W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 630.

References: WP. I 381.

Page(s): 543

Root / lemma: *kelg-*

English meaning: to wind; windings, intrigue

German meaning: 'sich winden; Windung, Rönke'

Material: Mir. *celg* f. 'artifice, betrayal' (out of it cymr. *celg* 'Verhehlen');

arm. *keṭck* 'Heuchelei' is in Konsonantismus unclear;

changing through ablaut ags. *hylc* 'curvature, convolution' and slav. **čьlgati* in poln. *czołgac* 'sie, 'grovel, truckle, creep, glide, slide, sich schleppen'.

References: WP. I 447.

Page(s): 554

Root / lemma: *kel-1, kelə-*

English meaning: to tower, be high; hill; *projection, protrusion

German meaning: 'ragen, hoch (heben)'

Material: Gr. *κολωνός, κολώνη* 'hill', *κολοφών* m. 'acme, apex, cusp, peak' instead of **κολαφών* due to an **koln*, -*bho-s*);

lat. *ante-, ex-, prae-cellō, -ere* 'hervorragen' (**cel-d-ō* with präsensbildendem -*d-*), participle *celsus* 'high'; *collis* 'hill' (**kl.n-is* or **koln_his*); *columen*, newer *culmen* 'acme, apex, Höhepunkt' (**kelomn*, 'elevation'), *columna* 'column' (**kelomnā* 'die ragende');

mir. *coll* 'head, guide, leader' (**kolnos*); gall. *celicnon* 'tower' (out of it got. *kelikn* 'Söller');

gallorom. *calma* 'ödes Land' is probably vorkelt.;

maybe alb. (**culmen*) *kulm* 'ridge, peak'.

ags. *hyll* m. f., engl. *hill* 'hill' (**hulnis*, idg. **kl̥nis*); as. *holm* 'hill', nhd. *Holm*, ags. *holm* 'island, Meereswooge, (hohe) sea', aisl. *holmr*, *holmi* 'small island' (**kl̥mo-*);

maybe alb. (**holm*) *kolmë* 'fat, big, huge'

maybe alb. (**hill-arya*), *Illyria* 'hilly land', (**Hilion*), *Ilion* 'city built on a hill'), also gr. *Olympus* (**holum*) 'mountain in Northern Greece, home of the gods' [common illyr. alb. *m* > *mp* phonetic mutation.]

lit. *keliu*, *ke lti* (heavy basis) 'heave, life, emporheben, bear, carry, öbers Wasser befördern', lett. *cel t* 'heave, life', lit. *iške ltas* 'convex, elevated', *ka lnas*, lett. *kal ns* 'mountain', compare lit. *kalva* f. 'small hill', lett. *kalva* 'hill, Flußinsel'; in addition lit. *ki lti* 'sich erheben, aufsetzen', *iškilu s* 'high', *kilme* f. 'lineage, gender, sex', *ki ltis* and *kilti s* f., lett. *cil ts* f. 'gender, sex'; lett. *kal a* f. 'Hebel'; lit. *ke lnas* m. 'Föhre, barge', lit. *ke lta* f., *ke ltas* m. = *ke ltuvas* m. 'Föhre'; lett. *cel tava* f. 'small Föhre';

slav. **ьlnъ* m. in skr. *ču n* (Gen. *ču na*), 'barge', čech. *člun*, russ. *čoĭn* 'boat, Weberschifflein';

abg. *čelo* 'forehead', russ. *čelo* 'forehead, head, cusp, peak' etc., russ.-Church Slavic *čeles ьnъ* 'praecipuus' (originally -es-stem).

maybe alb. (**čelo*) *čaloj* 'walk with a limp (*waving like a boat)', *čalë* 'lame'

It seems that **Root / lemma: g enu-1, g neu-** : (knee, joint) derived from **koln* : (to tower, be high; hill, project). **Proto-Slavic form:** *kole no* (knee) [see **g enu-1, g neu-** : (knee, joint)]

References: WP. I 433 ff., WH. I 197, 245, 249 f., 855, Trautmann 125 f.

Page(s): 544

Root / lemma: *kel-2*

English meaning: to stick; sting

German meaning: 'stechen'

Material: Old Indian *kaṭ amba* f. m. 'Pfeil' (**kol-to-*);

mir. *cuilenn*, cymr. *celyn*, corn. *kelin*, m. bret. *quelenn* 'Stechpalme, Möusedorn, Walddistel' (kelt. **kolino-*);

ahd. *hulis*, *huls* ds., nhd. *Hulst*, mndl. mnd. *huls* ds. (ndl. *hulst*), ags. *hole(g)n*, engl. *holly* and *holm-oak*, mengl. also *hulvir*, anord. *hulfr* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *klasъ* 'Ahre' ('die Stechende'), russ. *ko los* = alb. *kall* ds., *kashte* (**kallshte*), Jokl IF. 36, 124, 'straw, chaff' (-s-forms then as in *huls*);

alb. (Jokl IF. 37, 95) *re kuall* 'thistle' (**pe r-kël* 'Durchstich, sting, prick').

g(h)-extension in mir. *colg* 'sword, awn the barley, sting, prick', acymr. *colginn* 'aristam', ncymr. *cola* 'awn', *col* 'cusp, peak, awn', *colyn* 'sting, prick', *cal*, *cala*, *caly* 'penis', bret. *kalc'h* ds. Auf Grund keltischer forms take Meillet MSL. 14, 374, Kretschmer KZ. 38, 100f. also eine equal meaning root *k^wel-* 'stecken, dig' an: cymr. *palu* 'dig', *pal*, corn. bret. *pal* 'spade' (from lat. *pālaō* certainly doubtful because of ligur. *pala* 'grave', cymr. *paladr* 'hostile', also 'balk, beam, ray').

kol-no-s in Old Indian *kān*, *a* *-h*, 'durchstochen, durchlöchert, einöugig' (**kolno-*; to *ā* compare Wackernagel Old Indian Gr. I 168) = air. (acymr.ö) *coll* 'luscum, einöugig', mir. (with secondary voiced-nonaspirated) *goll* 'blind'; changing through ablaut gr. κ ε λ λ á ς μ ο ν ό φ θ α λ μ ο ς Hes.

References: WP. I 435.

See also: s. *kel-3* and *skel-* 'cut, clip'

Page(s): 545

Root / lemma: *kel-3*, *kelə-*, *klā-* extended *klād-*

English meaning: to hit, cut down

German meaning: 'schlagen, hauen'

Note: separation from *kel-* 'prick' and from *skel-* 'cut, clip' is barely durchführbar; beachte esp. slav. **ko* *liti* 'prick' = balt. *kalti* 'hit'.

Material: Gr. κ ε λ ε ό ς (*κ ε λ ε Fό ς) 'Grönspecht' (as δ ρ υ κ ο λ ά π τ η ς); κ ε λ έ ι ς ά ξ ί ν η Hes.; κ ε λ ο ί 'ξύλα' after Heseu under κ ε λ έ ο ν τ α ς; δ ί κ ε λ λ α 'zweizinkige hack, mattock, hoe'; compare σ κ α λ ί ς 'hack, mattock, hoe' under *skel-* 'cut, clip'; κ ά λ ο ς 'mutilated, ungehörnt', κ ά λ - ο υ ρ ο ς 'with gestutztem Schwanz', κ ο λ ά ζ ω 'verstömmle, hindere; zöchtige', κ ο λ ο ύ ω 'verstömmle; hemme'; κ ο λ ε τ ρ ά ν 'tread';

with formants *-bo-*: κ ο λ ο β ό ς 'mutilated' (compare also die root form **k(e)lomb-*);

with formants *-bho-*: κ ά λ α φ ο ς 'slap in the face, box on the ear, Backenstreich', therefrom derived κ ο λ ά π τ ω 'behaue, behacke',

from the heavy basis κ λ ά ω 'break' (κ λ ά σ ω, έ κ λ α σ α, ά π ο κ λ ά ς, κ λ α σ τ ό ς), κ λ ά σ ι ς 'das Brechen, Beschneiden the Zweige', κ λ ά σ μ α 'piece, fragment', κ λ ή μ α n. 'twig, branch; vine-layer, -rebe', Demin. κ λ η μ α τ ί ς esp. Pl. 'deadwood'; κ λ ή ρ ο ς, dor. κ λ έ ρ ο ς m. 'Holzstückchen as lot, fate, lot, fate, allotment' (= air. *clār*, cymr. *clawr* 'board, Tafel', bret. *kleur* 'Gabelbaum am cart');

κ λ ώ ν, κ λ ω ν ό ς m. 'sprout, Trieb, Reis', κ λ ώ ν α κ α ρ ά β δ ο ν Hes., κ λ ώ ν α ξ κ λ ά δ ο ς Hes. (close kinship to: aisl. *hlunnr* 'Rollwalzen for Fahrzeuge', *hlu(m)mr* 'the obere thick Teil of Ruders' from **hlunma-ö*) - κ λ ώ μ α ξ, -α κ ο ς m. 'cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind, rocks';

lat. *calamitas* 'damage' (from **calamo-* from **calimo-*, idg. **k_ele-mo-* 'beaten'), in addition *incolumis* 'unversehrt'; further from **kel-nō*: *percellō*, *-culi* 'schlage to Boden, shatter', *se procellere* 'sich hinwerfen', *procella* f. 'heftiger storm', *recellō* 'schnelle back'; not **kel-dō* because of gall. GN *Su-cellus* 'good Schläger';

air. *clār* etc. see above S. 545;

lit. *kalu*, *ka liti*, lett. *kal* 'u, *kalu*, *kal t* 'hit, schmieden', lit. *pa kalas* 'Sensenkeil', *pri ē-*, *prei-ka las* 'Ambos', Old Prussian *kalo-peilis* 'Hackmesser', lit. *ka ltas* 'chisel', Old Prussian *calte* 'Mark (Mönze)', i.e. 'geschlagenes = geprägtes Geld', lit. *ka lvis* 'smith', causative lit. *ka ldinti* 'schmieden (lassen)', lett. *kal di t* ds.; lit. *kuliu*, *ku lti* 'dreschen', lett. *kul'u*, *ku lu*, *kul t* 'hit, thrash, dreschen'; lit. *ke lmas* 'stump', kann also 'geschnitten, split' sein;

abg. etc. *koljo*, *klati* 'prick, schlachten' (abg. also 'sacrifice'), russ. *kolo tь* 'prick, schlachten; split, hacken'; abg. *kol ь* 'peg, plug', russ. *koł*, Gen. *koł a* 'shaft, pole, picket, pole', ablaut. **k ь / ь* in klr. *koł* (Gen. *kł a*) 'Eckzahn, Hauzahn',

sloven. *kēl* (Gen. *kla*); čech. *klanice* 'shaft, pole', poln. *kłonica* 'Seitenholz am cart' (auf participle **kolno-* to *klati* being based on); serb. *kla* 'to' kind of neck yoke for Schweine', čech. *kla* 'stump, clot, chunk, club, cudgel' (= lit. *ka* 'ltas see above); Church Slavic *pro-kle* 'ju, -kle ti' 'germinate', russ. (etc.) *klin* 'wedge' (formation as *mlin* ɤ to *meljo*); doubtful slav. **kolt-jō*, -iti in abg. *klašto*, *klatiti* 'move, shake, bump, poke', russ. *koloču*, *koloti* 'hit, knock; chatter' etc.; whether in addition zero grade r. *kolta* 'tsja' 'sich bewegen, wobble, sway'ö

d-extension *keləd-*, *klād-*:

Gr. *κλαδῶρος* (**klādēros*) 'frail, breakable; abgelebt', *κλαδάσας* *σείσας* Hes., ablaut. *καλαδία* *ῥυκάνη* Hes., *κλάδος* m. 'twig, branch', conservative *d-stem* **κλάς*, *κλάδεσσι* etc. ds., *κλαδών*, -*ονος* Hes. ds., *κλαστέω* 'beschneide den grapevine';

lat. *clādēs* f. 'injury; damage, mischief, Niederlage';

mir. *claidim* 'grave' (with *ad-* 'pursue, hunt, chase, fischen' etc.), cymr. *claddu*, bret. *claza* 'dig', mir. *clad*, cymr. *cladd* 'ditch, trench, channel'; lengthened grade cymr. *clawdd*, corn. *claud* 'ditch, trench, channel', bret. *kleuz* 'ditch, trench, channel, hedge' (**klādo-*); cymr. *cleddyf* 'sword', bret. *kle ze* 'sword, blade' (*cleddyf* diss. from **cleōyð*, kelt. **kladi_ōs*), ir. *claideb* is Lw. from dem Cymr., lat. *gladius* from dem Kelt;

mir. *caill* (Gen. *caille*) 'wood, forest', cymr. *celli* 'wood, forest', corn. *kelli* 'nemus' (kelt. **kaldī*);

air. cymr. *coll*, bret. *koll* 'ruin, damage'; mir. *cellach* 'war, fight' and die with it related aisl. *hildr* f. 'fight, struggle, Kampfgöttin', as. ags. *hild* 'fight, struggle, war, fight', ahd. *hiltia*, *hilta* 'fight, struggle' have idg. *-dh-* and probably 'hit, dreinhauen' as basic meaning;

got. *halts*, aisl. *haltr*, ags. *healt*, ahd. *halz* 'lame' (= air. *coll*; basic meaning 'broken'), perhaps at first from gebrochenen Gliedmaßen;

aisl. ags. *holt*, ahd. *holz* 'wood, wood, forest' (= *κλάδος*), in addition aisl. *hjalt* n. 'the hilt of a sword', ags. *hilt* f. ds., ahd. *helza* 'the hilt of a sword, Heft', as. *helta* 'Handgriff am rudder';

abg. *klada* 'balk, beam, Block', russ. *kolo da* 'Holzblock, clot, chunk, tree trunk, from a stem abgehauenes Stöck' etc.; Church Slavic *kladivo* 'hammer' (proto slav. **klād-*; lat. *clādēs*).

Labial extension:

klomb(h)o- in: gr. *κλαμβός* 'mutilated', ags. *laempi-halt*, *lamp-healt* 'hinkend' (Specht Idg. Dekl. 262); compare lit. *klumbas* 'lame'.

References: WP. I 436 ff., WH. I 135 f., 225 f., 691, Specht Idg. Dekl. 130 f., 262, 322, Trautmann 114 f.

Page(s): 545-547

Root / lemma: *kel-4* and *kāl-*

English meaning: a kind of dark/light spot

German meaning: in den Worten for helle and dunkle Flecken, graue and schwärzliche Farbentöne

Note: compare also *k̂er-3* and *kers-1*.

Material: I. Old Indian *kalagka-* m. 'Fleck, Rost', *kalana-* n. 'Fleck, smut', *ka lus*, *a-*

`dirty, filthy, black', *kalmas* a- m. `Fleck, smut', *kalmā́s* a- `varicolored, dappled'; with formants -ko-: *karka-* `white', m. `mildew', *karkī vas ā́* `weiße cow', *karkā́* `weiße mare' (Persson Beitr. 169), *kalka* - m. `ordure, filth', *cās* a- m. `the blaue Holzhöher' (**kel-so-*);

npers. *čarma* `mildew', kurd. *čerme* `white' (: schweiz. *helm*);

gr. κ ε λ α ι ν ό ς `black', κ ι λ λ ό ς `gray', κ ί λ λ ο ς `donkey' and `Zikade' (vowel as in π ι λ ν ό ς besides π ε λ ι ό ς; -λ λ - from -λ ν -ō); very probably κ ό λ υ μ β ο ς (**kolu-mbhos*) `aquanaut (Vogelart)', whereof κ ο λ υ μ β ά ω `tauche', from the dunklen Farbe genannt; here also κ ί λ λ - ο υ ρ ο ς `Bachstelze' Hes.;

lat. *columba* f., -us m. `dove(r)' from **kol-on-bho-* or **kolu-mbho-*, then identical with κ ό λ υ μ β ο ς; to -mb- from -mbh- s. Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 333;

nhd. schweiz. *helm* `weißer Fleck beim Vieh auf the forehead', *helme* `name a Kuh with weißgeflecktem Kopf', schwed. dial. *hjöl*m `blössiger ox or blössiges horse' (compare to *m*-forms Old Indian *kalmas* a-); probably mhd. *hilwe* f. `fine fog', bair. *gehilb* `fog, Herdrauch' (-w- in relationship to *u* from Old Indian *kálus* a-h), wherefore ahd. *huliwa* `uligo, sordes limi velaquae', mhd. *hölwe* `puddle, slop, pool, Sumpflache' in ablaut steht;

here (from den schwarzen Beeren) also ahd. *holuntar*, *holantar* `elder', aschwed. *hylle* ds.; s. Berneker 473 m. Lit., the also for russ. *kalína* `Viburnum opulus' affiliation to *kal ь* (see under) considers.

II. root form *kāl-* : *kəl-* (with unclear relationship to *kel-*):

Gr. κ η λ ί ς, -ϊ δ ο ς (dor. κ α λ ί ς) `Fleck', κ η λ ι δ ά ω `sully, bedraggle', κ η λ ή ν η μ έ λ α ι ν α Hes., κ η λ ά ς ν ε φ έ λ η ἄ ν υ δ ρ ο ς κ α ῖ χ ε ι μ ε ρ ι ν η ἡ μ έ ρ α κ α ῖ α ῖ ξ, ἦ τ ι ς κ α τ ᾱ τ ῶ μ έ τ ω π ο ν σ η μ ε ῖ ο ν ἔ χ ε ι τ υ λ ο ε ι δ έ ς Hes.;

lat. *cālidus*, *callidus* (Gl.) `weißstirnig *(from horses)' = umbr. *kaler ūf* (*buf*) `callidos (boves)'; lat. *cālīgo* f. `fog, darkness';

air. *caile*, mir. *gaile* `Fleck';

lit. *kalýbas*, *kalývas* `weißhalsig';

Old Church Slavic *kal ь* `κη λ ό ς, ordure' with den meaning `swamp, marsh, morass, with ordure smudge'; in addition (after the paint, color) russ. *kalína* `Viburnum opulus', as also sloven. *kalina* `puddle, slop' and russ. *kalú-ga* `morass', *kalú-ža* `puddle'.

References: WP. I 440 ff., WH. I 139 f., 249, Specht Idg. Dekl. 118, 140, 143³, Trautmann 113 f., Petersson Heterokl. 146 f.

Page(s): 547-548

Root / lemma: *kel-5*

English meaning: to drive, force to move quickly

German meaning: `treiben, to schneller Bewegung antreiben'

Material: Old Indian *kā́la yati* `treibt, carries, nimmt wahr, holt';

alb. geg. *qil*, sizil. *qel* `bring, bear', *shqiltse* `rennet, i.e. co-agulum', probably also *kal* `stifte, stelle an' (Jokl IF. 30, 198);

gr. κ έ λ λ ω `drive (das ship ans Land); lande' (present only by Gramm. and in ὀ-

κ ἐ λ λ ω trans. 'drive the ship ashore; strand, scuttled'; otherwise only Aor. Fut. ἔ κ ε λ σ α, κ ἐ λ σ ω), κ ἐ λ η ς, - η τ ο ς 'rusher, racer (horse); schnellsegelndes ship'; κ λ ὀ ν ο ς 'intense movement', κ λ ο ν έ ω 'vor sich her drive, push' (compare θ ρ -ό ν ο ς, χ ρ -ό ν ο ς; Boisacq s. v. m. Lit.); perhaps (Persson Beitr. 179) κ ο λ ε ῖ ν ἐ λ θ ε ῖ ν und κ ο λ έ α, κ ο λ ί α 'kind of Tanz' Hes.;

lat. *celer* 'quick, fast, rash, hasty' (as κ ἐ λ η ς), *celeber*, -*bris*, -*bre* 'betrieben, befahren (via), animated (*locus, oppidum*), frequent, often, gefeiert' (**kele-dhlo-*, -*dhli-*);

as *t*-present got. *haldan* 'Vieh weiden' (to *a*-Vok. s. Brugmann IF. 32, 181), ahd. *haltan* 'beware, guard, hold, stop', as. *haldan*, ags. *healdan*, aisl. *halda*, aschwed. *halla* (**halpan*) 'hold, stop', mnd. *hilde*, *hille* 'rash, hasty, keen, eager'.

References: WP. I 442 f., WH. I 194f.;

See also: probably identical with *kel-6*; s. also *keleu-* 'wander'.

Page(s): 548

Root / lemma: *kel-6*, *k(e)lē-*, *k(e)lā-* or *kl.* -*ö*

English meaning: to call, cry

German meaning: 'rufen, schreien, lörmen, klingen'

Material: Old Indian *uṣ. ā-kala-* m. 'rooster, cock' ('ḥ ἱ - κ α ν ὀ ς'), *kalādhika-*, *kalāvika-* ds., *kala-vi ḡka-* 'sparrow', *kala-* 'leise tönend, undeutlich vernehmbar', *kalakala-* m. 'verworrenes clamor, noise';

gr. κ α λ έ ω (instead of *κ á λ ω) 'rufe, name, rufe herbei' (öol. κ á λ η μ ῖ), Futur. κ α λ έ σ ω, att. κ α λ ῶ, Perf. κ έ κ λ η κ α, κ λ η τ ὀ ς; ἐ πῖ κ λ η σ ῖ ς 'epithet', κ λ ῆ σ ῖ ς 'shout, call, Einladung, Vorladung', κ λ η τ ῆ ς, κ (α) λ ῆ τ ω ρ 'Rufer', ὁ μ ο κ λ ῆ 'shout' (to 1. part see under *omā-*); κ ἱ κ λ ῆ σ κ ω (or κ ἱ κ λ ῆ σ κ ω) 'rufe an, flehe', κ λ η ῖ ζ ω, κ λ ῆ ζ ω 'name' (*κ λ η -F ε -ς ῖ ζ ω ö); zero grade κ ε λ (α)- in κ έ λ ο μ α ῖ 'treibe an (through shout)', hom. Aor. (έ) κ έ κ λ ε τ ο, dor. κ έ ν τ ο = (έ) κ ε λ τ ο; [about κ ε λ ε ú ω see under *k̄leu-*]; κ ε λ α ρ ú ζ ω 'rausche, riesle (water under likewise)', κ έ λ ω ρ φ ω ν ῆ Hes.; extension κ έ λ α ὀ ο ς 'Getöse, din, fuss, noise', κ ε λ á ὀ ω ν, κ ε λ α ὀ ε ἰ ν ὀ ς 'roaring', κ ε λ α ὀ έ ω 'tose; lasse (einen song) erklingen';

umbr. *kar ṭtu*, *kar ṛtu*, *carsitu* 'calato, appellato' (**kalētōd*); daß a corresponding lat. **caleō* einst in the Ausrufungsformel the Kalenderdaten *Dies te quinque*, respectively *septem, calo, Iuno Covella* gestanden habe and daß *calendae* 'the erste day of Monats' from this Ausrufen benannt sei, is probably (Salonius Z. röm. Dat. 1 ff.);

lat. *calō*, -*āre* 'Ausrufen, Zusammenrufen' (: lett. *kal* 'uo ṭ'), *calātor* 'Rufer, Ausrufer', *nōmen-clator* 'Namennenner' (from *nōmen calāre* back formation), *calābra* (*curia*) 'die zum Ausrufen the Kalenderdaten bestimmte Kurie', perhaps *concilium* 'Zusammenkunft, congregation, meeting, association from Dingen, geschlechtliche connection' (**co ṇ-caliom*), *con-ciliāre* 'unite, connect, gain etc.', *clāmō*, -*āre* 'call, shout, cry' (compare ahd. *hlamōn* etc.), *clāmor* 'scream', *clārus* 'lauttönend, fernhin schallend; illustrious; clear, bright', umbr. *anglar* Nom. Pl., *anglaf* Akk. Pl. 'oscines' (**an-klā* 'avis in clamans'); lat. *classis* 'Aufgebot: Heer, fleet; Klasse, dividing off, partitioning off' (**klad-ti-*: κ έ λ α ὀ ο ς ö);

air. *callech*, ogam Gen. *caliācī*, cymr. *ceiliog*, corn. *chelioc* 'rooster, cock' (**kaljākos*);

ags. *hlōwan* 'rugire, boare', ahd. (*h*)*lōian*, (*h*)*luoen*, mhd. *lōejen* 'roar, bellow'; ags. *hlētan* 'grunt'; ahd. *hluoticla* 'latratus'; with lengthened grade the ersten syllable

ahd. *hel* 'loud, tönend' (nhd. *hell* 'gleaming'), *he'llan* 'resonate', mhd. *hal* 'echo, clangor', anord. *hjala* 'babble, chatter', *hjal* n. 'gossip', *hjaldr* 'Gespräch, Kampfgetöse, fight, struggle'; afries. *halia* 'herbeiholen, heimführen, take', ags. *geholian* 'bekommen', asöchs. *halōn* 'berufen, herbeibringen', ahd. *halōn* and ablaut. *holōn, holēn* 'call, shout, cry, get, fetch', ndd. *halen* 'pull, drag'.

lett. *kal'uo* 't' 'babble, chatter' (*kalada* 'clamor, din, fuss, noise' is russ. Lw.), lit. *kalba* 'language', Old Prussian *kaltzā, kelsāi* 'sie lauten' (lit. **kalso* 'ti'); redupl. lit. *kan* 'kalas' (**kalkalas*) 'bell', Old Church Slavic *klakolъ*, russ. *ko* 'lokolъ' 'bell', *koloko* 'litъ' 'löuten, clink; babble, klatschen', Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 115.

hitt. *ša-ra-a kal-li-iš-ta* (*sarā kallesta*) 'rief (lockte) herauf'.

extension ***k(e)lem-** (compare lat. *clā-m-āre*): Old Indian *kra* 'ndati' 'shouts, howls, bellow, roar, wiehert' (**klem-d-ö*); ags. *hlimman, hlymman* 'ring, sound, clink, sough, rustle, roar, bellow', *hlimme* 'reißender stream', *hlemm* (**hlammi*) 'clangor', ahd. (*h*)*limmen* 'drone, grumble, howl', anord. *hlymja* 'clink, crack, creak, rant, roister', ahd. *hlamōn* 'sough, rustle, bawl, blaster';

***k(e)len-** in ags. *hlyn(n)* 'clangor, din, fuss, noise, reißender stream', *hlynnan, hlynian* 'hallen', *hlynsian* ds., *hlynrian* 'thunder', *gehlyn*, asöchs. *gihlunn* 'Getöse';

Similar to **skel-, (s)k^wel-** (**s**-Dublette besides *kel-*):

1. **skel-:** aisl. *skjalla* st. V. 'sound, clink, loud hit' = ags. *sciellan* 'sound, sound, clink', ahd. *scellan* 'sound, clink, ring, rant, roister', nhd. *verschollen* 'verklungen'; Kaus.-lter. aisl. *skella* 'knallen, rant, roister, scold, chide, laugh loudly', mhd. *schellen* schw. V. 'ertönen lassen, shatter', nhd. *zerschellen*; *t-* or *dh-*present afries. *skelda* 'scold, chide, rebuke, loud define', ahd. *sceltan* 'scold, chide, vilify, scold, revile, rebuke'; aisl. *sko* ll f. 'derision, ridicule, din, fuss, noise', *skellr* (**skallr̥z*) 'clangor, Knall' = ahd. *scal* (-ll-) 'clangor, row'; aisl. *skjallr* 'lauttönend' = ags. *sciell*, ndl. *schel* 'widerhallend, schrill'; ahd. *scella* 'bell'; with einfachem *l* (das -ll- the vorgenannten based on auf a *n*-present **skel-nō*) aisl. *skal* n. 'din, fuss, noise', *skjal* n. 'Geplauder';

lit. *ska* 'liju, -yti' 'continual bark, bay, anschlagen' (of Jagdhund), whereof *skali* 'kas' 'ein continual bellender Jagdhund (see under because of gr. σκύλαξ); Old Prussian *scalenix* 'Vorstehthund' derives from poln. *skolic* 'as ein Hund whimper'; lett. *skal's* 'clinking, helltönend'; with (*b*)*h*-extension (as lit. *kalba*) lit. *ske* 'lb-ju, -ti' 'ein rumor verbreiten';

čech. *skoliti* 'belfern', poln. *skolic*, *skuli* 'c' 'as ein Hund whimper'.

2. **(s)k^wel-:** aisl. *skval* n. 'unnötiges gossip, Wortschwall', *skvala* 'loud talk, call, shout, cry', *skvaldr* n. 'lautes discourse'; without *s-* aisl. *hvellr* 'helltönend';

the changing by ablaut *sk^wel-* perhaps in gr. σκύλαξ young dog, dog; young Tier', also σκύλαξ σκύλαξ. 'H λ ε τ ο ι Hes. (-λλ- probably kurznamenartige consonant-lengthening), as from **skel-* das above genannte lit. *skali* 'kas, and from *kel-* from: lit. *ka* 'le', *kale* 'bitch', alb. *ke* 'lösh' 'cub, esp. young dog', mir. *cuilēn*, cymr. *colwyn*, acorn. *coloin*, bret. *kolen* 'young dog', (kelt. **koli-gno-*); diese Namen for young animal, esp. Hunde, wären also of Klöffen or Winseln genommen. Immerhin but could σκύλαξ, σκύλαξ as (*s*)*k_ol-*, also as idg. or gr. Reduktionsformen (influence of κύων) unmittelbar with kelt. **koligno-*, lit. *ka* 'le', alb. *ke* 'lösh' zusammengehören.

References: WP. I 443 ff., WH. I 141 f., 227, 228, 258, Specht KZ. 59, 85 ff.;

See also: probably identical with *kel-5*.

Page(s): 548-550

Root / lemma: *kel-7* (*kol-*, *k_ol-*)

English meaning: goblet

German meaning: `Becher'

Note: with *k*^h-suffix

Material: Old Indian *kala ś á-h*, m. `pot, pan, crock, pitcher, bowl' (**kolek*^h*o-*, -*ok*^h*o-*);

gr. κύλιξ, -ις *o*ς `goblet' (**k_eli-k*);

= lat. *calix*, -*icis* m. `deep bowl, goblet, Kelch' (from *calix* derives ahd. *chelih*, nhd. *Kelch*), wherefore perhaps with beweglichem *s* umbr. *skalc*, e-*ta*, *scalse-to* `ex patera', *scalsie* `in patera'; lat. *culigna* `small Kelch' from gr. κύλιχον η (**κυλικ-σνᾱ*) ds.;

das *s-* also in nhd. *Schale* (das to (*s*)*kel-* `cut, clip') and in gr. σκάλλω, σκαλίζω ds. Hes., das probably ebendahin.

In addition gr. κάλυξ, -υκος f. `Fruchtkelch, Samenkelch' and perhaps Old Indian *kalikā* f. `bud' (in Gutt. of suffixes from *kala ś á-h*, different).

References: WP. I 442, WH. I 138 f.

Page(s): 550-551

Root / lemma: *kel-7*

German meaning: `schneiden'; `schuldig sein'; `austrocknen'; `biegen'

See also: see under (*s*)*kel-*

Page(s): 551

Root / lemma: *keleu-*

English meaning: to wander; way

German meaning: `wandern; Weg'

Note: probably extension from *kel-5*.

Material: Gr. κέλευθος f. `way' (from **κλευ-θo-ς* reshaped after *έλευθo-*), ἱππο-κέλευθος `zu Pferd sich fortbewegend', ἄ-κάλωθος (**ᾱ-* = *sm.*-) `companion';

Maybe alb. *kalonj* `walk'

lit. *kelia ŭju* `fare, journey' (*ke ŭlias* `way' probably previously postverbal).

References: WP. I 446, Kretschmer Gl. 20, 253, E. Fraenkel, Me¹l. Boisacq I 374 f.

Page(s): 554

Root / lemma: *kelp-*, *kl.p-*

English meaning: jar, cauldron

German meaning: `Krug, Topf'

Material: Gr. *κάλπις*, - *ιδος*, *κάλπη* f. 'crock, pitcher; Aschenurne';

lat. *calpar*, -*āris* 'wine cask' (**calp-āli-*, probably lat. further formations of gr. *κάλπα*);

air. *cilornn*, *cilurnn* 'urna' (**kelpurno-*), cymr. *celwrn* 'Milcheimer', bret. *kelorn* 'Köbel', brit. PN *Celurnum*.

References: WP. I 447, WH. I 142.

Page(s): 555

Root / lemma: *kemero-*, *komero-*, *k_emero-*

English meaning: name of a plant

German meaning: Pflanzename

Material: Ahd. *hemera* (**hamirō*) 'Nieswurz', nhd. dial. *hemern* ds.;

r.-Church Slavic *čemerъ* 'poison' (originally the Nieswurz), russ. *čemeríca* f. 'Nieswurz' (etc. s. Berneker 142 f.);

lit. *kemeraí* Pl. 'Alpkraut, Wasserdost'; presumably gr. *κάμαρος* 'Delphinium', *κάμμαρον*, *κάμμορον* (latter spelling after hom. *κάμμορος* 'unlucky'ö) 'aconitum' and Old Indian *kamala-* n. 'Lotus' (wöre bis aufs Geschlecht = ahd. *hemera*; also in the Blütenform similarly), *camarika*-m. 'Bauhinia variegata'.

References: WP. I 390, Trautmann 126.

Page(s): 558

Root / lemma: *kemə-*, *komə-*, *kmā-*

English meaning: piece

German meaning: 'Bissen'ö

Material: Gr. *ἄκμηνος* 'without Imbiß, hungry', *ἄκμα* (öol.) *νηστεία*, *ἔνδεia* Hes.; zero grade *κομῦσα* *γέμουσα* Hes.ö

lett. *kumuo* 'ss' 'morsel, mouthful' (-um-reduced grade; the ending -uoss from -ansas perhaps through hybridization with a **kan[d]s-as* = Old Church Slavic *ka, sъ* 'Stöck, morsel, mouthful'ö compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb. II 313);

nhd. *ham*, *hamm* 'bite, morsel, mouthful, Stöck, cut'.

References: WP. I 389.

Page(s): 557-558

Root / lemma: *kem-1*

English meaning: to press, squeeze

German meaning: 'zusammendröcken, -pressen, hindern'

Material: Arm. *k`amel* 'to press, squeeze, wring; to filter, make flow';

anord. *hemja* (*hamda*) 'curb, restrain, hemen', *hemill* 'Beinfessel', *hamla* f. 'Ruderband', mhd. *hemmen* and *hamen* 'hinder, hemmen', sal-frönk. *chamian* 'clamp, press', afries. *hemma* 'hinder', nhd. dial. *ham*, *hamen* 'Kummet'

(compare das maybe from a got. **hamands* 'hemmend' borrowed slav. **chomo* ть, russ. etc. *chomu* ть 'Kummet'); mnd. *ham*, ags. *hamm* 'eingefriedigtes Stöck Land', nnd. *hamme* 'umzöuntes field', ags. engl. *hem(m)* 'edge, hem', engl. *to hem (in)* 'to hem, gird, border, umgeben';

anord. *hafna* 'aufgeben, ablassen from' ('*gehemmt sein'), causative *hefna* 'röchen'; with labial mengl. *hamperen*, engl. *to hamper* 'hinder, belästigen' (: Old Prussian *kūmpinna* 'hindert', *kumpint* 'verröcken');

bsl. **kama-* m. 'clump' in lett. *kams* m. 'clump', in addition lit. *kamu* 'oti' 'zusammenpressen, stuff', *ka* 'manos' 'lederner bridle, rein', *ke* 'muras' 'grape', *kami* 'enas' m. 'stem', lett. *kamuot* 'torment, smite, plague', lit. *kamuoly* 's, lett. *kamuolis* 'ball, tangle, knot'; ablaut. lett. *ce*, *mu(o)rs* m. 'grape', extended lit. *kemšu* 'kim' 'sti' 'stuff', lett. *k'emsu*, *k'imst* (lit. Lw.) 'ds. ', also 'devour', lit. *kamša* 'Dam';

russ. *kom* 'clump', *komi* ть 'zusammenballen', serb. *ko* 'm' 'Weintreber' ('was from den gepreßten Trauben bleibt'); in addition russ. *ko* 'mel' m. 'thick end a Balkens', poln. *komel* m. 'knag' (**kamli* a-), russ. *komu* 'lja f. 'clump', serb. *ko* 'mina f. 'Weintreber'; in ablaut slav. **kъmy*, Gen. **kъmene* m. in čech. *kmen* 'stem'; as 'gedrückt sein' presumably also slav. **čъmain* serb. *ča* 'ma' 'Langeweile', *ča* 'mati' 'with displeasure wait, hold on'; Old Church Slavic če. *stъ* 'dense' (= lit. *kim* 'štas' 'gestopft').

Maybe truncated alb. (**kem* 'štas) *shpesh* : Russian: *ča* 'stj' 'frequent, close (together), dense'

Doubtful is Perssons (Beitr. 159) apposition from gr. κῶμυς, -υθος 'bundle; place, where the reed with the roots dense verwachsen steht' ('*Geballtes, clump'), κῶμος 'swarm, feast and lörmender Umzug, Festaufzug to Ehren of Dionysios'; gr. κῆμος (**kāmos* because of lat. Lw. *cāmus*) 'muzzle' is in vocalism not compatible.

References: WP. I 388 f., Trautmann 115, 126.

Page(s): 555

Root / lemma: *kem-2*

English meaning: to buzz

German meaning: 'summen'

Material: Old Indian *camara-* m. 'bos grunniens';

mhd. nhd. *hummen*, nhd. *hummeln*, holl. *hommelen* 'buzz', mengl. *hummen*, engl. *hum* ds., norw. *humre* 'leise neigh'; in addition originally probably also ahd. *humbal*, mhd. *humbel*, *hummel* m. 'bumblebee', mnd. *hummel* f., engl. *humble-bee*, norw. mdartl. *humla* f. ds.;

lit. *ki* 'mstu, *ki* 'mti 'hoarse become', *ki* 'minti 'die voice dull machen', *kimu* 's 'hoarse, dumpflautend', *kama* 'ne' 'Erdbiene', *kami* 'ne' 'Feldbiene', lett. *kamines* f. pl. 'Erdbienen, Hummeln', Old Prussian *camus* 'bumblebee';

slav. **čъmelъ* (ablaut equally with *Hummel*) in russ. dial. *čmelъ* etc., 'bumblebee, Erdbiene'; Church Slavic russ. *koma* 'r etc. 'mosquito' (ablaut equally with lit. *kama* 'ne').

References: WP. I 389, Trautmann 115 f.

Page(s): 556

Root / lemma: keng-, kenk-

See also: see above under **keg-**.

Page(s): 565

Root / lemma: kenk-1

English meaning: to bind, girdle

German meaning: 'görten, umbinden, anbinden'

Material: Old Indian *ka ṇ catē* (Dhatup.) 'binds', *kan cuka-* m. 'Panzer, Wams, Mieder', *kān cīf*. 'belt, girdle';

gr. κ ι γ κ λ ι ς 'Gitter' (to ι from ε s. Solmsen Beitr. I 214 f.), κ ά κ α λ α n. Pl. 'Mauern' (**kn.k-*), πο δ ο - κ ά κ (κ) η 'Holz zum Festlegen the Fö ße';

lat. *cingō*, -ere 'görten, görtelartig umgeben', umbr. *s ihitu* 'cinctos', perhaps also *c. ihc. er a* 'cancellos' (**kinkedā-*); lat. -g for c Entgleisung due to the doppeldeutigencinxi, *cinctum* after Prösentien as *clingō*, *mingō*; WH. I 217 places here kelt. *cing-* 'schreiten' (different above S. 439), whether originally '*sich in Kreise wenden'; die Variation of Auslauts wörealldings light verstöndlich, as die S. 439 angenommene Anlautsvariation; still different about kelt. *cing-* Kuiper Nasalprö s. 168 f.;

lit. *kinkau* -, -y *ti* 'Pferde anschirren'.

An unnasalized root form **kek-* seeks man in Old Indian *kaca-* m. 'hair of the head' (*'Zusammengebundenenes'ö); scar, band, strap' and lat. *cicātrix* 'scar, scratch' (due to a **cicāre* from **cecāre* 'zusammenbinden, vernarben'ö)

References: WP. I 400 f., WH. I 211, 216 f.

Page(s): 565

Root / lemma: kenk-2

English meaning: to burn, be dry; a burning feel (hunger, thirst)

German meaning: 'brennen (dörren), weh tun; also especially von brennendem Durst and Hunger'

Material: Old Indian *kāṅks. ati* 'begehrt' ('burning verlangen'), *ka katē* (Dhatup.) 'dörstet'; common Old Indian *g ḥ-* > *kṣ-* - phonetic mutation

gr. κ έ γ κ ε ι π ε ι ν α (after Aor. *κ α κ ε ι ν entstand ein neues present *κ ά γ κ ω, compare:) κ α γ κ ο μέ ν η ς ξ η ρ ά ς τ ῶ φ ό β ω Hes., hom. πολ υ κ α γ κ ή ς (δ ί ψ α) 'very brennend', κ ά γ κ α ν ο ς 'arid', κ α γ κ α ί ν ε ι θ ά λ π ε ι, ξ η ρ α ί ν ε ι Hes., κ α γ κ α λ έ α κ α τ α κ ε κ α υ μέ ν α Hes.; κ α κ ι θ ή ς ἄ τ ρ ο φ ο ς ἄ μ π ε λ ο ς; κ α κ ι θ έ ς λ ι μ η ρ έ ς; κ α κ ι θ ά λ ι μ η ρ ά Hes. (in the ending vermutete Schulze Kl. Schr. 329 **aidh-* 'burn');

got. *hūhrus*, with gramm. variation anord. *hungr*, ags. *hungor*, ahd. *hungar* (**kn.kru-*) 'hunger' (= gr. κ α κ -); ablaut. anord. *hā* 'plague, torment, smite' (**hanhōn'*);

lit. *kanka* 'pain, agony', *kanki nti* 'afflict', *ken kti* 'harm'.

References: WP. I 401, Trautmann 126, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 42.

Page(s): 565

Root / lemma: kenk-3

English meaning: knee-cup, heel

German meaning: `Kniekehle or Ferse'

Material: Old Indian *kaṅkāla-* m. n. `bone, Gerippe';

anord. *hā* (**hanha-*) in *hā-mōt* m. `Sprunggelenk, Fersengelenk', *hā-sin* f. `Kniesehne of Hinterbeins by animals, Fersensehne beim people', ags. *hōh-sinu* f., afries. *hō-sene* `Fersensehne', ags. *hōh* `calcaneus' (**hanha-*), anord. *hæ* `ll `calcaneus' (**hanhila-*), ags. *hēla* m. `calcaneus';

lit. *kenkle* `popliteus', *ki`nka`ds.*, Hachse', lett. *cinksla* `sinew in the knee-bend'.

References: WP. I 401.

Page(s): 566

Root / lemma: ken-1

English meaning: to press, pinch, etc..

German meaning: as basis for extensions the meaning `zusamendröcken, kneifen, zusammenknicken; Zusamengedröcktes, Geballtes'

Note:

Root / lemma: ken-1 : `to press, pinch, etc. `derived from **Root / lemma: gen-** : `to pinch, pluck, press, etc. `.

Note: meaning-Umfang as by **gen-**.

Material: knek- (only german.):

aisl. *hnakki*, *hnakkr* m. `nape' (norw. *nakk* also `mountain top, Kuppe'), ahd. *hnac*, -*ckes* `nape, acme, apex', bair. *nacken* `bone', changing through ablaut ags. *hnecca* `nape, Hinterkopf', mnd. *neck* ds., mhd. *genicke* `Genick'; with the meaning `knicken' here isl. *hnakki* `Anker', norw. *nakke* `small eiserner hook', *nøkia* `crook, bend', mengl. *nōk*, engl. *nook* `angle, point, edge' (aisl. *hnekkja* `zuröcktreiben, hemmen', actually `to press together'ö).

knes- perhaps in ahd. *hnel*, mhd. *nel(le)* `cusp, peak, acme, apex, Scheitel', ahd. *hnol* `acme, apex', ags. *hnoll* `Scheitel' (**hnezla* -, *hnuzla* -ö) and lett. *knese* `club, cudgel'.

A *i*-basis in *kneig* *h-*, *knei-b-* `incline'ö (see there).

u-basis kneu- and extensions:

mir. *cnū*, Gen. *cnō* (**knūs*, **knuu_*os), cymr. *cneuen*, Pl. *cnau*, mcor. *knyfan*, mbret. *knoen* `Nuß', gall. **knou_ā*; derived mir. *cnuas* `Nösse; harvest'; with **d**-suffix aisl. *hnot*, ags. *hnutu*, ahd. (*h*)*nuz* `Nuß'; with **k**-suffix lat. *nux*, -*cis* `Nuß' (`Nuß' also actually `pellet, globule, clots'); Lohmann ZeltPh. 19, 62 ff.

kneu-b-: lit. *kniu`bti* `sich böcken', lett. *kn_ ubt* `einbiegen';

nisl. *hnypra sig saman* `sich zusammenkauern', *hnypur* `kauernde position'.

kneu-d-: norw. *nut* `knag in wood, mountaintop, mountain peak, summit', aisl. *hnūtr* m., *hnūta* f. `swelling, lump, growth, ankle', schweiz. *nossen* m. `Felszacke, protrusion'.

kneu-g-, -k-:

air. *cnocc*, nir. *cnoc* (**knukkos*), cymr. *cnwch* (and as Lw. from dem Ir. also *cnwc*) (ablaut.*cnuch* 'joint, coitus'), abret. *cnoch* 'tumulus';

aisl. *hnūka* 'sich zusammenkrömmen', *hnokinn* 'writhed, crooked, humped', *hnykill* 'swelling, lump, growth, knot', norw. *nykkja* 'bend, crook (e.g. einen Eisennagel); hervorragen', nisl. *hnjúkr*, *hnūkr* 'round mountain top', norw. dial. *nykkla* n. 'ball, tangle, knot', nisl. *hnokki* m., norw. *nokka* f. 'small Eisenhaken', ags. *hnocc* 'penis' (engl. *nock* 'incision' is schwed. Lw.), mndl. *nocke* 'incision in a arrowhead', ndd. *nock*, *nocke* 'hervorstehendes end from etwas', ags. *ge(*h)nycned* 'gerunzelt', nhd. dial. *nock*, *nocken* 'small hill; Mehlkloß' (also aisl. *hnykkia* 'an sich reißen', perhaps from 'to press together'ö); besides *nock* steht nhd. dial. *knock* 'hill' (also in ganzen öbrigen germ. Sprachraum), das above S. 372 Mitte to erwähnen gewesen wäre (compare also anord.*knjúkr*, *knykill* besides *hnjúkr*, *hnykill*), but also secondary germ. neologism to *nock* sein could, and das *kn*-perhaps from words, as *Knollen*, *Knopf*, *Knorren*, *Knoten*, *Knöppel* etc. bezogen have kann; compare Weisgerber Rhein. Vierteljahrsbl. 1939, 34 ff.;

compare lett. *knau* k̃ 'is 'toddler; transom am langen Sensenstiel' and gr. κ ν υ ζ ᾰ ν ᾱ ῥ α ἔ π ι ν ἑ φ ε λ ο ν , κ ν υ ζ ῶ σ ω σ υ σ π ᾱ σ ω Hes.; toch. A k̃ ñ uk 'Genick'.

kneu-p-: lett. *kn ūpt* 'zusammengekrömmt lie', lit. *kniū poti* ds.;

aisl. *hnūfa* 'abstumpfen, stutzen'.

kneu-t-: aisl. *hnoða* n. 'ball, tangle, knot'.

kondo- 'Geballtes':

Old Indian *kanda-* m. 'tuber, bulb', *kandu ka-* m. 'Spielball', *kanduka-* n. 'pillow, cushion';

gr. κ ῑ ν δ ο ι κ ε ρ α ῖ α ι . ᾱ σ τ ρ ᾱ γ α λ ο ι Hes., κ ῑ ν δ υ λ ο ς 'Knochengelenk the Finger, toggle, fist, slap in the face, box on the ear, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb of Zahnfleisches', κ ο ν δ ῦ λ ω μ α 'swelling, lump, growth';

lit. *ka nduolas* m. 'Kern'.

References: WP. I 390 ff., WH. II 191 f., J. Loth RC. 40, 366.

Page(s): 558-559

Root / lemma: *ken-2*, *kenə*, *keni-*, *kenu-*;

English meaning: to rub, scrape off; ashes

German meaning: 'kratzen, schaben, reiben'

Note: various with conservative extensions

Material: I. Leichte basis: Gr. κ ῑ ν ι ς , - ι ο ς f. 'dust, ash' (-is-stem, compare κ ο ν ῖ σ σ α λ ο ς 'cloud of dust', κ ε κ ῑ ν ι σ - τ α ι Theokr., κ ο ν ῖ ω 'bestöube' from *κονισ-ω, hom. κονη 'dust, sand, ash' from κονισα); ᾱ κ ο ν ι τ ῖ 'unbesiegbär' (Jöthner Gl. 29, 76);

Maybe zero grade lat. *cinis -eris* m. f. 'ashes' < arm. *ačün* 'ash'; alb. (**aski*) *hi* 'ash' [common alb. *ski-* > *hi-* phonetic mutation].

Note:

Root / lemma: *ken-2, kenə-, keni-, kenu-* : `to rub, scrape off; ashes' must have come from zero grade of an extended **Root / lemma: *ā s-***, therefrom ***azd-, azg(h)-*** : `to burn' into ***ā sk-en*** with the suffix *-en*. This assumption is proved by alb. geg. (**askini*) *hini* `ash' [common alb. *ski-* > *hi-* phonetic mutation].

ablaut. with lat. *cinis*, *-eris* f. m. `ash' (from **cenis*), Dimin. *cinisculus* (κόνις, *cinis* are probably originally ein neutr. *is*-stem gewesen, and have erst einzelsprachlich because of Nom. auf *-is* Geschlechtswechsel erlitten).

II. Schwere basis ***kenə-, knē-***: att. κνήν, 3. Sg. present κνή, later κνή-θω `scrape, scratch; itch', κνήθμός, κνήσμός, κνήσμονη `das itchiness', κνήσις `das Reiben, scratch; itchiness', κνήσμα `Abschabsel', κνήστήρ `Schabmesser', κνήστις `rasper' and `backbone, spine' and `Brennessel'; att. Κόνισσαλος `demon of Geschlechtstriebe' (auf ein ar. **knāth-* same meaning will Göntert KZ. 45, 200 av. *xnaa*, *ñaiti* `name a Pairika' zurückführen).

Ahd. *nuoen*, mhd. *nöejen* `through Schaben glöten, genau zusammenfügen', ahd. *hnuo*, *nuoa* `Fuge, Nut', as. *hnōa* `Fuge, Nut, schmale Ritze', mhd. *nuot* `Zusammenfügung zweier Bretter, Fuge', nhd. *Nut, Nute*.

Mir. *cna ím* `consume, gnaw'; *ēcna* `Verzehren' (Stokes KZ. 41, 385) is quite doubtful;

mir. *cnāim* m. `bone' (**knōm*hs `Benagtes'), cymr. *cnaw*, Pl. *cnofein*.

1. *d*-extension ***k_enēd-, kenə-d-***:

gr. κνώδων, -οντος Pl. `die den the hilt of a sword gegen die blade abgrenzenden Zöhne or hook', Sg. `sword', κνώδαξ, -ακος m. `Achsenzapfen' (**tooth*'), κνώδαλον `(bissiges =) wild, gefährliches animal' (seit Hom.), zero grade κναδάλαστα κνήθηστα Hes., with _e the ersten syllable (as κίναλος, κίνωπενον, see under) κίναλος sizil. `fox', att. as swearword, by Hes., θήριον, ἔφις;

Maybe alb. *kunadhe* `marten'

lit. *ka ūdu*, *ka ūsti* (**konəd-*) `bite', *ka ūdis* `Milbe', *kan ūdis* `morsel, mouthful' (secondary second accent) *ka ūsnis* `morsel, mouthful', lett. *kuo žu*, *kuo du*, *kuo st* `bite, sharp sein, divide' (after Persson Beitr. 808 also *kn ādas* `Nachbleibsel beim Getreidereinigen; Reizen, Necken, with secondary softening);

Church Slavic *kusъ* `frustum', serb. *kus* `morsel, mouthful, Stöck', Church Slavic *kusaju*, *kusati*, serb. *ku sām*, *ku sati* (etc.) `bite' (schleiftonig as from light root form); abg. *če stъ* `part' (**kn.dḡti-*); without *s*-extension poln. *ka dek* `morsel, mouthful, Stöck, gobbet'.

Maybe alb. *çast* `moment': Old Church Slavic: *če stъ* `part' [f i]

2. Labial extensions:

k_enē-p-: gr. κνώψ, -πός `bissiges animal', κνωπέυς ἄρκετος Hes.; κίνοπετον (**k_enōp-*) `animal, esp. Schlangen and anderes poisonous worms'.

k_enē-bh-, kenə-bh-:

gr. κνήφη `scabies, mange', with anlaut. *s-* σκνήφη Hes. `Brennessel'; κνάπτω (γνάπτω) `scratch, kratze auf, drum; tumble; tear, rend, mangle, rend, lacerate', κνάφος `Weberkarde, wherewith the Walker das Tuch aufkratzt; Marterwerkzeug', κναφεύς `fuller, Tuchscherer', κνάφαλον (κνέφαλλον Eur., γνάφαλλον Alkaios) `abgekratzte Wollflocken; pillow, cushion' (die Auffassung from κναφ- as hybridization from κνεφ- and καφ- = *kn.φ-* is incredible, s. Persson Beitr. 139);

gall. GN *Cnabetius* (: run. Gen. *Hnab[i]das*), air. *cnai* `vellus' (from dem Cymr.),

cymr. *cnaif* 'Fließ', *cneifio* 'tondere', ncorn. (ö) *kneu*, bret. *kreon* 'Vannes kaneo' 'Fließ'; different J. Loth RC 43, 408 f.;

run. Gen. *Hnab(i)das* (idg. **knabheto* 's' 'mutilated'), aisl. *hnafa*, preterit *hnōf* 'cut, clip', *hnafi* m. 'fist, sword', mhd. *neve* 'fist', PN ags. *Hnæf*, ahd. *Hnabi*; geminated aschwed. *nappa* 'nip, pinch, to pick to pieces' and die *j*-verbs aisl. *hneppa* 'nip, pinch, clamp, press', ags. (once) *hnæppan* 'hit, gegen etwas bump, poke';

remain far off though ags. *hnappian* 'drowse', ahd. *hnaffezen* ds., nhd. dial. *na(p)fezen* ds. (Wissmann Nom. postverb. 183);

lit. *kniebiu* 'knie *bti* 'leise nip, pinch'; lett. *knā* 'b-ju, -u, -t' 'picken, pluck', lter. *knābāt*; lit. *knab-u* 'e- *ti* 'schölen (Kartoffeln under likewise)', *knabu* 's' 'langfingerig, diebisch, skilful', *knabe* 'nti, *knebe* 'nti ' (auf)picken', *knimbu* 'au ' *kni* 'bti' 'pluck, klauben', lett. *knibe* 't, *knibina* 't lter. 'klauben' (-ni- kann zero grade to -ne 'sein); whether the consecutive words previously from *knib*- gefolgerten ablaut after the *i*-row have or partly old Reste the *i*-variant *kenei-bh*- are, is not certainly; lit. *kny* 'buriuoti' 'with irgendeiner Hand- or Fingerarbeit beschäftigt sein', lett. *knie* 'b-ju, -u, -t' 'pinch, tweak, nip', lter. *knaibi* 't.

3. *s*-extension **kene-s-**, **k(e)nē-s-**:

Old Indian redupl. *ki-knasa*- m. 'parts of zerriebenen Korns, Schrot, semolina';

gr. *κ ν έ ω ρ ο ς* , -ο ν 'Nesselart' (probably from **κ ν η [σ] ο ρ ο ς*);

got. *hnasqus* 'soft, fine' (from Kleidern; originally either 'through Reiben or Knistern soft gemacht' or 'soft as gekratzte wool'), ags. *hnesce* 'tender, soft, weak', ahd. *[h]nascōn* 'naschen (*abknipsen), tidbit genießen'; lett. *knu* 'osti, *knuost* 'with dem bill, beak, neb in Gefieder rupfen'. compare from the *i*-basis *kenei-s-*: lit. *knisu* 'etc., see under.

III. *i*-basis **keni-**, **k_enē-i-**:

1. base of -w-stem gr. *κ ά ν ι ς* , lat. *cinis*, see above; gr. *ά π ο -, έ κ -, δ ι α - κ ν ά λ ω* 'zerschabe, grind, pulverize, reibe auf under likewise' (seems **knai* -ō ' with after *έ κ ν α ι - σ α , κ ν ά λ - σ ω* bewahrtem *i*); in addition gr. *κ ι ν α ι δ ο ς* 'obscene', actually 'pruriens', grown from an Adv. auf -δ ά ν as *β ά δ ο ς* 'Marsch' from *β α δ ά ν* Adv.

2. Dental extensions:

k(e)nē i-d-:

gr. *κ ν ί ζ ω* (Fut. *κ ν ί ῥ ω*) 'scrape, scratch, reiae' (**κ ν ι δ ι ω*), *κ ν ι σ μ ό ς* 'itchiness, Sinnenkitzel', *κ ν ι σ μ α* 'das Abgeschabte, Abgekniffene, shred, gobbet'; *κ ν ί ῥ η* 'Brennessel';

mir. *cned* 'wound' (**knidā*), in addition ir. cymr. *cnes* 'skin' (**knid-tā*);

aisl. *hnīta* (*hneit*) 'an etwas anstoßen', *hneita* (**hnaitjan*) 'bump, poke, beleidigen', *hnita*, -aða 'nieten', ags. *hnītan* 'bump, poke, prick', *hnitol* (mnd. *netel*) 'stößig, cornipetus', *gehnæ* 'st n. 'Zusammenstoß, fight, struggle', as. *of-hnītan* 'tear away';

lett. *knie* 'de t' 'nieten' (as aisl. *hnita*); lett. *knide* 't' 'itch, grovel, truckle, creep, sich bewegen'; besides from a root form auf *t*: lett. *kni* 'est, 3. present *kni* 'eš preterit *kni* 'ete 'itch', *knie* 'te t' ds.

Under the imagining of kratzenden, stechenden Geruches are anreihbar: hom. *κ ν ί σ η* 'Opferduft, Fettdampf, fume, smoke' (**κ ν ι δ - σ - α* , compare lat. *lixa* : *liquor*, lit. *tamsa* ' : Old Indian *tamas*-; in die *a* -Dekl. öbergefohrt att. *κ ν α σ α*);

lat. *nīdor* (**cnīdōs*) m. 'Bratenduft, vapor, vapor, fume, smoke';

aisl. *hniss* n. 'smell, odor, ekelhafter Geschmack beim food, eating' (: *hnīta*; compare got. *stigqan* 'bump, poke': ags. ahd. *stincan* 'stink').

3. Labial extensions:

gr. κνίψ, Akk. Pl. κνῖπας 'an ant kind, die Honig or Feigen annagt; under the Rinde lebendes insect', with anlaut. s- σκνίψ 'small Holzwurm', κνίπας, σκνίπας 'knauserig', σκνίπτω, σκενίπτω, σκηνίπτω 'kneife'; κνίφεα κνίδα Hes., κνίφω (see in addition also **gen-*, *gneibh-* 'to press together');

mdl. *nipen* st. and schw. V. (ndl. *nijpen*) 'pinch, nip, press, anröhren, grasp', mengl. *nīpin* 'press' (germ. -p[p]-, compare:) aisl. *hnippa* 'bump, poke, stecken', *hnippask* 'quarrel, squabble', mengl. *nippen* 'nip, pinch, clamp', engl. *nip*, nd. ndl. *nippen* 'nippen', nhd. bair. *nipfen*, *nipfeln* 'nippen'; nd. *nibbelen* 'abbeißen'; perhaps lit. *knimbu* 'under likewise (see above under *kenābh-*), if with old *i*-vocalism.

4. **s**-extension: lit. *knisu*, *kni* 'sti' 'wöhlen, dig', lett. *knisis*, *knislis* 'small mosquito'.

IV. **u**-basis *kenu-*, *kneu-*:

1. Gr. κνύ(φ)ος, κνύς 'das knarrende Reiben of Rades in the Radachse; Lärm the FöÙe beim Marschieren', κνύω 'scratch light', κνύμα 'the scratch, light Anpochen', κνύος n. 'scabies', κνύέλαχιστος Hes.;

aisl. *hnøggva*, *hno*, *gg* (and weak *hnyggja*) 'bump, poke' (originally 'rub, scratch, scrape') = ahd. *hniūwan*, mhd. *niuwen* 'zerstoÙen, zerquetschen' (ags. *hnygelan*, Plur. 'Abschnitzel' from **hnuvilan-ō*); further with the meaning 'penurious' (compare *schöbig* : *schaben*) aisl. *hnøggr* 'concise, penurious, economical', ags. *hnēaw* 'penurious, knauserig', mdl. *nouwe* 'eng, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, concise, small, genau', mhd. *nou*, *nouwe* 'eng, genau, painstaking', nhd. *genau*;

lett. *knūdu* and *knūstu*, Inf. *knūt* and *knūst*, preterit *knūdu* 'itch' (*d(h)-* and *st-* present, compare with wurzelhaft behandeltem -*d-* also *knude* 't ds. '); poln. *knowac* 'dismember, östeln', *knowie* 'Strohsplitter'ö (see also Bröckner KZ. 45, 313 because of slav. **kъnъ* 'stem', **kъnъ* 'iga' 'book', whereat different Berneker 663, 664).

2. Dental extensions:

With **d**: gr. κνύζα, κνύσα 'scabies', κνύζομα 'kratze mich'; about κόνυζα see under; ags. *hnot* 'abgeschabt, naked, bald, bleak, kurzgeschoren'.

With **dh**: gr. κνύθος ἄκωνθαμήκρος Hes., κνύθον σμήκρον Hes.;

aisl. *hnjōða*, *hnauð* 'bump, poke, hit, nieten', ahd. *pi-hnēotan* 'befestigen', mhd. *niet* m. f. 'breit geschlagener nail, Niet', *nieten* 'nieten'; aisl. *hnyðia* 'tool zum Schlagen or Klopfen';

norw. dial. *nuddast* 'abgestumpft become' (with s- schwed. mdartl. *snudda* 'gentle touch', Falk-Torp under *nudd*); ahd. *hnotōn* 'shake', mhd. *notten* 'sich hin and her bewegen', mengl. *nodden*, engl. *nod* 'nicken'; aisl. *hnoss* f. 'Kleinod' ('gehömmert'), ags. *hnossian* 'knock'. About lett. *knude* 't etc. see above 1.

With **t**: presumably got. *hnuþō*, *hnutō* 'σκάλοψ', aisl. *hnūðr* 'shaft, pole, picket, pole', lett. *knute*, *knutele* 'dönne shaft, pole' (or Lw. from nhd. *Knöttelö*).

3. **g**-extensions: gr. κόνυζα, σκόνυζα, κνύζα 'strong-smelling plant, Erigeron viscosumL. ' (if -ζ- from -γζ-; also -δζ- is equally possible; zur Geruchsbed. compare above κνύσα, *nīdor*); aisl. *hnykr* (**hnuki-*) 'fetidness' (besides *fnykr*, *snykr*, *knykr*, *nykr* ds., wobl late Anlautswechselformen).

4. Labial extensions:

With idg. **b:** got. *dis-hniupan* 'tear', *dishnupnan* 'zerrissen become', aschwed. *niupa* 'nip, pinch', ags. *ā-hnēopan* 'abpflöcken'; with intensive consonant-Doppelung norw. mdartl. *nuppa* 'pluck', ags. *hnoppian* 'pluck', dö.n. mnd. *noppe* 'Wollflocke, tuft of wool, Hechelhede';

with idg. **bh:** aisl. *hny fill* 'kurzes, abgestumpftes horn, lamb with solchen Hörnern', ndd. *nobbe, nubbe* 'Wollflocke', mhd. *noppe*, *nop* 'Tuchflocke' (rather Lw. from mnd. *noppe*).

5. **s**-extension: lett. *knau šis* 'small mosquito' (as *knisis*, *k. nislis* from the *i*-basis).

References: WP. I 392 ff., WH. I 217 f., II 166 f.

Page(s): 559-563

Root / lemma: **ken-3**

English meaning: to appear, be born; to begin; young

German meaning: 'frisch hervorkommen (perhaps actually: sprießen), entspringen, anfangen; also von Tierjungen und Kindern'

Material: Old Indian *kanī́na-* 'young', compounds Sup. *kánīyas-*, *kánis t̥ ha-*, *kanis t̥ há-*; *kanyā́*, Gen. Pl. *kanī́nām* (older *n*-stem) 'girl', av. *kaine*, *kainī-*, *kainīn-* ds.;

gr. *καλὸς* 'neu, unerhört';

lat. *recens* 'fresh, young, neu', actually 'gerade vom origin, source, beginning; an ancestor, the birth her';

mir. *cinim* 'entspringe', *ciniud* 'gender, sex, Stam'; air. *cenēl* 'gender, sex', acymr. *cenetl*, ncymr. 'gender, sex, Nation'; perhaps also acymr. mcymr. *cein*, ncymr. *cain*, mbret. *quen*, air. - from dem Brit. - *cai n* 'beautiful' (: gr. *καλὸς* 'beautiful' = 'young'ö); genuine ir. is *ca in* (**k_eni-*) ds.;

mir. *cano*, *cana* 'Wolfsjunges', cymr. *cenau* 'young dog or wolf' (**k_enau̯ō*: *ken-*);

gall. *Cintus*, *Cintugnātos* ('Primigenitus'), air. *cētnē*, *cēt-* 'erster', cymr. etc. *cyn(t)* 'previous, before, rather', *cyntaf* 'the erste';

burgund. *hendinos* 'king'; strittig got. *hindumists* 'öußerster, hinterster', ahd. *hintana*, *hintar* 'behind', ags. *hindema* 'the letzte' ('novissimus');

Old Church Slavic *въ-, na-čьna*, -čē, *tī* 'begin', *začē, tī* 'ds.'; receive (of Weibe)', *konъ* 'Anfang', *konъcъ* 'end', Old Church Slavic *če, do* 'kid, child' (if not Lw. from nhd. *Kind*; s. Berneker 154); with beweglichems- osorb. *ščen ó* 'das letztgeborene kid, child', russ. *ščeno k* 'young dog', Old Church Slavic *štene*, 'catulus'.

References: WP. I 397 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner III 112 f.

Page(s): 563-564

Root / lemma: **ken-4**

English meaning: to strain, strive

German meaning: 'sich möhen, eifrig streben, sich sputen'

Material: Gr. *κονεῖν ἐπείγεισθαί*, *ἐνεργεῖν*, *κύνει σπεῖδε*, *τρέχε*, *κοναρώτερον δραστικώτερον* Hes., *κονηταί*

θεράποντες, ἄγκυρους δολακίους, δούλους Hes.,
δολάκονος, ion. δολήκονος 'servant, Aufwörter', ἔγκονέω 'hurry,
verlege mich auf etwas', ἔγκονίς 'Dienerin';

lat. *cōnor*, -*āri* 'sich körperlich anstrengen, den Versuch machen';

proto kelt. **kān-* (idg. **kōn-*) 'vollbringen' in mcymr. *digoni* 'make', *dichawn*,
digawn, cymr. *dichon*, *digon* 'kann', *digon* 'sufficient', acymr. MN *Guoccawn*,
mcymr. *gochawn*, *gogawn* 'distinguished', abr. MN *Uuocon*.

References: WP. I 398 f., WH. I 262.

Page(s): 564

Root / lemma: *kenth(o)-*

English meaning: rag, cloth

Note: also *ket(h)-ö*

Material:

Old Indian *kanthā* 'repaired dress'; poor. k'ot' anak 'dress, cover';

gr. κέντρων 'skirt from rags, Flickpoem' is Bedeutungslehnw. from the Lat.;

lat. centō 'from cloth zusammengenöhtes dress or cover, patch work';

without nasal ahd. *hadara* f. 'Cloth, rags' (**haþrō*, idg. **kotrā*), nhd. Quarrel; in
addition with *l*-derivative mhd. *Hadel*, ablaut. nhd. dial. *Hudel*, of it work
sloppily 'smudge'.

Old Indian *kanthā* 'geflicktes dress'; arm. k'ot' anak 'dress, cover';

gr. κέντρων 'Rock from rag, Flickpoem' is Bedeutungslehnw. from dem Lat.;

lat. *centō* 'from rag zusammengenöhtes dress or cover, Flickwerk';

without nasal ahd. *hadara* f. 'rag, clout' (**haþrō*, idg. **kotrā*), nhd. *Hadern*; in
addition with *l*-derivative mhd. *Hadel*, ablaut. nhd. dial. *Hudel*, therefrom *hudeln*
'schmieren'.

Maybe alb. geg. (**hadara*) *çandra* 'supporting beam for the wall or fence'.

References: WP. I 402 f., WH. I 200.

Page(s): 567

Root / lemma: *kerd-1*

English meaning: to girdle

German meaning: 'görten'

Note: only kelt. and slav.

Material: Air. *fo-cridigedar* 'accingat', *cri(u)ss* 'belt, girdle' (**kr.d-su-*), mir. *fo-*
chrus 'Görtung', cymr. *crys* 'belt, girdle, Hemd', *gwregys* (fur **gwe-grys* from **gwo-*
grys) 'belt, girdle', acorn. *kreis* 'Hemd', *grugis* 'belt, girdle', bret. *krez* 'Hemd',
gouriz 'belt, girdle';

russ. *čéres* (besides *čérez*, das *z* through influence the preposition *čre* 'z hat)

`Geldgurt', klr. če *řes* `lederner, wide belt, girdle, Geldkatze', poln. *trzos*
`Geldgurt, Geldkatze';

perhaps eine extension from **(s)ker-** `turn'.

References: WP. I 423, Berneker 148.

Page(s): 579

Root / lemma: *kerd-2*

English meaning: talent, craft; talented

German meaning: etwa `handwerksmäßig geschickt, klug berechnend'

Material: Gr. κέρδος n. `profit, gain, benefit, advantage', κερδαίω v
`nützlich, ersprießlicher', κερδιστός `the Verschlagenste (Hom.);
ersprießlichst', κερδαλέος `gewinnend, nützlich, cunning', κερδαλέη,
κερδών `fox', κερδαίνω `gewinne'; from gr. *κέρδω v derives lat. *cerdō*
`gemeiner Handwerksmann';

air. *cerd* f. `Kunst, Handwerk; Künstler, Dichter'; cymr. *cerdd* f. `Kunst, Poesie';

aisl. epithet *horti* m. `smart' (ö), *horskr* ds., ags. asöchs. ahd. *horsc* ds. (**hort-*
ska-).

References: WP. I 423.

Page(s): 579

Root / lemma: (*kerem-*), *krem-* (: *krom-*) and *kerm-*

English meaning: 1) onion, garlic; 2) ash-tree

German meaning: 1. `Zwiebel- and Knoblaucharten'; 2. `Eberesche under
likewise'

Note: (esp. with **s**-forms); anlaut **k-**, occasionally **k̂-**

Material: Gr. κρέμυς Hes., otherwise (through Assimil. out of it) κράμυς
`Zwiebelart' (**kremusom*);

mir. *crim*, Gen. *crema*, cymr. (reduced grade) *craf* `garlic';

ags. *hramsan*, engl. *ramsons* `Waldknoblauch', norw. schwed. dö.n. *rams* ds., mnd.
ramese, *remese* ds., ahd. *ramusia*, nhd. (bair.) *rams* `ds. `(Allium ursinum L.);

lit. *kermu šė* f. `wild garlic';

slav. **čermъša*, **čermucha* in russ. *čeremša* , *čeremíca*, *čereńmuška*
`Börenlauch, Allium ursinum', poln. *trzemucha* ds., with Pal. skr. *sri ĵemus* m. -ša
f. uud *sri ĵemuž*, -ža `kind of wildwachsendes vegetables'; in addition die
Bezeichnung of `Prunus padus' (likewise strong-smelling plant);

lit. *šermu kšnis* m. *šermu kšlė* , *šermu kšne* f. `rowan, mountain ash', lett.
sē rmūkslis etc. ds., with other Gutturalreihe lett. *cēрмаuksis* etc., ds.;

russ. *čereńmcha*, *čereńma*, *čereńmucha* `alder buckthorn, alder dogwood,
Ahlkirsche, Prunus padus', klr. *čereńm-cha*, -ucha ds., sloven. *čreńm-ha*, -sa (and
with palatal) *sreńm-ša*, -sa ds., poln. *trzemcha*, čech. *trěmcha*, nowadays
strěmcha ds.,

perhaps here the venet. PN *Cremōna*.

References: WP. I 426 f., Trautmann 128 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 168.

Page(s): 580-581

Root / lemma: *ker(ə)-3*

English meaning: to burn

German meaning: `brennen, glöhen, heizen'

Material: Old Indian *kūd, ayāti* `sengt' (**kr.* *-d-*, i.e. **k_erā-d-*); nasalized *kun, d, atē* `burns'; about *kus, āku-*, *kaš, ā ku-* see under;

dubious lat. *carbō, -ōnis* m. `coal' (idg. **k_er-dhōō*), from Specht Idg. Dekl. 266 zur color root *ker-* (**k_er-bhōō*) placed;

got. *hau ri n.* `coal', aisl. *hyrr* m. `fire' (**hurja-*, idg. **k_er-i-o-*);

ahd. *herd*, as. *herth*, ags. *heorð* `stove, hearth'; ahd. *harsta* `frixura', *gahurstit* `frixus', mnd. *harst* `Rost (zum Braten)', ags. *hierstan* `roast', *hierstepanne* `Bratpfanne';

lit. *kuriu* `ku rti` `heizen', *kūre ųnti* `continual heizen', *ku rstyti* `schören', lett. *kur'u* (*kurstu*), *kurt*, frequent. *kur štī t*, *kurina t* `heizen', Old Church Slavic *kurjo*, *kuriti se* `smoke', *kuren ъje* `Kohlenfeuer' etc.; balt. *kūr-*, slav. *kur-*, mößten by this interpretation Ablautsneubildungen to **ku r* from a idg. reduplication-grade *o* sein; eine other interpretation under (s)*ker-* `cut, clip';

lett. *ce ri* `Glutsteine', *ce ras* `Inbrunst', *cere t* `lieben, sehnen, hoffen'; russ. *čeren* `Salzpfanne the Salzsiedereien', klr. *čeren* `bottom of Back- and Kochofens, Feuerherd', poln. *trzon* `stove, hearth';

lit. *ka rštas* `hot', *kar štis* `heat', lett. *kar sts* `hot', *kar se t* `erhitzen', (**kor-s-*); wherefore as `stormy, hot tempered' also lit. *ker štās* `rage, fury', *keru s*, *keri ųngas* `zornvoll', *kir štī* `zornig become'; probably to Old Indian *kus, āku-* `burning; fire, sun' and *kaš, āku-* `fire, sun' (both mind. from **kr. šāku-*; compare arm. *xaršem* `cook, burn' from intensive **kh_r-s-*); compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb. I 375, II 164.

A cognate root form *krās-* as `Feuerglanz, blaze, glow', from which partly `red', partly `luminous, bright, beautiful', in Old Church Slavic *krasa* `venustas, pulchritudo', russ. *krasa* `beauty, Zierde, jewellery', Old Church Slavic *kras ъn ъ* `beautiful, pleasant, white gekleidet', russ. *kra snyj* `red, beautiful', čech. *kra sny* `beautiful', old also `licht, gleaming' and `reddish' (etc.); lett. *krāsus* `beautiful' is russ. Lw.

Maybe alb. *kreshnik* `noble man, lord'

Ein from *ker-* widened **k(e)r-em-* seeks man in lat. *cremō, -āre* `verbrennen (tr.)', umbr. *krematra* Pl. **crematra* `kind of vessel zum Braten of Fleisches, Braten';

in addition as `Decoct' also *cremor* `the from aufgeweichten Getreidekörnern or otherwise from Pflanzen gewonnene juice, sap, porridge, mash'; further gall. *κ ῶ ρ μ α*, *κ ο ῦ ρ μ ι*, air. *coirm* n., mcymr. *cwrwf*, acorn. *coref, coruf* `beer', wherefore perhaps Old Indian *karam-b(h)a* *- m.* `Grötze, porridge, mash', *kulmās, a-* m. `sour mucus from Fröchten, sour Reisschleim'; compare further toch. B *kark-*, *körk-* `fry, roast'.

References: WP. I 418 f., WH. I 165 f., 287 f.

Page(s): 571-572

Root / lemma: *kerap-*, *krēp-*

English meaning: cloth, leather; shoe

German meaning: `Zeug- or Lederlappen; especially Schuh'

Material: Lat. *carpisculum* `a kind of shoes' (previously by Vopiscus and strange origin verdöchtig as das similar *carpatinus* from gr. κ α ρ β ά τ ι ν ο ς `from leather', κ α ρ β α τ ι ν η `Lederschuh');

air. *cairem* `Schuhmacher' (**kariam*os, idg. **k_{er}[ə]p-*), cymr. *crydd* ds. (**cery* ´dd, kelt.**kari* ´jos), acorn. *chereor*, bret. *kere*, *kereour* ds.;

aisl. *hriflingr*, ags. *hrifeling* `shoe';

lit. *ku* ´rpe´ , lett. *kur* ´pe, Old Prussian *kurpe* `shoe' (**kūrpi* ´ā, idg. **k_orəp-*);

Old Church Slavic *kr* ´pa `textura, rag', *is-kr* ´piti, *-ati* `ausflicken', bulg. *kъpa* ´rag, kerchief, cloth; Flicker', serb. *kr* ´pa `Fleck, Stuck canvas, fabric'; with the meaning `shoe', serb. *kr* ´plje `snowshoe', poln. *kierpce* `kind of Beschuhung', čech. *krpec* `Bastschuh';

with full grade the 2. syllable κ ρ η π ι ς , - τ ι δ ο ς `shoe; Fundament a Baues' (lat. Lw. *cre* ´pi ´da).

Daß *kerap-* extension from (s)*ker(e)-* `cut, clip' sei, is probably.

References: WP. I 425, WH. I 172, Trautmann 146.

Page(s): 581

Root / lemma: (*kerk* ´-) *kork* ´- : *kr* ´k ´-

English meaning: to wrinkle, become thin

German meaning: `einschrumpfen, mager'n'

Note: (or at most *kark* ´- : *kr* ´k ´-)

Material: Old Indian *kr* ´s ´a ´- `abgemagert, hager, weak', *kr* ´s ´yati `magert ab', av. *karasa-* `skinny';

lat. *cracentēs*, leg. *gracentēs* `graciles' to *gracilis* `skinny, slim, arid', dissim. from **cracilis*;

aisl. *horr* (**hurha-*) `Magerkeit';

lit. *karše* ´ti, intensiv *ka* ´rštu, *ka* ´ršti `old become', *iška* ´rša ´s `frail before age', *ka* ´rše ´ `Altersschwäche', lett. *nuo-kārst* `veralten, reif become';

klr. *kors* `ausgerodete Striche Landes', skr. *kr* ´šļav `in growth zurückgeblieben', sloven. *kr* ´š m. `shrub, bush', čech. *krs* `Zwergbaum', *krs-ati*, *-nouti* `abate', poln. dial. *kars* ´lak `niedriger, crooked tree, firewood'.

References: WP. I 420 f., WH. I 284, Berneker 670.

Page(s): 581

Root / lemma: *ker-1*, *kor-*, *kr-*

English meaning: a kind of sound (hoarse shrieking, etc..), *crane

German meaning: `Schallnachahmung für heisere, rauhe Töne, solche

Tierstimmen and die sie ausstoßenden Tiere'

Note:

Root / lemma: *ker-1, kor-, kr-* : `a kind of sound (hoarse shrieking, etc..),
*crane' derived from **Root / lemma: *ger-2*** : `to shriek (in expr. forms), *crane'.

Note: anlaut mostly *k-*, rare *k̂-* also with beweglichem *s-* : **(s)ker-**.

Material: I. Old Indian *karat*, *a-* m. `crow' (ö), *karāyikā* `a kind of crane'.

Gr. *κόραξ*, -*ακος* m. `raven', *κοράκιον* `bill, beak, neb of raven'
(**kor-n̥h̥k-*, compare lat. *cor-n-ix*), *σκορακίζω* `behandele schimpflich (from
ἐς *κόρακας βάλλε* *ι* v under likewise), *κορώνη* `crow', *κόραφος*
πο (ἐς *ῥορνις* Hes. (**kor-n̥-bhos*); *κορκορουγή* `Kollern in Leibe';

lat. *corvus* `raven', *cornix*, -*icis* `crow', umbr. *cornāco* `cornicem' (-*ik-* besides -*āk-*);
Specht, Idg. Dekl. 118, 161 places whereas *corvus* and *cornix* zur color root *ker-*;

čech. *kra* `korati`gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker' (**kor-kor-*, compare
κορκορουγή), serb. *krakoriti* `gracillare', klr. *kerekori* `ty`kollern, coo'.

see also ***kar-*** `loud praise'.

1. Dental extensions:

A'Iter dö.n. *skrade* `rattle, clash, röcheln', schwed. mdartl. *skrata* `sound', norw.
mdartl. *skrata* `gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, scold, chide, loud lachen',
skratla `rattle, clash', schwed. *skratte* `lachen', dö.n. *skratte* `einen gesprungenen
Ton give'.

2. guttural extensions:

A. Auf **-k-** (broken reduplication): ***kerk-, krek-, krok-***:

Old Indian *kr*, *kara-*, *krakara-*, *kr*, *kan*, *a-* m. `a kind of partridge, game bird', *kr*, *ka-*
vāku- m. `rooster, cock', *kr*, *kas*, *ā*, *kr*, *kālikā* `bird name'; av. *kahrkatāt*-f. `rooster,
cock', npers. *körk* `chicken', av. *kahrkāsa-* m. `vulture, actually Höhneesser'; Old
Indian *karkati* (uncovered) `lacht', *kra* *ks*, *amān*, *a-*, -*kraks*, *a-*, -*kraks*, *in-* perhaps
`knarrend'; common Old Indian *g* *h-* > *ks* - phonetic mutation

arm. perhaps as neologism *karkač*, `Rauschen, noise', *karkačem* `excessive
lachen, roar';

gr. *κέρκαξιέραξ* Hes., *κερκάς κρεξι* τὸ ῥορνέον Hes.,
κερκιθαλίς ἐρωδίας Hes., *κερκίς* ... εἰδος ῥορνιθός Hes.,
κέρκυος ἰέραξ, ἥ ἀλεκτρούς Hes., *κέρκος* ... ἀλεκτρούς Hes.,
κίρκος ἰέραξ', *κορκόρας* ῥορνις. Περυαλιός Hes., *κρέξ* `eine
Vogelart', *κέρχυος* m. `hoarseness' (if from **κερκ-σνος*), *κέρχυνη*,
κερχυήλις f. `Turmfalke';

lat. *crōciō*, -*ire* and *crōcō*, -*āre* `croak, caw' (: ir. *crāin*, lit. *krokiu*, lett. *krācu*, slav.
krakati, compare with -*g*: gr. *κρωζω*, anord. *hro* *kr*);

mir. *crāin*, Gen. *crāna* `sow' (`grunzend'; proto kelt. **krāni-*); cercc `hen' (but
cymr. *ysgrechf*. `scream' from ags. **scræc* `clamor'; mir. *scrēch* `scream' from
anord. *skræ* *kr*); abret. *corcid*, nbret. *kerc'heiz*, cymr. *crychydd* `Reiher', ir. *corr*
(**kork-so-*) `crane';

Old Prussian *kerko* f. `aquanaut (bird)', lett. *kērcu*, *kērt* `gaggle, cackle,
chitchat, talk, snicker, sough, rustle, din, fuss, noise make', lit. *karkiu*, *kar* *kti*
`burr, croak, caw, gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker', lit. *kirkiu*, *kir* *kti*
`screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell (from the Bruthenne)'; lit.
kre *kinuos*, -*intis* `rutting, in heat sein (of swine)', lett. *krece* *t* `hoarse become';

Old Prussian *kracto* (lies *kracco*) 'Schwarzspecht', lit. *kra* 'ke' ds., lit. *kr(i)okiu*, *kr(i)okti* 'röcheln, grunt' (: lat. *crōciō* etc.), *kr(i)okly* 's' 'waterfall', lett. *krā* 'cu, *krā* 'kt' 'croak, caw, schnarchen, röcheln, bawl, blaster'; lit. *kurkiu*, *kur* 'kti' 'quarren', lett. *ku* 'rcu, *ku* 'rkt' 'quarren' (: Old Church Slavic *krъkno*, *ti*; changing through ablaut with lit. *kvar* 'ktiö); compare Möhlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb II 296, 270, 322;

Old Church Slavic *krъkno*, *ti* 'croak, caw' (etc.); russ.-Church Slavic *krečēt* 'Zikade', russ. *kre* 'k' 'Aufstehnen', *krečēt* 'Jagdfalke', serb. *kre* 'ka' 'clamor the Höhner or Frösche' (etc.), čech. *škr* 'ek' 'clamor', osorb. *škr* 'ekava' 'Eichelhöher'; russ. *krocha* 'b' 'Tauchergans', bulg. *kro* 'kon' 'raven', serb. *kro* 'čēm, *kro* 'kati' 'croak, caw' (etc.); russ.-Church Slavic (etc.) *kraču*, *krakati* ds.; in addition slovz. *kre* 'k' (**krak* 'b) m. 'raven'.

Nasalized: ags. *hringan* 'sound, clink, rattle, clash, clatter', engl. *to ring* 'lauten, clink', anord. *hrang* n. 'din, fuss, noise', *hringia* 'löuten', lit. *krankiu*, *kran* 'kti' 'croak, caw, röcheln', *krankščiū*, *kran* 'ks' 'ti' ds., russ. *krja* 'katъ' 'crack, creak, groan, burr, croak, caw'; toch. B *kran* 'ko rooster, cock; Old Indian *krun*, *krun* 'ca-, *krāun* 'ca m. 'Brachvogel'.

With anl. **k** -: Old Indian *s* 'āri- f. 'ein bird', *sārikā* 'die indische Elster'; arm. *sareak* 'Star'; lit. *ša* 'rka, Old Prussian *sarke* 'Elster', russ. *soro* 'ka, čech. *straka*, serb. *sra* 'ka 'Elster'; besides Old Church Slavic *svraka*, serb. *svra* 'ka ds., see under.

With anlaut. **k** *u* -: alb. *sorre* '(**k* 'u_ērnā) 'crow' (Jokl, Meil. Pedersen 146);

Old Church Slavic *soraka*, serb. *svra* 'ka 'Elster'.

B. Auf -g-:

Old Indian *kharjati* 'knarrt', *kharga* 'lā' 'ein certain Nachtvogel (owlö)';

gr. κ ρ ῶ ζ ω 'krōchze', κ ρ ᾱ ζ ω, ἔ κ ρ α γ ο ν, κ ἑ κ ρ α γ α 'croak, caw (of raven), cry'; κ ᾱ ρ α γ ῖ ζ ᾱ τ ρ α χ ῖ ζ ψ ῑ φ ο ς ο ῖ ο ν π ρ ῑ ῑ ν ω ν Hes.;

anord. *hrōkr*, ags. *hrōc*, ahd. *hruoh* 'crow'; nnd. *harken*, dön. *harke* 'sich röuspern', schweiz. *harchlen* 'röcheln', anord. *hark*, *skark* 'din, fuss, noise', *herkir*, *skerkir* 'fire' (**knisternd*), anord. *harka* 'rant, roister', nnd. *harken* 'scratch, scratch, scrape', *harke* 'rake', nhd. Lw. *Harke*; to Old Indian *kharju*- m. (uncovered) 'the itchiness, scratch', *khrgala*- m. 'crutch' (ö);

ahd. *rachisōn* 'sich röuspern', ags. *hraca* m., *hracu* f. 'throat', ahd. *rahho* 'Rachen', ags. *hræ* 'ca m. 'das Röuspern; saliva', *hræ* 'can 'sich röuspern, spucken', anord. *hrāka* m. 'saliva'; anord. *skræ* 'kr m. 'scream' (**skrēki*-), *skræ* 'kja, *skræ* 'kta 'cry', *skro*, k n. Pl. 'lie, falsity', *skro*, kva 'erdichten, erlögen';

lit. *kregžde* 'swallow', *kre* 'ge' 'ti' 'grunt', *krogju* 'röchle, grunt'.

3. Labial extensions:

A. With **-p-**: Old Indian *kr* 'patē, Aor. *akrapis*, t, a 'lament';

kr 'cchra 'schlimm'; n. 'need', mind. from **kr* 'psra-;

npers. *sōrfāk* 'clangor', *surf* (iran. **sarafa*-) 'cough';

lat. *crepō*, -ās and -is, -āre 'knattern, knistern, crack, creak', *crepundia*, -ōrum 'Klappern as Kinderspielzeug, Kastagnetten' (after M. Leumann, Gnomon 9, 240, rather Etruscan); EM³ 268;

anord. *hrafn* 'raven', urnord. *HrabnaR*, ags. *hræfn* 'raven', ahd. *hraban*, *hram* 'raven' (mhd. also *rappe*), as. *nahthram* 'Nachteule';

With **s-**: anord. *skrafa* 'babble, chatter', *skraf* (and *skrap* see under) n. 'gossip'; anord. *skarfr* 'Seerabe', ags. *skræf* ds., ahd. *scarba*, *scarva* f., *scarbo* m. ds., nhd. *Scharbe*; bret. *scrav* 'Meervogel' is germ. Lw.;

lett. *krepēt*, *krēpēt* 'dirty, filthy become', *kre* *pa* *t* 'zöhen mucus auswerfen' (from '*rōuspern'), lit. *skreple* *nti* ds., lett. *kre* *palas* Pl., lit. *skrepliai* Pl. 'Schleimauswurf', Old Church Slavic *kroplja*, *kropiti* 'besprinkle, sprinkle' etc., russ. *kropota* *tb* 'drone, grumble, grumpy, surly, sullen sein, sich sorgen' etc.

With **-b-**: anord. *skrap* 'das Rascheln, gossip', *skrapa* 'rustle, babble'; lit. *skrebe* *ti* 'rustle', Old Church Slavic *skrobot* *z* 'noise'. Nasalized gr. *κ ρ ε μ β α λ α* 'Kastagnetten'.

II. **i-basis (s)(k)erei-**

Air. *scret* f., nir. *scread* 'scream' from **skri-zd(h)ā*; compare Persson Beitr. I 348;

with **s-**: bret. *screo* (**skriu_ā*) 'kreischender Meervogel';

ahd. as. *scrian* 'cry', ahd. *screi* n. 'scream', ndd. *schrēwen*, ndl. *schreeuwen* 'cry' (**skraiwian*), wflö m. *schreemen*, engl. *scream* ds. (**skraimian*);

without **s-**: anord. *hreimr* 'clamor', anord. *hrīna* 'cry' (of Schweine); compare lett. *krī* *na* 'sow' (also ir. *crāin* ds. : lat. *crōcio*) and piem. *crin* (ligur.ö) 'swine'.

guttural extensions:

A. With **-k-**: gr. *κ ρ ί κ ε* 'das Joch) knarrte, kreischte'; lit. *krykščiu*, *kry* *kšti* 'screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell', *krikse* *ti* 'quaken';

Old Church Slavic *krik* *z* 'clamor', *kričati* 'cry';

anord. *hegri*, ags. *hrāgra*, ahd. *heigaro* and (*h*)*reigaro*, mhd. *heiger* and *reiger*, nhd. *Reiher* (**kroikro-*, **krikro-*), partly with diss. Schwunde of ersten *r*;

cymr. *cryg* 'hoarse', fem. *creg*, therefrom *creg-yr* 'Reiher';

eine various Lautnachahmung is bulg. *czrkam* 'zwitschere, zirpe; cry, spritze' (etc. s. Berneker 132);

B. With **-g-**: gr. *κ ρ ι γ ο* 'das Schwirren; creakiness (the Zöhne)', *κ ρ ι γ ο* *γ λ α υ ξ* Hes., *κ ρ ί ζ ω*, *κ ρ ί ξ α λ*, *κ έ κ ρ ι γ α* 'screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell, growl', böot. *κ ρ ι δ δ έ μ ε ν* (*δ δ = γ*) 'γ ε λ α ν';

cymr. *cre* (**krigā*), *dychre* (**dī-eks-krigā*) 'clamor'; derived *cre* *hydd*, *cre* *hyr* 'Reiher';

anord. *hrika* 'gnash', *hrikta* 'screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell';

with **s-**: anord. *skrikiā* 'Vogelschrei', as verb 'chirp, twitter', ags. *scric* 'Wörger', norw. *skrika*, *skreik* 'cry', as. *skrikōn* ds., an. *skræ* *kr* 'scream';

late neologism: nhd. *Krickente*, schwed. *krickand*, *krikka* ds., ndl. *kriek*, *krekel* 'cricket, Heimchen', frz. *criquet* ds., ndl. *kricken*, *kreken* 'Zirpen (from the cricket)', mengl. *creken* 'creak', engl. *creak* ds., frz. *criquer* ds.;

with **s-**: Old Church Slavic *skr* *z* *gati* (i.e. *skr* *z* *g-*) 'gnash', *skr* *z* *ž* *z* *t* *z* (i.e. *skr* *z* *ž-*) 'Geknirsche'.

III. **u-basis (s)k(o)reu-, (s)k(o)rau-**

1. Lat. *corvus* (see above S. 567); mir. *crū* 'raven' (**krou_ōs*); ndd. *schrauen*, *schraulen*, norw. *skryla*, *ryla* 'cry', norw. dial. *skrynja* 'clatter, noise make, sharp clink; cough'; anord. *skraumi* 'bawler, crier, Hanswurst'; nordfries. *skrummel* 'Getöse, noise, rumor', nhd. *schrummeln* 'thunder', anord. *skrum* 'gossip; lit.

kriunu -, -e' *ti* 'cough, groan, moan'; perhaps also *toch*. B *keru* 'drum'.

2. Dental extensions:

With **-d-**:

Anord. *hrjo* 'ta 'roar, bellow, schnarchen, drone, grumble', ags. *hrūtan* 'schnarchen, pant, sniff, snort', ahd. *rūzan*, *rūzōn* 'rattle, clash, schnarchen, buzz'; compare ags. *hrot* m. 'thick Flössigkeit, mucus', etc. under S. 537;

md. *schrūten* 'schnarchen, wheeze, prusten', wföl. *Schrute* 'Truthenne', schwed. *skryta* 'brag, boast', dial. 'schnarchen', norw. dial. *skry* 'ta 'pant, sniff, snort, prusten', *skrota* (**skrutōn*) 'brag, boast' (perhaps also anord. *skraut* n. 'splendor, jewellery', *skreyta* 'adorn', if actually 'brag, boast', compare norw. *skrøyta* 'adorn, praise, laud, brag, boast', *røyta* ds.).

With idg. **-t-**: anord. *hryðja* f. 'Spucknapf', isl. *hroði* 'saliva', norw. dial. *ryda*, *skryda* f. 'mucus in Halse'.

3. guttural extensions:

With **-k-**: lit. *kraukly* 's 'crow', *kraukiu* , *krau* 'kti 'croak, caw', ablaut. *kriūk-iu* , -ti 'grunt', *kru* 'ke' 'Gegrünze'; lett. *krau* 'klis m. 'raven', *krau* 'k 'is 'Saatkröhe', *krauka* 't 'cough, mucus auswerfen (of cattle)'; *krau* 'ka f. 'Schleimauswurf';

Old Church Slavic *kruk* ѣ 'raven' (etc.);

isl. *hrygla* 'rattle in the throat', mhd. *rö(c)hel(n)*, nhd. *röcheln*, norw. *rugde* 'Waldschnepfe'; in addition probably ags. *hrog* 'nasal mucus';

with gemination **-kk-**: dö.n. *skrukke* 'glucksen', *skrokke* 'chat, prate', next to which older dö.n. *krokke* 'call, shout, cry, from Höhnern', md. *krochen* 'grunt; hoarse cry (of raven)'.

With **-k̂-**: Old Indian *krō* 'ś 'ati, av. *xraosaiti* 'kreischt, shouts, howls', Old Indian *krōs* 'ā-, *klō* 'ś 'ā- m. 'scream, Rufweite', (: ags. *hrēam* 'Notruf' from **hrauhma*), npers. *xurōs* 'rooster, cock'; s. W. Schulze Kl. Schr.166.

With **-g-**: gr. κ ρ α υ γ ῆ 'clamor', κ ρ α υ γ ῆ ς δ ρ υ κ ο λ ά π τ ο υ ε ῖ δ ο ς ('kind of Specht') Hes.; got. *hruk* Akk. 'das Kröhen', *hrukjan* 'crow'.

References: WP. I 413ff., WH. I 275 f., 290, 291 f., 293, Trautmann 128, 139 f., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 130 f.

Page(s): 567-571

Root / lemma: **ker-2**

German meaning: 'schneiden'

See also: see under **(s)ker-** .

Page(s): 571

Root / lemma: **ker-4**

English meaning: cherry

German meaning: in Worten for 'Kornelkirsche, Kirsche'

Material: Gr. κ ρ ά ν ο ς m. f. = lat. *cornus* (**kr̥nos*) 'Kornelkirschbaum', κ ρ ά ν ο ν = lat. *cornum* 'Kornelkirsche', lit. **kirnas* as base from *Kirnis* 'deus cerasorum'; in addition probably gr. κ έ ρ α σ ο ς 'Kirschbaum' (out of it lat.

cerasus), perhaps thrakisch-phryg. word.

Contrariness of phonetically U[̃]bereinstimmung remain far off the meaning because of: lit. *ki`rna* f. 'Strauchband from Weiden', *kirnis* 'swamp, marsh', Old Prussian *kirno* f. 'shrub, bush', ablaut. lit. *ke`ras* 'hoher, verwitterter stump; Staude', *kere`ti* 'in die A[̃]ste schießen', lett. *ce`rs* 'shrub, bush, knorrige Baumwurzel', Old Prussian *ker-berse* 'Wirsenhholz' (perhaps 'Strauchbirke'), with formants *-ba*, lit. *ki`rba* (out of it lett. *k`irba*) 'swamp, marsh, morass'; russ.-Church Slavic *kъrjъ*, russ. *korъ* 'root', čech. *ker`* 'shrub, bush', o-grade Old Church Slavic (etc.) *korenъ*, Gen. *-ene* (en-stem) 'root'; together with russ. *če`ren*, *čereno`k* 'Heft, Stiel, handle, grasp a Messers; Pfropfreis' etc. (see Berneker 146 f.); perhaps to **(s)ker-** 'cut, clip'.

References: WP. I 411 f., WH. I 221 f., 276 f.

Page(s): 572-573

Root / lemma: (**ker-5**ö), **kō`r-**

English meaning: to hang

German meaning: 'hängen, hängen'

Material: Lit. *kariu`*, *ka`rti* 'with a Strick erhängen', lett. *kar'u*, *ka`rt* 'hängen', lit. *pakara* 'Kleiderständer, peg, plug zum Kleideraufhängen', lett. *pakars* 'hook zum Aufhängen', Old Prussian *paccaris* 'strap', lit. *pakore`* 'gallows'; perhaps also lit. *pra`kartas* 'crib, manger', Old Prussian *pracartis* 'trough', if originally 'vorgehängter Futtersack';

in addition perhaps as extension **krem(ə)-* in gr. *κρεμάωνυμι* 'hängen', older *κρέμνυμι* ds. (besides *κρήμνυμι*, s. Specht KZ 59, 97), *κρέμαμα* 'hänge', *κρεμάθρα* 'Höngematte', zero grade *κρημνός* 'slope'.

References: WP. I 412.

Page(s): 573

Root / lemma: **ker-5**

German meaning: 'springen, drehen'

See also: see under **(s)ker-**.

Page(s): 574

Root / lemma: **kerm-**

English meaning: to be tired, rest

German meaning: 'ermüden, rasten, schlafen'ö

Material: Ahd. mhd. *hirmen*, mndl. *hermen* 'rest, rasten'; lit. *kirmy-ju`*, *kirmy`ti*, *kirme`ti* 'anfaulen, faul become' (influenced from *kirmi`s* 'worm'ö).

References: WP. I 426.

Page(s): 582

Root / lemma: **ker-6** and **k`er-**

English meaning: dark colour; dirt, etc..

German meaning: Farbwurzel for dunkle, schmutzige and graue Farbtöne

Note: often extended with **-i** and **-u**; s. the extensions **kerb(h)-** and **kers-**.

Material: Old Indian *karat* a- 'oxblood, indigo' (ö), *kurun* ga - , *kulun* ga - m. 'antelope', *kirmira*- 'varicolored', *ka rīs* a- n. 'Auswurf, manure', *kardama*- m. 'slime, mud, smut, manure'; *kalka*- m. 'ordure, filth', *karka*- 'white' (: mir. *corcach*); npers. *cardeh* 'blackish, darkish', *kari*, *karah* 'smut', pehl. *karic* 'crap, muck'; gr. κ ῶ ρ υ ζ α 'catarrh, Rotz', κ ο ρ ῦ ν α ι μύ ξ α ι Hes., κ α ρ υ μ ῶ ν μ ῑ λ α ν Hes., κ ρ ο ῤ μ α ι μύ ξ α ι Hes.;

about lat. *carbō* 'burning or burnt wood' see above under 3. *ker*-;

mir. *corcach* f. 'swamp, marsh' (: Old Indian *kalka*-, *karka*-, see above);

ahd. *horo*, Gen. *horawes*, mhd. *hor*, *hurwe* 'ordure, smut' (**kr*,-*u*-); ags. *horh*, Gen. *horwes*, ahd. *horg* 'dirty, filthy' (**kr*,-*k-u*,-*o*); aisl. *horr* m. 'nasal mucus, snot, smut'; ags. *hrot* m. 'Rotz', ahd. *hroz* ds., asöchs. *hrottig* 'snotty'; ahd. *ruoz*, *rouz*, mhd. *ruoz*, *ruost*, asöchs. *hrot* 'smut'; ags. *hrum* m. 'smut', asöchs. *hrum*, mhd. PN *Rum*-olt;

with palatal in anlaut:

arm. *sar* n, Gen. *sar* in 'ice', *sar* num 'gefriere';

ven.-illyr. PN *Carmō* (Steiermark, Austrian province), rōtoroman. *carmu* n 'weasel'; see under *k̂or*-men-;

alb. *thjer-me* 'gray', *per-thjerm* 'lazuline' (**k̂er-u*,-*o*- with secondary *-me*); *i surme* 'ashen' (**k̂or-mo*-); s. Jokl Me I. Pedersen 153 ff.;

aisl. *hjarn* n. 'frozen snow' (: arm. *sar* n, slav. **sern* ѣ); ahd. *hornunc*, nhd. *Hornung* 'Februar'; ahd. *harro* m. 'ermine' (: ven.-illyr. *carmō*);

lit. *šir* vas 'gray, greyish-blue' (**k̂r*,-*hu*,-*o*), *šir* mas ds. (**k̂r*,-*mo*-s), lett. *sirms* 'gray' (compare Old Indian *s yā-ma* - 'black, dark' besides *s yā-va* - ds.); lit. *šir* vis 'gray' hare'; in addition lit. *šarma* f. 'hoarfrost', lett. *sarma*, *serma* ds., lit. *šarmuo* , *šermuo* 'gray' ermine' (: ahd. *harro*, ven.-illyr. *carmō*); *šarmuony* s m. 'gray' weasel', with ablaut ostlit. *širmuone* lis ds., lett. *sermulis* m. 'gray' ermine';

proto slav.. **sern* ѣ in russ.-Church Slavic *sre* nъ 'πο ι κ ῑ λ ο ς', aruss. *serenyj* 'white' (from horses) and as m. sloven. *sre* n, *sre* nj 'hoarfrost, frozen Schneerinde', russ. *sere* n 'frozen snow', poln. *szron* (older *srzon*) 'hoarfrost' (: aisl. *hjarn*);

lit. *šer* kšnas (besides *šer* kštas) 'weißgrau, mouldy', *šer* knas m. 'hoarfrost', ablaut. *šir* kšnas 'hoarfrost' and *širsn* ija *širšnyti* 'cover itself with white frost'; lett. *serns*, *serksns* m., also *sersni* m. Plur., *sersna* f. 'hoarfrost' and *serstu* laiks 'time, da the Schnee trägt'.

Note:

maybe (**hurwe*) Hrv > Hrwat 'dark people' = Sarmoi > Serboi, Srb from lit. *sarma* 'gray, white weasel' [common PIE b > w mutation].

It is interesting that the etymology of the name of the Croats (root: Hrv) is also unknown. Some suggest that the names actually originate from the same root: indeed, the roots are distinctly similar (Srb/Hrv). However, it is not known whether this is merely coincidental or indicative of a common origin.

References: WP. I 409, 428 f., Trautmann 300, 303, Specht Idg. Dekl. 118 f., 179,

Page(s): 573-574

Root / lemma: kerno-

English meaning: jaw

German meaning: `Kinnbacken'

Note: only kelt. and slav.; compare **ker-2**.

Material: Cymr. *cern* 'mandible, lower jaw bone', bret. *kern* 'Möhltrichter, Scheitel, Tonsur'. mir. *cern* 'point, edge, angle' (es lies die imagining of Knicks am mandible, lower jaw bone vor);

slav. *černъ in: abg. čre ḡnovъnaja `μύλα (ι)', r.-Church Slavic čre ḡnovъnъ (zubъ), čre ḡnovi tьсь `μύλα η' `dens molaris', slovak. čren `mandible, lower jaw bone' etc.

After Būga RFV. 67, 234 to lett. *ce. ruo-k(s)lis* 'Backenzahn', Old Indian *carvati* 'chew'.

References: WP. I 427, Trautmann 129, Specht Idg. Dekl. 141, 169.

Page(s): 582

Root / lemma: *kers-*

English meaning: a kind of colour (black)

German meaning: in Worten for Farben, especially dunkle, schmutzige

Note: and probably also bloßes **ker-**; compare also *kel-4* and *ker-6*.

Material: Old Indian *kr. s. n. a* 'black' = Old Prussian *kirsnan* ds., FIN *Kirsnappe* = abg. *čr ěn ě*, russ. *če řen ě*, skr. *cr ěn* etc. 'black' (*č ěrxn ě, *č ěrsn ě); without *-no*-forms lit. *ke řšas* 'black and white mottled, speckled, *tabby', *ke řše* 'bunte cow', *ke řšis* 'schwarzbunter ox', *keršulis* 'Ringeltaube'; *karši s* f. 'Brassen, lead (fish)', *kiršly s* m. 'ash'; the intonation from *ke řšas* paßt but not zum Old Indian;

Note:

Old Church Slavic: *črъnъ* 'black' : Lithuanian: *kir̃snas* 'black (of a horse)' : Old Prussian: *kirsnan* 'black' : *Krishna* 'Vedic black god'

schwed. norw. *harr* `A"sche' (**harzu-*); ags. *heard-hara*, *heardra-* m., nhd. holl. *harder*, *herder* `sea-ash'.

References: WP. I 428 f., Trautmann 118, 134 f.

Page(s): 583

Root / lemma: *kert-*, *kerət-*, *krāt-*

English meaning: to turn, roll, wind

German meaning: 'drehen, zusammendrehen', vielfach vom Biegen und Verflechten von Ästen to Flechtwerk; 'fest zusammengedreht = kompakt, massiv, knag'

Note: extension from *ker-7*, S. 574; see under *(s)ker-3*.

Material: Air. *kr. n a 'tti`* dreht den Faden, spinnt', *karttar-* 'the Spinner', *cr.ta 'ti*

`binds, heftet together', *kaṭ a-* m. `netting, Matte' (mind. for **kr.ta-*), probably also *kut i-*, *kut ī f.* `cottage' (**kr.tī*), *kud ya-* n. (**kr.tya-*) `(*geflochtene) wall', *pāli koccha-* `wickerwork' (Old Indian **kr.tsa-*); Old Indian *kr.tsna* `vollständig, whole' (compare lat. *crassus*, slav. **čьrstvъ*);

gr. *κάρταλ(λ)ος* m. `basket', *κροτύνη* `Astknorren' (**κροτύνα*); with *u*-colored reduced grade *κύρτος*, *κύρτη* `Binsengeflecht, fish snaring net, cage', *κυρτία* `wickerwork';

alb. *kjerthull* `circle, Garnwinde, Haspel' (: mir. *ceirtle* see under);

maybe alb. **kjerth*, *kredh* `dive, roll in water'

lat. *crātis* `wickerwork from A^osten or Ruten, hurdle, Rost, Faschinen', *crātēs dentatae* `Eggen', *crātiō, -īre* `harrow' (**k_orati-*, or **krāti-*, compare lett. *kra^htin š*, lit. *kro^h tai*); *crassus* `thick, strong, coarse'; probably *cartilāgo* `gristle' (probably *k_or[ə]t-*, compare *palma* : *παλάμη*);

mir. *ceirtle* f. `ball, tangle, knot' (**kerteli_hā*); *cert* f. `scrap, shred, Kleinigkeit';

got. *haurds* (**kr.tis*) `door', anord. *hurð* ds., as. *hurth* `netting', ahd. *hurd*, Pl. *hurdi* ds., nhd. `Hörde = hurdle', ags. *hyrðel* and (old) *hyrpil* `wickerwork';

maybe alb. *kurth* `trap, (net)'

doubtful (**kert-s-to-*, **kr.t-s-ti-ō*) as. *harst* m. `wickerwork, Rost', *harsta* `Rost'; mnd. *harst* ds., `deadwood, shrubbery, bush, Rost' (whereof mnd. *harsten*, ahd. *hersten*, ags. *hierstan* `roast'), norw. dial. *rust* `spinney', ags. *hyrst* m. `wood, forest', mnd. *horst*, *hurst* `shrubbery, bush', ahd. *horst*, *hurst* m. `shrubbery, bush', nhd. *Horst* `Raubvogelnest';

Old Prussian *corto* `paddock'; nasalized (as slav. *kre. [t]na. ti*) perhaps lett. *kri^hetns* (wöre lit. **kren^htnas*) `proficient, valiant' (if originally as much as russ. *krutъ*, see under);

lit. *kran^htas* `steiles bank, border, shore'; compare klr. *kruty^h j* `winded, upright, schroff', *kru^hča* `steiles bank, border, shore' (Trautmann 142);

r.-Church Slavic *čьrstvъ*, *čьrstvъ* `tight, firm; lauter, genuine', russ. *čerstvъ* `hard, dry; föhllos; althacken', serb. *čvrst* `tight, firm, hard; vollfleischig' etc. (**kr.t-tu_h-os*);

nasalized slav. **kre. tati*, **kre. [t]na. ti*, russ. *kr^ha^htatъ*, *kr^ha^hnutъ* `from the Stelle bewegen, umwerfen; touch', sloven. *kre. tati* `wenden, lenken, turn, röcken' etc., changing through ablaut **kro. tъ* in russ.-Church Slavic *krutъ* `tortus, immitis', russ. *krutъ* `drall; jöh, upright (see above to lit. *kran^htas*); thick eingekocht; cold; hard, stern', serb. *kru^ht* `violent', poln. *kre. ty* `drall; winded, crooked; twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, gekröuselt', Church Slavic *kra. što^h*, *kra. titi se* `torqueri', russ. *kruti^h tъ* `turn, winden, whirl, lace, tie' etc., sloven. *kroti^hča* `knot in Gespinst', čech. *kruti^hna* `ds.; convolution: cradle', poln. *skre. tka* `Weidenseil';

after Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. here toch. B *kerccīye* `palace'.

References: WP. I 421 f., WH. I 285 f., Trautmann 142, 146.

Page(s): 584-585

Root / lemma: *kes-* (**g^hhes-*)

English meaning: to scratch, itch

German meaning: `kratzen, kommen'

Material: Gr. κ ε σ κ έ ο ν (zur form κ ε σ κ ί ο ν s. Boisacq) `oakum' (*kes-kes-);

mir. *cīr* f. `comb' (*kēs-rā);

anord. *haddr* m. `Kopfhaar the Frau' (*hazda-z); ags. *heord* f. `hair' (*hezdā), in addition *heordan* Pl. `oakum', engl. *hards*, mnd. *herde* `Flachsfaser'; *hēde*, mnd. *hēde*, *heide* (ndl. nhd. *Hede*) `oakum';

lit. *kasa* `braid, plait, pigtail', *kasau* -,y *ti* `continual gelinde scratch, scrape', *kasu* -, *ka* *sti* `umgraben', lett. *kast* `rake', *kasi* *t* `scrape, scratch, rake, scratch, scrape', in addition *kasa* f., *kasus* m. *kašk* *is* m., `scabies'; Old Prussian *kexti* f. `Zopfhaar, (development from a participle *kestas or a *koz-dho- = germ. *hazda-);

maybe alb. (*češ) *qeth* `dress hair' [common alb. *s* > *th* shift], (*kasi *t*) *kosit* `harvest the crops'

Old Church Slavic *češo* -, *česati* `comb; stripe, abstreifen (e.g. Beeren)', bulg. (etc.) *če šel* `comb', čech. *pa-čes* m. `Hede, oakum', russ. *če ška* `Hede, oakum', *češuja* `dandruff', *česotka* `scabies'; Church Slavic *kosa* `hair', russ. (etc.) *kosa* `lichen, pigtail', Church Slavic *kosm* ъ `hair'; Old Church Slavic *kosna* *ti* `touch, anröhren', *kasati* se. `touch' (from `pluck'), serb. *ko šim*, -*iti* `lacerare, vellere' probably iterative to *česati*; čech. (etc.) *kochati* `ergötzen, caress, lieben' (to *kosna* *ti* as `liebkosend, zärtlich touch', perhaps `krauen'; compare Berneker 152, 491, 538, 580 ff.).

Root extensions:

ks-en- in gr. ξ α λ ν ω (*ksn₁i₁ō) `scratch, comb; drum; tumble, prögle', ξ ά ν ι ο ν `comb zum Wollekrepeln', ξ ά σ μ α `gekrepelte wool', έπλ ξ η ν ο ν `clot, chunk, Haublock';

lat. *sentis* (*ksen-tis) `briar', *sentus* `horridus' (by Prudentius `dornig');

ks-n-eu- in:

Old Indian *ks₁ n₁ āuti* `schleift, wetzt, reibt', *ks₁ n₁ ō tra-* n. `grindstone, whetstone', participle *ks₁ n₁ uta* - av. *hu-xšnuta-* `good geschö rft'; common Old Indian *g ĥ-* > *ks₁* - phonetic mutation

lat. *novācula* `Schermesser, razor' (due to a Verbuns *novāre from *ksneu₁ā-);

anord. *snøggr* `kurzgeschoren', *snoðenn* `naked, bald, bleak geschoren'; *snauðr* `unverhüllt, arm', ags. *besnyððan* `mug, rob', mhd. *besnoten* `sparse, arm', *snæde* `small, weak', nhd. *schnöde*.

ks-es- in: gr. ξ έ ω (*ks-es-ō), Aor. ξ έ σ σ α ι `scrape, smooth', ξ ε σ τ ό ς `geschabt'; common Old Indian *g ĥ-* > *ks₁* - : Avestan *g ĥ-* > *gz-*, *z-* : gr. *z-* phonetic mutation

ks-eu- in:

Old Indian *ks₁ ura* - m. `Schermesser, Dornpflanze'; npers. *šor* `salzig', kurd. *s ūr* ds.; common Old Indian *g ĥ-* > *ks₁* - phonetic mutation

gr. ξ ύ ω `scrape, rub, glötte', participle ξ υ σ τ ό ς `geschabt, geglötet', -ό ν (geglötteter) spear shaft', ξ ύ σ μ α `Abschabsel', ξ ύ σ τ ρ α `Striegel', ξ υ σ τ ή ρ `rasper', ξ υ ρ ό ν (: Old Indian *ks₁ ura* -) `Schermesser', ξ υ ρ ό ν τ ο μό ν, ί σ χ νό ν, ῥ ξ ύ Hes.; έ ά ν ο ν (*ks-ou₁-*enom*) `all Geschnitzte', esp. `Götterbild'; common Old Indian *g ĥ-* > *ks₁* - : Avestan *g ĥ-* > *gz-*, *z-* : gr. *z-* phonetic mutation

gr. ξ ώ σ τ ρ α ψ η κ τ ρ ί ς, ψ ή κ τ ρ ι α Hes. (`Striegel'), rather with *ksō[u]*- here, as with *ksōs- zur root form *ks-es-*;

here probably with metathesis balt. **skuu*̥ō`rasiere' in lett. *skuvu*, *sku*̥t̃, lit. *skutu*̥, *sku*̥sti ds.

References: WP. I 449 ff., WH. I 178 f., Trautmann 119 f., 268, Specht Idg. Dekl. 239, 250, Kuiper Nasalprös. 85¹.

Page(s): 585-586

Root / lemma: *keu*̥d-, *kū*̥d-

English meaning: to cry

German meaning: `schreien; anschreien, schelten, höhnen, spotten'

Material: Old Indian *kutsa*̥*yati* `schmöht, tadelt', *kutsā*̥ `Schmöhung, reprimand', npers. *nikūhīdan* `rebuke, vilify, scold';

gr. *κ υ δ ά ζ ω*, -ο μ α ι `schmöhe, beschimpfe', *κ υ δ ά γ χ α ς μ ά χ α ς*, *λ ο ι δ ο ρ ί α ς* Hes., *κ υ δ α γ χ έ μ ε ν α λ ο ι δ ο ρ ο ύ μ ε ν α* Hes.; from a stem *κ υ δ ο ι* -: *κ υ δ ο ι μ έ ς* `Schlachtlörm, -getömmel', *κ υ δ ο ι μ ε τ τ υ* `din, fuss, noise `Tumult cause', *κ υ δ ο ι - δ ο π ά ν* ds.;

maybe alb. *huta*̥ `owl, crying owl'

aguthn. *huta*̥ `herbeirufen', norw. dial. *huta*̥ `cry, rant, roister, einen Hund drohend anschreien, veröchtlich behandeln' (mengl. *hūten*, *hōten*, nengl. *to hoot*̥ `cry, jucheien' from anord. *hōta*̥ `threaten'); ags. *hūsc* (**kūd-sko-*), ahd. as. *hosc* (**ku*̥d-*sco-*) `Schmöhung, derision, ridicule', ags. *hosp*̥ `Schande, disgrace, shame, insult', *hyspan*̥ `mock' (with -*sp*-suffix), mhd. *hiuze*̥ `cheeky, alert, awake, smart', *hiuzen*̥ `sich erfrechen' (**herausfordernd cry*'), *gehiuze*, *gehūze*̥ `Larm, clamor, derision, ridicule', *hiuzen*, *hūzen*̥ `zur Verfolgung call, shout, cry' (in addition die Interj. *hussaö*);

with anlaut. *s-* (previously after *schallen*, *schreien* under likewiseö) perhaps mengl. *schūten*̥ `vociferari', engl. *to shout*̥ `loud cry, call, shout, cry, jubilate', aisl. *skūta*, *skūti*̥ `derision, Stichelei';

abg. *kuždo*̥, *kuditi*̥ `zugrunde richten', Church Slavic also `vilify, scold, rebuke', russ. *proku*̥*ditʹ*̥ `schlechte Streiche make, Schabernack play', *ku*̥*ď*̥ f. `Schwarzkunst', skr. *kudīm*, -i̥*ti*̥ `rebuke, slander', poln. dial. *prze-*, *przy-kudzić*̥ `spoil, langweilen'.

References: WP. I 378 f.

Page(s): 595-596

Root / lemma: *keu*-1, *skeu*-, lengthened grade *kēu*-

English meaning: to notice, observe, feel; to hear

German meaning: `worauf achten (beobachten, schauen)', dann `hören, föhlen, merken'

Note: heavy basis *kou*̥-; *s*-extension *keu*-*s-*; about forms with anlaut. *s-* s. am Schlusse; *kou*̥-*o-s*̥ `sorgsam'; *d*-extension *kēud-*: *kūd-* in *kēudos*̥ : *kūdos*̥ `fame'.

Material: 1. Old Indian *kavi*̥- `smart, wise; seer, Dichter', *kavāri*̥- `eigennützig; penurious', *a*̥-*kava-*̥ `not stingy'; *ā-ku*̥*vatē*̥ `beabsichtigt', *ā-kūta-* n., *ā-kūti-* f. `intention';

av. *čəvīši*̥ 1. Sg. Med. Aor.̥ `I erhoffte, versah mich';

gr. *κ ο έ ω*̥ `merke, hear' (Denomin. from **kou*̥-*os*; = lat. *caveō*); **κ ο F ο ς* placed

in ion.-att. ἀνακῶς ἔχεται `care bear, carry'; dor. ἑκὸς μὲς ἡκοῦσα μεν Hes.; κοίης, κοίτης ἑρμούς; κοῖον, κώλον ἐνέχυρον; κοῦα, κοῦα ἐνέχυρα Hes.; maked. κοῖος `number'; PN Λαῖο-κό(φ)ων, Λαῖο-κόωσα, etc.; κῦδος n. `fame' (see under to slav. *čudo*);

from the basis **keu-s-**: ἀκοῦω `hear' (*ἀκοῦσ(ω), ἀκοή, hom. ἀκοῦή `Gehör' (*ἀκοῦσά), ὑπακούω `gehorsam, untertan', lak. ἐπάκοο `Zeuge', ἀκούμεε τι ηρεῖ Hes., gort. ἀκούμεε τος (with old e-Vok., during ἀκοῦω from *ἀκοῦσά: abhöngt); about κῦδος see under;

ἀκοῦω etc. at first with got. *hausjan* etc., see under, related; ἀ- is barely = n. `in', but = ἀ- (*ἡα-κουήω, *ἡα-κευῖω) through Hauchdissimilation, or idg. *sm-* `together'; different above S. 18, whereas ἀκούμεε ablaut neologism sein möchte or fernzuhalten wäre, was wenig probably is;

lat. *caveō, -ere* `sich in acht nehmen, sich vorsehen' (**covēre*, Denom. from **kouos*), *cautus* `careful', umbr. *kutef* probably **cautens*, `careful';

got. *hausjan*, aisl. *heyra*, ags. *hīeran*, as. *hōrian*, ahd. *hōr(r)en* `hear' (see above); lengthened gradees **kēu-* in ags. *hāwian* `see, show';

lett. *kavēt* (: lat. *cavēre*) `zaudern, hesitate';

wruss. *s-kuma* -ju, -c `understand, comprehend', čech. *koumati, s-koumati* `merken, gewahr become' (denominative a (s)*kou-mo-*, -*mā*); abg. *čujo, čuti* `feel, merken', serb. *ču jēm ču ti* `hear, feel' (etc.; **kēu-*);

abg. *čudo, -ese* `wonder, miracle', *čuditi se* `sich wundern' (**kēu-dos*, changing through ablaut with:)

Maybe alb. *cudi* `marvel'

gr. κῦδος `fame, honour', κῦδος τοσ `ruhmreichst', actually `whereof man hört';

serb. *ču vati* `beware, guard'; proto slav. **čevō, *čeviti* in ačech. *vš-čieviti, na-vš-čieviti*, nowadays *navšti viti* `besuchen'.

keu-s- in russ. dial. *ču chatb* `wahrnehmen, hear', sloven. *ču ha-m, -ti* `spören, ahnen', čech. *čich* `sense, mind, Witterung, spoor'; compare above to ἀκοῦω.

2. With anlautendem **s-**:

miran. *s kōh*, np. *šikōh, šukōh* (uriran. **skau-a*□a-) `splendor, glory, magnificence, Majestät, stateliness'; arm. *c, uc, anem* `lasse schauen, points, shows, evinces', *c, oyc* `das Zeigen, Schau' (*skeu-skō*);

gr. θυσόκοος `Opferschauer';

got. *us-skaws* (**ausschauend* =) *besonnen*', ags. *scēawian*, as. *skauwōn*, ahd. *scouwōn* `see, show'; aisl. *skygn* `seeing', *skygginn* `clear, bright' (**skuvvini-*), whereof *skygna* `peer'; got. *skauns* `beautiful' (*ibna-skauns* `from gleicher Gestalt'), ahd. *scōni* ds., aisl. *skjōni*, as. *skōni* `gleaming, beautiful', ags. *scīenc* ds. (actually `conspicuous'); tiefstufiges **sku-ni-* in aisl. *skyn* f. n. `order, Bescheid, discernment', *skynja* `untersuchen, understand, comprehend'; aisl. *skoða* `peer';

Old Prussian *au-schaudītwēi* `trust'.

References: WP. I 368 ff., WH. I 186 f., Trautmann 132.

Page(s): 587-588

Root / lemma: *keu-2, keu_ø-*

English meaning: to bend

German meaning: often with labialen or gutturalen extensions: `biegen' in verschiedenen Sonderungen as `in joint biegen, Gelenk, sich böcken, sich drehen'; `Einbiegung, Einwölbung, Höhlung'; `Ausbiegung, Buckel, round Haufen'

Note: Zahlreiche parallel formation from the root *geu-* see there, compare esp. die Gegenüberstellungen by Persson Beitr. 100 f., 104 Anm. 1. - About den Versuch a Vermittlung with (s)*keu-* `cover' see there.

Material: The einf. root in Old Indian *kora-* m. `bewegliches joint'; av. *fra-*, *apa-kava-* `vorn, hinten hunchbacked'; klr. *ku lity* `shrink up, before coldness', poln. *kulic* `pull together, crook'.

Ebenso is die Vorgeschichte from lett. *kuza* `crawl' under likewise because of Reimverhältnisses to *guza* etc. not certainly to beurteilen, see under *geu-* `bend' above S. 395.

Under an Anlautvariante *kh* will Petersson KZ. 47, 277 here stellen Old Indian *khōlaka-* `Ameisenhaufe' (also lit. *kūly s* `bundle straw'), zuversichtlicher arm. *xoyl*, Gen. *xuli* `struma, scrofula', russ. *šuljata* `testicles', serb. *šu ljevi* `goldene vein'.

A. Dental extension (redupl.) **ka-ku-d-**: Old Indian *kaku d-* `Kuppe, acme, apex', *kāku d-* `Mundhöhle, palate', *kaku dmant-* `with a Gipfel or hunch versehen'; lat. *cacūmen* `cusp, peak, acme, apex' (die *men-* further formations probably after *acūmen*), basic meaning `bulge'; auf ein germ. **hagu* = Old Indian *kaku d-* one introduces also afries. *heila* `head' back (**hagila-*, with Suffixwechsel for *hagu-la-*); compare also Old Indian *kaku bh-* `acme, apex' under `labial extensions'.

B. guttural extensions.

B. I. **keu-g-**:

aisl. *hūka* `kauern, hocken' (*hūkta*, st. participle *hokinn*), *hoka*, *hokra* `grovel, truckle, creep', *høykiask* `sink down, zusammenkriechen', mhd. *hūchen* `kauern, sich ducken', nhd. *hocken*; schweiz. *hock* m. `heap', tirol. *hocken* m. `heap of hay', with anlaut. *s-* mhd. *schoche* m. `aufgeschichteter heap of hay under likewise', (with *kk-*) asöchs. *skok* m. `60 piece', mhd. *schoc(kes)* `heap tussock, Anzahl from 60 piece', mengl. *shock* `heap Garben (12 - 16)'; about *Schoch* s. lastly Sommer `Zum Zahlwort', S. 78 ff., S.-B. Bayr. Akad. 1950, Heft 7;

lit. *ka uge*, ablaut. *kiū gis* `Heuhaufe', Old Prussian *kugis* `knob, handle, button, pommel am the hilt of a sword', lit. *kaugure* `small steiler hill', lett. *ka udze* `heap, barn, haystack' (and *skaudze*).

B. II. **keu-k-**:

Old Indian *kuca ti*, *kun catē* `zieht sich together, krö mmt sich', *kun cikā* `Schlüssel', *kuca-* m. `female breast', *kōcayati* `zieht together', *kōca-* m. `das Einschrumpfen', npers. *kōž* `gekrummt, hunchbacked';

air. *cūar* `crooked' (**kukro-*);

mhd. *hocker*, *hogger*, *hoger* `hump, hunchback, hunch'; got. *hauhs*, aisl. *hōr*, *hār*, ags. *hēah*, as. ahd. *hōh* `high' (**aufgewölbt*); aisl. *haugr*, mhd. *houc* `hill', got. *hiuhma* `heap; bulk, mass', *hūhjan* `haufen, gather, collect', nhd. (md.) *Högel*;

lit. *kau kas* `swelling, blister, Eitergeschwör', *kau kos* Pl. f. `glands', *kau kas* `fairy demon, ghost, zwerghafter ghost', Old Prussian *cawx* `devil', lit. *kaukara* `hill', *kukuly s* `Mehlkloß', *ku kis* `Misthaken', lett. *kukurs*, *kukū ms* `hunch, swelling, blister', *kūki's* `dwarf; Zaunkönig', *kūkša* `eine of Alter Gebeugte', russ.-Church Slavic *kukonos* ѣ `crooked-nosed';

russ. *ku`ka`fist'*, bulg. *ku`ka`hook, crutch'*, skr. *ku`ka`hook'*, *ku`konosast`hakennasig'*, *ku`kara`hook by the Pflugdeichsel'*, o`*kuka*, o`*kuč* f. `convolution of a Flusses'; skr. *ču`čim*, *ču`čati`hocken, kauern'*, sloven. *čuči`m*, *ču`čati* and *kuči`m*, *ku`čati* ds.; russ. dial. *ku`čeri* Pl. f., klr. *kučery* Pl. m. `Locken'; with a meaning `heap' russ. *ku`ča`heap'*, dial. `haystack', *ku`čkatъ`conglobate, höufen'*, *ku`čki`die Plejaden'*, čech. *kuče`mass'*, poln. *kuczki* Pl. `small heap'. Abg. *кѣкѣнъ* `Unterschenkel'.

C. Labial extensions.

C. I. **keu-b-**:

a. In Anwendung auf bend am body, sich in Gelenk biegen:

gr. *κύβ ος`cavity before the hip, haunch beim Vieh; Wirbelknochen - dice, cube' (out of it lat. *cubus*; κύβ ω λ ο ν`elbow' Poll. either from κύβ ος with Suff. - ω λ ο - or reshuffling from κύβ ι τ ο ν ds. - from lat. *cubitum* - under Einwirkung from ὠ λ έ ν η);*

lat. *cubitum* n., -us m. elbow' (out of it gr. κύβ ι τ ο ν ds.); *cubō, -āre`lie' (fal. *cupa*, i.e. *cuba*[t], besides *loferta* ders. Inschr., proves ital. *b*; also päign. *incubat*), lat. (*ac-, in-*)*cumbō, -ere`sich lay, place' (originally `sich zum Liegen niederbucken')*, sabin. *cumba`lectica'*;*

cymr. *gogof`cave' (derivative mcymr. *guocobauc*), bret. *kougon`ds. (*upo-kubā);**

got. *hups* m. (stem *hupi-*), ags. *hype* m., ahd. *huf* f. `hip, haunch'; aisl. *hopa*, ags. *on-hupian`zurückweichen'*, ags. (*fen-, mōr-*)*hop* n. `hiding place, nook, bolt-hole' (as `lair, cavity');

intensive *j*-verb is nnd. *höppen*, nhd. *höpfen*, mhd. *höpfen, hupfen, hopfen*; *ō*-verb with gemination: aisl. *hoppa*, ags. *hoppian, hoppettan*, nhd. *hopsen*; geminierte voiced-nonaspirated in schwed. dial. *hobba, hubba`bump, poke'*, nhd. dial. *hoppen`höpfen'*, engl. *hobble`hinken'* (Wissmann Nom. postverb. 174 f.).

b. With not aufs Biegen of Körpers gewendeten meaning:

Old Indian *kubra-* n. `cavity in the earth, pit, pothole; Ohrring'; gr. κύβ ος ... Πάφ ι ο ι δ ε τ ο τ ρ υ β λ ι ο ν Hes.;

[but ags. *hōpig`in hills and hollows'*, *hōp* m. `Reifen', engl. *hoop*, ndl. *hoep`ring, Reifen'*, aisl. *hōp* n. `bay' to lit. *kabe`hook'ö*];

ags. *hēap* m. f., as. *hōp*, ahd. *houf`heap; troop, multitude, crowd'*, mnd. *hūpe*, ahd. *hūfo*, nhd. *Haufe* (also), mhd. *hūste* (see above under *keu-p-*).

C. II. **keu-bh-** (including from words, die *bh* or *b* contain can).

Old Indian *kubhanyu`- perhaps `sich drehend, tanzend'*;

redupl. Old Indian *kaku`bh-* f. `Kuppe, acme, apex', *kakubha`- hervor-, emporragend' (previously after *kaku`d-* reshapedö);*

in final sound ambiguous bakhi (pāmird.) *kubūn`wooden drinking bowl' (: poln. *kubek`goblet'*, gr. κύβ ος `τρ υ β λ ι ο ν'*, nas. gr. κύ μ β ος etc.; Uhlenbeck Old Indian Wb. 59);

gr. κύβ ος `geböckt, writhed, crooked, humped', κρυφ ος n. `hump, hunchback', κύβ ω `bend vorwärts, curve', probably also κύπτ ω `beuge mich, ducke mich', κυπτός `demötig', κύβ δ α `geduckt' (originally labial not objektiv feststellbar); κύφ ε ρ ο ν ῥ κυφ ή ν κ ε φ α λ ή ν Κ ρ ή τ ε ς Hes.; maybe from the language nördlicher (thrak., maked.) Gaukler derive hence probably κύβ η `κ ε φ α λ ή' EM., κύβ η β ο ς `δ κ α τ α κύ ψ α ς' EM., κυβ η β ᾶ ν `κυ ρ ί ω ς τ ὸ ἐ π ῖ τ η ν κ ε φ α λ η ν ῥ ῖ π τ ε ι ν' EM., `from fury ergriffen sein' Hes. Poll.,

as well as κ υ β ι σ τ á ω `schlage einen Purzelbaum, störze kopföber';

to the labial extensions in the meaning from κ ύ π τ η τ ρ ώ γ λ η under likewise probably κ υ φ έ λ η `Kasten, hutch; Bienenzelle; Ohröffnung', κ ύ φ ε λ ο ς `die in Erdlöchern nistende Uferschwalbe';

ahd. *hūba*, as. *hūva*, ags. *hūfe*, aisl. *hūfa* Haube, Kappe';

russ. *kubar* б `Brummkreisel', *ku* бaрeмъ `kopföber', *kube* бъ `Brummkreisel', *ku* бe бъ mdartl. `wooden ball zum Spielen', *ku* бoкъ `goblet, Pokal', klr. *kub* `from Holz ausgehöhltes Geschirr', *ku* бoк `paten, hauchiges vessel, small Geschirr', poln. *kubek* `goblet, Schoppen, Obertasse'.

C. III. *keu-p-*:

a. Old Indian *kū pa-* m. `pit, pothole, cave';

gr. κ ύ π η τ ρ ώ γ λ η Hes. (υ̅ ö), κ ύ π α ι ε ἰ δ ό ς τ ι ν ε ώ ς, κ α ἰ α ἰ ἔ ξ ὕ λ η ς κ α ἰ χ έ ρ τ ο υ ο ἰ κ ή σ ε ι ς; κ ύ π ε λ λ ο ν `goblet', κ ύ π ρ ο ς m. `Getreidemaß';

lat. *cūpa* f. `cask, butt', roman. also `Wanne' (besides gloss. and roman. *cu ppa* `goblet' seems late short form with Konsonantenverdopplung besides κ ύ π ε λ λ ο ν to sein); about Lehnformen from dem Lat. and Rom. orientiert Berneker 645 f.;

aisl. *hūfr* m. `Schiffsrumpf', ags. *hy f* `beehive'; here (or zur root form auf *-bh-* or *-b-*) probably also ags. *gehopp* `folliculus', *hoppe* f. `a round swelling; in water, a bubble, Kapsel', mengl. *hoppe* `Samenkapsel of Flachs';

at most slav. **kъpъ*, čech. *kep* `vulva', poln. *kiep* `ds.; fool, Taugenichts' (Berneker 664 f. between).

b. Bedeutungsgruppe `bulge after above, heap under likewise':

Apers. *kaufa-* `mountain', av. *kaofa-* `ds.; Kamelbuckel', npers. *kōh* `mountain' (place *-ph-* ahead);

alb. (södtosk.) *kjipī* `heap' (**kūp-i jā*);

mir. *cūan* f. `Trupp, heap' (**koup-nā*);

ahd. *hovar* `hump, hunchback' (: lit. *kupra*), ags. *hofer* m. ds., ahd. *hubil* `hill', as. *huvil* ds. (therefrom nhd. *hobeln* as `die Unebenheiten entfernen'); perhaps ahd. *hūfila*, *hiufila* `cheek', nhd. schweiz. *höfelin* `under den Augen liegender Teil the cheek'; norw. *hov n.* `Anhöhe, small hill', aisl. *hof n.* `temple', ags. *hof n.* paddock, house, temple', as. *hof*, ahd. *hof m.* `umschlossener room beim Haus, courtyard, blessing' (originally from the Lage auf Anhöhen); mhd. *hūste* `auf dem Felde zusammengestellter Getreidehaufen, Hauste' (: lit. *ku pstas*); **hūfsto* is ablaut equally with ahd. *hūfo* and seems as dieses probably rather to *keu-b-* to belong (see there); wird also with russ. *kust* б `bush, shrub, bush, Staude', klr. *kust* `shrub, bush, Staude' connected;

lit. *kau pas* `heap' = abg. *kupъ* ds. (serb. *ku p* certainly with other intonation as *kau pas*; s. Berneker 646); lit. *kaupiu* , *kau pti* `höufeln', *kupiu* , *ku pti* `auf einen heap lay, place, sort, order, arrange', *kupra* `hunch', *ku pstas* `hill', *ku peta* `haycock, haystack', *ku pinas* `gehöuft', lett. *kupt* `sich ballen', *kupenis* `Schneehaufen', *kuprs* `hunch';

with lengthened grade **kō[u]p-*: lit. *kuopiu* , *kuo pti* `höufeln (corn, grain)', lett. *kuops* `heap', *kuopina* `fascicle, sheaf';

russ. (Berneker 646) *kupr* б, *ku per* `Steißbein, Börzel', poln. *kuper* `Börzel, buttocks'.

D. Nasalized **kum-bh-**, mostly **kum-b-** :

Old Indian *kumba-* m. 'das thick end (a Knochens)'; *kumbha-* m. 'pot, pan, crock, pitcher', Du. 'die beiden Erhöhungen auf the forehead of Elefanten' = av. *xumba-* m. 'pot, pan; Vertiefung', npers. *xumb, xum* 'pot, pan, crock, pitcher' (diese with anlaut. Tenuis asp.);

gr. κύμβη 'Becken, bowl, barge', κύμβος, κύμβιον 'vessel', mostly Pl. 'cymbalum, Becken' (after Banateanu REtE. 1, 120 from semit. *qubbāh*; Van Windekens Lexique 48 compares toch. *A kumpōc* 'drum');

κύμβη 'head, κύφη EM., Suid., hom. κύμβαχος 'cusp, peak a Helmes' (compare κύμβη), s. Leumann Hom. Wörter 231 ff.;

lat. (with present nasalization) *-cumbō* (see above S. 590);

mir. *comm* 'vessel'; *cummal* 'goblet, bowl', cymr. *cwmm* 'valley' (m.), bret. *komm* 'trough' (m.); from urbrit. **kumbos* derive ags. *cumb* 'valley', engl. *coomb, combe* 'Talmulde', whereas is gall.-rom. *cumba* 'valley, trough' Fem.; from dem Frz. derives bret. *komb* 'valley'; compare die unnas. Gefäßbezeichnungen pam. *kubun*, poln. *kubek*, also gr. κύβος 'τρύβλιον';

aisl. *aptr-huppr*, norw. mdartl. *hupp* and *hump* 'the groin, flank beim Vieh', nhd. *humpeln*, mnd. *humpelen* 'hinken' and in not particularly auf das Biegen of Körpers gewendeter meaning;

norw. *hump* m. 'bumpiness, knag (nnd. Lw.)', engl. *hump* 'hump, hunchback', nnd. *humpe* f. 'thick piece', *humpel* 'niedriger hillock', ndl. *homp* 'thick Stöck bread'; perhaps nhd. (nnd.) *Humpen* (compare κύμβος).

References: WP. I 370 ff., WH. I 127, 297 f., 298, 305, 306, 310 f., 859, Trautmann 121 f.

Page(s): 588-592

Root / lemma: (*ku_̃ap-*) *ku_̃ēp-*, *ku_̃ap-*, *kū_̃p-* next to which occasional *ku_̃(e)p-*, *k(e)u_̃ep-*

English meaning: to smoke; to boil; to cook

German meaning: 'rauchen, wallen, kochen; also seelisch in Aufruhr, in heftiger Bewegung sein'

Note: From *ku_̃-* plural bloßes *k-* probably through previously proto idg. simplification

Material: Old Indian *ku_̃pyati* (= lat. *cupiō*) 'geröt in Wallung, zörnt', *kō_̃pa-* m. 'Aufwallung, rage, fury', *kō_̃pa_̃yati* 'erschöttert, angers'; *cō_̃pati* 'bewegt sich, röht sich'; *kapi-* (uncovered) 'Weihrauch', wherefore as 'smoke-color' *kapila_̃-*, *kapis_̃ā_̃-* 'bröunlich, reddish', also *kapi_̃-* m. 'ape';

alb. *kapitem* 'atme heavy' (as lit. *kūpu_̃oti*);

gr. καπνός 'smoke', hom. ἀπὸ δεψυχῆν ἐκἀππυσεν 'hauchte from' : καπυς uud καπος πνεῦμα Hes., κέκηφε τέθνηκε Hes., κεκαφηότα Hom. 'aushauchend'; zur dissimilation from **ku_̃ap-no-s* to καπνός compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 302;

lat. *cupiō, -ere* 'lust, crave' (= Old Indian *ku_̃pyati*), *cuppēdo* = 'cupīdo', also *cuppēs* 'lascivious, esp. auf Leckereien', *cuppēdium* 'Nöscherei, tidbit'; umbr. *Cubrar* 'Bonae', sabin. *cuprum* 'bonum' ('*erwünscht, begehrenswert' with passivischem forms *-ro-* as *clārus* etc.); *vapor* 'haze, mist, vapor, vapor', old *uapōs* (**ku_̃apōs*);

maybe alb. * *cuprum*, *bakër* 'bronxeö öö'

air. *ad-cobra* 'wönscht' (*-*kuprāt*), Verbaln. *accobor* (**ad-kupro-*) 'wish', Thurneysen Gr. 139;

got. *afl̥apjan* (**ku_u-ab-* besides sonstigem **ku_u-ap-*) 'ersticken, auslöschen', *afl̥apnan* 'erlöschen' (: ἀπo-κ α πύω), mhd. *verwepfen* 'kahmig become, of Wein', nisl. *hvap* 'dropsical flesh';

lit. *kva* 'pas m. 'breath, breeze, haze, mist, Wohlgeruch' (: lat. *vapor*), *kvepiu* ' - e 'ti 'duften' (-e - kann balt. ablaut neologism sein), *kve* 'piu', *kve* 'pti 'breathe', lett. *kve* 'pt 'qualmen', *kve* 'pes Pl. 'breath, breeze, fume, smoke, smut', *kve* 'pe 't 'röuchern', changing through ablaut lit. *kūpu* 'oti 'heavy breathe', lett. *ku* 'pe 't 'smoke; steam, stöuben', *kupināties* 'aufgehen (of dough)', *kupt* 'ferment, seethe', Old Prussian *kupsins* 'fog' (derivative from an es-stem as lat. *vapor*);

Old Church Slavic *kypljo*, *kype* 'ti 'boil, öberlaufen', *kypr* 'x 'lax, porös', čech. *kypry* 'old 'strebsam, emsig, fresh'; klr. *kva* 'pyty s 'a 'sich sputen, hurry'; with (idg.) reduced *u* russ. *ko* 'pot' (**koput-*) f. 'fine smut, dust', *kopti* 't' 'with smoke black make, röuchern'; perhaps Old Church Slavic *kopr* 'x 'dill' (riechende plant; s. Berneker 564).

References: WP. I 379 f., WH. I 312 f., Trautmann 147.

Page(s): 596-597

Root / lemma: *kēi-*

English meaning: to move

German meaning: 'in Bewegung setzen, in Bewegung sein'

Note: (: *kəi-* : *kī-*); **eu**-basis (partly with **n**-Infix) *kī-(n-)eu-*; heavy basis *kiə-* (: *kiē-ö*)

Material: Gr. κίω 'go away, travel' is late neologism to Aor. ἔκλυον; Imper. κίε, participle κλύων;

hom. Präteritum μετ-εκίᾱθε, -θεον (*i* metr. lengthening) 'folgte after, durchstriefte', κίᾱτο ἔκλυετo Hes. (heavy root); ὄνο-κίνοδoς, -κίνοδας 'Eseltreiber', κίνοδαξ 'movable, nimble, εὐκίνοητος' (compare zur formation ὀλίνοδoς, κυλίνοδoς);

from **kī-n-eu-**: gr. κίνομα 'werde bewegt, erschöttert, go', κίνοσσομα 'schwänke hinund her', κίνωω 'put in Bewegung, drive' (*κίνωF-ω);

alb. *qoj* 'awake, erwecke' (**kiēni_u-ō*), *c_uoj* 'send, senden' (**ds-ko_u-j*), *cys*, *cyt* 'reize, necke' (**ter-ki_u-t-i_u-ō*), *syey*, *syen* (**ki_u-n-i_u-ō*) 'bestörmen, anfallen' (Jokl Me 'l. Pedersen 149 f.);

lat. *cieō*, *ciēre* (secondary *ciō*, *cīre*) 'in Bewegung place, astir make, herbeirufen' (*ciēre* = idg. *ki(i_u)ē-ö-ö*), *citus* 'quick, fast', *citō*, *-āre* 'in Bewegung place, come lassen, vorladen', *solli-citus* 'whole, stark bewegt, perturbed, in Angst and danger', *cunctus* (**conh_ucitos*) 'gesamt, sömtlich'.

extensions from the einfachen root form **kēi-** from:

With **d** (*d*-presentö): perhaps ir. *cid-* e.g. in *cisse* 'invecta', Pass. Konj. *as-cesar* gl. 'exseri' (etc., Pedersen KG. II 490 f.), very probably got. *haitan*, ahd. *heizan*, ags. *hātan*, as. *hētan*, anord. *heita* 'heißen (= antreiben), order, call, name'; compare osset. *sí_u dīn* 'call, shout, cry'.

With **l(o)**-formants: Auf **kē_u-i-lo-s* 'moves, wippend' kann based on: lit. *ki_u-ele*,

ký 'le' , lett. *cié ļawa*, Old Prussian *kylo* 'Bachstelze', ačech. *čily* 'agile, lively';
lat. *cillō*, -ere 'move' is perhaps only Grammatikererfindung.

With **s**: Old Indian *cḗ ś ṭ ati* 'bewegt die Glieder, is in Bewegung', *cḗ ś ṭ a- n.*,
cḗ ś ṭ ā 'movement, Gebörde'.

root form **ki_-eu-** without nasal infix:

Old Indian *cyá vatē* 'regt sich, geht fort', av. *š(y)avaite* 'places sich in gait,
Marsch', Old pers. *ašiyavam* 'marschierte', Old Indian *cyautna* 'n.
'Unternehmung, Bemöhung', av. *šyao ŋna-* n. 'Tun, Handeln, Wirken', *šyaoman-* n.
'feat, dead, act, work';

arm. *č̣ u* (= Old Indian *cyuti-*) 'departure', *č̣ vem* 'I breche auf, fare, journey ab',
Aor. (to present ert'am) *č̣ ogay* 'I walked' (**ki_ou-*):

gr. *σ εύω* 'put in rasche, intense movement', Med. 'hurry, bin excited, aroused'
(*σ εύετα* = *cyavatē*; the diphthong kann after den außerprös. forms and after
unthemat. *σ εϋτα* (festgehalten sein), hom. *ἔσσυτο* 'eilte', participle Perf.
ἔσσυμένος, *ἔπλ-σσυτο* 'herandröngend, daherstörmend' (= Old Indian
cyuta 'getrieben', compare av. *fra-šūta-* 'in gait gekommen'), *π α ν-σ υ δέη* 'in
haste, hurry'; att. *σ οῦμα* 'budge mich rash, hasty or violent' (**σ ο Fά ο μα*),
σύε (Bacchyl.) 'treibt', *ἔσσοημένος τε θορυβήμένος*,
ἄρμημένος Hes., hom. *λαῖο-σός* 'die Völker zum Kampfe antreibend'; att.
τευμῶμα 'betreibe' (compare av. *šyaoman-*); *τευτάζω* 'beschöftige mich
anhaltend with etwas'; eine Dehnstufenbildung as Old Indian *cyautna* 'n.', but with
reduced *u*, is das probably here gehörige *σῶτρον* 'das wooden wheel',
ἔπλ σσωτρον 'Radreifen'.

References: WP. I 361 ff., WH. I 213 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 679, 686, 745.

Page(s): 538-539

Root / lemma: *kēl-*, *kōl-*, *kəl-*

English meaning: to deceive, enthrall, etc..

German meaning: 'betören, vorspiegeln, schmeicheln, betrögen'

Material: Gr. att. *κ η λ έω* (proto gr. *η*) 'enchant, betören', *κ η λ η θ μός*
'enthrallment', *κ η λ η δό ν ε ς* Pl. f. 'bezaubernde creature';

lat. *calvor*, -ī and *calviō*, -īre 'Rönke schmieden, hintergehen, deceive', *calumnia*
'false accusation, deceit, slander, Rönke' (**calvomniā*), very probably also *cavilla*
(**calvilla*) 'Neckerei, Stichelei, Trotzelei', *cavillor*, -ārī 'banter, bewitzeln,
behöhlen'; das -v- is unclear;

got. *hōlōn*, *afhōlōn* 'slander', anord. *hōl n.* 'Lob, boastfulness', *hø ṽa* 'praise, brag,
boast', ags. *hōl n.* 'slander', *hōlian* 'slander', *hōlunga*, *hōlinga* 'vergebens,
grundlos', *hēlan* 'slander', ahd. *huolen* 'cheat, deceive'.

Sollte Perssons (Beitr. 148) citation of gr. *κ ά λ α ξ* 'Schmeichler' zutreffen (ö),
wöre die root as kurzvokalisch must be assumed, hence gr. *κ η λ-* and germ. *hōl-*
Dehnstufen, lat. *cal-* reduced grade.

References: WP. I 446, WH. I 143, 187; Wissmann Nom. postverb. 125.

Page(s): 551

Root / lemma: *kē ṽt-*, *kot-*

English meaning: dwelling space

German meaning: `Wohnraum' (originally `Erdloch as Wohngrube'ö)

Material: Av. *kata-* m. `chamber, Vorratskammer, Keller od. likewise' (: got. *hēþjō*), npers. *kad* `house', from which finn. *kota*; but about anord. *kot* `schlechte cottage', *kytja* `cottage', ags. *cot* `cottage, chamber' etc. see above S. 393 f.;

got. *hēþjō* `chamber';

Church Slavic *kotъ* `cella, nest' etc.; whether `Wohngrube, hole in the earth' die original meaning, würden sich anreihen lassen:

maybe alb. *kotec* `animal shelter' (contaminated by Slavic lang.), also alb. (**kotu-*) *katua* `stable, basement, cellar', nasalized *katun*, *katund* `house, village' [common alb. shift *n* > *nd*] not from ital. *cantone* `corner'.

gr. *κοτύλη*, *κύβελος* `Hohlung', further `hohles vessel, bowl, goblet';

lat. *catinus* `eine Schössel zum Speisenauftragen' (Demin. *catillus*, out of it got. *katils*, dt. *Kessel*, out of it again abg. *kotъ*, lit. *ka`tilas*) = ags. *heden* `Kochgeschirr'.

References: WP. I 383 f., WH. I 176, 182.

Page(s): 586-587

Root / lemma: *kpē(i)-*, *kpə(i)-* (**g hōē(i)-*)

English meaning: to acquire, possess

German meaning: `erwerben, Verfügung and Gewalt woröber bekommen'

Material: Old Indian *ks a`yati* `besitzt, beherrscht' (**kpəj₂-e`ti*) = av. *xšayati* `hat power, force, might, herrscht, verfügt woröber, besitzt', *xšayō* `power'; Old Indian *ks atra`n*. `Herrschaft', av. ap. *kša`ra-* n. `Herrschaft, Reich; Herrschergewalt' (urar. neologism to *ks a`yati*), Old pers. *xšāya`riya-* `in Besitz the Herrschergewalt, king' (npers. *šāh*), *Xšayāršan-* `Xerxes' (*xšaya-aršan-* `Helden beherrschend'); common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks-* : Old pers. *g h-* > *xš-* : npers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

gr. *κτάομαι* `erwerbe' (= *ks a`yati*), Perf. *κέκτημαι* `besitze', *κτέανον* (with unclear ε) `possession, property, fortune', poet. *κτέαρ*, Dat. Pl. *κτεάτεσσιν* ds., *κτημόν*. `acquisition, possession, property', *κτηνός* n., Pl. `possession, fortune', Sg. `das einzelne Stöck Vieh'; with the same Anlautverhältnis as between *κτείνω*: got. *κατασκένη* also att. *Φιλο-σκήτης* = *-κτητης*; through hybridization from *ἔγκτησις* and *ἔμ-πασις* (: *πᾶμα*) dial. *ἔγκτισις* `Landerwerb'.

common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks-* : Hittite *g h-* > *tk-* : gr. *tk-* > *kt-* phonetic mutation see **Root / lemma:** *g hōem-*, *g hōom-*, Gen.- ablative *g h(ō)m-e s* : `earth'.

References: WP. I 504, BSL. 38, 143, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 325 f., 519⁶.

Page(s): 626

Root / lemma: *kha kha!*

English meaning: interjection of laughter

German meaning: Interjektion of Lachens

Note: with partly einzelsprachlicher neologism

Material: Old Indian *ka`khati* (Gramm.) `lacht'; arm. *xaxank* `laughter', gr.

κ α χ á ζ ω (from *χ α χ á ζ ω) 'laugh loud'; lat. *cachinnō*, -āre 'hellauf lachen', *cachinnus* 'laughter'; ahd. *kachazzen*, *kichazzen*, ags. *ceahhettan* 'loud lachen'; Old Church Slavic etc. *chochotati* ds.; compare lit. *kike ųnti*, *kikno ųti* 'kichern'.

Similar to onomatopoeic words **kāk-** 'auslachen' in gr. κ η κ á ζ ω 'schmöhe'; ahd. *huohōn* 'mock, scoff', as. *hōhi-līk* 'laughable'; with germ. **-k-**: ags. *hocor* n. 'derision'.

*) The by WP. I 341, 348 f., 399 angeführten roots *khād-* 'bite', *khābh-* : *khōbh-* 'feeble', *khenā* 'dig' are not as idg. to prove, ebensowenig das from Specht (Idg. Dekl. 263, Anm. 4) angesetzte *khā-mo-* 'crooked'; die from ihm (see 256) angeführten Old Indian Beispiele *khalati-*, *kharva-*, *khara-*, *khan d a-*, *khora-* are sämtlich nicht idg. origin. Old Indian *khādati* 'zerbeißt, chews', npers. *xāyad* ds., could to arm. *xacanem* 'bite' belong, but also with secondary expressive Aspiration as **khn d-* to lit. *ka ųndu* 'bite' (somewhat different above S. 560). Zur gleichen root **ken-** (above 559 ff.) could Old Indian *kha ųnati* 'gröbt', Inf. *kha ųni-tum*, participle *khāta* - (**khn d-to-*) belong, together with den neologisms *kha* - n. 'cave', *ā-khu* - 'Maulwurf', *khā-* 'stream, brook' = av. Nom. Akk. Pl. *xā* ds.; Old Indian *khani* - 'wöhland', f. 'Mauseloch' = av. *kani-* 'ditch, trench, channel'; av. Old pers. *kann-* 'dig' (*k-* from *kh-* from den compounds with *us-*, *ham-*). Der anlaut from gr. κ ᾱ φ ῶ ν, κ η φ ῆ ν 'drone', κ ω φ ῶ ς 'dull, deaf' is doubtful, also the from Church Slavic *chabiti* 'spoil', *chaben* ѡ 'woeful, wretched, miserable', as also the from Church Slavic *chomo* -тъ 'Kummet', from Specht to lat. *hāmus* (**khā-mo-*) 'hook', gr. χ α μ ῶ ς 'writhed, crooked, humped' (and χ α β ῶ ς ds.) placed (different above S. 555). For Problem the Tenues Aspiratae, die partly certainly as secondary expressive aufzufassen are, compare Hj. Frisk, Göteborgs Högsk. Arsskr. 1936: 2, S. 38 ff., Specht Idg. Dekl. 251 ff. For slav. anlautenden *ch-* compare V. Machek Slavia 16 (1938), 161 ff. and J. J. Mikkola Urslav. Gramm. 174 ff.

Zahlreiche Old Indian words nicht idg. origin with anlaut. *kh-*, darunter die above mentioned, by Kuiper, Proto-Munda 47 ff.

References: WP. I 336, WH. I 126. compare above S. 497 *ha ha*.

Page(s): 634

Root / lemma: *kik-*

English meaning: jay

German meaning: 'Höher'

Note: onomatopoeic words

Material: Old Indian *kiki-*, *kikidīvi* - m. 'blauer Holzhöher' (*k* not to *c* zur Festhaltung the onomatopoeic word Schallnachahmung);

gr. κ ῑ σ σ α, att. κ ῑ τ τ α (*κ ῑ κ ῑ -α) 'Höher';

ags. *higora* m., *higore* f. 'picus (Elster or Holzhöher)', mnd. *heger* n. 'Höher', ahd. *hehara* 'Höher'.

References: WP. I 451.

Page(s): 598

Root / lemma: *kistā*

English meaning: a kind of basket-work

German meaning: 'geflochtener Behälter'

Material: Gr. κίστη 'Kisten, Kasten' (out of it lat. *cista, cisterna*);

= air. *cess* f. 'basket, hurdle' (compare *ro-cess* 'wurde geflochten'), *cisse* 'geflochten' (compare but Pedersen KG. II 491).

References: WP. I 452.

Page(s): 599

Root / lemma: *klau-*

English meaning: to weep

German meaning: 'weinen'

Note: only gr. and alb.

Material: Gr. κλάω (ion.), κλάω (att.) 'cry, weep' (*κλάF- (κλάω : κλάωσσι, κλάωσσι, κλάωσσι and κλάωσσι): alb. *klanj, kanj* 'cry, weep' (**klauni*)).

References: WP. I 490; compare 6. *kel-*.

Page(s): 599

Root / lemma: *klādhra*

English meaning: alder

German meaning: 'Erle'

Material: Gr. κλήθρα 'alder, Betula alnus L.', nhd. dial. (Zillertal) *lutter, ludere, ludern* (Schmeller I² 1542) 'Alpenerle, Betula nana L.'.

References: WP. I 490.

Page(s): 599

Root / lemma: *klā-*

English meaning: to heap up, to put

German meaning: 'breit hinlegen, darauflegen'

Material: Lit. *kloju, kloiti* 'hinbreiten, breit hinlegen', lett. *klāju, klātds.*, lit. *klõtas* 'das Pflaster in Hofe', *užklodas* 'bedspread', *paklõde* 'Bettlaken' (-d- from d- or dh-present as:)

abg. *klado*, *klasti* 'laden, lay, place' (etc., in addition also russ. *kladu* 'verschneide');

t-present (partly perhaps also original **to**-nouns) in got. *afhlapan* 'überbörden', aisl. *hlaða*, ags. as. *hladan*, ahd. *hladan* (participle *gihlatan*) 'aufschichten, laden'; aisl. *hlað* 'Pflaster in Hofe, Stapel, heap', ags. *hlæd* n. 'Erdaufwurf, heap', *hlædel* 'dipper', and full grade (compare lit. *klõtas*) nisl. *hloð* Nom. Pl. 'stove, hearth' as well as ags. *hlōð* f. 'booty; bulk, mass, troop, multitude, crowd', anfrönk. *hlōtha* 'booty', mhd. *luot*, md. *lūt* 'load, big, giant bulk, mass, Rotte'.

-to- or **-sto-**, **-sti-**noun to **hlapan* is aisl. *hlass* n. 'load, cargo', agst. *hlæst* n., ahd. *last*, Pl. *lesti* f. 'load'.

Sonderstellung from ags. *hlo* ḡ f. 'robbery, booty', *hlo* ḡdere 'robber' (: ahd. *landēri* 'latro', aisl. *hlenni* 'robber, thief', *hlanna* 'rob', germ. **hlanþ*-); da also mhd. *luot*, md. *lūt*, die not from **hlanþ*- to derive are, die meaning 'Rotte' have, is only for the Ags. Zusammenfließen zweier different words zuzugeben.

References: WP. I 489, Trautmann 135 f.

Page(s): 599

Root / lemma: *kleik* ḡ-

English meaning: to press, squeeze

German meaning: '(schmerzhaft) dröcken, quetschen, klemmen, zwicken'

Material: Old Indian *klis* ḡn, ā ḡti 'afflicts, belöstigt', *kli* ḡs ḡyatē 'wird afflicted, leidet', *klē* ḡs ḡa- m. 'pain, affliction, complaint', *sam* ḡ-*klis* ḡ- 'squeeze';

lit. *kli* ḡše' f. 'Krebsschere' (therefrom probably also *kli* ḡšas 'schiefbeinig'), *kleišiu* ḡoti 'with crooked Fößen run';

slav. **kliša* and **kle* ḡša 'pliers, scissors' (from bsl. **kleiši* ḡā- and **klaiši* ḡā-) placed in poln. *kliszawy* and klr. **kli* ḡšavyj 'bowlegged'; besides r.-Church Slavic *kle* ḡšča 'pliers', sloven. *kle* ḡšče, klr. *klišči* ḡ f. Pl. ds. (from bsl. **klaišti* ḡā-);

Church Slavic *kle* ḡšta 'pliers', *kle* ḡštiti 'premere', abg. *сѣ-кле* ḡštati se. 'cruciarī', russ. dial. *klesti* ḡtḡ (= *kle* ḡsti ḡtḡ) 'press, press, clamp' etc.

References: WP. I 492, Trautmann 137.

Page(s): 602

Root / lemma: *klem-*, *klēm-*, *klēm-*

English meaning: weak, ailing, feeble

German meaning: 'schlaff, matt, siech'

Note: (barely better as *klēm-* : *klēm-* must be assumed)

Material: Das Old Indian bietet on the one hand *klā* ḡmyati, *klā* ḡmati 'wird tired, erschlaft', on the other hand *s* ḡrā ḡmyati 'wird tired, möht sich ab, kasteit sich', *s* ḡrānta ḡ- 'ermödet, abgearbeitet', *s* ḡrā ḡma- m. 'Ermödung, tiredness, Erschöpfung'; *s* ḡraman, a ḡ- 'sich kasteiend, Bettelmönch' is about die ostasiat. Sprachen as *Schamane* 'magician' after Europa gekommen (idg. Reihenwechselö; also die Doppeldeutigkeit the Liquida erschwert das judgement; from *kerm-* 'exhaust' jedenfalls wenigstens through die Vokalstellungsgeschieden);

gr. κ λ α μ α ρ ά ν π λ α δ α ρ ά ν, ᾰ σ θ ε ν ῆ Hes.;

air. *clam* 'Aussöztiger', cymr. acorn. *claf*, mbret. *claff*, nbret. *klan* ḡv, *klan* ḡ 'sick'.

References: WP. I 498.

Page(s): 602-603

Root / lemma: *kleng-* and *klenk-*

English meaning: to bend, wind

German meaning: 'biegen, winden, zusammendrehen'

Material: 1. Lat. *clingō*, -ere `cingō or clūdō' (Paul. ex Festo 49 L., Glossen);

aisl. *hlykk* `curvature', *hlekk* `ring' (**hlanki*-, =) ags. *hlence* `limb, member or ring in a chain'; ahd. (*h*)*lanca* `hip, haunch' (`incurvation' or `place, where man sich abbiegt'), mhd. *lanke* `hip, haunch, Seite, Lende, Weiche', mhd. *gelenke* `bend', nhd. *gelenk* Subst., *gelenk* `pliable', mhd. *lenken* `bend', nhd. *lenken* `leiten', ags. *hlanc* `slim, thin' (eigentl. `pliable'), *gehlencan* `flax, wattle, braid', also ags. *hlinc* `slope, hill'; toch. B *klerke* `Befestigung';

2. with auslaut. Tenuis:

bsl. **klenki_ō* `humpele' in: lit. *kle_ĩkti* `quick, fast go', lett. *klence_ĩt* `humpeln', Old Church Slavic *kle_čō*, *kle_čati*, klr. *kljaču_ĩ*, *kljača_ĩty*, skr. *kle_ĩknem*, *kle_ĩc_ĩ* `knien', sloven. *kle_čati* `hinken', etc.

References: WP. I 498 f., WH. I 233 f., Trautmann 136.

See also: compare die rhyme roots *lenk*- `bend', *sleng*-, *slenk*- `winden, turn', *skreng(h)*-, *skrenk*- ds.

Page(s): 603

Root / lemma: *kleno*-

English meaning: maple

German meaning: `Ahorn'

Note: partly with still unsettled *i*, *ei*

Material: Maked. *κ λ ι ν ό τ ρ ο χ ο ν* (see G. Meyer IF. 1, 325 f.) `Ahornart', gr. *γ λ ε ι ν ο ν* (LW.);

mnd. *lönenholt* `Ahornholz'; ndd. *löne*, *löne* in pomm.-rög. *lön* etc. `Ahorn' (**hluni*-z; from dem Nd. nhd. *Lehne*, *Lenne* `Spitzahorn') = aisl. *hlynr* (*hlunr*), dö n. *løn*, schwed. *lönn* `Ahorn', ags. *hlyn* ds. (probably better as *hlīn*); besides ahd. mhd. *līn*-, *līm-boum*, nhd. *Leim*-, *Lein-baum*, -*ahorn*;

lit. (with quite unclear *v*) *kle_ĩvas* `Ahorn';

russ. *kle_ĩn_ĩ* `Ahorn', serb. *kle_ĩn* and *klje_ĩn* `Feldahorn', *kūn* (**kl_ĩn_ĩ*) `kind of tree' etc.

References: WP. I 498, Trautmann 136.

Page(s): 603

Root / lemma: *klep*-

English meaning: wet

German meaning: `feucht' ö ö

Material: Gr. *κ λ έ π α ς ν ο τ ε ρ ό ν*, *π η λ ω δ ε ς*, *ῥ ῥ ὀ α σ ύ*, *ῥ ῥ ὐ γ ρ ά ν* Hes.;

air. *cluain* `meadow' (*k_ĩlop-ni*-, also *k_ĩleu-ni*- possible);

lit. *šlampu_ĩ*, *šlapti* `damp become', *šlapuma_ĩ* `nasse Stelle auf dem Felde', *šla_ĩpias* `damp', lett. *slape_ĩt* `damp make';

References: WP. I 497, Trautmann 306.

See also: s. still under *k_ĩleu*- `spölen'.

Root / lemma: *klēg-, klōg-, klæg-, klang-; kleg-; klōg-; kleig-; kleik-*

English meaning: to cry; to sound

German meaning: `schreien, klingen'

Note: various extensions of Schallwortes **kel-6** `call, shout, cry'

Material: 1. Gr. κ λ α γ γ ῆ f. `Klang, Getöse, woozy din, fuss, noise', κ λ á ζ ω `clink, sound, esp. from wirrem Getös; erschallen lassen' (*κλαγγιω; κλαγγξω, ἔκ λ α γ ο ν, κ έ κ λ α γ γ α, κ ε κ λ η γ ώ ς); full grade κ λ ώ ζ ω (κ λ ω γ (λ ω) `schnalze, cry', κ λ ω γ μ ό ς `Glucken';

lat. *clangō, -ere* `clash (Trompete); cry, kröchze (from birds)', *clangor* `Vogelschrei';

aisl. *hlakka* (= lat. *clangō*) `cry (eagle), jubilate'; ags. *hlacerian* `deride'; afries. *hlakkia* `lachen';

lit. *klage* `ti, lett. *kladze* `t `gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker'; with ē : lett. *kle* `ga `t `cry', lit. *klege* `ti `loud lachen';

i-forms: lit. *sukli* `go `er schrie auf', lett. *klidze* `t `cry as ein hawk', *kli* `edzu, *kli* `egt, lter. *klai* `ga `t `cry' (Leskien Abl. 275, Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 231 f.).

u-form: lit. *kluge* `ti `glucksen';

2. with auslautender Tenuis:

gr. κ λ ώ σ σ ω `glucke' (late, perhaps rather back-formation from κ λ ω γ μ ό ς);

mir. *clocc* m., cymr. etc. *cloch* f. `bell'; die wellspring from nhd. *Glocke* etc. is mlat.-rom. *clocca* `bell';

got. *hlahjan* (*hlōh*), ahd. (etc.) *lahhēn, lahhan* `lachen', *hlahtar* n. `laughter, laughter', ags. *hleahtor* `laughter, jubilation, lust', afries. *hlackia* `lachen', Kaus. aisl. *hlø* `gia `zum Lachenbringen', got. *ufhlōhjan* `auflachen make'; aisl. *hlæ* `ja `lachen', ags. *hliehhan* ds.;

russ.-Church Slavic *kleg* `tati, *klek* `tati `cry, esp. of eagle', abg. *kl* `č `t `b `Zöhneklappern' (etc., s. Berneker 511), abg. *klokošto*, -otati `glucken, gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker' (etc., Berneker 521).

i-forms: ags. *hlīgan* `to give a reputation for (wisdom); attribute to', *hlīsa, hligsa* `account, shout, call, fame', mndl. *liēn b e-liēn, lihen* `say, melden', ndl. *belijden*, afries. *hlīa* `melden, bekennen';

lit. *klinku* `kli `kti `sudden pfeifend aufkreischen'; ablaut. *klykiu*, *kly* `kti `screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell';

russ.-Church Slavic *kliknuti* `aufschreien', lterat. Old Church Slavic *klicati* `call, shout, cry', *klik* `clamor' (etc., Berneker 519).

Similar to onomatopoeic words are, with anlaut. *g*:- lat. *glōciō, -īre* `glucken', mhd. *klukken*, ags. *cloccian* ds.; aisl. *klaka* `babble', engl. *clack* `rattle, Klappern; Möhglöckchen', mhd. *Klechel, Kleckel* `Glockenschwengel'; with anlaut. *k*:- Church Slavic *kl* `cati `knock', lit. *klukšē* `ti `glucken'; Reimworte bietet die onomatopoeic words **ker-1** S. 567 f.

References: WP. I 496 f., WH. 227 f., 606, Trautmann 136.

Root / lemma: *klēp-*

English meaning: to hold in the arms, in one's lap

German meaning: `with den Armen and in Schoß zusammenhalten'ö

Note:

Root / lemma: *klēp-* : `to hold in the arms, in one's lap' derived from labial extensions *geleb(h)-*, *glēb(h)-* (: *gləb(h)-*) and *gleb(h)-* (: *gl.b(h)-*) of **Root / lemma: *gel-1*** : `to curl; round, *fathom, arm' [see above].

Material: Mhd. *lāfter* `fathom, arm', lett. *kle'pis* `lap, Schoßvoll', lit. *kle' by š* `Armweite, Klafter, armful, armload' (*b* perhaps after *gle' by š* `armful, armload').

Anlautvariante besides lit. *gle' by š*, nhd. *Klafterö* (see above S. 359 under *gel-* `clench'). - Ahd. *halftra* `halter', lit. *ki'ipa* `loop, noose, snare, Steighögel' (Persson) see under *skel-* `split'.

References: WP. I 498, Būga Kalba ir s. I 71, Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 224.

Page(s): 604

Root / lemma: *klēu-* (also *kle'ū-ö*) and *klāu-*

English meaning: hook; hooked branch or piece of wood, etc..

German meaning: perhaps actually `Haken, krummes Holz or Astgabel, Pflöckchen', verbal einerseits `anhaken (sich anklammern), hemmen, also von hinkendem Gauge', andererseits `durch einen vorgesteckten Haken, Riegel, ein Pflöckchen verschließen'

Material: Gr. ion. κ λ η ῥ ὁ ς - ῥ ὁ ς, altatt. κ λ ῥ ὁ ς, att. κ λ ε ῖ ς, dor. κ λ α ῥ ὁ ς, - ῥ ὁ ς `Schlüssel' (also `bar, bolt; hakenförmige Ose; Ruderrolle'), dor. secondary κ λ ῥ ὁ ς, epidaur. Gen. κ λ α ῥ ὁ ς ds., κ λ η ῥ ὁ ς (ion.), κ λ ῥ ὁ ς (altatt.), κ λ ε ῖ ς (att.) `verschließe with a balk, beam, a bar, bolt, a Schlüssel', κ λ ῥ ὁ ς (ion.), κ λ ῥ ὁ ς (altatt.), κ λ ε ῖ ς (att.) `Verschluß';

lat. *clāvis* `Schlüssel', Demin. *clāviculae* `Wickelranken of Weins', *clāvus* `nail (zum nageln); rudder, helm, Ruderpflock', *claudō, -ere* `shut, sperren' (**klāu-i-dō*, with präsensbildendem *d*); in addition probably *claudus* `lame, hinkend' (to *clūdus, clōdus* s. WH. I 231), *claudē, -ēre* `hinken'.

air. *clō*, Pl. *clōi* `nail'; unclear mcymr. *clo* m. `bar, bolt, Verschluß', Pl. *cloeu* `clavi', mbret. *clou* `ferrement' (Ernault RC. 37, 104 f.);

from dem Germ. probably here (with beweglichem *s-*) ahd. *sliozan*, mnd. *slūten*, afries. *slūta* `shut', ahd. *sluzzil*, asöchs. *slutil* `Schlüssel', ahd. *sloz* n. `Schloß' (*sl-* from *skl-*); compare mengl. *slote* = nd. *slaten* `bar, bolt', mnd. *slēt* from **sleuta-* `biegsame shaft, pole', if from `Pflöckchen, Aststock'.

without *s-* perhaps anord. *hljōta* strong. V. `losen, receive', ags. *hlēotan*, as. *hliotan* `losen, erlosen', ahd. *hlīozan* `losen, wahrsagen, conjure, perform magic', got. *hlauts* `lot, fate, Erbschaft', aisl. *hlautr* `lot, fate', ahd. *hlōz* n., as. *hlōt* `lot, fate, zugeteiltes right or property', aisl. *hlutr* `lot, fate, allotment, thing, thing', ahd. (*h*)*luz* `as lot, fate zugefallener allotment, Landanteil', afries. ags. *hlot* n. `lot, fate', ndl. *lot* ds.;

lett. *kl'ū t* `become, succeed, erlangen', *kl'ū tas* `fate, destiny', lit. *neklīūtas* `Mißgeschick, mischief' and lit. *klīudy ti* `anhaken make'; if die germ. family related is, is rather from `Pflöckchen, Aststock as Losstöbchen' auszugehen;

lit. *kliūvu* 'hangenbleiben', *kliū ti* 'anhaken', *kliū ti s*, *kliū te* 'hindrance', *kliā ute* 'hindrance, Gebrechen', *pasiklia ū-ju, -ti* 'trust auf' ('*sich whereof klammern'), lett. *kl ūstu*, *kl ū t* 'hangenbleiben', (whereto) gelangen, become', *kl austi tie s* 'hangenbleiben', *kl ūm-s, -a, -e* 'hindrance'; causative with -d-: lit. *kliudau* 'hangenbleiben', *kliaudau* 'hinder', *kliauda* 'körperliches Gebrechen' (see above to lat. *claudus*), lett. *kl ū di t* lter. to *kl ū t* (see above);

with **k**-forms Old Church Slavic *ključ* 'hook, Schlüssel', *ključ-o*, *-iti* 'zusammenschließen'; russ. *kljuka* 'crutch, Krummstab, Ofenkröcke', serb. *klju ka* 'hook, Schlüssel, agrafe, hook, clasp', Old Church Slavic *ključ-im, -iti* 'bend, crook', also Church Slavic *kljuka* 'artifice, deceit' under likewise, and as 'anhaken' = sich zusammenfügen, passen, sich ereignen' abg. *kl ūčiti se* 'passen, zusammentreffen' under likewise; probably also serb. *klju na* 'kind of hook, cramp', *klju n* 'somewhat Gebogenes, Krummes'.

References: WP. I 492 ff., WH. I 231, Trautmann 137 f.

Page(s): 604-605

Root / lemma: *knei-g^wh-*, *knei-b-*

English meaning: to incline, bend

German meaning: 'neigen, sich biegen'

Material: Lat. *cōniveō*, *-ē re*, *-nīvi* and *-nīxi* 'sich zusammenneigen, sich shut (*claustra*, *lineae*); esp. die Augen to press together, ein Auge zudrücken, nachsichtig sein', as **con-cnī(g)ueō* to *nictō*, *-āre* 'wink, zublinzeln, nicken', *nītor*, *-ī*, *nīsus* and *nīxus* (*gnixus* Festus) 'sich stemmen, prop, support; sich whereupon abandon; sich in die Höhe stemmen, climb, ascend'; umbr. *conegos*, *kunikaz* 'conixus' (as though **conigātus*: -g- probably analogical form after verbs auf -g);

got. *hneiwan*, *hnaiw* 'sich neigen', *hnaiws* 'demütig, low' ('*geböckt'), aisl. *knīga* 'sich neigen, sink', as. ags. *hnīgan* ds. (ags. *hnāg* 'gebeugt, verächtlich'), ahd. *hnīgan* 'incline'; ahd. *hne gēn* 'geneigt sein', ags. *hnigian* (see in addition Schulze Kl. Schr. 599 f.); Kaus. ahd. *hneicken* 'incline', aisl. *hneigja* 'incline, bend, bow, sich verneigen vor'; denominative (from *hnaiws*) got. *hnaiwjan* 'erniedrigen', ags. *hnæ gan* 'demütigen'; ahd. *nicken* 'bend, be bent, bow, nicken'.

Besides idg. **knei-b-** in aisl. *hnīpa* (**hnīpēn*, *-ōn*) 'den Kopf hängen lassen, mißmutig sein', *hnī pinn* 'mißmutig', *gnīpa* f. (**ga-hnīpōn-*) 'überhängender rocks', ags. *hnipian* 'den Kopf hängen lassen, mißmutig sein'; got. **ga(h)nīpnan* 'sad sein'; lit. *knimbu*, *kni bti* 'zusammenknicken'.

References: WP. I 476, WH. I 261; Wissmann Nom. postverb. 64, 183.

Page(s): 608

Root / lemma: *kneug-*

English meaning: expr. root

German meaning: 'Schallwort'

Material: Gr. *κ ν υ ζ ᾱ ν*, *-ε ῖ ν* 'growl (from Hunden), whimper (from children)': lit. *kniau kti* 'miauen'. Probably nur zufällige Ähnlichkeit.

References: WP. I 476.

Page(s): 608

Root / lemma: *knid-*, *k nid-*, *sknid-*

English meaning: louse, nit

German meaning: 'Laus, Ei der Laus, Nisse'

Note: often distorted taboo; compare above S. 437 *ghnīdā* ds.

Root / lemma: *knid-*, *k^hnid-*, *sknid-* : 'louse, nit' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ghen-* : 'to crack open, grind, scratch' hereupon root *ghnīdā* 'nit, louse'. That means zero grade mutations: *ghen* > *kn-*, *skn-*: Aisl., norw. dial. *gnit* f., aschwed. *gnether*, schwed. *gnet*, dö.n. *gnid*; lett. *gnīda* 'nit, louse' (Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 633), lit. *gli^hnda* (from **gni^hnda* dissimilatedö); russ. *gni^hda*, sloven. *gnji^hda*, čech. *hni^hda*, poln. *gnida*; about lat. *lēns*, -dis f. ds. compare WH. I 783f. and Specht Dekl. 44.

Material: Arm. *anic* 'louse' (**nid^hs*);

alb. *the^hnī* 'louse' (**k^h(e^h)nid-*);

gr. *κ ο νί ς*, -ί δ ο ς f. (**knid-s*), probably an *κ ά ν ι ς* 'dust' angeglichen;

mir. *sned* f. 'nit', kymr. Pl. *nedd*, nkorn. *neð*, bret. *nez* ds. (**s(k)nidā*);

ags. *hnitu* f., ahd. (*h*)*niz*, nhd. *Nisse* 'egg of the louse' (**knidā*).

Kö nnte to (*s*)*ken-* 'scratch, scrape' belong, as *ghnīdā* to *ghen-* ds.

References: WP. I 461, WH. I 783 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 44, Trautmann 93.

Page(s): 608

Root / lemma: *ko ko*, *kak(k)-*, *ku(r)kur-*

English meaning: expr. sounds of a hen or cock

German meaning: under likewise as Nachahmung of Naturlautes the Hö hner; words ohne nachweisbare ö ltere Geschichte

Material: I. Gr. *κ α κ κ ά β η* f., *κ α κ κ α βί ς* f. 'partridge, game bird', *κ α κ κ α βί ς ε ι ν* of Naturlaut the Rebhö hner (also das borrowed lat. *cacabāre*), *κ α κ κ ά ς ε ι ν* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker';

lat. *cacillāre* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (from the hen)';

ndd. *kakke(n)* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker', nl. *kokkelen* 'kollern (of rooster, cock)', next to which ahd. *gackizōn* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (from the ein egg legenden hen)', nhd. *gackern*, dial. *gaggezen*, nhd. *Gockel* (see also under *ghegh-*).

II. Lat. *coco coco* 'Naturlaut the Hö hner' (Petron 59, 2), franz. *coq* 'rooster, cock', dö.n. *kok*, schwed. mdartl. *kokk* 'rooster, cock', anord. (afrz. Lw.) *kokr*, ags. *cocc*, nl. old *cocke* ds.; Old Church Slavic *kokotъ* 'rooster, cock', *kokošъ* 'hen', russ. *kokota* 'тъ' 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker' etc.

Maybe alb. *kokosh* 'cock'

III. Old Indian *kurkuṭ a-*, *kukkuṭ a-* m. 'rooster, cock', *kukkubha-* m. (mind. for **kurkubha-*) 'pheasant'; lat. *cūcurriō*, -ire 'kollern' (of rooster, cock), *cūcuru* interjection; nhd. *kikeriki* (older *kökerukö*, *kökerlököh*), md. *kuckern*, *kockern*, *köcken* 'crow, cackle'; lit. *kakary kū* 'kikeriki', klruss. etc. *kukuri kū* ds., serb. *kuku riječēm-*, -ije *kati*, russ. *kukore* 'katъ' etc. 'crow, cackle', gr. *κ ο υ ρί ς ω* ds.

Maybe alb. *kukurisem* 'laugh', *kikiriku* 'cock cackle', *kakaris* '(hen) cackle'

IV. Gr. κίκλρρος, κίκκός `rooster, cock' Hes.; osk. *cicirrus*, Cognomen of Messius, probably `Kampfhahn'.

References: WP. I 455 f., WH. I 126, 212, 242, 300.

Page(s): 611

Root / lemma: *kob-*

English meaning: to fare well, be successful

German meaning: `sich gut fögen, passen, gelingen'

Material: Air. *cob* n. `victory', gall. *Ver-cobius*, **Cobo-nertos* > *Cobnertos* MN, *Cobrūnus*, -*rūnius* MN (also ins Slav. gewandert as *Kobryn* б, whereof the Stadtnamen russ. *Kobryn* б, poln. *Kobryn* in Gouv. Grodno);

ags. *gehæp* `fitting', nas. schwed. *hampa sig* `sich ereignen' = norw. *heppa* ds., *heppen* `lucky, günstig', aisl. *happ* n. `luck' (engl. *hap* `chance, luck', *to happen* `sich ereignen', *happy* `lucky' from dem Nord.);

abg. *kob* б f. `τύχη, Genius, Schutzgeist', Church Slav. *kob* б `οἰωνοσκοπία, augurium', russ. old *kob* б `Wahrsagung, Vorahnung after dem Vogelflug or Begegnung', nowadays dial. `horror, Scheusal', skr. *ko* б `good Vorbedeutung, Glückwunsch; Vorahnung, mad, wicked, evil Vorahnung', etc.

References: WP. I 457 f.

Page(s): 610

Root / lemma: *koi-lo-*

English meaning: naked; miserable

German meaning: `kömmerlich, nackt'

Note: only kelt. and balt.

Material: Air. *cōil*, *cōel* `thin, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin', cymr. corn. *cul* `macilentus, macer';

lett. *kai* īs `naked, naked, bald, bleak, bare', *kai* īl ī *audis* `Ehepaar without Kinder' (could also to *kai-* `allein' belong).

References: WP. I 326, 455, WH. I 130.

Page(s): 610

Root / lemma: *kois-*

English meaning: to care for, cure

German meaning: `sorgen' ö

Material: Lat. *cūra* `care', *cūrō*, -*āre* `care for, worry', alat. *coiravit* etc., pal. *coisatens* `curaverunt', umbr. *kuratu* `curato';

in addition at most got. *ushaista* `poor' as `vernachlässigt' ö

Here perhaps die gall. PN *Koisis*, *Coisa*.

References: WP. I 455, WH. I 314, 859.

Root / lemma: *koi-*, *kuĩ-*

English meaning: squeaking noise

German meaning: Nachahmung of Quietschlautes; einzelsprachliche Lautnachmungen

Material: Gr. κ ο ὦ ξ ε ι ν `quieken as ein Spanferkel', nhd. *quieken*, *quieksen*, *quietschen*, lit. *kvy kti*, russ. *kviča tь* `quieken, chirp, twitter, whimper' etc.

References: WP. I 455, Berneker 656 f., Trautmann 147.

Root / lemma: *kok s̃ā* (**hog hā*)

English meaning: a part of body (foot, hip. etc..)

German meaning: `Körperteilbenennung'

Note: (Aryan also **kok so-s*)

Material: Old Indian *ka ks̃ ā* f., *kaks̃ a-* m. `Achselgrube, Gurtgegend the Pferde', av. *kaša-* m. `Achsel' (proves -*k s̃-*); common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks̃-* - phonetic mutation

lat. *coxa* f. `hip, haunch';

Maybe rum. *coapsă* `thigh' : alb. *kofsha* `thigh', *kafsha* `animal (*meat)', *kafshoj* `bite (like an animal)' common rum.-illyr. *kʷhs-* > *phs-*, *fs-* phonetic mutation..

air. *coss* f. `foot', abrit. Α ρ γ ε ν τ ῶ - κ ο ξ ο ς perhaps `Weißfuß' (but cymr. *c o es* `leg' is borrowed from Lat.);

ahd. *hāhsina* `knee bow of the hind leg', mhd. *hehse*, nhd. *Höchse*, *Hesse* bair. *Haxn*.

References: WP. I 456 f., WH. I 188, 283, 858.

Root / lemma: *kol(ē)ĩ-*

English meaning: glue

German meaning: `Leim'

Note:

Root / lemma: *kol(ē)ĩ-* : `glue' derived from a reduction of the extended **glei-bh-* **Root / lemma:** *gel-1* : `to curl; round' [see above].

Material: Gr. κ ῶ λ λ α ῖ `glue' (*κ ῶ λ ι ῶ α);

mndl. mnd. *helen* `stick, glue' (**haljan*);

Old Church Slavic *kle jь*, *klejь* `glue' (proto slav.. forms **kъle jь*, *kъlъjъ*, *kъl'ě*, s. Berneker 659 f.); lit. *klejai* `glue' is Lw. from dem Slav.; slav. -*ъl-* reduced grade to -*ol-*.

References: WP. I 464, Trautmann 144 f.

Root / lemma: *kol̥- : klō-*

English meaning: to spin

German meaning: `spinnen'ö

Material: Gr. κ λ ῥ ὀ ῶ , κ λ ῥ ὀ κ ῶ `spinne', κ λ ῶ θ ῶ eig. `die Spinnerin', κ λ ῶ σ τ ῆ ρ , -ῆ ρ ο ς `filament, spindle';

lat. *colus*, *-ūs* or *-ī* `Spinnrocken'.

Gegen connection from *colus* with *k^wel-* `sich drehend herumbewegen' speaks, daß the distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning) sich not dreht.

Formell kann κ λ ῥ ὀ ῶ ein *dh*-present from a heavy basis *kol̥- : klō-* sein (**klō-dh-ō* or *k_ol̥-dhō*); kinship at first with κ ᾱ λ ᾱ θ ο ς `basket' (**netting*') wäre denkbar.

References: WP. I 464, WH. I 250.

Page(s): 611-612

Root / lemma: *koli-*

German meaning: `junger Hund, Tierjunges'

See also: s. S. 550 under *kel-* `call, shout, cry'

Page(s): 612

Root / lemma: *kom*

English meaning: by, beside, at, with

German meaning: Adverb (prefix and preposition or Postpos.) `so an etwas entlang, daß Berührung with it stattfindet; besides, bei, with'

Material: Gr. κ ο ι ν ὅ ς `common' from *κ ο μ - ι ῥ ὁ ς *(*i_o -s* `going');

ligur. FIN *Com-beranea*, ven. PN *Com-petalis*, hispan. PN *Com-plūtum*, *Com-pleutica* (ligur.ö veneto-illyr.ö);

lat. *cum* `with, by', preposition and (after Pron.) postposition beim Abl. (= Instr.), as prefix *com-*, from which *con-* and before *v-* (as in Kelt.) and Vokalen mostly *cocō-*; also *cōram*, das after *palam*, *clam* from *co-ōro-* `vor dem front situated' reshaped is; osk. *com*, *con* preposition `with' beim Abl. (= Instr.), *com-*, *ku m-* prefix `with' (derivative *comono*, Lok. *comenei* `comitium' from **kom-no-*); umbr. *com* `with', preposition (only by pronoun Postpos.) beim Abl. (= Instr.), stets Postpos. in the meaning `juxta, apud, ad', likewise beim Abl. (= Instr.), prefix *kum-*, *com-* (*c o-* again before *v-*: *coaertu*, *kuveitu*); falisk. *cuncaptum* `conceptum', volsk. *co-uehriu* Abl. `curiā' (**ko-uīrio-*, compare lat. *cūria* probably from **co-ui riā*);

ital. comparative auf *-t(e)ro-*, das Beisammen from zweien, das Compared with bezeichnend, in lat. *contrā* `compared with, against it, against' *contrō-versia*, osk. *contrud* `contra';

air. *c on-* `with', preposition beim Dat. (= Instr.), prefix gall. *com-*, air. *com-* (proklit. *con-*), cymr. *cyf-*, *cyn-*, corn. *kev-*; reduction of *-m* before *u_o-*, e.g. cymr. *cy-wir*, abret. *keuuir-gar*, gall. *Covirus* MN, cymr. *cy-wely* `bed';

therefrom different air. *c o* `to, bis', preposition m. Akk. *co a chēle* `to seiner

Genossen' = cymr. *bw-y gilydd* '(from one) zum other', also with originally *kʷ*;
**kom-dho-s* 'verstehend' istvielleicht die base from air. *cond* 'sense, mind,
Verstand' (= Old Church Slavic *so, -dъ* 'judgement');

alb. *ke* ' = lat. *co(m)-*;

for citation also of germ. Präfixes *ga-* speaks dessen basic meaning 'with',
compare e.g. got. *ga-juka* 'conjunctus, comrade', *ga-mains* 'com-mūnis', *ga-qiman*
'con-venire' and similar congruities; germ. *g-* from *χ-* in unbetonten prefix; the
nasal schwand before the association with verbs and after deren example also in
perhaps öberkommenen ölteren Nominalkompositis as *gamains* (man beachte die
Vortonigkeit the particle also in letzteren); unzweideutiges **kom* steckt in afrönk.
ham-ēdii 'coniūrātōres';

Old Church Slavic *so, -dъ* 'judgement' see above.

Verwandtes ***km.ta*** 'besides, along, downwards, with' in:

gr. *κατά, κατὰ* preposition beim Akk. 'along, about - toward, through - to, in,
by' beim Gen. 'about - toward, along, downwards', beim Gen. (= Abl.) 'from etwas
her herab', also prefix;

air. *cēt-*, preceding *ceta-* (**km.ta*); in *cēt-buith* 'sense, mind' and also otherwise
with dem verb Subst.; acymr. *cant*, mcymr. *can, gan*, acorn. *cans*, bret. *gan* 'with,
by, löngs';

hitt. *kat-ta* (*a* from *m.ö*), Postpos. with Dat. 'under, under an, by, with' with Abl.
'from, from - herab'; *kat-ta-an* ds., in addition also (*ö*) enklit. *-ka n*, Pedersen Hitt.
158 f.

References: WP. I 458 ff., WH. I 251 ff., 857, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. II 473 ff., irrig
ZceltPh. 22, 325 ff.

Page(s): 612-613

Root / lemma: ***konəmo-*, *knāmo-* or *k_enəmo-***

English meaning: shin; bone

German meaning: 'Schienbein, Knochen'

Material: Gr. *κνήμη* f. 'shinbone, Radspeiche', *κνήμῃς*, -ῖδος f. (öol.
κνήμη ἡ Akk. *κνήμη* ἡ Nom. Pl.) 'Beinschiene';

air. *cnāim* 'leg, bone' (whether gr. kelt. *-nā-* = idg. *n_s*, i.e. *-enā-*, or = idg. *-nā-*,
i.e. full grade the 2. syllable sei, is unentschieden);

with full grade the 1. syllable (*kon[ə]mā*) and Assim. from *-nm-* to *-mm-* (out of it
partly *-m-*):

ahd. *hamma* 'Hinterschenkel, popliteus', ags. *hamm* 'popliteus', aisl. *hōm* f.
'Schenkel (an animals)'.

Doubtful is, whether the meaning from hom. *κνήμῃς* 'Bergwald, bewachsener
Berghang' ('*calf of Berges'ö) through ndd. *hamm* 'Bergwald' as old erwiesen
wird, da latter perhaps as umzöüntes Waldstöck with mnd. *ham* 'eingefriedetes
Stöck Land', ndd. *hamme* 'umzöüntes field' (see *kem-* 'to press together') to
connect is.

References: WP. I 460 f.

Page(s): 613-614

Root / lemma: *kopso-*

English meaning: blackbird

German meaning: `Amsel'

Note: (: *k̂op-* `onomatopoeic words'ö)

Material: Gr. κῶψ- (χ ο ς `blackbird', κῶσσυ-φ ο ς (diss. from *κ ο ψ-υ φ ο ς) ds.;

russ.-Church Slavic (etc.) *kosъ* `blackbird'. - Meillet legt (MSL 18, 171) under assumption from idg. *k̂-* (das in *kosъ* because of consecutive *s* as *k* festgehalten sei) eine onomatopoeic words *k̂op-* the basic: Church Slavic *sopo*. `spiele die flute', abg. *sopъcъ* `αὐλῆτις', russ. *sopeťb* `pant, gasp' etc. and Old Indian *sá b-d-a-* m. `sound, clangor, discourse, word' (to *-d-* suffix in words for din, fuss, noise s. Brugmann II² 1, 467), *sá pati* `verflucht', *-tē* `beteuert, gelobt'.

References: WP. I 457, Trautmann 299.

Page(s): 614-615

Root / lemma: *koro-s, kori_o-s*

English meaning: war, warrior

German meaning: `Krieg, Kriegsheer'

Material: 1. without formant *-i_o-*, *-i_a-*: lit. *kařas* `war, fight' and lengthened grade Old pers. *kāra-* m. `Kriegsvolk, Heer; people', npers. *kār-zār* `Schlachtfeld'.

2. Gr. κ ο ἰ ρ α ν ο ς (from *K ο ἰ ρ ο ν ο ς) `military leader, king, master, mister' (derivative from *κ ο ἰ ρ ο ς from *κ ῶ ρ ἰ ο ς with formants *-no-*; also aisl. *herjann* `Heervater' as epithet Odins from *harja-* `Heer' from; κ ο ἰ ρ α ν ἔ ω `befehlige; herrsche', κ ο ἰ ρ α ν ἰ α `Herrschaft', compare of unerweiterten *κ ο ἰ ρ ο - EN as K ο ἰ ρ ῶ μ α χ ο ς (Boisacq s. v.);

mir. *cuire* m. `troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass', gall. *Tri-, Petru-corii* Völkernamen (`die drei-, vierstömmigen');

got. *harjis*, aisl. *herr*, ags. *here* `Heer', ahd. as. *heri* `Heer, bulk, mass', PN altgerm. *Hari-gasti* (Dat.), perhaps Göttername (Neckel KZ. 60, 284);

lit. *kařias* `Heer', *kaře* `war, fight', *karys* `warrior', lett. *karš* `war, fight, Heer', Old Prussian *kargis* (consigns *kragis*) `Heer', *caryawoytis* Akk. Sg. `Heerschau';

compare also above **kar-1** S. 530, where die bsl. examples also here belong can.

References: WP. I 353, 462, Trautmann 118.

Page(s): 615-616

Root / lemma: *kos(e)lo-*

English meaning: hazel

German meaning: `Hasel'

Material: Lat. *corulus* `Haselstaude', *columnus* (**corulinos*) `from Haselholz';

air. *coll*, acymr. *coll* etc. `Hasel' (also gall. *Coslo-* in EN);

ahd. *hasal(a)*, ags. *hæsel*, aisl. *hasl* m. 'Hasel', ahd. *hesilīn*, ags. *hæslen* 'from Haselholz';

alit. *kasulas* 'Jögerspieß' as 'Hasler'.

References: WP. I 464, WH. I 280.

Page(s): 616

Root / lemma: *kost-*

English meaning: leg; bone

German meaning: 'Bein, Knochen'

Material: Lat. *costa* f. 'Rippe'; abg. *kostъ* f. 'bone' (skr. *koṣṭ* 'Rippe').

assumption a *k*-Pröfixes (to lat. *os* etc.) incredible.

Maybe alb. *koskë* 'bone, leg bone', *kashtë* 'straw', *boneö'

References: WP. I 464, WH. I 281.

Page(s): 616

Root / lemma: *krāt-*

See also: see above S. 584 under *kert-*.

Page(s): 616

Root / lemma: *krā[u]- : krəu- : krū-*

English meaning: to heap up, put together; heap; roof

German meaning: 'aufeinander, auf einen Haufen legen, zudecken, verbergen'

Material: Air. *craíu*, *croí* m. 'stall, cottage, shack, shed' (**krəu_o-*), cymr. *craw* m. 'stall', corn. *crow*, bret. *kraou* ds.;

lit. *krāíju*, *kroíviau*, *krāíuti* 'aufeinanderlegen, höufen, packen, laden'; lett. *krāu nu* (*krāuju*), *krāvu*, *krāut* 'höufen'; lter. lit. *krāūstyti*, lett. *krāusti* 'höufen', *krava* 'snatch', *krauja*, *krāva*, *krāuva* 'cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind'; lit. *krūva* (Akk. *kruva*) 'heap', *kriaute*, *kraute* 'Bodenraum';

abg. *krovъ* 'roof' (**krəu_o-*), ablaut. *kryjo*, *kryti* 'cover, hüllen, conceal' etc.;

with **s**-extension:

russ. *kryša* 'roof', serb. *krišom* Adv. 'clandestine' (etc., also:)

aisl. *hreysar* Pl. f., *hreysi* n., besides norw. *rūsa*, ndd. *rūse* 'heap'; aisl. *hraun* n. 'cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind, steinerner ground'.

Auf *krā[u]-* based on perhaps lett. *krājū*, *krāt* 'gather, collect, höufen', abg. (with präsensbildendem *d*) *krado*, *krasti* 'steal'.

Labial extension (**-bh-**): gr. *κρύπτω* 'verberge', *κρυπτή* 'clandestine' under likewise, *κρύβδην* ds.;

with **p**-extension (compare above *κρύπτω*) lett. *krāpju*, *krāpu*, *krāpt* 'steal',

cheat, deceive', lit. *kro`pti`steal'*; about got. *hrōt* and ags. *hrōf`roof'* see under *kred-* and *k`rapo-*, also Möhlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb. II 269; toch. B *kraup-*, B *krop-* `gather, collect'; compare also *k`lep-*;

for aisl. *hraukr*, ir. *cruach`heap'* under likewise, die an sich a **k**-extension our root deriving could, s. eine other interpretation under *sker-*, *skereu-* `turn'. In same sense dubious is anord. *skrūf* n. `aufgestapelter heap', *skrūfr* m. `Schopf', norw. dial. *skrauv`Schaumgipfel'*, etc. (hötten bewegliches s-).

Dental extensions shine, appear, seem: aisl. *hrauð* f. poet. `Brönne', ags. *hre`ad* f. `jewellery'; aisl. *hrjóða`cover, adorn'*, ags. *hre`odan* ds. (compare lit. *kra`udinū`lasse ladenö'*) besides *hyrst* m. `jewellery, armament, armor', ahd. *hrust* m. ds., ahd. (*h*)*rusten`rösten'*.

References: WP. I 477, Trautmann 139, 140.

Page(s): 616-617

Root / lemma: *kreb-5*

See also: see above S. 567 ff. under *ker-1*.

Page(s): 617

Root / lemma: *kred-*

English meaning: beams

German meaning: `Gebölk'

Note: (*k`red-ö* see under)

Material: Got. *hrōt* n. `roof', anord. *hrōt`roof, Dachraum'*, as. ags. *hrōst`Sparrenwerk of Daches'* (**krōd_hstō-*) = ndl. *roest`Huhnerstange, Hühnerleiter'*, mhd. *rāz, rāze`Scheiterhaufen'* (**krēdā*; fem. collective as Old Church Slavic *krada*); with mhd. *rāz(e)`Scheiterhaufen'* deckt sich mhd. *rāz, rāze`honeycomb'*, afr. *rāta*, mnl. *rāte`honeycomb'*, next to which with ablaut mnl. *rēte* (**hretōn-*) and *rōte*, mdartl. still *rōte* (**hruti-*) `honeycomb';

abg. *krada`Scheiterhaufen, Holzstoß'* (**krōdā*).

As `Sparrenwerk, from Latten etc. Gezimmertes' kann here belong: lit. *kre`slas`städtlicher Stuhl'*, lett. *kre`sls*, Old Prussian *creslan`Lehnstuhl'*, lit. *kra`še`Stuhl'*, russ. *kre`slo*, čech. *kr`eslo`Armstuhl'*, as well as lit. *kro`snis*, lett. *krāsns`oven'*, Church Slavic *krosno`liciatorium'*, russ. *kro`sno`loom*; Stöck canvas, fabric', bulg. *krosno`Aufzug beim loom; Torriegel'*, *kro`sna* f. `cradle', skr. *kro`sna`loom'*, čech. *krosna, kru`sna* (old *kro`sna*) `Traggestell'.

References: WP. I 485 f., Trautmann 141.

Page(s): 617-618

Root / lemma: *kreg-1* (and *ker_g-ö*)

English meaning: to suffer

German meaning: `quölen'ö

Material: Old Indian *ka`rjati`afflicts, peinigt'* (Dhātup.);

aisl. *hrekja`torment, smite, belöstigen, pursue'*, afries. *hreka`rend'*.

References: WP. I 484.

Page(s): 618

Root / lemma: *kreg-2*

German meaning: `Schallwort'

See also: see above S. 569 under *ker-1*.

Page(s): 618

Root / lemma: *krei-1*

English meaning: to touch, brush

German meaning: `about etwas dröberhinstreifen, beröhren'

Material: Aisl. *hrīna* `wirken', ags. asöchs. ahd. *hrīnan* `touch, stripe' (no-present); after Wissmann Nom.postverb. 152 ff. here ags. *hrenian* `einen Geruch ausströmen', afries. strong. V. *hrena* `einen Geruch feel'; ags. aisl. *hrīm*, mhd. *rīm* `hoarfrost';

lit. *kre' na* `f. `skimmings, cream' (`was man abstreift, abschöpft'), lett. *kreju*, *kre' ju*, *kri' et* `die cream from the milk abschöpfen', *kre' ims* m. `skimmings' (from deverbalem *kre' jums* `was man abstreifen kann');

besides with germ. *p*: asöchs. *hrīpo*, ahd. *hrīfo* `hoarfrost'.

References: WP. I 478, Trautmann 141.

Page(s): 618

Root / lemma: *krei-2*, *kreig-*, *kreik-*

See also: see above S. 567 ff. under *ker-1*.

Page(s): 618

Root / lemma: *kek-1* (-*k* ^-ö)

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: `schlagen', also vom Festschlagen of Gewebes, of Einschlag in the Weberei, daher also `weben, Gewebe'

Material: Gr. κρέκω `hit, klopfe; schlage das Gewebe fest', κρόκῃ `Einschlagfaden, Gewebe', κρόξ ds., κροκοῦν `to weave', κροκύς, -ύδης f. `Wollflocke';

aisl. *hræll* (**hrahilaz*) `staff zum Festmachen of Gewebes', ags. *hrēol* (**hrehulaz*) `Haspel'; ags. *hrægl* n. `dress, garment', engl. *rail*, afries. *hreil*; ahd. *hregil* n. `indumentum, spolium';

lett. *kre, kls* `Hemd';

if das lett. word sein zweites *k* through westidg. influence receive hat, kann also following slav. family angereicht become: russ. *krešu*, *kresa* `ть`with dem Feuerstahl fire hit', klr. *kresa* `ty, *kresnu* `ty`fire hit', dial. `hew, hit, strike generally', skr. *kre* `šām, *kre* `sati`fire hit; Steine behauen; Aste abschlagen' (etc., s. Berneker 611).

References: WP. I 483 f.

Page(s): 618-619

Root / lemma: *kre^k-2, kr^k-*

English meaning: roe; slimy stuff in water

German meaning: `Froschlaich, Fischlaich, schleimiges Zeug in Wasser'

Material: Aisl. *hrogn* n., ahd. (*h*)*rogn*, *rogen* `Rogen, Laich';

lit. *kurkulai* ~ Pl. `spawn of frogs', lett. *kur* *ķulis* ds., lit. *apkurko* *ķi* `sich with Wassermos beziehen';

Maybe alb. *karkalec* `grasshopper (jumping like a frog)': bulg. *скакалец* (*skakalec*) `grasshopper' [bulg. erroneous folk etymology from bulg. *скачам* (*skakam*) 'I jump' a misinterpretation of lit. *kurkulai* ~ Pl. `spawn of frogs', lett. *kur* *ķulis*].

in spite of phonetic Schwierigkeiten here die slav. family of serb. *o* *ķrijek* `Wassermos, Algen', slov. *kre* *ķ*, *žabo-kre* *ķina* `spawn of frogs' etc., ablaut slov. *kra* *ķ* `spawn of frogs; grüner Überzug an Pfützen, Wassermos', with auffälligem *ja*: russ. *krjak* `spawn of frogs', čech. mdartl. *okr* *āky* `Sammelname for Wasserpflanzen'ö

References: WP. I 483, Berneker 613 f.

Page(s): 619

Root / lemma: *kre^k-3*

German meaning: `Schallwort'

See also: see above S. 567 ff. under *ker-1*.

Page(s): 619

Root / lemma: *krem-*

See also: see above S. 580 f. under *kerem-*.

Page(s): 619

Root / lemma: *krep-1, kr^p-*

English meaning: body

German meaning: `Leib, Gestalt'

Note: (or *k^werp*-ö see under)

Material: Old Indian *kr^p.pā* ~ Instr. Sg. `shape, beauty', av. *kərafš*, *kəhrpəm* `shape, body', mpers. *karp* `Körper' (av. *xrafstra-* n. `Raubtier' from **krep* + *[e]d-tro- to ed- `eat'ö);

perhaps (ö) alb. *sh-krep*, *sh-kep* `gleiche ein wenig' (*sh* = idg. *sem*, *som*, *sm*.-, compare to meaning ahd. *g^hlīh* `gleich': *līh* `body');

lat. *corpus*, -oris n. `body, body';

mir. *crī* f. `body' (**kr^p.pes*);

ahd. *(h)re ʔf m.* 'body, lower abdomen, womb', afries. *href, hrif* 'belly', ags. *hrif* n. 'womb, belly' (**hrefiz-* = **krepes-*), ags. *mid(h)rif*, afries. *midref* 'Zwerchfell' ('in the Mitte the Leibeshöhle').

Gr. *π ρ α π λ ς*, mostly Pl. *ί δ ε ς* 'Zwerchfell', das den anlaut as *k^w* erwiese, is in seiner Zugehörigkeit doubtful, da die corresponding meaning from ags. *mid(h)rif* probably auf dem 1. part of Kompositums based on; es müsste because *π ρ α π λ ς* eine short form to a similar composition sein; after Vendryes RC 44, 313 ff., Specht KZ. 68, 193 ff. wäre idg. **k^werp-* taboo metathesis to **perk^w-* 'life, world, oak' (got. *fai ʔrhus* 'world').

References: WP. I 486 f., WH. I 277 f.

Page(s): 620

Root / lemma: *krep-2*

See also: see above S. 567 ff. under *ker-1*.

Page(s): 620

Root / lemma: *kret-1*

English meaning: to shake

German meaning: 'schütteln'

Note: (whether as 'bump, poke' with *kret-* 'hit' identical or extension from *sker-* 'turn, kreisend schwingen'ö)

Material: Lit. *krečiu* 'shake, schüttelnd streuen', Iter. *kratau* 'y ʔti ds.', *kretu* 'krete' ʔti 'sich hin and her bewegen, shake oneself, shiver', lett. *kre ʔst* 'shake', Iterat. *krati ʔt*, *kre tulis* 'kind of Sieb' (lett. *kraita ʔt* 'lurch' Entgleisung from a **krit-* from);

mir. *crothaim* 'shake', gall.-rom. **crottiäre* 'shake';

ahd. *redan* 'sieben', nhd. mdartl. *röder, rödel* 'Sieb'; aisl. *hraðr* 'quick, fast', ags. *hræp*, *hröed* 'quick, fast, behend', engl. *rather* 'lieber', ahd. *hrad*, *hrat* 'velox, strenuus'; aisl. *hræ ða* 'frighten (trans.)', *hræ ðdr* 'entsetzt';

also ags. *ā-hreddan* 'befreien, retten', ahd. *retten* 'move, drive, push; befreien, retten' as 'from the Gefahr wegstoßen'ö

References: WP. I 484, Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 274, 261, 256.

Page(s): 620

Root / lemma: *kret-2*

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: 'schlagen'

Note: probably originally with *kret-1* identical

Material: Gr. *κ ρ ό τ ο ς* 'jedes through Schlagen, Stampfen, Klatschen entstehende noise'; *κ ρ ο τ ε ῖ ν* 'klatschen, knock, hit', *κ ρ ό τ α λ ο ν* 'Klapper', *κ ρ ό τ α φ ο ς* 'Schlöfe' (actually '*das Klopfen'); 'Berghang; Seite', *κ ρ ο τ α ψ ῖ ς* 'Spitzhammer';

in addition with originally probably bare present nasalization aisl. *hrinda*, *hratt*,

ags. *hrindan*, *hrand* `bump, poke';

perhaps die slav. family of abg. *krošto*, *krotiti* `tame', *krotъkъ* `gentle, mild, mäßig', if originally `through Prögeln mörbe machen'ö

References: WP. I 484 f., Berneker 624.

Page(s): 621

Root / lemma: *kreu-1*, *kreu-* : *krū-* ; *kreus-*, *krus-*

English meaning: blood, raw flesh; ice, crust

German meaning: 1. `thick, stockendes Blut, blutiges, rohes Fleisch', presumably `geronnen (vom Blut)', in addition eine 2. group *kreus-*, *krus-* for `Eis (as erstarrendes), Kruste (originally von Eis or Wundschorf), Eisscholle, Erdscholle' (see under) and verbal `frieren, schaudern (Gönsehaut)'

Material: A. Old Indian *kraviś-* n. `rohes Fleisch' (= gr. κρῆξ), *kravyam* n. `blood' (**krou_i_o-* = Old Prussian *krawian* n.), *krū-ra-* - `blutig, cruel, savage' = av. *xrūra-* `blutig, grausig, cruel, savage' (: lat. *crūdus*) in compound with *i-* for *ro-* stem, av. *xrvi-dru-* `the eine blutige Holzwaffe föhrt', i.e. *xruvi-dru-*, av. *xrū-* f., *xrūm* (= *xruvam*) Akk. `Stöck blutiges Fleisch', *xrvant-* (i.e. *xrūvant-*) `grauenhaft, grausig' (: lat. *cruentus*), *xrviśyant-* `blutdürstig, Grausen erregend', *xrūta-* `grausig, cruel, savage', *xrūnya-* n. `Bluttat, blutige maltreatment', *xrūma-* `grauenhaft, grausig'; with a meaning `geronnen' = `thick, hard', Old Indian *krūd*, a *yati* `makes dick, tight, firm', av. *xrūždra-* `hard' (besides again with *i-* instead of *ro-* stem in compound *xruždi-vačah-* `with derber, lauter voice sprechend'), *xraoždva-* `hard';

gr. κρῆξ n. `Fleisch' (**kreu_əs*);

lat. *cruentus* `blutig' (see above), *cruor* m. `das rohe, thick blood' (**kreu_ōs*), osk. *krustatar* `crusta tegitor' (Denom. from **krus-tā*), lat. *crusta* `crust, bark, scurf', originally `das fest gewordene blood auf an wound' (**kruś-tā*), *crūdus* `raw, rough, hard' (**krū-do-*), *crūdēlis* `cruel, savage, herzlos';

gall.-rom. *crōdios* `hard' (**kroudios*);

maybe alb. (**kroudios*) *krodhe* `bread crust, coagulated blood, coagulated snot', *krodhë* `beehive, hole (woundö)'

mir. *cruí* (**krūs*), Gen. *craíu*, *croí* (**kruu_ōs*), cymr. *crau*, corn. *crow* (**kruu_ā*) `blood' (see Pedersen KG. I 61, 251 f., II 97, Lohmann ZeltPh. 19, 63 f.), air. *crūaid* (**kroudis*) `hard, tight, firm', bret. *kriz* (**krūdis*) `cru, cruel' (Pedersen KG. I 207; not Lw. from lat. *crūdus*); das *d* in Kelt. and Lat. through dissimilation from *rō*

lit. *krau̯jas* `blood' (: Old Indian *kravya-m*), Old Prussian *crauyo*, *krawian* ds., lit. *kru̯vinas* `blutig', *kru̯vinu* `make blutig', participle *kru̯vintas* `blutig gemacht', lett. *kreve* `geronnenes blood, scurf, crust';

maybe alb. *kruaj* `scratch, damage, injure', *krua*, *kroje* Pl. `liquid, rapid', (**kreu-*) *kredh* `plunge in water' [common alb. *f* > *th*, *v* > *dh* shift]; *Kruja* alb. city.

slav. **kry* (**krūs*), Gen. **krъve* `blood' in slov. *kri*, apoln. *kry*, Old Church Slavic *krъvъ*; Old Church Slavic *krъvъnъ* `blutig' (= lit. *kru̯vinaš*);

ahd. (*h*)*rō*, (*h*)*rawēr*, as. *hrā*, ags. *hrēaw*, aisl. *hrār* `raw' (**hrawa-*).

B. Skyth. **xrohu-kasi-*, gr. Κρύκασις `Kaukasus' (as `eis-gleaming');

gr. τῶ κρύος `frost' (= *κρύος ö), κρύσταλλινω `make congeal, freeze', κρύσταλλος `ice; crystal', κρύμς `frost' (*κρύσμός), from κρύος derived (ö) κρύεσις `eerie', κρύερός `eerie, cruel, savage';

aisl. *hriōsa*, *hraus* 'shudder', *hrjōstr* n. 'rauher bottom' (: lat. *crusta*), ahd. (*h*)*roso*, (*h*)*rosa* 'ice, crust' (in addition also the name of *Monte Rosa*), ags. *hrūse* 'earth, ground' (diese *s*-forms in relationship to τὸ κρύος and:)

lett. *kruvesis*, *kruesis* 'frozen ordure', lit. *atkru* 'sti', preterit -*krūsau* 'wiederaufleben, from Erfrorenem' (**auffrieren*); Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 291.

without -*s*- presumably norw. dial. *ryggja* 'shudder' (compare κρυερός), viel fraglicher ags. *hrēoh* 'rough (of weather), grieving, wild'.

References: WP. I 479 f., WH. I 294 ff., Trautmann 141 ff., J. Markwart Morgenland 1 (1922), 3 ff.

Page(s): 621-622

Root / lemma: *kreu-2*

English meaning: to fall down, collapse

German meaning: 'zusammenstörzen, störzen, fallen'

Note: only germ. and balt.

Material: Aisl. *hrun* n. 'Zusammenbruch', *hrynia* 'fall';

Old Prussian *krūt* 'fall', *kruwis* 'fall' (but lett. *kruts* 'steil abfallend, steil abhängend' as Lw. to klr. *krutoj* 'winded, steil, schroff', see under *kert-* 'turn'); perhaps lett. *kra* 'ulis' 'Absturz', *kra* 'uja' 'steiles bank, border, shore', *krauta* 'bank, border, shore';

with -*s*- ags. *hrēosan* 'fall';

with -*d*- aisl. *hrjōta* 'fall, spring', mhd. *rūzen* 'sich eilig bewegen';

with -*t*- ags. *hrīðig* 'schneebedeckt', aisl. *hroði* 'offal', *hry* 'ðr' 'es bricht hervor' (from vapor, fire under dgl), *hryðja* 'naßkaltes weather, rain and snow'.

References: WP. I 480, Trautmann 143, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 127.

Page(s): 622

Root / lemma: *kreu-3*, *krou-s-*

English meaning: to push, hit, break

German meaning: 'stoßen, schlagen, zerschlagen, brechen'

Material: The unadjusted root perhaps in ahd. (*h*)*riuwan* 'afflict, sadden, verdrießen', nhd. *reuen*, ags. *hrēowan* 'afflict, sadden', aisl. *hryggr* 'grieving', ags. *hrēow* ds., f. 'repentance', ahd. (*h*)*riuwa* 'repentance' (different Persson Beitr. 178); about abg. *krupa* 'gobbet, lump, Krömmchen' (wäre eine *p*-extension) see under *kreup-* 'scurf'.

krou-s-: gr. κρούω 'poke, push, hit' (*κρούσω, compare ἐκρούσθην, κρούστέος; κρούστω, κρούστω, κρούστω 'stoßend, widerhallend'); hom. κρούαίνω 'hit, stamp, of Pferde' (*κρουσάντω), κρούαίνω 'abgebrochen, damages' (*κρούστω);

aisl. *hrostri* m. 'gemaischtes malt';

lit. *krušu* 'kru' 'sti' (*kriu* 'sti) 'stomp, zerstoßen', *kruša* 'f. 'hail', lett. *krusa* 'hail', lit. lter. *kriaušau* 'y ti, lett. *kra* 'use 't 'stomp', lit. *kr(i)au* 'šius, *pakrau* 'šius 'slope';

abg. *u-kruch* ѡ (Church Slavic also *kruch* ѡ) 'piece, fragment, gobbet', abg. *s ѡ-krušiti* 'break, rupture, grind (trans.)', *s ѡ-krušen ѡje* 'Zerknirschung' (poln. *s-krucha* 'repentance'), ablaut. **krъcha* 'gobbet, Krömmchen' (russ. *krocha* 'shred'), **kr ѡch ѡk ѡ* 'frail, breakable, brittle' (poln. *krechki*), **kr ѡšiti* (slov. *kr šiti*) 'dismember, break, rupture, grind' (etc., s. Berneker 628-630).

References: WP. I 480 f., Trautmann 143.

Page(s): 622-623

Root / lemma: *kreu-4*

German meaning: 'Schallwort'

See also: see above S. 570 f. under *ker-1*.

Page(s): 623

Root / lemma: *kreup-*

English meaning: scab

German meaning: 'Schorf, sich verkrusten'

Material: Gall. *cruppellarii* 'armoured gladiators of the Aedui [Celtic tribe]', brit. *Mons Graupius* (leg. **Croupios*), because of idg. *p* veneto-illyr. origin (Pokorny Urillyr. 131);

aisl. *hrjūfr* 'rough, scabbed', *hry fe* 'scurf, scab', *hrūfa* 'sore bark', ags. *hrēof* 'rough, schorfig, aussötzig', ahd. *riob* 'aussötzig', *hriupī* 'scabies', (h)ruf, Pl. *hruvi*, mhd. *ruf* 'blister, bubble, scurf, scab, crust, eschar, leprosy', nhd. bair. *ruff* f. 'crust auf rasch getrocknetem Erdreich', *röfe*, *riefe* 'leprosy, scurf, scab', ahd. *ge-rob*, nhd. *grob*;

maybe alb. *rrufe* '(burning) lightning'

lit. *su-si-krau pti* 'shudder together', *nu_hkru pe s* 'scaly, scabby', *kraupu s* 'rough', lett. *kr au pa* 'crust, scab, eschar, wart', *kr au pis* 'crust, scab, eschar; toad' (from the warty skin; Old Prussian *crupeyle* 'frog'), *kr ū pu*, *kr upu*, *kr upt* 'shrunk', *krupis* 'toad, dwarf'; of the ruptured skin (becoming rough) ('goose bumps') also lit. *pakrau pti*, *kruptis* 'shudder, frighten'.

Against it russ. *kru pnyj* 'coarsely granulated; big, large', čech. *krupy* 'clumsy, rough' at first to abg. *krupa* 'gobbet, tiny bits', etc. [in addition changing through ablaut alb. *krip(e)*, *kröp* f. 'salt' (**krūpā*)]; this family probably eigentl. 'the ruptured' or likewise to *kreu-3*, *krou-s-* 'break, rupture, bump, poke', see there.

References: WP. I 481 f., Trautmann 143.

Page(s): 623

Root / lemma: *kreu-t- (kreu-dh-ö)*

English meaning: to shake, throw, move vividly

German meaning: 'schütteln, schwingen, lebhaft bewegen'

Material: Mhd. *röten* (**hrudjan*) 'rütteln, shake', nhd. 'zer_hrüttet', engl. *rudder*, *ruddle* 'Sieb'; ags. *hrēaðe-mūs* 'Fledermaus'; probably aisl. *hraustr* 'rash, hasty, gamy'; perhaps as 'sich schüttelnd, fluctuating': ahd. *hriot*, nhd. *Riet*, as. *hriod*, ags. *hrēod* 'reed' (**kreu-dho-*);

compare toch. A *kru* `reed'ö

lit. *krutu* `,-e' `ti `sich regen, sich röhren', *krutu* `s `röhrig, active';

References: WP. I 481, Trautmann 143 f.

Page(s): 623

Root / lemma: *krē k-4 : krok-*

English meaning: to tower; beams

German meaning: `ragen, hervorragen'ö and `vorspringender Balken or Pflock under likewise'

Note: with *-u-* extended

Material: Gr. κ ρ ό σ σ α ι `Mauerzinnen, Absätze, stufenartig an the wall hinaufgeföhrte Steine' (**kroki_ā*); in addition probably also as `vorspringender filament' κ ρ ο σ σ ο ι `hervorragende Einschlagföden, Verbrö mung';

air. *cri* `ch f. (**krēku_ā*) `end, limit, boundary, furrow' = cymr. *crib* `comb, cusp, peak, acme, apex';

ahd. **hragēn*, mhd. nhd. *ragen*, mhd. *rac* `stiff', to *ræhe*, ahd. **hrāhi* `starr, stiff', further mhd. nhd. *regen* `ragen make, uplift, set up'; ags. *ofer-hræ gan* `öberragen';

lit. žem. *kra kē* f. `stick';

slav. **kroky*, Gen. - ъve in russ. *kro kva* `shaft, pole; toggle; Dachsparren', čech. *krokva*, old *krokev*, Gen. *krokve* `Sparren, Dachsparren' (Berneker 621).

References: WP. I 482, Trautmann 139.

Page(s): 619

Root / lemma: *krēp-1*

English meaning: strong

German meaning: `stark, fest'

Note: only germ. and slav.

Material: Aisl. *hræ fa* `bear, endure' (compare russ. *kre pitʹsja* `endure, beharren'); abg. *kre pъ*, *kre pъkъ* `tight, firm, strong';

cymr. *craft* `quick, fast' from aisl. *krappr* ds. (= *krappr* `eng', S. 388).

References: WP. I 487.

Page(s): 620

Root / lemma: *krēp-2*

See also: see above S. 581 under *kerap-*.

Page(s): 620

Root / lemma: *kr(o)k-sko-, -u-*

English meaning: arm

German meaning: `Arm under likewise'ö

Material: Old Indian *kis*, *ku-* m. `forearm; Stiel an axe; ein measurement of length' (mind. for **kr_sku-*);

alb. *krake* ``upper arm, shoulder, Flügel' (**krok-sko-ö*);

maybe alb. *krah* `arm' [common alb. *-k-* > *-h-* phonetic mutation]

probably to lit. *kárka* `Schweinefuß, Vorderbein of Schweines', ablaut. ostlit. *kirka* `lis m. `Stelze';

slav. **korka* f. in sloven. *kráka*, *kráča* `Schweinefuß';

besides slav. **korkъ* in bulg. *krak* `leg, foot', russ. *ókorok* `ham'; in addition ablaut. slav. **krokъ* m. in skr. *krók* (Gen. *króka*), čech. *krok* `footstep' and slav. **korakъ* m. in skr. *kóra k*, sloven. *korák* ds.

Quite unklare the ablaut relation.

References: WP. I 488, Trautmann 118.

Page(s): 624

Root / lemma: *krom-*

English meaning: wooden fence, etc..

German meaning: `Gestell from Latten, hölzerne Umzö unung'

Note: only germ. and slav.

Material: Aisl. *hremma* `catch, clamp', ags. *hremman* `einengen, behindern' (probably from **einzö unen*'), afries. *hrembend* `manacle', ndl. *remmen* `(ein wheel) hemmen, sperren' (**with a balk, beam*'), presumably also aisl. *hrefni* `unterste Planke ö berm Schiffsboden' and got. *hramjan* `kreuzigen' (as `an ein Gestell heften');

russ. *krómy* Pl. `loom', *zakromít's* `with Brettern umstellen', klr. *pykromýty* `bö ndigen', russ. *s-krómnyj* `bescheiden' etc.

References: WP. I 487 f.

Page(s): 623-624

Root / lemma: *krū t-*

English meaning: protuberance; breast; belly

German meaning: `Wö lbung, Brust, Bauch'

Material: Mir. *crott* f. `hunch, Harfe', nir. *cruit* ds., altbrit.-gall. *crotta* `Harfe', cymr. *crwth* m. `hunch, Geige', *croth* f. `belly, uterus, vulva';

lit. *krūti's* `female breast', *krūtine* `breast', lett. *krúts* `hill, breast'.

Probably to *kreu-* `curve', see under *(s)ker-*, *(s)kereu-* `turn'.

References: WP. I 485, 489, Specht Idg. Dekl. 77².

Page(s): 624

Root / lemma: *kseip-*, *kseib-*

English meaning: to throw, be thrown

German meaning: 'werfen, schwingend schleudern, in schwingender heftiger Bewegung sein'

Material: Old Indian *ks̥ ipáti* 'wirft, schleudert', Kaus. *ks̥ ēpá yati*, *ks̥ iprá -h*, 'quick, fast'; with voiced-nonaspirated Old Church Slavic *ošiba-jo*, *-ti* 'sich abwenden', russ. *šiba tь* 'throw', *ši bkij* 'quick, fast', *ošiba tь* 'chop, cut, reject', *ošiba tьsja* 'sich irren'.

common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks̥ -* : Old pers. *g h-* > *xš-* : npers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

Hence Slavic *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation is of npers. origin.

References: WP. I 501.

Page(s): 625

Root / lemma: *ks-en-*, *ks-es-*, *ks-eu-*

See also: see above S. 585 f. under *kes-*.

Page(s): 625

Root / lemma: *kseubh-* (**g hseubh-*)

English meaning: to sway, swing

German meaning: 'schwanken, in schwingender Bewegung sein'

Material: Old Indian *ks̥ úbhyati*, *ks̥ ṓbhatē* (*ks̥ ubhnṓ ti*, *-nā́ ti*) 'sways, zittert', *ks̥ ōbhayati* 'places in Bewegung', *ks̥ ōbha-* m. 'Schwanken, Erschütterung'; av. *xšao-* 'in Aufregung geraten' (*xšufsa. n*), npers. *ā-šuftan*, *ā-šoftan* 'in Bewegung versetzen', *ā-šōb* 'perplexity, Tumult';

common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks̥ -* : Old pers. *g h-* > *xš-* : npers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

poln. *chybac* 'swing, hin and her bewegen'; *chybki* 'behend, rash, hasty'; klr. *chyba ty* 'doubt, unschlössig sein', *chy ba* (**ks̥ ūbā*) 'lack, fault, error' etc.

common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks̥ -* : Slavic *g h-* > *ch-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 502 f., Trautmann 144.

Page(s): 625

Root / lemma: *kseud-* (**g heud-*)

English meaning: to grind in little pieces

German meaning: 'klein stampfen'

Material: Old Indian *ks̥ ṓdati* 'stampft, zermalm't', *ks̥ ōda-* m. 'shove, Stampfen, Zermalmen; meal, flour, Pulver, Puder', *ks̥ udrá -* 'small; low, gemein', compounds *ks̥ ṓdīyas-*; *ks̥ udrá -* n. 'mote, speck'; common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks̥ -* : Slavic *g h-* > *ch-* phonetic mutation

abg. *chudъ* 'small; small, evil, bad', compounds *chuždъjъ* (: Old Indian

ks̥ ṓ diyas-).

Machek (Slavia 16, 174) nimmt als originally meaning 'skinny' an (čech. *chudy* 'poor, bad, lean'), das er somit to Old Indian *ks̥ udhyati* 'hungert', *ks̥ ōdh-uka-* 'hungry' stellen möchte.

Old Church Slavic: *xudъ* 'small, insignificant, scanty' [adj o]; *xuždii* 'worse'; Russian: *xudoj* 'thin, lean, bad, full of holes' [adj o]; *xuže* 'worse'

Maybe alb. (**ks̥ ōda-*) *holle* 'poor, bad, lean' common slav.- alb. *ch/h* reading; common alb. *-d-* > *-l-* phonetic mutation.

connection from Old Indian *ks̥ udra-* 'with av. *xšudra-* 'fluid' (see **kseud-2**) versucht Batakrishna Ghosh (Les formations nominales en *p*, S. 21) to begründen.

References: WP. I 502.

Page(s): 625

Root / lemma: *kuku*

English meaning: cuckoo cooing

German meaning: 'Nachahmung of Kuckucksrufes'

Material: Old Indian *kōkila-* m. 'the indische cuckoo', *kṓka-* m. 'cuckoo' (also 'goose; wolf' see under **kān**).

Gr. *κόκκυξ*, -υ γ ο ς m. 'cuckoo' (dissim. from **κκυκκυ-*), *κόκκυ*: 'shout, call of Kuckucks', *κοκυξω* 'rufe cuckoo';

lat. *cucūlus* 'cuckoo' (unmittelbar from **cucū* shaped);

mir. *cūach* (or neologism to air. *cōi* < **kovik-s*, Gen. *cūōchō*), cymr. *cog* 'cuckoo'; nhd. (without consonant shift infolge stets nebenhergehender neologism) *Kuckuck*;

lit. *kuku ūti*, lett. *kūkuo ūt* 'cuckoo call, shout, cry'; serb. *ku kavica* 'cuckoo' russ. *kuku ša* etc. ds., r. *kukuva tь* etc. 'as ein cuckoo call, shout, cry'.

maybe alb. *kukuvajkë* 'cuckoo' : russ. *kuku ša* etc. ds., r. *kukuva tь* etc. 'as ein Kuckuck rufen' not from serb. *ku kavica* 'cuckoo'

References: WP. I 466 f., WH. I 299.

Page(s): 627

Root / lemma: *ku-*, *kus-* (**kʷ ukʷ h-*)

English meaning: to kiss

German meaning: in Worten for 'Kuß'

Note: (compare **bu-** S. 103)

Material: Gr. *κυνέω*, *ἔκυσα* 'kiss' (ne-Infixpräsens **κυ-ν-ε-σ-[μ ι]*). With Hemmung the consonant shift in onomatopoeic words aisl. *koss*, ags. *coss*, ahd. *kus* 'kiss', aisl. *kyssa*, ags. *cyssan*, ahd. *kussen* 'kiss'; got. *kukjan*, ofries. *kökken* seems out of it in the Kindersprache reshaped to sein;

hitt. 3. Pl. *kuwassanzi* 'sie kössen'.

similar Old Indian *cū́ś, ati* 'sucks', *cus cus, ā* 'Schmatzen beim food, eating'.

References: WP. I 465, Kuiper Nasalprä. 151.

Root / lemma: *ku_ak-*

English meaning: croaking, quacking

German meaning: Einzelsprachliche Nachahmungen of Froschlautes and Entengeschnatters

Material: Gr. κ ο ά ξ `of Quaken of frog', lat. *coaxare* `quaken' (probably Nachbildung from κ ο ά ξ), dt. *quack, quacken* `from Fröschen; chatter (duck) etc. ', schwed. mdartl. *kvaka* `chatter wieeine duck', aisl. *kvaka* `chirp, twitter', russ. *kva* `каты`quaken', under likewise

Maybe alb. (**ku_ak*) *kuak* `croak'

References: WP. I 468.

Root / lemma: *ku_at(h)-*

English meaning: to ferment, become sour

German meaning: `gören, sauer werden, faulen'

Material: Old Indian *kva* `thati` siedet, kocht', *kvātha* - m. `Decoct';

got. *hwapō* f. `scum, froth, foam', *hwapjan* `schäumen', schwed. dial. *hvā* (**hvaþa*) `scum, froth, foam', ags. *hwaperian, hwoþerian* `schäumen, branden';

lat. *cāseus* `cheese' (from **cāso-* from **ku_āt-so-* `Geronnenes', ablaut equally with abg. *kvās* ѡ; das Fehlen of *u_* harrt still the explanation);

maybe alb. (**ku_āt-so*) *kos* `(sour) yogurt, clotted curds' also (Du. *kaas*), OHG *chāsi, kāsī* (G Köse), f. WGmc f. L *caseus*.] `cheese'

abg. *kvās* ѡ `sourdough, söuerliches Getrönk' (*ku_āt-so-*) etc., zero grade abg. *vъ(s)-kysno, ti*, *-kyse ti* `sour become', *kyse* ѣ `sour' (-s- from *t* + *s*);

lett. *ku* ša t `boil, simmer, seethe, boil', *kūsuls* `Sprudel', also probably *ku* `stu, kust` melt'; the from `ferment, seethe, sour become' entwickelte concept `faulen' schlägt die bridge to Church Slavic *к ѡ с ѡ н ѡ* `slow'; compare lett. *kust* `melt, tauen - exhaust', *kusināt* `tired make'; lett. *kusls* `stiff, weak', lit. dial. *ku* šlas, *kušlu* s `weak', Old Prussian *ucka kuslaisin* `schwöchst'.

References: WP. I 468, WH. I 176 f., Trautmann 147.

Root / lemma: *ku_elək-* or *kelək-, kolək-*

English meaning: bundle, bale

German meaning: `Ballen, Böschel, Polster'

Material: Old Indian *kūrca* -h, m. `bundle, Ballen, tussock', lat. *culcita* `pillow, cushion, Polster'; s. ***ku_elp-2*** `curve'.

References: WP. I 473, WH. I 302.

Root / lemma: *ku_elp-1, ku_elb- : ku_l.p/b- : klup/b-*

English meaning: to stumble, stutter; to trot

German meaning: 'with den Knien einknicken, stolpern; traben'

Material: Gr. *καλπη* 'trot' (**κFάλπα*, **ku_l.pā*);

nhd. *holpern*, mdartl. *holpeln, hölpen, holpel* 'clumsy person'; under assumption secondary lengthened grade **kleup/b-* hat man got. *hlaupan* 'run', *us-hlaupan* 'aufspringen', anord. *hlaupa* 'spring, run', ags. *hlēapan* ds., ahd. (*h*)*loufan* 'run' (mhd. participle *gelopen*) angereicht;

Old Prussian *po-quelbton* Nom. Sg. 'kniend' (*b = p*), lit. *klumpu*, *klu`pti* 'stumble', *klu`pau*, *klu`poti* 'knien', lett. *klūpu* Adv. 'strauchelnd', lit. *klaupiu`os*, *klau`ptis* 'niederknien'; lett. *klubura`t* 'hinken', *kluburs* 'lahmer person' (lit. *klumbas* 'lame' here or to lett. *klam`ba`t* 'plump go').

References: WP. I 473 f., Trautmann 137.

Page(s): 630

Root / lemma: *ku_elp-2*

English meaning: to be curved

German meaning: 'wölben'

Material: Gr. *καλπος* 'sinus' (from *ku_olpos* through diss. reduction of *u_* against das following *p*);

aisl. participle *holfinn* 'arched', mhd. preterit *walb* 'wölbte sich', Kaus. aisl. *huelfa* 'curve', ahd. (*h*)*welben* ds., as. *bihwelbian* 'öberwölben', aisl. *hualf* n. 'dome', ags. *hwealf* f. 'bulge' (*heofon-hwealf*) 'Himmelsgewölbe': gr. *αἰθέρο* *ς* *καλπος*), Adj. 'arched', mhd. *walbe* 'arched Oberblatt the Schuhe, incurvation of Daches an the Giebelseite', nhd. *Walm* under likewise; got. *wilfrjōm* Dat. Pl. 'coffin' (zwei übereinandergelegte ausgehöhlte Einbäume).

Daß Old Indian *kūrca* 'm. 'bundle, Ballen, tussock', lat. *culcita* 'pillow, cushion, Polster' in relationship the Wurzelvariation (**ku_elā-k-* : *-p-*) to obigen words stand, is quite doubtful.

References: WP. I 474, WH. I 302.

Page(s): 630

Root / lemma: *ku_erp-*, also *kuerb-*

English meaning: to turn, wind

German meaning: 'sich drehen'

Material: Gr. *καρπός* 'Handwurzel' (Drehpunkt the hand), *καρπάλιμος* 'behende, quick, fast' (formation as *εἰδάλιμος*; reduction of *u_* through Diss. against den auslaut labial); besides with auslaut voiced-nonaspirated *κύρβις* 'drehbarer Pfeiler with Gesetztafel'n';

zero grade probably mir. *carr* f., cymr. *par* m. 'spear, javelin' (Stokes ZceltPh. 1, 172; compare perhaps *tela vibrāre, fulmina torquēre*);

got. *wai`rban`περλιπατεῖν* (*weilahai`rbs* 'wetterwendisch', *gahai`rbs*

toch. A *kārp-* 'climb down, go down', B *kārp-* 'sich wenden after, go'.

Page(s): 631

Page(s): 632

Old Prussian *quāits* 'volition', *quoi* 'er will', *quoitīt* 'wollen', lit. *kviečiu* 'kvie' *sti* 'einladen'.

References: WP. I 475 f., WH. I 714, Trautmann 146 f.

Page(s): 632

Root / lemma: *ku_{res}-*, *ku_{ers}-*, *ku_{r.s}-*

English meaning: wood, trees

German meaning: `Gehölz, Baum'öö

Material: Gr. *πρῦν ος* `Steineiche', whether from **ku_{r.s}-no-s* (ö); gall. *prenne* `arborem grandem', cymr. corn. bret. *prenn* `tree' (**ku_{res}-no-*); ablaut. air. *crann* (**ku_{r.s}-no-*), Gen. *cruinn* ds., cymr. *prys* (*prysg*) `spinney' (**ku_{r.s}-to-*); ags. *hyrst* `shrubbery, bush, spinney', as. ahd. mud. *horst*, *hurst* ds., nhd. *Horst* `Raubvogelnest' (**ku_{r.s}-to-*; less probably above S. 548); slav. **chvorst* ѡ, Church Slavic *chvrastije*, russ. *chvo¹rost* `deadwood, shrub, bush', slov. *hra²st* `oak' (**ku_{ors}-to-ö*), with unexplained anlaut.

References: WP. I 524, Morris-Jones Welsh Gr. 128, Machek Slavia 16 (1939), 182 f., Mikkola Urslav. Gr. 177. J. B. Hofmann (Etym. Wb. of Gr. 284) contemplates gr. because of kar. PN as pre Greek -kleinasiatisch.

Page(s): 633

Root / lemma: *k_el_{əu}-o-*, *k_el_{eu}-o-*

English meaning: bald

German meaning: `kahl'

Material: Old Indian *a¹ti-kūrva-*, *-kū²lva-* `whole naked, bald, bleak', av. *kaurva-*, npers. *kal* `haarlos, naked, bald, bleak', Old Indian *kālvālikr.ta-* `naked, bald, bleak gemacht';

lat. *calvus* `naked, bald, bleak, haarlos' (basic form ital. *kalou_{os}* from idg. **k_el_{eu}-os* because of:) osk. *Kalu¹viei²s* (besides osk. *Kalaviis* `Calvius', pöl. *Calauan[s]*), wherefore lat. *calva* `cranium, cranium', *calvāria* ds., in Glossen also `goblet'.

About die versuchte Vermittlung with nhd. *kahl* under assumption idg. Anlautschwankung see under **kal-** `naked, bald, bleak'; other anklingende words are (with expressive *kh-*) Old Indian *khalati¹* `baldheaded', *khalvāta-* ds. (: arm. *xalam* `cranium'ö).

References: WP. I 447, WH. I 143 f.

Page(s): 554

Root / lemma: *k_emer-*

English meaning: cancer, turtle

German meaning: `Tiere with Panzer; Krebs, Schildkröte'

Material: Old Indian *kamat¹ ha-* m. `turtle, tortoise' (mind. from **kamar-tha-*); gr. *καμ(μ)αρος* `Meerkrebs, Hummer' (out of it lat. *cammarus* ds.) = anord. *humarr*, nd. nhd. *Hummer*; presumably as `öberwölbte animal' to *kam²her-* `curve'.

References: WP. I 390.

Page(s): 558

Root / lemma: *k^hnəko* -

English meaning: gold; honey

German meaning: `honiggelb, goldgelb'

Note: (with unclear Ablautverhältnissen)

Material: Old Indian *kān* ^h*cana*- `golden', m. `name of a plant', *kān* ^h*cana*- n. `gold';

gr. κ ν η κ ό ς , dor. κ ν α ^h κ ό ς `yellowish, saflorfarben', κ ν ς κ ο ς `Saflor';

lat. *canicae* `bran';

aisl. *hunang*, aschwed. *hunagh* n., ags. *hunig*, as. *honig*, ahd. *honag*, *honang* `honey' (after the Farbe benannt; basic form probably germ. **hunaga-*, from which finn. *hunaja*; das partially before *g* auftretende *n* based on auf nasalization of Vokals through das vorhergehende *n* and unterstützendem Einflusse of germ. suffixes *-ung-*, *-ing-*);

Old Prussian *cucan* `brown' (l. *cu* ^h*can*, i.e. *cuncan*; *u* is balt. development from reduz. vowel in zweisilbigen Basen);

about Old Indian *ka* ^h*naka*- n. `gold' s. Kuiper, Proto-Munda 30 f.;

gall. *caneco-sedlon* barely as `goldener seat' here, also not to mir. *canach* `Sumpfgas' (: cymr. *pa* ^h*n* ds.);

References: WP. I 400, Vendryes RC 47, 200 f., H. Lewis E ^ht. Celt. 1, 320 f.

Page(s): 564-565

Root / lemma: *k^had-1*

English meaning: to fall

German meaning: `fallen'

Material: Old Indian *s^had-*, Perf. *s^has^hāda*, Fut. *s^hatsyati* `abfallen, fall out' (: lat. *cadō*);

arm. *c^hacnum* (**k^hadi_o-*) `fall, low become';

lat. *cadō*, *-ere* `fall' (osk. *ant^h kad^h umō* s. WH. I 128); *cadāver* n. `corpse' as `Gefallenes' (**kadā_u-es*); *cadūcus* `hinfällig';

air. *casar* f. `hail; lightning' (**k^had_harā*), Pl. cymr. *cesair* `Schloßen', corn. *keser*, bret. *kazerc'h* `hail'.

References: WP. I 339 f., WH. I 127 f.

Page(s): 516

Root / lemma: *k^had-2*

English meaning: to shine, to flaunt

German meaning: `glönnen, prangen, sich auszeichnen'

Material: Old Indian Perf. *s^hās^hadu^h*, participle *s^hās^hadāna-* `sich auszeichnen, hervorragen';

gr. Perf. κ έ κ α σ μ α ι , Plusqpf. έ κ ε κ ά σ μ η ν , participle κ ε κ α σ μ έ ν ο ς

(Hom. Aisch.) `sich auszeichnen', κ ε κ α δ μ ε ν ο ς (Pind.) `prangend', Κ ά σ τ ω ρ actually `the Glänzende' (ö), Κ α σ τ ι -ά ν ε ι ρ α `under Mönnern distinguished', etc.; in addition κ ά σ τ ω ρ m. `beaver' with transference of GN because of the Heilwirkung of Bibergeils: κ α σ τ ά ρ ι ο ν (> Old Indian *kastūrī* f. `Moschus'); present κ α ί ν υ μ α ι seems neologism after δ α ί ν υ μ α ι ;

perhaps mir. *cā(i)d* `holy', wherefore gall. *caddos* `sanctus' C. Gl. L. V 493, 30;

abrit. *Belatu-cadrus* epithet of `god of war' öö reshuffling a **katros* `valiant' (compare **kat-** `fight') to *kadros* wöre certainly not ganz ausgeschlossen.

References: WP. I 340.

Page(s): 516-517

Root / lemma: *k^hak-*

English meaning: to become thin

German meaning: `abmagern'

Material: Av. *kasu-* small, little', compounds Superl. *kasyah-*, *kasišta-*;

nhd. *hager* (Trautmann ZfdtWtf. 7, 267, KZ. 43, 153);

lit. *nukaše' ti* `ganz entkröftet become'.

References: WP. I 334.

Page(s): 521-522

Root / lemma: *k^hak- (k^hek-ö) (*k^heg^h-)*

English meaning: to help; to be able

German meaning: `vermögen, helfen'

Material: Old Indian *s^haknō ti* `kann, is imstande, hilft', Desid. *s^hi ks^hati* `hilft, huldigt, dient, lernt', *s^hakti* - f. `help', *s^hakra* - `vermögend', *s^hagma* - `vermögend, hilfreich', *s^ha cī* f. `fortune, help', *s^hā ka* - m. `power, help', *s^hāka* - `strong, helfend; m. helper', *s^hā kman* - n. `help'; compare *s^hā kvan* - `skilful'; common Old Indian *g^h-* > *ks^h-* : Avestan *g^h-* > *xš-*, *č-* phonetic mutation

av. *sačaiti* `understands sich whereupon', Desid. *sixšaiti* `lernt', npers. *saxt* `hard, tight, firm, very' = Old Indian *s^hakta-* `vermögend';

air. *ce^hcht* `power' (**k^hankt-* or **k^henkt-*);

Perhaps lit. *kanku* `', *ka^hkti* `wohin gelangen, genögen, hinreichen' (Reihenwechselö); doubtful also ags. *hagan* `genitalia', mhd. *hagen* `Zuchtstier', nhd. dial. *hegel* ds., *haksch* `breeding pig', nhd. *hecken* `sich paaren (from birds)', engl. *hatch* `brood', ahd. *hegi-druosa* `testicle'. Ebenso, weil nie *-h-*, but only *-g-* in Wurzelauflaut, die germ. family aisl. *hagr* `fitting, skilful', *hagr* m. `Lage, benefit, advantage, Wohlstand', *haga* `dispose', *högr*, *hø gr* `fitting, bequem', *hättr* (**hahtu-*) `kind of and Weise' (wöre *tu-*stem besides dem *ti-*stem Old Indian *s^hakti-*), ahd. st. participle *ki-hagan*, *bihagan* `cheerful', mhd. *behagen* `passen, right sein', nhd. *behagen*, mhd. *hage* m. `Behagen, satisfaction', as. *bihagōn* `behagen, gefallen', ags. *onhagian* `passen, behagen', *gehagian* unpers. `Gelegenheit sein'; under assumption from auflaut *-gh-* compares Zupitza Gutt. 104 sie with prskr. *ca(y)ati* `is föhig', Ac. oka-Inschr. *caghati* `is to etwas willing, ready, willing', av. *čagad-* (with *rafā d^hram*) `help gewöhrend', *čagaman-* n. `gift', *čagvah-* `bietend, gewöhrend', die certainly wiederum in ihrem e-vocalism not so unmittelbar to germ. *a* : *ö* stimmen;

toch. A *kākmart*, B *kamart* 'Herrschaft'.

References: WP. I 333, 334.

Page(s): 522

Root / lemma: *k^hank-*

See also: s. *k^hāk-1* and *k^hāk-2*.

Page(s): 526

Root / lemma: *k^has-, k^has-no-*

English meaning: gray

German meaning: 'grau'

Material: Lat. *cānus* (**cas-no-s*) 'gray, aschgrau', pälign. *casnar* 'senex', ahd. *hasan* 'gray gleaming, poliert fein'; sabin.-lat. *cas-cus* 'old' (originally 'altersgrau');

anord. *ho_{ss}* (**kas-u_o-*), ags. *hasu* 'graubraun', mhd. *heswe* 'pallid, faint, languid'.

In addition die Benennung of Hasen (compare russ. *se ŷja k^h* 'grauer hare' : *se ŷryj* 'gray'):

Old Indian *s^has^ha^h m.* (from **s^hasa^h-*), afghan. *soe*, Pāmird. *söi*; cymr. *ceinach* (-ach-extension a **cein* = **k^hasnī^h* 'Hösin', Pedersen KG. I 86); ahd. *haso*, with gramm. variation ags. *hara*, anord. *heri* (eine Ablautsneubildung with germ. *e* seems norw. schwed. mdartl. *jase* = anord. **hjasi*), Old Prussian *sasins m.* 'hare', *sasin-tinklo* 'Hasengarn', PN *Sassenpile* 'Hasenberg'.

A extension the stem **k^hasen-* (: *k^has-n-o-*) and **k^haseu_o-*, *k^hasou_o-* (: *k^has_uho-*) with formants-*dho-* and zero grade the root syllable wird in gr. *ξ α ν θ ρ ς* 'blond, brown' from **k^hs-en-dho-* (whether *ξ α ν-* - amalgamation from **ξ ε ν-* and **ξ α-* = **ξ n_o-*)*ō* and *ξ ο υ θ ρ ς* ostensibly 'golden', whether from **k^hs-ou-dho-*, angenommen, but very dubious.

References: WH. I 156, Hofm. Etym. Gr. Wb. 221, Trautmann 330, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 329.

Page(s): 533

Root / lemma: *k^hat-*

English meaning: to fight; battle

German meaning: 'kömpfen'

Material: Old Indian *s^hāta^h yati^h* 'haut together, wirft low, base'; *s^ha^h tru- m.* 'Besieger, fiend';

gall. *catu-* 'fight, struggle' in GN *Catu-rīx* 'Schlachtenkönig', air. *cath* 'fight, struggle; Truppe, troop, multitude, crowd', cymr. *cad ds.*, corn. *cas m.* 'fight, struggle'; cymr. *cadr* (**kat-ro-*) 'strong', abret. *cadr*, mbret. *kazr*, nbret. *kaer* 'beautiful'; cymr. *cadarn* 'strong', bret. *kadarn* 'valiant'; in addition also after Loth RC 42, 84 f. cymr. *cadw m.* 'Truppe, troop, multitude, crowd' (**k^hatu_o-*), as Verb 'preserve, protect, shield'; abrit. *Mars Belatu-cadros* contains whereas die root *k^had-* 'gleam';

aisl. *hoð* f. 'fight' (= gall. *catu-*), GN *Hoðr*, got. MN *Theuda-hatha-s*, ags. *heaðu-*, ahd. *hadu-* 'fight, struggle' in names as *Hadu-mâr*, *Hedwig*; mhd. *hader* 'quarrel, fight';

whether man here slav. *k-* for *k̂-* 'annehmen' possibly (compare above S. 18¹), abg. *kotora*, russ.-Church Slav. *kotera* 'fight, fight, struggle';

possible wöre citation of thrak. VN the Σάτραι, Σατρο-κένται;

daß in gr. σατίων 'Luxuswagen', σάτριλλὰ πλεῖσται τῶν στρον, die as phryg. words with arm. *sayl* 'cart' (arm.-phryg. **satili_a*) interrelate, die meaning of 'chariot' die original sei, is unerweisbar.

References: WP. I 339, 340, Vendryes RC. 43, 246, M. Leumann Hermes 68, 359.

Page(s): 534

Root / lemma: *k̂ād-* : *k̂ades-* : *k̂ad-s-*

English meaning: uneasiness, displeasure, hate

German meaning: 'seelische Verstimmung; Kummer, Haß'

Note:

It derived from **Root / lemma:** *od-2* (**had-*): 'disgust, hate' earlier **Root / lemma:** *od-1* (**had-*): 'to smell, *have repulsive smell', old laryngeal centum *h-* > *a-*, *e-* : *satem* *h-* > *s-* ;

Material: Old Indian *ri-s ādas-* 'for den Fremden sorgend';

av. *sādra-* n. 'affliction, Wehe, mischief' (Geldner KZ. 27, 242f.);

gr. κῆδος n., dor. κῆδος 'sorrow, mourning, grief; Leichenbestattung; Familiengeföhl', κῆδος τοσ 'the liebste', κῆδος τοσ 'the sorrow wert, lieb; zur Bestattung gehörig; blutsverwandt', κηδεστής, kret. κἀδεστας 'Heiratsverwandter', κηδεύω 'besorge, tend, look after; bury; verschwögere', κηδεμύν 'Beschötzer; Leichenbestatter; Heiratsverwandter', κῆδω 'make besorgt, betröbe', also 'verletze, schödig'; ἀκηδής 'unbesorgt, unbestattet', whereof ἀκηδέω 'vernachlässige';

osk. *cadeis amnud* 'inimicitiae causā' (: nhd. *Haß*, Kern KZ. 21, 242);

mir. *caiss*, cymr. *cas*, bret. *cas* 'hate' (**k̂ads-i-* as further formations of *-es-stem* from got. *hatis*); cymr. *cawdd* 'offensa, ira, indignatio' corn. *cueth*, mbret. *cuez*, nbret. *keuz* (**k̂ādo-s*) 'affliction, mourning, grief';

got. *hatis* n. 'hate, rage, fury', anord. *hatr* n., ags. *hete* m., as. *heti* m., ahd. *haz* m. 'hate' partly also in Verfolgung ausartend, hence die meaning 'pursue' from anord. *hata*, as. *hāton* partly also ahd. *hazzōn*, compare also ahd. *hetzen* from **hatjan*; for eine basic meaning 'pursue' the root say die germ. Verhältnisse nichts from; ablaut. as. *hoti* 'hostile';

toch. A *kat* 'destruction'.

References: WP. I 340 f.,

See also: compare above *kā̃d-*.

Page(s): 517

Root / lemma: *k̂āk-1* : *k̂ək-*, probably *k̂ā[i]k-* : *k̂īk-*

English meaning: to jump, spring out

German meaning: `springen, hervorsprudeln, kräftig sich tummeln'

Note: (with *k̂ak-* as ablaut neologism from *k̂āk-*)

Material: Gr. κηκίω `entspringe, sprudle hervor', κακίω ἰδρὸν ἄρχομαι. Λάκωνες Hes., κηκίς, -ἰδός, dor. κακίς f. `all Hervorsprudelnde (blood; Pursaft; ausbratendes fat; vapor)'; lesb. καγκύλη ds. Hes.;

lit. šo `kti `spring, tanzen'; nasalized šanku `s `agile', šanki `nti ` (ein horse) spring make' (compare καγκύλη) and ahd. *hengist*, ags. *hengest* `Hengst', eig. Superl. `at best springend, bespringend', germ. **hangista* besides **hanhista* (gramm. variation) in anord. *hestr* `horse', to Positiv **hanha-*, in addition Dat. urnord. *hahai* `dem rusher, racer' and ahd. *Hāh-*, *Hang-*, aisl. *Hā-* in PN; in addition kelt. **kankstikā* `mare' in cymr. *caseg* ds., bret. Pl. *kezeg* `Pferde', dial. `Stuten', acorn. *cassec* `mare', gall. PN *Cassiate* (Lok.) `Pferdepark'.

För *k̂āik-*: *k̂ik-* one introduces probably thrak.-phryg. σίκ(ν)ις `Tanz the Satyrn to Ehren des Dionysos' (zwar *i* by den Lex., but Eur. Cycl. 37 also with *i* meßbar) an, probably also κίκυς f. `power', genauer `Beweglichkeit, Frische', κίκω τὰχων, πικω Zonar, ep. ion. πίκυς, -υος `weak, flabby';

Pedersen KG. I 51 places here (κίκυς:) ir. *cīch* f. `female breast', cymr. *cig*, bret. *kik*, acorn. *chic* `Fleisch'.

References: WP. I 334, Hofmann Etym. Gr. Wb. 142, Kluge¹¹ s. v. *Hengst*.

Page(s): 522-523

Root / lemma: *k̂ā k-2*, nasalized *k̂ank-*

English meaning: branch

German meaning: `Ast, Zweig, Pflock'

Material: Old Indian *ŝākhā* f. `bough' (: got. *hōha*, arm. *çax*); *ŝā kala-* m. n. `chip, splinter, splinter, wooden log, Schnitzel, shred' (: lit. *šakaly ŝ*); *ŝāḡku-* m. `Holznagel, peg, plug, picket, pole, Stecken' (: Old Church Slavic *so, kъ*, cymr. *cainc*, anord. *hār*); *ŝakti-* f. `spear, javelin' (: air. *cēcht*);

arm. *çax* `twig, branch', perhaps Lw. from pers. *šāx* ds., and these from Old Indian *ŝākhā*; after Meillet Esquisse² 36, Slave commun⁸ 23 f. rather from idg. **k̂sākh-*;

because of the meaning doubtful alb. *theke* `fringe, Zipfel', compare after all the same meaning from norw. *hekel* `Zipfel' under **keg-*;

cymr. *cainc* (**kankū*, compare den *u*-stem Old Indian *ŝāḡku-*), Pl. *cangau*, mcymr. *canghau* `bough', mir. *gēc*, nir. *ge ag* `bough' (with secondary voiced-nonaspirated in anlaut), with *-sk*-suffix gallo-rom. **gascaria* (frz. *jache re*) `Brachland', eigentl. `Pflugland', Hubschmied Vox Rom. III 123³; air. *gēscae* `twig, branch, bough'; with *t*-suffix air. *cēcht* `plough' (probably as **kank-to-* next-related with Old Indian *ŝakti-*);

got. *hōha* `plough' (= Old Indian *ŝākhā*), ahd. *huohili* `aratiuncula'; nas. anord. *hār* `Ruderdolle' (**hanha*, finn. Lw.), *hæll* `peg, plug, stick' (**hanhila-*);

Maybe alb. *thua, thoi* `nail, claw', *kthete r* `claw'

lit. *šaka* `bough' (ablaut. with Old Indian *ŝākhā*), *ša ke* `fork', *šakaly ŝ* `splinter' (: Old Indian *ŝā kala-*), *šakni ŝ*, Old Prussian *sagnis* f., lett. *sakne* `root'; lit. *šakarnis* `östig', lett. *sakārnis* `Wurzelende'; Old Church Slavic **so, kъ*

`surculus';

slav. *socha* `club, cudgel (Old Church Slavic etc.), hook, plough (russ.), Gabelstange' (poln.), poln. *rozsocha* `gabelförmiger bough', Old Church Slavic *posoch* ♂ m. `cudgel, club'.

References: WP. I 335, Trautmann 297 ff., Specht Idg. Dekl. 55, 254;

See also: compare under *ke(n)g-*, *ke(n)k-* `peg, plug, hook' S. 537 f. and *k^henk-*, *k^honk-* `waver, hangen', S. 565.

Page(s): 523

Root / lemma: *k^hās-*, *k^hēs-*

English meaning: to teach, indicate

German meaning: `zurechtweisen, anweisen'

Note: only Aryan and armenisch

Material: Old Indian *s^hāsti*, 1. Pl. *s^hīs ma^h*, `weist zurecht, zöchtigt, herrscht, befiehlt, belehrt', participle Aor. *s^hīs a^hnt-* `unterweisend', *s^hīs t^ha-* `zurechtgewiesen, angewiesen, unterwiesen' (newer *s^hāsta-*, as av. *sāsta-*); av. *sāsti* `is named, lehrt', Opt. *sīšōit*, *a-sīšta-* `verheißen'; Old Indian *s^hāsta r-* `Bestrafer, lord, master' = av. *sāstar-* `lord, master, prince, lord', mpers. *sāstār* `ruler', Old Indian *s^hāstra* - n. `directive, Belehrung, Lehrbuch', av. *sāx^han-* n. `doctrine', *sāsnā* `doctrine, command', Old Indian *s^hīs t^hi-* f. `Bestrafung, command, order' (newer *s^hāsti-*), *s^hīs ya-* `to instruct', m. `Schöler';

arm. *sast* `Vorwurf, threat, austerity, severity, Authority', *sastem* `drohe, schörfe ein, gebiete', *sastik* `violent' (all iran. Lw.ö).

References: WP. I 358, WH. I 179.

Page(s): 533

Root / lemma: *k^hei-1*

English meaning: to lie down

German meaning: `liegen; Lager, Heimstätte, traut, lieb (von derselben Siedlung)'

Material: Old Indian *s^hē tē* (older *s^hā yē*), 3. Pl. *s^hērē*, av. *saēte* (: gr. κ ε ῖ τ α ι) `lies', 3. Pl. *sōire*, Old Indian *s^hāyate*, -ti `lies, ruht', *s^hāyā*, *s^hāyyā* `lair', *madhyama-s^hī* - `in the Mitte sich lagernd, lying', *ni-s^hī-tha-* m. `Mitternacht', etc.;

gr. κ ε ῖ τ α ι `lies', 3. Pl. κ έ α τ α ι from **kejn^h.t-*, reshaped after κ ε ι -, hom. κ ε ί α τ α ι; new is hom. κ έ ο ν τ α ι (: Old Indian *s^hāyantē*); κ ο ῖ τ ο ς m., κ ο ῖ τ η f. `lair', ᾗ κ ο ι τ ι ς `Gemahlin' (with ion. Psilose from *ᾗ κ ο ι τ ι ς); compare bret. (d)*argud* `light sleep (*-are-koito-); κ ο ι μ ά ω `bring to bed, schlöfere ein' (compare got. *haims*, air. *cōim*, lett. *sa^hīme*, also lit. *šeimy^h na*, ags. *hæ^h man*). Zweites composition part -κ ι -o- in περισσοϛ, νεοσσοϛ, under likewise Sehr probably lat. *cūnae*, *cūnābula* Pl. `cradle, nest' (**k^hoi-nā*) and anord. *hīð*, *hīði* n. `lair of Bören' (**k^hei^hto-*);

hitt. Mediopassiv *k^hitt^hta* (*kitta*) and *ki-it-ta-ri* (*kittari*) `lies'; perhaps also lyk. *sije*, *ni* `lies' (Pedersen, Lykisch unter Hitt. 17).

With dem Begriffe `home, traut, lieb':

with *-l*-suffix Old Indian *s^hīla-* n. `consuetude, character', air. *ce^h(i)le* `comrade,

husband' (**k̂ei̯li̯o̯s*), with secondary *i* cymr. *cilydd* 'comrade', etc.;

with **m**-suffix:

gr. *κ ο ι μ á ω* (see above), *κ ε ι μ ῆ λ ι ο ν* 'aufbewahrtes blessing' (from **κ ε ῖ μ α n*. 'lair'); lengthened grade *κ ῶ μ η f*. 'village' (**k̂ō[i]mā*);

air. *cōim*, *cōem* 'lieb', acymr. *cum*, ncymr. *cu* etc. 'lieb' (*koimo*-);

got. *haims* f. (*i*-stem) 'village, Flecken'; Pl. *ḥayr oī* ', anord. *heimr* m. 'homeland, world', *þing-heimr* 'die beim Thing anwesende congregation, meeting', ags. *hām*, as. *hēm*, ahd. *heim* 'homeland, house, dwelling' (ags. *hæ man* 'beschlafen, marry', originally *κ ο ι μ ḗ ν* ');

lett. *sa īme* f. 'Hausgesinde, family', ablaut. lit. *šeimy ūna* f., Old Prussian *seimīns* m. 'Gesinde';

Old Church Slavic *se ſmja* 'Gesinde, Sklaven', *se ſminъ* 'zum Gesinde Gehöriger, slave';

lit. *kie ſmas* 'farmstead, ka ſimas' 'village', lett. *ci ēms* 'village, Versammlungshaus', Old Prussian *caymis* 'village', lit. *kaimy ūnas* 'Nachbar', *kai ſmene* 'herd' are the borrowing from germ. **haimaz* verdōchtig;

Trautmann (112 f.) nimmt ablaut. urbalt. **kaima*- m. and **kōimā* f. an (idg. *ōi* : *ai*);

with **ro**-suffix: arm. *sēr* 'Neigung, love', *sirem* 'I love' (**k̂ei̯ro*-);

with **u o**-suffix: Old Indian *s ē ſva*- (= germ. *hīwa*-) 'traut, friendly, lieb, wert', *s ſiva* - (= germ. **hi ſwa*-) 'vertraut, lieb, heilsam';

lat. *civīs* 'Bürger' = osk. *ceus* ds.; die *i*-inflection after *hostis* (M. Leumann Gnomon 9, 237);

got. *heiwa-frauja* 'householder', ags. *hīw-cund* 'heimisch', *hīw-ræ den* f. 'Haushaltung', ahd. *hī-rāt* 'Heirat', ags. *hīrēd* ds., agutn. *hī-skepr* 'family', anord. *hy-by li* Neutr. Pl. 'Hauswesen' (besides ablaut. **hi ſwa*- = Old Indian *s ſiva* - in anord. *herað*, aschwed. *hæ-raþ* 'district, region, area', *hæ-skaper* 'family' from **he ſwa*-); the germ. stem **hīwa*- is Kompositionsform to **hīwan*- 'Hausgenossen(schaft)' in anord. *hjū(n)*, *hjōn* 'Ehepaar, Dienerschaft, Gesinde', ags. *hīwan*, *hīgan* 'Hausgenossen, family', *hīwen* n. 'household', asöchs. *sinhīwun* 'Ehegatten', ahd. *hī(w)un* 'Ehepaar, Dienstboten', *hī(w)o* 'husband; housemate, Knecht', *hīwa* 'wife', asöchs. *hīwa* ds.; with -ro- extended anord. *hy rr* 'friendly, kind, gracious', ags. *hēore*, *hīere* 'friendly, sanftmütig', mhd. *gihiure* 'mild, behaglich', nhd. *geheuer*, ahd. as. *unhiuri* 'unheimlich, grauenhaft';

lett. *sie ſva* 'woman' (**šei̯u ā* with dem intonation change of Femin.).

References: WP. I 358 ff., WH. I 224 f., 306 f., 856, Trautmann 112 f., 300 f.

Page(s): 539-540

Root / lemma: *k̂ei̯-2*

English meaning: a kind of dark colour

German meaning: in Farbbezeichnungen, meist für dunkle Farben

Note: (see also *k̂ē-ro*-)

Material: Old Indian *s ī-ti*- 'white', *s ītiṅ-g-a*- 'whitish';

gr. *κ ῑ ρ α φ ο ς*, *κ ῑ ρ α* 'fox' Hes., *κ ι ρ ρ ῑ ς* 'orange-gelb' (das -rr- probably expressive);

mir. *ci áar* 'dark brown' (**k̂ei-ro-*), *ci áarann* m. 'beetle, chafer'; *cir* (**k̂iru-*), Gen. *cera* 'Pechkohle'; *ce ó* (**k̂i-u_o-k-s*) 'fog', Gen. *cīach* (: got. *hiwi*);

aisl. *hārr* 'gray, old', ags. *hār*, engl. *hoar*, asöchs. ahd. *hēr* (**haira-*) 'wördig, convex, elevated'; comparative **hēriro*, *hēr(r)o* 'Heer'; ags. *hæ wen* 'blue' (**haiwina-*); got. *hiwi* n. 'shine, Aussehen', aisl. *hy* n. 'feines hair, Flaum', schwed. *hy* 'skin, complexion', ags. *hiew*, *hi(o)w* n. 'apparition, paint, color, beauty', engl. *hue* 'paint, color' (idg. **k̂i-u_o-*);

Old Church Slavic *se řь*, russ. *se řyj*, sloven. *se ř* 'gray' (**k̂oi-ro-*), with -*d*-suffix (ö) Old Church Slavic *se dь*, skr. *si jed*, russ. *se do j* 'gray' (whether not after *sme dь* 'pale, wan', *ble dь* 'χ λ ω ρ ά ς' reshaped); ačech. *še řy*, poln. *szary* 'gray', ačech. *še divy* ds. weisen though auf ein proto slav.. anlaut. *ch-*, das from Pedersen (KZ. 40, 176 f.) from idg. *k̂h-* expounded wird (probably expressive); whereas nimmt Persson Beitr. 304 Anm. 1 for proto slav.. **che řь* borrowing from germ. **haira-* an, das sich with genuine slav. *se řь* gemischt habe.

Besides eine extended root form same meaning:

k̂i ē-, k̂i ř-; k̂i ē-mo- 'dark grey'.

Old Indian *s yā-va* 'schwarzbraun, dark', av. *syāva-* 'black', npers. *siyāh* 'black'; arm. (probably iran. Lw.) *seav* 'dark, black';

reduced grade lit. *šy vas* 'whitish, schimmelig (from horses)', Old Prussian *sijwan* 'gray', Old Church Slavic *siv ь* 'dark grey', russ. *si v'j*, serb. *si v* ds.;

Old Indian *s yāma* 'schwarzgrau, schwarzgrün, black', *s yāmaka-* 'swart' = av. *syāmaka-* m. 'name eines Berges' (also *sāma-* 'black' with *s-* from *sy-*, Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 1571);

lit. *še' mas*, *še' mas* 'greyish-blue, blue';

reduced grade **k̂i-mo-* probably in lat. *cīmex* 'bedbug' ('swart'; forms -*ko-*, as Subst. after the conservative Dekl. as *senehx* to idg. **senohs*); perhaps in gr. EN Κί μ ω ν;

with other suffix: Old Church Slavic *sin ь*, russ. *si nij* 'dunkelblau';

maybe alb. (**sin*) *thinjë* 'grizzle, gray hair' [common alb. *s* > *th* shift]

maybe also turk. *siyah* 'black'.

auf a root form *k̂i ei-* shine, appear, seem Old Indian *s yē nī* f. (wherefore m. *s yēta* 'probably previously after *ē nī* : *ē ta-*, *ha rin*, ī : *ha rita-* etc. and *s vēta* 'neugeschaffen') Farbbezeichnung 'bright, white, reddish', und die after the Farbe benannten Old Indian *s yena* m. 'eagle, falcon', av. *saēna-* 'ein großer bird of prey, probably eagle' to based on

References: WP. I 360 f., WH. I 216, Trautmann 306, Specht Idg. Dekl. 121, 179.

Page(s): 540-541

Root / lemma: ***k̂eipo-, k̂oipo-***

English meaning: peg, sharp piece of wood or stone

German meaning: 'Pfahl, spitzes Holz or Stein'

Note: also ***sk̂eipo-***

Material: Old Indian *s ē pa-*, *s ēpha-* m. 'tail, penis' (with *sk̂-* prakr. *cheppa-* ds.);

lat. *cippus* 'a pale, stake, post, pillar' (**keipos*);

alb. *thep* m. 'sharp cliff' (**k̂oipos*), *tsep* 'prick, sting, point, edge, angle', metath. *step* 'edge, cusp, peak'.

Additional connection with lat. *scīpio*, gr. σκῖπων and root *skē̂ip-* 'cut, clip' is probably.

References: WP. I 364, II 545, WH. I 219 f., 856.

Page(s): 543

Root / lemma: *k̂eip-*

English meaning: to wag, wave, pull faces

German meaning: 'schweifen, wedeln, das Gesicht verziehen' ö

Material: Old Indian *ŝiprā* f. 'whisker, moustache, flowing plume, feather', av. (with metathesis) *srifa-* m. 'nostril'; av. *saēf* 'whisk, small broom for dusting'; the meaning of av. *saēpa-* is unclear;

lit. *šiepiu* 'os, *šiêptis* and *šaipau* 's, *šaipty̅tis* 'making faces, making facial expressions', *šypla* 'mock, person who mocks, scoffer', *šypsau* 'grin, smile broadly, bare the teeth, grimace'.

References: WP. I 364, Frisk Le monde oriental 30, 78 ff.

Page(s): 543

Root / lemma: *k̂ek̂w-*

English meaning: to defecate

German meaning: 'cacare'

Material: Old Indian *ŝákr̥t* n. Gen. *ŝákna* 'h̥ n. 'crap, muck'; compare *chagan* a- n. ds.;

gr. κῆπρος 'crap, muck, manure, smut';

lit. *šiku* 'š̂i 'kti 'defecate'. Perhaps here also air. *cechor* f. Gl. 'palus' (**k̂ekurā*), mir. *cechair* 'slime, mud, ordure' (if 'leibliche Ausscheidung' die original meaning is).

References: WP. I 381, Benveniste Origines 9.

See also: See still **kakka-* 'defecate'.

Page(s): 544

Root / lemma: *k̂elb-, k̂elp-*

English meaning: to help

German meaning: 'helfen' ö

Material: Got. *hilpan*, aisl. *hjalpa*, as. ags. *helpan*, ahd. *helfan*, *helphan* 'help';

lit. *šelpiu* 'š̂el 'pti, alit. *šelbinos* 'help, fördern'; unclear is the relationship to *gêlbêti* 'help'.

maybe alb. geg. *shelbue*, tosk. *shërbej* 'help, serve'

References: WP. I 447 f., Trautmann 302, Feist 255 f.

Page(s): 554

Root / lemma: *k̂el-1*

English meaning: cold; warm

German meaning: 1. 'frieren, kalt', 2. 'warm' (Bedeutungsvermittlungs probably 'brennend')

Material: 1. Old Indian *s̄is̄ īra-* 'köhl, cold', m. 'köhle time, coldness', av. *sarāta-* 'cold', npers. *sard* ds., osset. *sald* 'coldness', av. *sarā- δ ā-* 'coldness bringing';

aisl. *hēla* 'hoarfrost' (*hlōn-*, compare Old Indian *s̄i-s̄ īra-*); ndl. *hal* n. 'frozen bottom', with lengthened grade *ē* ahd. *hālī* 'schlöpfrig, smooth', nhd. bair. *hāl*, schweiz. *hāl* ds., ags. *hæ lig* 'unzuverlässig', aisl. *háll* 'smooth, cunning';

lit. *ša lu* 'freeze' (lett. *sal t*), *ša l̄tas* 'cold' (lett. *sal ts*), *šalna* 'hoarfrost' (lett. *sal na*), *pa šalas* 'frozen earth' = Old Prussian *passalis* 'frost', lit. *pašoly s̄* 'Nachtfrost, frost in the earth';

abg. *slana* 'hoarfrost'.

2. Old Indian *s̄āra d-* f. 'autumn', with Zahlwörtern 'year', av. *sarā δ-* f. 'year' (see also Solmsen KZ. 34, 78 to lyd. *σ α ρ δ ι σ* 'year'), osset. *sörd* 'summer', npers. *sāl* 'year' ('autumn' as 'warmeZeit', also lit. *šilus* 'August', more properly *šilius*);

lat. *caleō*, *-ēre* 'warm, hot sein, glow', *calidus* 'warm, hot', *calor* 'Wärme, heat';

cymr. *clwd* (**k̂l̄*-to-) 'warm, wärmend' (: lit. *šil tas*); in addition perhaps from an *ei-*-extension cymr. *clawr* 'lukewarm', bret. *klouar* ds.ö

As. *halōian* 'burn'; in Germ. wurde eine extension **k̂leu-* fruchtbar: ahd. *lāo*, flect. *lāwēr* 'lukewarm, warm', aisl. *hlæ r* ds., of weather (**hlēwia-*), *hlāna* 'mild become', bair. *lōunen* 'tauen', aisl. *hlāka* 'Taufwetter': aisl. *hly r* 'lukewarm', *hly* n. 'Wärme', ags. *hlēowe* 'lukewarm', aisl. *hlē* (**hlēwa-*) n. 'protection, Leeseite', as. *hleō* m. 'protection vor dem weather', afries. *hlī*, ags. *hlēo*, *hlēow* n. 'Obdach, cover, protection' (compare also mhd. *lieue*, *lie* f. 'Laube', schweiz. *lē* 'geschützte Lage, Sonnenseite', schwed. *lya* 'cave from animals'); norw. dñ. *lum*, *lummer* 'mild, lukewarm', schwed. *ljum* ds., schweiz. *lüm* 'mild, of weather' under likewise, ndd. *luk*, holl. *leuk* 'lukewarm'.

lit. *šlyu* 'warm become'; *šilau* 'warm become'; *šil tas* 'warm' (: cymr. *clwd*).

References: WP. I 429 f., WH. I 137, Trautmann 297 f., 304 f.

Page(s): 551-552

Root / lemma: *k̂el-2*

English meaning: to incline

German meaning: 'neigen'

Material: basis the viel reicher entwickelten root form *k̂lei-* 'lean' (see under) and very probably in consecutive words anzuerkennen:

Lat. *auscultō* 'horche, lausche', originally 'neige das ear' from **auscl. täre*, derivative from **from-kl. tos* (Specht Idg. Dekl. 285, 333); different WH. I 86 f.;

lit. *šali* 's. 'Seite, region';

aisl. *hallr*, ags. *heald*, ahd. *hald* 'geneigt', ahd. *halda*, nhd. *Halde* 'Bergabhäng' (aisl. *halla* 'incline', ahd. *haldōn* 'sich neigen', aisl. *hella* 'diffuse, ein vessel neigen', as schweiz. *helde*), got. *wiljaþhalþei* 'Neigung, Gunst'; got. *hulþs* 'geneigten Sinnes, gracious', aisl. *hollr*, ags. as. ahd. nhd. *hold* ds. (ahd. *huldī* 'Huld, Geneigtheit' etc.); in addition also mnd. *helde* f. 'slope', nd. *hille* 'room about den Viehställen zum Schlafen' (from *hilde* 'geneigte, schräge cover') and die nord. family of norw. *hjell* 'scaffold, trestle, bottom', older dōn. *hjæld* 'Heuboden, Hühnersteige, Sella', aisl. *hjallr* 'scaffold, trestle, elevation', *hjalli* 'Absatz, Terrasse', *hilla* 'cornice, board, Regal' (= mnd. *hilde*); changing through ablaut dōn. *hylde* 'Regal', schwed. *hylla*.

References: WP. I 430 f., WH. I 86 f., 235;

See also: about *kel-* 'incline' (with Velar) s. (*s*)*kel-* 'bend'.

Page(s): 552

Root / lemma: *k^hel-3*

English meaning: a thin shaft, stalk

German meaning: 'dönnner Schaft, Pfeil, steifer Halm'

Material: Old Indian *s^hala* 'm. 'stick, sting, prick of Stachelschweins', *s^halala* n., *s^halali* 'sting, prick of Stachelschweins', *s^halya* 'm. n. 'arrowhead, Speerspitze, thorn, sting, prick', *s^ha^hlyaka* 'm. 'Stachelschwein'; dial. additional form ablaut. *s^hila* m. 'A^hhre' = lit. *ši^hlas* 'Heide'; in addition *s^hara* 'reed, Pfeil', *s^ha^hru* 'Pfeil, spear, javelin';

doubtful arm. *sa^hart* 'belaubter twig, branch, langes hair';

gr. *κ^hῆλ ο ν* 'Pfeil, Geschoß';

mir. *cail* 'spear, javelin', *celtair* f. 'spear, javelin(spitze)';

anord. *hali* m. 'cusp, peak a Schaftes, tail';

Old Prussian *kelian* 'spear, javelin' with westidg. *k* for *k^h*; lit. *ši^hlas* 'Heide' (after den starren Stengeln).

References: WP. I 431 f., WH. I 304.

Page(s): 552-553

Root / lemma: *k^hel-4*

English meaning: to conceal

German meaning: 'bergen, verhüllen'

Material: Old Indian *s^haran*, *a* 'schirmend', n. 'Schirm, Schutzdach, cottage', *s^ha^hrman* n. 'Schirm, Schutzdach, cover, Obhut' (: nhd. *Hel*m), lengthened grade (as lat. *cēlō*, *cella*, ahd. *hāli*) *s^hā^hla* f. 'cottage, house, Gemach', *s^hāla* m. 'Einfriedung, hedge', *s^hālīna* 'verlegen' (*versteckt); very doubtful Old Indian *s^hāt*, *a*-m., *s^hāt*, *ī* f. 'kerchief, cloth, Binde';

gr. *καλ^hῖ*: 'cottage, barn, nest'; *καλυθρος* m. 'sack, bag, pouch'; hom. *κ ο λ εό ν*, metrisch gedehnt *κ ο υ λ εό ν*, att. *κ ο λ εός* 'vagina' (**κ ο λ εFός*; unclear lat. *culleus* 'leather sack', from which russ. *kul^h*, poln. *kul* 'sack, bag', out of it again lit. *kuli* 's ds., *kuli^hkas*, Old Prussian *kuliks* 'Beutel'); with labial extension *κ α λύπ τ ω* 'wrap, verberge', *κ α λύ β η* 'Obdach, cottage',

κ ἔ λ υ φ ο ς n. 'bowl, husk'; labial shows also das probably cognate mhd. *hulft* 'quiver' (see under);

maybe alb. *kulë* 'hernia'

lat. **ce lō* (= air. *celim*, ahd. *helan*) in *occulō*, -ere 'conceal'; *color*, -ōris 'paint, color' (arch. *colōs*, actually 'Hölle, Außenseite'); lengthened grade *cēlō*, -āre 'verhehlen, conceal', nominal *cella* 'Vorratskammer, chamber, cell' (probably with consonant increase for **cēlā* = Old Indian *s ālā*); zero grade *clam* 'clandestine' (Akk. a **clā*), *clandestinus* 'geheim' from **clam-de*; also osk. *kai īa* 'cellam' (**kaljā*);

maybe alb. *kaltër* 'blue color', possibly **ambi - hela*, *mbuloj* 'cover, hide, conceal'

cilium (seit Plinius) 'eyelid, esp. das untere' and das older *supercilium* 'oberes eyelid' probably from **super-keliom* 'die obere cover';

air. *celim* 'verberge', cymr. *celu* 'conceal', air. *cuile* 'Keller, Magazin' and 'Köche' (not from lat. *culīna*, but in the meaning therefrom influenced), mir. *luid ar cel* 'obiit', actually 'fuhr zur hell'; mir. *cul* 'protection', *culaid* 'Hölle' (**colu-*), probably also *colum*, Dat. Pl. *colomnaib* 'skin, hide' and *cuilche* 'mantle' (**kolikiā*); mir. *clithar* m. 'protection' (**k ī-tu-ro-*);

ahd. as. ags. *helan* 'conceal', next to which from an Aoristpräsens -*hulan*, got. *hulundi* f. 'cave' (**k ēl. nti* 'die Bergende'), got. *huljan*, anord. *hylja*, ahd. *hullen* 'verhüllen', whereof with germ. Suff. -*stra-*, got. *hulistr* n. 'Hölle, cover', anord. *hulstr* 'sheath'; auf an old-es-stem (see lat. *color*) based on whereas probably mhd. *hulst* f. 'cover, Hölle' and mnd. *hulse*, ahd. *hulsa*, *hulis* 'husk' (ags. *helustr*, *heolstor* 'Hölle, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole, darkness' with germ. Suffixablaut or at most with idg. **k ēlu-*); compare in similar meaning ags. *hulu* f. 'bowl, husk', ahd. *helawa*, *helwa* 'Haferspreu', schwed. dial. *hjelm* m. ds., ahd. *hala* 'Hölle, bowl'; got. *hilms*, ahd. as. ags. *helm* 'helmet', anord. *hjalmr* ds., ags. *helm* also 'Beschötzer' (: Old Indian *s ārman-*; das word is öbers Slav. ins Balt. gewandert: lit. *ša īmas* 'helmet' etc.); got. *halja*, ahd. *hella*, as. *hellia*, ags. *hell* f. 'underworld, hell', anord. *hel* 'Todesgöttin' from **halja-*, idg. **k ēli o-*, compare finn.-ugr. *Koljo* 'Unterweltsdömon'; after Szadowsky (PBrB. 72, 221 ff.) soll germ. **haljō* 'die Hehlende, das Totenreich' already early with **halljō(n)* 'Steinplatte' (to got. *hallus* 'Fels') zusammengefloßen sein; s. also under **(s)kel-** 'split'; ahd. as. *halla*, ags. *heall* 'Hall e', anord. *ho ll* f. 'big house' (**kolnā*); norw. *hulder* (participle Pass. f. **hulþī*), *hulda* 'Waldelfe', nhd. wife, woman *Holle*;

lengthened grade ahd. *hāla* 'das Verbergen', mhd. *hæ le* 'Verheimlichung', anord. *hæ li* n. 'hideout', ahd. *hāli* 'verhehlend, verhohlen'.

With labial extension: mhd. *hulft*, *holfte*, *hulfe*, *hulft* 'quiver', mnd. *hulfte* ds. (: κ α λ ύ π τ ω); compare also **k īlep-**.

Maybe alb. *holë* 'thin, sharp, narrow (holeö)'.

References: WP. I 432 f., WH. I 195 ff., 214 f., 226 f.; J. Loth RC. 42, 88 f.

See also: s. also under **k īlep-** 'verheimlichen'.

Page(s): 553-554

Root / lemma: **k ēm/ə/-4**

English meaning: to be tired

German meaning: 'sich abmühen, müde werden'

Material: Old Indian *s āmnītē*, *s ā mati*, *s āmyati*, Imp. *s āmī -s*, *va* 'sich mühen, work, prepare, prepare, concoct', *s āmita -* 'zubereitet', *s āmita -r-* 'Zurichter, Zubereiter', *s ā mī* f., *s ā mī* n. 'Bemöhung. work, Fleiß' (*s āmyati* = 's āmyati',

s *īma-* m. 'Zubereiter' are through das bedeutungsgleiche s *ī mī* 'Fleiß' hervorgerufen); s *āmyati* 'hört auf, löst auf' from '*ermödet', Aor. as *amat*, as *amīt*; s *ānta* - 'beruhigt, peaceful, gentle, mild' (**k^hemato* s, wird seines ā halber in the meaning nōher with s *āmyati* assoziiert);

gr. κ ά μ ν ω 'möhe mich, ermöde; tr. verfertige (with toil)' (probably **km_o-n-ā-*, as Old Indian s *āmnīṭē*), Fut. κ ά μ ο ὤ μ α ι , Aor. ἔ κ α μ ο ν , Perf. κ έ κ μ η κ α , dor. κ έ κ μ α κ α , participle κ ε κ μ η (F)ύ ς , κ μ η τ ό ς , dor. κ μ α τ ό ς , πο λ ύ κ μ η τ ο ς 'with vieler Möhe or Sorgfalt zubereitet', κ ά μ α τ ο ς 'Ermödung, Anstrengung, hardship, affliction', ἄ - κ μ ή ς , -ή τ ο ς , ἄ κ ά μ α ς , - α ν τ ο ς 'unermödet, fresh', κ α μ ό ν τ ε ς 'die Toten', as att. κ ε κ μ η κ ό τ ε ς ; o-grade ε ἰ ρ ο - κ ό μ ο ς 'wool bereitend', ἰ π π ο - κ ό μ ο ς 'groom, stableman', κ ο μ έ ω 'tend, look after' etc., κ ο μ ι δ ή 'nourishment, care, cultivation, das bringing etc. '; lengthened grade κ ῶ μ α 'tiefer, ruhiger sleep';

mir. *cuma*, mbret. *caffou* 'distress' (Pedersen KG. I 47, 361); mir. *cumal* 'Sklavin' ('*sich möhend, anstrengend', as:) gall. *Camulos* 'Kriegsgott' ö

References: WP. I 387 f.

Page(s): 557

Root / lemma: *k^hem-1* or *k^ham-*

English meaning: stick, pole, horn

German meaning: 'Stange, Stock, Horn'

Material: Old Indian s *ā myā* 'stick, spigot, Holznagel, Stö tznagel', av. *simā* (-i- seems idg. ə; or = Old Indians *ā myāō*) 'ein Teil of Geschirr of with horses bespannten Wagens', npers. *sīm* ds.;

arm. *sami-k* Pl. 'Stirnholz of Ochsenjochs' (iran. Lw.ö);

gr. κ ά μ α ξ f. m. 'shaft, pole, picket, pole, Schaft of Speeres';

dön. schwed. *hammel*, norw. dial. *humul* (-ho, mull) 'das Querstö ck vorn am cart', mhd. *hamel* 'shaft, pole, clot, chunk';

about das difficult lat. *camox* 'Gemse', vorrom. **kamōsso-*, s. now, yet J. Hubschmid ZrPh. 66, 9ff.

References: WP. I 385, WH. I 148, 633.

Page(s): 556

Root / lemma: *k^hem-2*

English meaning: hornless

German meaning: 'hornlos', bei sonst gehörnten Tierarten

Material: Old Indian s *ā ma-h*, 'hornless';

gr. κ ε μά ς , -ά δ ο ς f., later also κ ε μ μά ς 'young deer'; κ ε μ φ ά ς ἔ λ α φ ο ς Hes.;

anord. *hind* f., ags. *hind*, ahd. *hintā* 'Hirschkub, Hindin' (**k^hemh₂tō*);

lit. žem. *šmu* 'las 'hornless', *šmūlis* m., *šmu* 'le' f. 'ox, cow without Hörner' (**k^hm-ū* - + forms -lo-), liv. Lw. *smoul* ;

perhaps here russ. *komolj* 'hornless'; compare also W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 619.

References: WP. I 385 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 132.

Page(s): 556

Root / lemma: *k^{em}-3*

English meaning: to cover, wrap

German meaning: 'bedecken, verhüllen'

Material: Old Indian *s^{amulya}* - n., *s^{amūla}* - n. 'wollenes Hemd', *s^{amī}* 'Prosopis spicigera; Hölsenfrucht';

lat. *camisia* (late) 'Hemd' (gall. word; borrowed from germ. **χamiþja*- 'Hemd'; previously from Lat. *stamen* again air. *caimmse* 'Hemd', acorn. *cams* 'white', bret. *kamps* 'Meßhemd');

unclear is the anlaut in mcymr. *hefys* 'Frauenhemd', akorn. *hevis*, bret. *hiviz* ds.; ags. *cemes* ds. is Lw. from *camisia*;

ahd. *hemidi* n. 'Hemd', ags. *hemeðe* (**hamiþia*-) 'Hemd'; anord. *hamr* m. 'Hölle, skin, shape', ags. *homa* 'Hölle, cover, Anzug'; *līc-hama*, as. *līk-hamo* 'body', ahd. *līhhih-[*h]amo* 'body, body, corpse', got. *ana-*, *ga-hamōn* 'sich bekleiden', anord. *hama-sk* '(*sich in Tiergestalt verkleiden, hence:) dash'; anord. *hams* 'bowl, husk, Schlangenbalg' (**hamisa*-), compare norw. *hamar* 'Kernhaus'; here also got. *himins*, anord. *himinn* (Dat. *hifne* with -*þn*- from -*mn*-, compare:) ags. *heofon*, as. *heþan* 'sky, heaven', next to which ahd. as. *himil*, md. *humil* 'sky, heaven'; ahd. *himil* also 'ceiling', ndl. *hemel* 'palate, roof', nhd. *Himmelbett*, ahd. *himiliz(z)i*, mnd. *hemelte* 'ceiling'; barely right above S. 22 to *ak* - 'stone'.

A s-form *sk^{em}-* seeks man incredible in got. *skaman* 'sich schömen', ags. *skamian* ds., aisl. *sko^{mm}*, ahd. *scama* 'the genitals, Schande' etc. (*'be covered'ö).

References: WP. I 386, Specht Idg. Dekl. 346.

Page(s): 556-557

Root / lemma: *k^{enk}-*, *k^{onk}-*

English meaning: to sway, hang

German meaning: 'schwanken'; originally 'hängen, geistig in Schwebe sein'

Material: Old Indian *s^{agkatē}* 'sways, zweifelt, fö rchtet', *s^{agkā}* 'Besorgnis, fear, doubt', *s^{agkita}*- 'besorgt';

lat. *cunctor* 'zögere, bin unschlössig' from **concitor* frequentative to **concō*, respectively Ableit. of participle **concitos* = Old Indian *s^{agkita}*-;

aisl. *hæ^{tta}* 'venture, risk' (**hanhatjan*-), *hæ^{tta}* f. 'danger, Wagnis', *hāski* m. ds. (**hanhaskan*-); got. st. V. *hāhan* (preterit *hai^{hāh}*) 'hängen, in the Schwebe lassen', aisl. *hanga* (preterit *hekk*), ags. *hōn* (preterit *heng*), ahd. *hāhan* (preterit *hiang*) 'hängen' (trans.); got. schw. V. *hāhan* (preterit *hāhaida*) 'hängen', aisl. *hanga*, ags. *hongian*, ahd. *hangēn* 'hängen' (intrans.); causative aisl. *hengja*, ahd. *hengēn* 'hängen'; ahd. mhd. *henken* 'aufhängen' from **hengjan*, therefrom nhd. *Henkel*, schweiz. *henkel* 'Tragriemen', compare mhd. *hengel* 'Eisenhaken, Henkel'; in addition probably ahd. *hāhila*, -*ala* f., mnd. *hale* n. 'Kesselhaken' (**hanhilō*);

hitt. *ga^{han}ki* (*kanki*) 'hängt'.

References: WP. I 382 f., WH. I 307; compare above *k^āk*- and *keg*-.

Root / lemma: *k^hens-*

English meaning: to proclaim, announce

German meaning: 'feierlich sprechen, verkündigen'

Material: Old Indian *s^ham^h sa^h yati* 'löst auf, sagen, kündet an' (= lat. *cēnseō*), *s^ham^h sati* 'rezitiert, lobt', *s^ha^h m^h sa-* m. 'Lob, Preisgebet', *s^hasti* - f. 'Lob' (**k^hn^hs-*), *s^ha^h s^ha* f. 'Loblied';

av. *sah-* 'pronuntiare', Optat. *sahyāt^h*, *sasti-* 'word, Vorschrift'; *sā^h nghaitē*, Old pers. *šā^htiy^h* 'speaks, verkündet' (**š^ha(n)hati*);

alb. *thom* 'I say' (**k^hēnsmi*), 2. Sg. *thua, thue*, ablaut. participle *than* 'gesagt' (**thonsno-*);

lat. *cēnseō*, -*ēre* 'begutachten, schätzen', osk. *censamur* 'censetor', *censaum* 'censere', *keenzstur, kenzsur* (= *cēnsor*: Old Indian *s^ham^h star-* 'the da rezitiert'), *an-censto* f. = *in-cēnsa* 'non censa', lat. *cēnsus* (: Old Indian *s^hasta^h -h^h*, 'gesprochen, gepriesen'), *censtom-en* 'in censum', *Kenssurinei* s Gen. (= *Cēnsōrinus*);

abg. *se, tь* 'inquit' (older Wurzelaoristō compare Meillet, *Slave commun*² 209).

References: WP. I 403, WH. I 198 ff., EM³ 201.

Root / lemma: *k^hent-*

English meaning: to stick

German meaning: 'stechen'

Material: Gr. *κεντέω* (seit dem 5. Jhd.; older:) **κεντέω*, Aor. *κενσαί* 'prick', *κεντρον* 'sting, prick' (forms-*ro-*) 'pricking', *κεντωρ* 'Anstachler' (to *κεντρον* shaped after sonstigen -*τωρ* besides -*τρο-*), *κεστός* 'gestickt' (**κεντ-τός*), *κέστρον* 'spitzes iron', *κέστρος* 'Pfeil', *κέστρον* f. 'Spitzhammer', *κοντός* 'shaft, pole, Schifferstange' (out of it lat. *contus* ds., whereof *percontārī* actually 'with the Schifferstange sondieren', hence 'untersuchen, forschen');

air. *cinteir* (lat. *Lw.*) 'calcar', cymr. *cethr* 'nail', corn. *kenter* ds., bret. *kentr* 'Sporn' (borrowing aller from lat. *centrum* 'κεντρον', Pedersen KG. I 198, is barely erweislich, but probably; Vendryes Me¹l. Saussure 319 löst only das ir. word from dem Brit. derive);

ahd. *hantag* 'sharp'; got. *handugs* 'wise', anord. *hannarr* 'kunstfertig, smart' from **hanpara-*, actually 'sharp witted, shrewd';

lett. *sīts* (= lit. **šin^h tas*) 'Jagdspieß'.

References: WP. I 402.

Root / lemma: *k^hen-*

English meaning: empty, puny

German meaning: `leer, nichtig'

Grammatical information: only gr. and armen.

Material: Arm. *sin* `empty, bare, lacking, eitel', gr. hom. κ ε ν ε [F]ό ς, kypr. κ ε ν ε υ Fό ς, ion. κ ε ι νό ς (*κ ε ν Fό ς) = att. κ ε νό ς `empty, bare, lacking, eitel'.

References: WP. I 390.

Page(s): 564

Root / lemma: *k^herbero-* and *kerbero-*

English meaning: variegated

German meaning: `scheckig'

Note: (compare S. 573 *k^her-* besides *ker-6* in color names)

Material: Old Indian *s^há rvara-* `varicolored, dappled, dotted, spotted', *s^há rvarī* f. `animal the Maruts, night' (v steht for *b*, compare Wackernagel Old Indian Gr. I 184 and:) *s^hába íla-*, *s^hába ra-* (diss. reduction of *ersten r*) `varicolored, dappled, dotted, spotted' (besides *karbara* -, *karvara* -, *kabara-*, *karbura-*, *karbu-* ds.);

gr. Κ ε ρ β ε ρ ο ς originally `the Scheckige'; compare die mythologische turn from Old Indian *s^harvarī*;

slav. *sobol* ъ `Zobel' seems from dem Aryan to derive.

The root *kerb-* seeks Lide´n Stud. 50 f. in air. *corbaim* `besmirch, sully' and lit. *ki`rba* (> lett. *k`irba*) `swamp, marsh, morass' and contemplates **kerb-* as extension the Farb wz. *ker-* (see S. 583 *kers-*); Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 383.

References: WP. I 425, Schulze Kl. Schr. 125, Specht Idg. Dekl. 119, 262.

Page(s): 578

Root / lemma: *k^herdho-*, *k^herdhā*

English meaning: troop, line

German meaning: `Reihe, Herde'

Material: Old Indian *s^há rdha-* m., *s^hardhas-* n. `herd, troop, multitude, crowd', av. *sarə δa-*, Old pers. *šard-* `kind of, Gattung';

gr. κ ό ρ θ υ ς `heap', κ ο ρ θύ ο μ α ι `erhebe mich', κ ο ρ θύ ν ω `höufe auf';

mcymr. *cordd* f. `Truppe, troop, multitude, crowd, family' (**k^hordhā*; irrig Loth RC 42, 276 f.);

maybe alb. *kordhë* `sword (of soldiers)'.

got. *hai`rda*, aisl. *hjo. rð*, ags. *heord*, ahd. *herta* `herd' (therefrom got. *hai`rdeis*, ahd. *hirti* etc. `herdsman, shepherd') and ahd. *herta* `variation' (actually `Reihenfolge');

in Bsl. with westidg. guttural: lit. *ker`džius* (and *sker`džius*) `herdsman, shepherd' (places ein **kerda* `herd' ahead), Old Prussian *kērdan* Akk. `time' (actually `*row, Reihenfolge');

abg. *čre`da* `έ ϕ η μ ε ρί α, row after the Tagesordnung' and `herd', *čre`diti*

`(*anreihen, dispose =) host', klr. *čereda* `row; herd, Rudel' (etc.).

References: WP. I 424 f., Trautmann 127 f.; compare paelign. PN *Corfinium*.

Page(s): 579

Root / lemma: (*k̂ered-:*) *k̂erd-*, *k̂ērd-*, *k̂r̥d-*, *k̂red-*

English meaning: heart

German meaning: `Herz'

Material: Arm. *sirt*, Instr. *srti-v* `heart' (**k̂ērdi-*);

gr. *καρδίαι* (att.), *καρδίη* (hom.), *κάριζα* (lesb.), *κορίζαι* (kypr.)
`heart; stomach; Mark bei Pflanzen' (**k̂r̥d(i)a*), poet. *καρ, -ος* n. `heart'
(**k̂ērd*); *κέαρ* neologism after *ἔαρ : καρος*;

Maybe alb. (**kardia*) *kërthizë* `navel, center of the body', *kërthi* `baby'

lat. *cor* (from **cord*), *cordis* `heart', *con-cors*, *-dis* `eintröchtig', *dis-cors*
`zwietröchtig';

air. *críde* n., nir. *croidhe* `heart, Mitte', cymr. *craidd* `Mittelpunkt', corn. *cre(y)s*,
bret. *kreiz* `Mitte' (das Ir. löst sich from **k̂redi_{om}* or **k̂r̥di_{om}* define, assumed,
daß die dunkle coloring the anlaut. Konsonanz explanation findet (after *cru*
`blood' ö); die brit. forms verlangen against it eine basic form **k̂redi_{om}*);

got. *hai_{rto}*, ahd. *herza*, ags. *heorte*, anord. *hjarta* n. `heart' (**k̂ē_rd-on-*);

lit. *širdi_s* f. (older m.), Akk. *ši_rdī_i* `heart, Kern, Mark from Bäumen'; lett. *sirds* f.
(older m.) `heart' and *ser_de* f. `Mark, Kern in wood' (basic forms **še_rd-* and *šird-*
, compare den altenGen. Sg. *širde_s* and Gen. Pl. *širdū_i*, die auf idg. **k̂erde_s* and
k̂erdō_m* based on; see Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 302); Old Prussian *seyr* n. (kērd*), to
m. o-stem extended *sīras*, Akk. *sīran* `heart';

akl. *srъdъce*, serb. *sr̥ce* `heart'; zero grade Old Church Slavic *sre_da* `Mitte'
(**serda*), russ. *sereda_s*;

hitt. *ka-ra-az* (*karts*) `heart', Gen. *kar-di-aš* (Pedersen Hitt. 41).

Maybe alb. *kredh* `immerse, dive'

Not here (but to mir. *cretair* `relic') idg. ***k̂red-dhē-*** `witchcraft whereupon place,
believe, trust' in Old Indian *s̥ra_d-dadhāti* `vertraut, glaubt' (apart, separated still
e.g. *s̥ra_dasmāi dhatta* `glaubet an ihn!'), *s̥rad-dhā* `reliance', av. *zrazdā-*
`believe' (from **srazdā-* through folk etymology support in *z̥arad-* `heart');

Maybe

Luvian: ^{UZU}*z_{frt}-*

Meaning: `heart'

Attestations: [N-ASg] ^{UZU}*za-a-ar-za*: 16 i 7*(ö); XXXII 7,12.

[D-LSg] *za-ar-ti-*: 133 ii 4.

alb. (**za-a-ar-ma*) *zemra* `heart' : Hieroglyphic Luvian *zar-za* `heart', *zart-* `heart'
(with loss of nasal before dental stop) : av. *zrazdā-* `believe' (Melchert, 1987:197-
198; MA:262-263) (Sapir, 1936:263, VW:235; H:100).

lat. *crēdō* `glaube' (**k̂rezdō-*, idg. **k̂red-dhē-*);

air. *cretim* 'glaube', cymr. *credaf* ds. (not **crethaf*, hence previously late zur festen composition geworden), corn. *crežy*, mbret. *cridiff*, nbret. *credi* 'believe'; in addition air. *cretar*, mcymr. *creir*, cymr. *crair* (**kredrā*) 'relic'.

rhyme word to *k̂er(e)d-* is *ĝ hērd-*, *ĝ hr̂d-*, only Aryan, in Old Indian *hr̂d* 'heart', etc.

References: WP. I 423 f, WH. I 272 f., 286 f., 857, 858; Vendryes RC 40, 436.

Page(s): 579-580

Root / lemma: *k̂er̥-*, *k̂rā-*

English meaning: to mix; to cook

German meaning: 'mischen, durcheinanderröhren', partly also 'kochen' (vom Umröhren)

Material: Old Indian *ŝrā́yati* 'kocht, bröt', *ŝrīṇ ā́ti* 'mischt, kocht, bröt', *ŝrīta* - 'gemischt', *ŝrīta* - ds. (: gr. ἄ-κρᾱτσ̄ *ṛāṭa* -, *ŝr̂.ta* - 'cooked, boiled, roasted' (*ŝrā́yan*, a- n. 'das Mischen', ablaut neologism as Kaus. *ŝrapáyati* 'kocht, bröt, brennt Töpfe etc. '), *ā-ŝīr-* f. 'Zumischung warmer milk zum Soma';

av. *sar-* med. 'sich vereinigen with, sich anschließen an, es halten with', *sar-* f. 'association, connection';

gr. κίρυνμι 'mix, mingle, verbinde, gleiche from', newer κίρυνάω, κερᾶω, κερᾶίω, att. κερᾶννυμι, Fut. κερᾶσω, att. κερῶ, Aor. ἐκέρασ(σ)α, ion. ἐπικρῆσαι Perf. ἐκέρασα. ἄ-κρᾱτσ̄ (: Old Indian *ŝrīta* -) 'unmixed, pure : sich in ungehemmter Kraft öußernd, unbändig' (**k̂er̥-* to *ŝ*); κρᾶσις f. 'Mischung', κρᾱτήρ 'Mischkrug'; hom. ἀκήρατος in the meaning 'pure (water)', metr. lengthening for *ἄκέρατος (ö);

anord. *hr̥ra*, ags. *hrēran*, ahd. (h)*ruoren* 'in Bewegung place, rücken, röhren = bestir', as. *hrōra* 'movement, agitation', ahd. *ruora* 'movement (also in Leibe: nhd. *Ruhr*)', ags. as. *hrōr* 'röhrig, strong', ags. *hrēr* (engl. *rear*) 'half cooked, boiled'.

References: WP. I 419 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 695, 697, Risch Wortbildung 227.

Page(s): 582

Root / lemma: *k̂er-2*, *k̂er̥-*, *k̂rē-*

English meaning: to grow

German meaning: 'wachsen; wachsen machen, nöhren'

Material: Arm. *ser* 'lineage, progeny, gender, sex', *ser'*, Gen. *ser' i* ds. (*k̂er' -si-*), *serem* 'bringe hervor', *serim* 'werde geboren, grow', *ser' n* 'gender, sex, progeny', *serm*, *sermn* 'seed, sperm';

gr. ἐκέρεσα, κερέσω (spöteres present κερέσκω and κερέννυμι; Perf. ἐκέρεσμαι) 'söttigen', κέρως 'Söttigung'; **kerōs* in att. κέρως = hom. ion. κούρως, dor. κῦρως 'adulescens' (later also 'lap, sprout, young twig, branch'), fem. ark. Dat. Sg. κέρφα, att. κέρη, hom. ion. κούρη, dor. κῦρα 'girl, virgin; the pupil of the eye, eyeball', hom. κούρητες 'waffenfähige Jungmannschaft'; probably κέλωρ, -ωρος 'son, offspring, descendant' (diss. from **kerōr*, originally n. 'progeny');

alb. *thjer* m. 'acorn' (**k̂er-*), *thjerre* 'lentil' (**k̂er-n-*), eigentl. 'Nöhrung';

lat. *Cerēs*, *-eris* 'goddess the fruchttragenden Erde', osk. *kerri* 'Cereri' (etc.), 'a creando', lat. masc. *Cerus manus* 'creator bonus' with *r* as alat. spelling for *rr*

(**cerso-*) because of umbr. *S`erfe* Vok. etc., osk. *caria* `bread'; lengthened grade lat. *pro-cērus* `from hohem, schlankem growth'; from the heavy basis *creō*, *-āre* `make, erschaffen' (Denom. a **crēi.ā* `growth'), *crē-sco*, *-vī* `grow', *crēber* `dense wachsend = dense aneinanderstehend, gedrōngt, full; frequent, often' (**k rē-dhros*);

aisl. *hirsī* (mhd. *Lw.*) m., ahd. *hirso* (**k ērs-ion-*), *hirsī* `millet, sorghum';

lit. *šeriu*, *še rti* `feed' (heavy basis), *pa šaras* m. `food', *šer mens* and *šer menys* Pl. `Begrōbnismahl', Old Prussian *sermen* ds.

References: WP. I 408, WH. I 204, Trautmann 302 f.

Page(s): 577

Root / lemma: *k ēr-3*

English meaning: rope; to weave

German meaning: `Schnur, Gewebefaden; flechten, knöpfen'

Note: only arm. and gr.

Material: Arm. *sari-k* Pl. (Gen. *sareac*, Instr. *sareōc*) `band, strap, cord' (**k ērei.ā*), *sard* (*i*-stem) `spider' (**k r.-ti-*);

gr. *καῖρος* (**k ēri.-os*) *σεῖράτις* *ἐνῖστῳ*, *δι' ἧς οἱ στήμονες* *διεγείρονται* Phot., perhaps `Schnōre beim Anbinden of Gewebes', *καίρωμα* `ds., also Gewebe', *κατεράω* `binde das Gewebe together', zero grade *κεῖρα* `the Gurt of Bettgestelles', Pl. (NT.) `Grabtöcher' (die forms *κηρία*, *κατερία* s. Liddell-Scott; die meaning `Grabtöcher' through connection in *κήρ* `Todesgöttin' ö).

References: WP. I 409, Kuiper Proto-Munda 122 f.

Page(s): 577-578

Root / lemma: *k ēr-4* and *k ēr-θ* : *k rē-*

English meaning: to hurt, harm; to be spoiled

German meaning: `versehren'; intr. `zerfallen, vermorschen'

Material: Old Indian *s r.ṇ. ā ti* `zerbricht, zermalmt', *s īryate*, *s īrya te* `wird zerbrochen, zerfällt', participle *s īrn. a -*, *-s īrta -*, *s ūrta -* `broke, decayed', Inf. *s āritoh* ;

av. *asarata-* `not broken, not mutlos gemacht' (= Old Indian *a s īrta-*), *sari-* m. `piece, fragment, shard', *sāri-* f. `break, Untergang'; ein *d(h)*-present in addition is perhaps npers. *gusilem* `rupture, slit, separate' from Old pers. **vi-sr.dāmiy*;

gr. *κεραῖζω* `devastate, plöndere' (**κεραF-ίζω*, due to a **κεραFo-ς*; *κερα-* = Old Indian *s āri-*), *ἀκέρατος* `unzerstört, unversehrt', *κεραυνός* `thunderbolt, lightning' (**κερα-F[ε]ν-ος*, actually `Zerschmetterer'); lengthened grade gr. *κήρ*, *κηρός*, f. `death, ruin; Todesgöttin', (proto gr. *ē*; den att. Spruch *θύραζε κῆρες* (*κήρες*) ... erklärt man from a sekundären Nom. **καρ* from **kāps* with *ā* from dem einstigen paradigm *καρ* : **καρς*); *καρλιῶσα* *ἀποκτεῖνα* Hes. contains reduced grade, as alb. *ther*; *ἀκήρατος* `unbeschädigt, nicht dem Tode verfallen', *κηρίνω* `spoil, schödig', whereof *ἀκήρατος* `unverletzt', also `pure, lauter' (also with *ἀκήρατος* `unvermischt' zusammengefallen);

lat. *cariēs* (**k r.-i.ē-* to present **cariō*) `das Morschsein, Faulsein', *cariōsus*

mhd. *hurren* 'sich rasch bewegen'; doubtful ahd. *hros*, -ses, aisl. as. *hross*, ags. *horg* 'horse, steed' (**hrussa*-), and. *hers* ds. (**herssa*-), da das -ss- from one in -s auslaut root höchstens as consonant increase in a Kurznamen verständlich wäre; hence rather to a dental extension (: Old Indian *kū ṛdati* 'höpft, springt') the not

palatalen root (s)ker- 'spring';

arm. *kar* 'k' 'cart' is probably Lw. from dem Galatischen.

References: WP. I 428 f., WH. I 315 f.

Page(s): 583-584

Root / lemma: *k^her-*, *k^herə-* : *k^hrā-*, *k^herei-*, *k^hereu-*

English meaning: head; horn

German meaning: 'das Oberste am Körper: Kopf; Horn (and gehörnte Tiere); Gipfel'

Material: Old Indian *s^hīras-* n. (ved. only Nom. Akk.) 'head, cusp, peak', av. *sarah-* n. 'head' (in the 2. syllable not genau = gr. κέρας from *k^herā-s* from the heavy basis; die reduplication-grade the ersten syllable, instead of **s^hīaras-*, is previously ind. or urarisch from dem Vorläufer from Old Indian Gen. *s^hīrś n^h a^h*, etc. verschleppt), Gen. Old Indian *s^hīrś n^h a^h*, Abl. *s^hīrś ata^h* (**k^hr^hsn^h-tos* : gr. κράτως);

s^hr^h n^h ga- (**k^hr^h-n-go-*) n. 'horn', of *n*-stem **k^her-(e)n-* with perhaps originally bare nominativischem *g*, compare gr. κργγύς 'crab' and from the *u*-basis gr. κρυ-γγ-εῖν κερατίζειν (see also under about ir. *congan*);

from the *u*-basis av. *srū-*, *srvā-* 'horn; nail an Fingern and Zehen', *srvara* 'gehörnt' (**srū* + *bhara-*), *srvi-stāy-* 'with hörnernen Widerhaken';

arm. *sar* 'height, acme, apex, slope' (*k^hero-*);

gr. κάρ in hom. ἐπὶ κάρ 'auf den Kopf', Hippokr. ἀνάκαρ 'after above', originally probably **k^her* Gen. **k^her-o s* (κάρσ), from which analogical κάρ, κάρσ; besides κάρα, ion. κάρη 'head'; ein *s*-loser stem *kār-* is unabweislich for ἔγκαρος (and ἄγκαρος with α- as Tiefst. to ἐν), ἔγκρ-ος 'Gehirn';

perhaps here ion. κάρς, -δος, att. κάρς, -δος f. 'kind of Krebs', dor. κωρίς κούρίς ds.;

kerās- in gr. κέρας 'horn' (Gen. ep. κέρας, att. -ως, newer -ατος, later episch -άατος) see under lat. *cerebrum*;

maybe alb. geg. *kre ĵa* 'head', tosk. *krye-* 'head' : rum. *creier* 'brain'

*κάρσ- (**k^herās-*) in: att. κάρα 'head' (n. **k^herās-n.* > *κάρα), ion. κάρη ds., obliquer stem **krās-* (with -ατ- for -n-) aeol. Gen. κράτως, out of it κράτος; Mischbildungen are καρατος and κρητος (*κράσν = Old Indian *s^hīrś n^h -*); κάρηαρ; in addition καροῖσθαί 'sich schwer in Kopfe feel'; hom. κάρηνα Nom. Pl. 'Köpfe, Bergesgipfel' (secondary Sg. κάρηνον, att. dor. κάρανον, öol. κάρανον-), basic form *κάρασναι Pl.; compare M. Leumann Homer. Wörter 159.

κάραρ κερφαλή Hes. (*κάρασ-ρα; therefrom Κάραρων, father of Κάρανος);

about κρήδεμνον, dor. κράδεμνον 'head fascia' s. Schwyzer Gl. 12, 20; about hom. κατὰ κρήθεον (= κατ' ἄκρηθεον) s. Leumann Hom. Wörter 56 ff.;

perhaps κράανω 'vollföhre'. Wenn κραυπαλή 'Katzenjammer after a intoxication' because of lat. *crāpula* as κραυπαλή aufzufassen is (in 2. part then πάλλω), could κρά[σ]ι- besides *κάρασ-ρα stand, as by Adjektiven e.g. κυδίζ-

άνελερ α besides κυδρός;

*krās- (*k^hrās- or *krās-, *kr. s-) in att. κράσπεδον `hem, edge; Heeresflögel'; ἀμφί-κρανονς (*κρασ-ν-ο-) `rings with Köpfen versehen (Hydra)', ἐκατόγ-κρανονς `100köpfig', ion. ἐπικρήνον κεφαλάδεσμον Hes., att. κράνον `cranium', ἐλε[νο]κράνον, ὠλοκράνον `elbow'; κρανίξα (ἐπὶ κεφαλῇν ἀπορριψα Hes. next to which with lengthened grade (: κέρας) κερανίξα (κολυμβήσα (κυβιστήσα Hes., ναυ-κράρος `Schiffshaupt, Schiffsherr' (diss. ναυ-κλάρος, -κληρος), böot. Λάκράρδας from *Λά-κράρος `head of Volkes'; in addition κραρα f. `head', ἡμίκρα etc. (from *κρασ-ρ(α));

o-grade *κορσ- in ion. κόρση, att. κόρρη, dor. κόρρα `Schlöfe, head' (idg. *k^hors-);

of -(e)n-stem **k^her(e)n-**: κράνος `helmet' (*k^hr.no-s); κάρνος ... βόσκημα, πρόβατον Hes.; κέρνα (, κέρνα Pl. `die beiden Hervorragungen an den Knochenfortsätzen the dorsal vertebrae' (*k^hern- or *k^hersn-); κραγγών `crab' (compare above Old Indian s^hr. n' ga-); unclear is the formation from κεράμβυξ, -υκος `Hirschköfer'; κάραβος m. `Meerkrebs; Köferart; kind of ship' (> lat. carābus ds.), perhaps with maked. (ö) derivative (gr. *-φος) to κάρς `Seekrebs', see above; but all doubtful.

Von **k^hereu-**: κόρυθος m., f. `Haubenlerche' (: germ. herut- `deer'); κόρυς, -υθος `helmet', hom. κῆμα κορύσσετα (`böumt sich' κόρυμβος, κορυφή `acme, apex', κορύπτω `stoße with dem Kopf, den Hörnern', κορυγγεῖν κερατίξεν Hes. (to -γγ- see above to s^hr. n' ga-).

Von **k^herei-**: κρέας `aries, ram' (compare in ders. meaning κραστας, ablaut. with anord. hreinn, ags. hrān `reindeer'.

Vereinzeltes: κάρτην τήν βοῦν. Κοῖτης Hes. (if *k^hr.-tā `die Gehörnte'); κυρίτω, κυρηβάξω `stoße with den Hörnern' (as κορύπτω; *k^hor-);

lat. cerebrum `Hirn' (*k^herās-ro-m, compare gr. κάρρα); cervix `nape' (*cers-vīc-); cernuus, cernulus `Gaukler, the Purzelbäume makes, sich kopföber öberschlägt' (*k^hers-nou-os; if not rather Lw. from the language the gr. Jongleur, compare κερανίξα (, crābrō `hornet' (see under). Vom (e)n-stem: cornū `horn' (the u-stem perhaps as gall. κάρνυξ; `Trompete' through amalgamation of n- and u-stem); compare also illyr. PN Τρικάρνιον (Moesia), PN Cornuinus etc. (Krahe IF. 58, 222 f.) from *k^hr.n-;

to crābrō `Hornisse' (*crāsrō, k^herāsron-) stellt sich (idg. **k^hr. s-en-**):

ahd. hurnū z, hornaz, m., ags. hyrnet(u) `Hornisse' (*hurznuta); ndl. horzel (*hurzla-), nhd. Horlitze;

lit. šī rše f., šīršly s m., šī ršuolis, old šīršuo `wasp', šī ršūonas, šī ršūnas `Hornisse', lett. šīrsis, Old Prussian šīrsilis `Hornisse';

russ.-Church Slavic (etc.) s^hr sšen ѡ `Hornisse, gadfly, brake', serb. sr s lje n `Hornisse'; compare Būga Kalba ir senove I 191, 224;

bret. kern `Scheitel, whirl of Kopfes', mir. cern f. `point, edge'; gall. κάρνυξ `Trompete', κάρνον τήν σάλπιγγα. Γαλάτα (; cymr. corn. bret. karn `hoof the Einhufer' (from `*horn'; but mir. corn. bret. corn `Trinkhorn', cymr. corn `horn'; because of brit. VN Cornovii etc. barely from dem Lat.);

ahd. hirni, anord. hiarni `Hirn' (*k^hersniom), ndl. hersen `Hirn', anord. hiarsi `Scheitel, whirl of Kopfes' (*k^herson-); of (e)n-stem: got. hau rn, ahd. anord. horn `horn, Trinkhorn, Trompete' (see above to lat. cornu), with t-suffix (compare above gr. κάρτην) in addition ahd. (h)rind, ags. hrīðer n. `Horntier', zero grade ags.

hry ðer ds., nd. ndl. *rund* `rother, cattle'. Von the **u**-basis: ahd. *hiruz*, as. *hirot*, ags. *heorot*, anord. *hjo*, *rtr*, nhd. *Hirsch* (-d-forms as in gr. κ ῥ ὶ ο ς ; also in:) anord. *hrūtr* `aries, ram';

Maybe zero grade in alb. geg. (**kruni*) *truni* `brain, head' : Old Church Slavic *srъna* `roe deer' common alb. *k-* > *t-* : *g-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

lett. *sirnas* Pl. `Rehe'. (Endzelin KZ. 42, 378) = Old Church Slavic *srъna* `roe deer' (: κ ῥ ὶ ο ς); ablaut equally with cymr. *carw*;

in addition belongs the derivative:

k̂er̂u_o-s* : *k̂r̂_u_o-s `gehörnt, hirschköpfig, as Subst. deer' or `cow'.

gr. κ ε ρ ᾰ ῥ ὶ ο ς `gehörnt';

lat. *cervus*, -ī m. `deer', *cerva* f. `hind', therefrom *cervīnus* `isabellfarben', gall.-lat. *cervēsia*, *cervīsia* `hirschfarbenes, braunes Getränk, beer' (Pokorny Vox Rom. 10, 259);

cymr. *carw*, corn. *carow*, bret. *karo* m. `deer' (**kr̂_u_o-s*); in addition the Gebirgsname *Karawanken*;

Old Prussian *sirwis* m. `roe deer' (out of it borrowed finn. *hirvi* `elk, deer' compare also *sarve*, lapp. *čuarvi* `elk');

probably from a Kentumsprache derive:

alb. *ka* `ox' (**k̂r̂_u_o-*);

Note:

Wrong etymology – alb. *kau* `ox' : rum. *bou* `ox' derived from **Root / lemma:** ***gʷou-*** : `cattle'.

lit. *kaĩrve* `cow'; in addition *kaĩrviena* f. `Kuhfleisch' (: čech. *kravina* `Kuhhaut');

russ.-Church Slavic *krava*, poln. *krowa*, russ. *koroĩva* f. `cow' (**k̂or̂u_a*); ablaut. apoln. *karw* (**k̂r̂_u_o_s*) `alter ox' (out of it borrowed Old Prussian *curwis* Vok., Akk. *kurwan* `ox').

References: WP. I 403 ff., WH. I 164, 203 f., 206, 207, 276, 283 f., 284, 856, 858, Trautmann 119, 305 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 583, Benveniste Origines 24 f., 175.

Page(s): 574-577

Root / lemma: ***k̂es-***

English meaning: to cut

German meaning: `schneiden'

Material: Old Indian *ŝāsti*, *ŝāśati* `cuts, slices, metzelt', *ŝāsta-h*, `niedergemetzelt', *ŝāstra* - n. `knife, Dolch', *ŝāsa* - m. `Schlachtsmesser';

gr. κ ε ᾰ ῥ ὶ ο ς `split', εἴ-κ ε ᾰ τ ο ς `light to split', κ ε ᾰ ρ ὶ ο ν `axe, Schusterahle';

alb. *thadre* " (**k̂as-dhrā*) `zweischneidige axe';

Note:

Common alb. phonetic mutation *s* > *th* suggests alb. being a direct descendant of Sanskrit: alb. *thadre* " < Old Indian *ŝāstra* -

lat. *careō*, -*ēre* 'entbehren, sich enthalten, vermissen', osk. *kasit* 'oportet'; to-participle, lat. *castus* 'free (from Fehlern), pure, enthaltsam', originally 'cropped, truncated, cut off, apart, separated'; thereof *castigō* 'röge, strafe'; neologism is *cassus* 'empty, bare, lacking, eitel. nichtig'; **kastrom* 'Schneidewerkzeug' (: Old Indian *sāstra* 'm') wird assumed from lat. *castrō*, -*āre* 'abschneiden, verschneiden, kastrieren', *castrum* 'encampment' as 'abgeschnittenes Stöck Land', osk. Gen. Sg. *castrous* 'fundī', umbr. *castruo*, *kastruvuf* 'fundos' (u-stem after *peku-* 'cattle');

also alb. (**castellum*) *kështjellë* 'castle'

mir. cess f. 'spear, javelin' (**kestā*);

anord. *hes* f. 'Zapfen in Kuhstrick';

Old Church Slavic *kosa* f. 'sickle, scythe' (k- instead of s- through dissimilation against the following *sō*).

References: WP. I 448 f., WH. I 167, 178 ff.

Page(s): 586

Root / lemma: *k^heub-*

English meaning: thorn

German meaning: 'Dorn, Dornstrauch'ö

Material: Asöchs. *hiopo* 'briar', ahd. *hiufo* ds., ags. *he* 'opa m., he 'ope f., engl. *hip*, norw. *hjūpa* 'rosehip, dog rose';

Old Prussian *kaāubri* 'thorn'.

Maybe alb. (**k^heub-*) *thumb* 'thorn' common alb. s- > th- phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 380 f.

Page(s): 595

Root / lemma: *k^heuk-*

English meaning: to shine, glow

German meaning: 'leuchten, hell, weiß sein, glöhen'

Material: Old Indian *sō* 'cati, *sū* 'cyati 'shines, glares, gleams, gluht, burns, leidet heftigen Schmerz, trauert', *sō* 'ca 'yati 'entzündet, grieving; is sad, beklagt', *sō* 'ka- m. 'blaze, glow, flame, pain, mourning, grief', *sū* 'ci- 'luminous, gleaming, pure', *sū* 'kra ' -, *sū* 'kla ' - 'licht, white, pure', *sū* 'kti- f. 'Muschel, Perlenmuschel, Perlmutter' (if 'gleaming'), perhaps *sū* 'kta ' - 'sour' (if 'burning from taste') ;

av. *saočint-* 'burning', *saočayeiti* 'inflammat = incitat', npers. *sōxtan* 'kindle, inflame, verbrennen', av. *upa-suxta-* 'kindled', *ātra-saoka-* m. 'firebrand', np. *sōg* 'mourning, grief, distress' (arm. *sug* 'mourning, grief' is iran. Lw.); av. *suxra-* 'luminous (of fire)', np. *surx* 'red';

gr. *κύκνος* 'swan' as 'the white'.

Maybe alb. (**k^heuk*) *kuq* 'red'

References: WP. I 378. extension from *k^heu-2*.

Page(s): 597

Root / lemma: *k̂euk̂-, k̂uk̂-*

English meaning: to mix, to whirl

German meaning: `durcheinandermischen, wirbeln'ö

Note: Sehr doubtful.

Material: Gr. κ υ κ ε ω ν `Mischtrank', κ υ κ ά ω `röhre ein, mix, mingle',
κ ύ κ η θ ρ ο ν `Röhrkelle';

lit. *ša'ukštas* `spoon', *šiu'kšme's* `detritus, Auskehricht', *šiu'kštu's* `with chaff or Kleiegemischt'.

References: WP. I 377, WH. I 218 f.

Page(s): 597

Root / lemma: *k̂eu-1, k̂eu̯- : k̂ū-, k̂u̯ā-*

English meaning: to swell

German meaning: `schwellen, Schwellung, Wölbung' and `Höhlung; hohl',
gemeinsame Anschauung, Wölbung after außen or innen'

Material: Old Indian *ŝv-a'yati* `schwillt an, wird stark, mighty' (Perf. *ŝū-ŝuv-uh*); *ŝū-na-* n. `growth, prospering; flourishing, luck, salvation'; *ŝā'vas-* n. `strength, Heldenkraft', *ŝā'vira-* `strong, mighty' (*ī* probably secondary for *ī*, so that = gall. κ ά υ α ρ ο ς), *ŝā'vis.t̂ha-* `öbermöchtigst', *ŝūna-* `swollen, aufgedunsen' (aisl. *hūnn* etc.; about Old Indian *ŝū'na-m* `lack' s. Thieme KZ. 69, 172f.); *ŝūnya-* `empty, bare, lacking' (and arm. *sun* `very small, entbloßt from'); *ŝū'ra-* `strong', mostly `Held' (= av. *sūra-*, gr. ᾠ-κ υ ρ ο ς etc.); *ŝō'-tha-* m. `intumescence, Aufgedunsenheit', *ŝō'-pha-* m. `swelling, lump, growth, ulcer'; *ŝāva-* m. `das Junge eines animals', Old Indian *ŝī-ŝū-* m. `kid, child, Junges';

ŝvā-tra- `gedeihlich, strong', n. `power, Störkung'; *ŝā'-ŝvant-* `jeder', see under; from an *s*-extension probably *ŝuŝ-i-* m. `cavity' (= ags. *hyse* `youngling'), *suŝ-ira-* (from *ŝuŝ-ō*) `hollow'; n. `cavity, ein Blasinstrument';

av. *spā(y)*, redupl. present participle *sispimna-* `swell up', *sūra-* (= Old Indian *ŝū'ra-*) `strong, vast, grand', Superl. *savišta-* (= Old Indian *ŝā'vis.t̂ha-*); *sūra-* m. `hole, lacuna', npers. *sūrāx* `hole' (: κ ύ α ρ = ὤ δ ρ ο ς : ὤ δ ω ρ; s. also arm. *sor*, at most lat. *caver-na*);

arm. *sun* (see above to Old Indian *ŝū'na-* `emptiness'); *sor* `hole' (**so[v]oro-* from **sovaro-* = Old Indian **ŝāvira-*, gr. κ ύ α ρ), *soil* `cave' (**k̂eu-lo-*);

alb. *thele* `deep' (= κ ά (F) ι λ ο ς; *o* to *a* and through umlaut to *e*); *thane* `Kornelkirsche' (**k̂ousnā*), tosk. *i thante* `kerngesund' (Jokl by WH. I 277);

gr. κ ά ο ι τ ά χ ά σ μ α τ α τ ῆ ς γ ῆ ς, κ α λ τ ά κ ο ι λ ώ μ α τ α Hes. (: lat. *cavus*, mir. *cūa*), κ ο ῖ λ ο ς `hollow' (κ ά F ι λ ο ς = alb. *thele*), lengthened grade κ ῶ ο ς `cave, jail'; κ ύ α ρ (**k̂uu.r.*) `hole' (see above to av. *sūra-* `hole', arm. *sor*); (perhaps Fremdwörter κ ύ α θ ο ς `goblet' and κ ῶ θ ω ν `lakon. bauchiges Trinkgeschirr' from *κ ο F α θ ω ν ö); κ ῦ λ α τ ά ὕ π ο κ ά τ ω τ ῶ ν β λ ε φ ά ρ ω ν κ ο ι λ ώ μ α τ α Hes. (also κ ῦ λ ο ν τ ά κ ά τ ω θ ε ν β λ ε φ α ρ ο ν Poll., Suid.; also κ υ λ ά δ ε ς, κ υ λ ί δ ε ς; in addition, as it seems, κ ο ι κ ῦ λ λ ω `gaffeumher', Κ ο ι κ υ λ ί ω ν actually `Gaffer';

with the meaning `to swell' etc.: κ υ έ ω, (έ γ) κ ύ ω, Aor. έ κ υ σ α `pregnant sein', κ ύ ο ς n. `foetus' (: cymr. *cyw*), έ γ κ υ ο ς `pregnant', έ γ κ ύ μ ω ν (ö) ds.: κ ῦ μ α `surge'; Κ υ ά ρ η ῆ Α θ η ν ά Hes. (**die strong*, ablaut. with Old Indian *ŝāvira-*, gall. Κ α υ α ρ ο ς); ᾠ-κ υ ρ ο ς `ungöltig' (= Old Indian *ānra-*),

κῦρ ι ο ς `power, Macht habend, herrschend, maßgebend; master, mister',
κῦρ ο ς η. `power, force, influence, verdict'; in addition from the grade **k̂u̯ā-*
(as Old Indian *s̄vātra* -) dor. Aor. πᾶσ α σ θ α ι, Perf. πέπ α μ α ι `Verfügung,
Gewalt about etwas bekommen', πᾶ μ α `Besitztum', PN Θ ι ᾰ-πᾶ σ τ ο ς (ππ <
k̂u̯), ion. ἕ μ π η ς, dor. ἕ μ π α ς `gleich, jedenfalls, generally'; in addition
ἕ μ π ᾶ ζ ο μ α ι `kömmere mich um etwas', κ α τ ε μ π ᾶ ζ ω `ergreife, überfalle'
(`*take in possession'), ἕ μ π α ι ο ς `expert, skillful' (`*in Besitz from etwas');

πᾶ ς `whole' (**πᾶ-* -ντ- from **k̂u̯ānt-*); also = ᾰ-πᾶ ς `jeder', Old Indian *śānt-*
s̄vant- (**sa-s̄vant-*) `jeder the row after, vollständig';

lat. *cavus* `hollow, arched (concave)' from **cou̯os* (compare port. *covo* etc.),
caverna `cave'; *cumulus* (**k̂u̯-me-los* `intumescence') `heap'; *inciēns* `pregnant'
(**en-cu̯iens*, similarly Old Indian *s̄vayatē*); here also *cavea* f. `cage', mlat.
cavellum `basket', roman. **cavāneum* (M.-L. 1786) `basket, cradle';

gall. PN Κ α υ α ρ ο ς, Cavarillus (assimil. from **covaro-*: Old Indian *s̄avīra-*),
cymr. *cawr* (**cawar*), corn. *caur* `giant'; mir. Nom. Plur. *cōraid* `Helden', kirchlich
to `sinner' verschlimmert; mir. *cūa* (**k̂ou̯i̯os*) `hollow' (: κ ῶ ο ι, lat. *cavus*);
cūass `cave'; bret. *ke'ō* `Grotte' (**kou̯io-*); cymr. *cyw* m. `Tierjungen' (**k̂uu̯os*: gr.
κ ῦ ο ς);

aisl. *hūnn* m. `dice, cube, klotzartiges piece; Junges', ags. *hūn* m. `Junges', **hūni-*
`power, strength' in EN as ahd. *Hūn-mār* (= Old Indian *s̄ūna* -), elsäss. *hönsch*
`tumefaction the Milchadern'; probably also das verstärkende aisl. *hund-*, e.g.
hund-diarfr `πά ν - τ ο λ μ ο ς', i.e. participle **hunda* = **k̂u̯-n̄t-* (: **k̂u̯-ent-*,
during gr. πα ν τ -, **k̂u̯ānt* from the heavy basis *k̂u̯ā-* has derived); ags. *hyse*
`youngling' (: Old Indian *s̄us̄ i* `Hohlstengel'), *hoss* m. `twig, branch';

lett. *šāva* `scheidenartige col, gap or cavity am tree' (lengthened grade, compare
κ ῶ ο ς); from `to swell' from: lit. *šau̯nas*, *šaunu* s̄ `strong, proficient', *pašū ne*
`power, strength' (: Old Indian *s̄ūna* -m; Persson Beitr. 192, the also *šaulis* (alit.)
`hip, haunch', *šuka* `haycock, haystack auf dem Felde', *šū snis* `heap', *šū tis*
`Holzstoß', *šū tis* `heap Steine or Holz' anreihen möchteö);

Maybe alb. *sukë* `hill'

abg. *sujb* `nichtig, eitel'; compare Būga Kalba ir. sen. I 291.

A root form *k̂u̯-el-* perhaps in ags. *hwylca* (leg. *hwelca*) `Eiterblöschchen, swelling,
lump, growth', wherefore *hwelian* `fester' and (ö) lett. *kvel̄de t̄*, *kvēle t̄* `glow'
(Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 352).

References: WP. I 365 ff., WH. I 188, 191 f., 277, 306, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 301.

Page(s): 592-594

Root / lemma: *k̂eu-2*

English meaning: to shine, bright

German meaning: `leuchten, hell'

Material: Av. *savahī-* `name of in Osten gelegenen Erdteils' (eig. Nom. Du. from
**savah-* `morning, Osten'), with zero grade root syllable Old Indian *s̄vah*. Adv.
`cras'; *r*-stem av. *sūrām* `fröh morgens' (thematic Akk. a conservative stem), *a-sūiri*
`in Morgendunkel' (*sūirya-*), Akk. *sūirīm* `breakfast';

perhaps arm. *šukh* `radiance, splendor, fame' (as **k̂u̯ō-ko-*; therefrom *škheṭ*
`glanzvoll etc. '), *šol* `ray, Lichtstrahl' (as **k̂u̯o-lo-*), *nšoyl* `light, radiance,
Gefunkel' (**ni-k̂u̯oli-o*), probably *šand*, *šant* `spark, lightning, glühendes iron'
(*k̂u̯-n̄ti-*; probably from a participle-stem *k̂u̯-ent-* : *ku̯-n̄t-* derive).

no-stem: Old Indian *s ō ṇ a-* 'red, hochrot' (*n* for *n*), gall. COVNOS (Mönze), air. **cuan-dae*, mir. *cuanna*, cymr. *cun* 'mellifluous' (Sommerfelt BSL. 24, 219 ff.); russ. *sunica*, *sunika*, skr. *sunica* 'Himbeere'; russ. *kuna* 'marten' etc., lit. *kia ūne*, lett. *cau ņa*, *cau ņe*, Old Prussian *caune* ds. could ein corresponding color adj. from a root form with Velar the basic lie; about lit. *švi ņas* 'lead', das Persson Beitr. 745 between as *k ūno-* anreicht, s. Boisacq s. v. *κ ὕ α ν ο ς* 'cyanus, a dark-blue substance'.

Maybe alb. *kunadhe* f. 'marten' : gr. *κ ο υ ν ά β ι* 'marten' : russ. *kuna* 'marten'.

Root extensions:

k ēu-bh-: Old Indian *s ū mbhati* 'shines', *s ō bhatē* 'is stately, nimmt sich beautiful from', *s ō bhana* 'beautiful, gleaming', *s ū bha-* 'pretty, pleasant, joyful, gratifying', *s ū bhra* 'beautiful, gleaming, hellfarbig' = arm. *surb* 'pure, holy', *srbem* 'clean, heilige'.

k ēu-dh-: Old Indian *s ū ndhati* 'purifies, cleans', *s ū dhyatē* 'wird pure', *s ū ddha* 'pure', Kaus. *s ū ndhayati* 'purifies, cleans' (av. *sudu-* 'Reinigung of Getreidesö Getreidemöhle' s. Bartholomae Wb. 1583).

k ēu-k- see under esp. Schlagwort (**k ēuk-**);

k ū -en- 'hold festivities, heiligen'ö see under esp. Schlagwort (**k ū -en-**);

k ū -eid-, k ū -eit- see under esp. Schlagwort (**k ū ei-3**).

References: WP. I 368, Trautmann 122 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 121; s. **k ū on-** 'dog'.

Page(s): 594-595

Root / lemma: **k ē-**

See also: see under **k ō-**

Page(s): 537

Root / lemma: **k ēi-bh-**

English meaning: quick, hasty

German meaning: 'schnell, heftig'

Material: Old Indian *s ū bham* Adv. 'rash, hasty, quick, fast', *s ū bhya-* 'quick, fast fahrend', *s ū bhra* 'horny, lustful (ö)';

got. *haifsts* 'fight, quarrel', anord. *heipt*, *heifst* f. 'enmity, rage, fury, hate', ahd. *heiftig* 'violent'; ags. *hæ st* 'force, might, vehemency', afries. *haest* 'haste, hurry', mnd. *heist* 'vehemency'; ags. *hæ ste*, ahd. *heisti* 'violent, forcible'.

References: WP. I 364 f.; belongs to **k ēi-gh-**, see under.

Page(s): 542

Root / lemma: **k ēi-gh-**

English meaning: quick, hasty

German meaning: 'schnell, heftig'

Material: Old Indian *s ū ghra* 'rash, hasty, quick, fast';

ags. *hīgian* 'tendere, festinare, niti', engl. *hie* 'hurry', geminated norw. *hikka* 'schluchzen', aschwed. *hikka* 'pant, gasp, den Schluckauf haben' (onomatopoeic words);

russ. *signa* 'tš, *signu* 'tš 'spring', wruss. *signa* 'c', *signuc* 'schreiten, big, giant Schritte machen'; wherefore also russ. *sig* 'a kind of fish', as *Salm* to *saliō*, so that lit. *sy kis* etc. and anord. *sikr* maybe from dem Russ. borrowed are.

References: WP. I 363, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 174, Specht Idg. Dekl. 249;

See also: belongs to *k ēi-bh-*, see above.

Page(s): 542-543

Root / lemma: *k ē(i)-* : *k ō(i)-* : *k ə(i)-*

English meaning: to sharpen, whet

German meaning: 'schörfen, wetzen'

Note: probably further formations from *ak ē-* 'sharp' (see 18 ff.)

Material: Old Indian *s ī-s ā-ti* (*s ī-s ī-tē*), *s ŷ-a ti* 'schörft, wetzt', participle *s īta* 'gewetzt, sharp' (= lat. *catus*, air. *cath*), *s āta-* ds., *s ān*, a- m. (with mind. *n* for *n*) 'Wetz-, Probestein' (= npers. *san* 'whetstone'); perhaps also Old Indian *s īlā* 'stone, Fels' (**k ē-lā*);

av. *saēni-* 'cusp, peak, Wipfel, sharp' (npers. *sāya* δ 'reibt') = anord. *hein*;

arm. *sur* 'sharp' (**k ō-ro-*), *srem* 'schörfe', *sur*, Gen. *sroy*, sword, knife', *sair* 'cutting edge' (**k ē-ri-*), compound *sairadir* 'cutting edge', therefrom **sardrem*, *sadrem* 'reize, treibe an'; perhaps also *sal*, Gen. *sali* 'Steinplatte, Amboß' (**k ē-li-*, compare above Old Indian *s īlā*);

gr. *κῶν ος* m. 'Kegel, Pinienzapfen, Helmspitze, Kreisel' (= Old Indian *s ān*, a-), therefrom *κῶν ες* (*ος*) 'Schierlingskraut' (after den Blöttern);

lat. *catus* (after Varro Sabine) 'acutus, sharp witted, shrewd' (= Old Indian *s ī-ta-*, air. *cath*); *cos*, *cotis* 'whetstone', also *cotes*, *cautes* f. Pl. 'spitzer Fels, Riff' (das -*au-* Hyperurbanismus); *catanus* 'Zedernwacholder' is perhaps gall. Lw.;

air. *cath* 'wise' (= lat. *catus*, Old Indian *s īta*);

aisl. *hein* f. 'whetstone', ags. *hān* 'Grenzstein', engl. *hone* 'whetstone' (**k ēi-n-* : av. *saēni-*); mhd. *hār* 'tool zum Schörfen the scythe' (**k ē-r-*), mnd. *haren* 'sharpen, sharp sein'.

References: WP. I 454 f., WH. I 181, 183 f., 190 f.

Page(s): 541-542

[Home](#)

Root / lemma: *k ēko-*

English meaning: green grass, green fodder

German meaning: 'Grönfutter, frisches eßbares Grön'

Material: Old Indian *s āka-* m. n. 'eßbares herb, vegetables';

lit. *šė* 'kas' 'fresh gemöhhtes Gras, grass, green fodder', lett. *sēks* ds., Old Prussian

schokis 'grass' (these at first from **sjākas*; -*jā-* from -*ē-ō*);

aisl. *hāf*. 'Grummet' (probably from germ. **hēhōn-*).

References: WP. I 381.

Page(s): 544

Root / lemma: *k^hē-ro-*

English meaning: a kind of colour

German meaning: Farbbezeichnung

Material: Old Indian *s^hāra* 'varicolored, dappled, dotted, spotted', dessen -*ra-* as formantisch erwiesen wird through die av. Kompositionsform **s^hā-(i_h)-* in *sāi-mužay-* EN 'the ungleichmäßig geförbte Eselinnen hat';

gr. *κηρύλλος* 'the blaue kingfisher' (diminutiveformans -ύλλος).

**kē-ro-* perhaps as **k^he[i]-ro-* to *k^hei-2* in 'color names'

References: WP. I 420, WH. I 133.

Page(s): 582

Root / lemma: *k^hēu-1 : k^hū-*

English meaning: to sway

German meaning: 'wackeln'

Material: Lat. *cēveō*, -*ēre* 'wobble, sway; as ein wedelnder Hund schmeicheln';

abg. *po-kyva-jo*, -*ti* (hauptsöchlich with *glavo*) 'den Kopf schötteln, nicken', čech. *ky^hvati* 'winken, nicken, wedeln, move, shake' (etc.).

References: WP. I 376.

Page(s): 595

Root / lemma: *k^hēu-2 (: k^həu-, k^hū-)*

English meaning: to light, to burn

German meaning: 'anzönden, verbrennen'

Note: Only gr. and lit.

Material: Gr. *καίω* (ion.), *κάω* (att.) from **καF-ιω* 'zönde an, brenne an', Aor. hom. *ἐκ^hηFα*, altatt. Gen. Sg. *κέα^hντος* (**κ^hηFα^hντ-*), neuatt. *ἐκ^hαυσα*, Med. episch *κηάμην*, Pass. *ἐκά^hην*, *ἐκαύθην*, delph. *κηῦα^h*, *θυσία^h*, *κή^hιακαθα^hρματα* and *κεῖα^hds*. Hes., hom. *κηῦδης* 'duftig, wohlriechend' (from a **κηFος* 'blaze, incense'), *καῦσις*, *καῦμα^hn*. 'blaze', *καῖλον* 'trockenes wood' (**καF-ελον*), öol. *καυαλέος* 'burning hot', hom. *κήλεος* (**κα^hFαλέος*) etc.;

lit. *kūle^h* 'ti 'brandig become, of corn, grain', *kūle^h* 'Getreidebrand'.

References: WP. I 376 f.

Page(s): 595

Root / lemma: *k̂ēu_ero-*, *k̂ōu_ero-* (also *sk̂ūro-ö*)

English meaning: north, north wind

German meaning: `Nord, Nordwind'

Material: Lat. *caurus* (*cōrus*) `Nordwind' (**k̂əu_ero-*);

lit. *šidure* f. `Norden', *šiaury š* m. `Nordwind';

abg. *se ŷerъ* (**k̂ēu_ero-*) `Norden';

maybe zero grade in alb. (**sveri*) *veri* `north' [the common alb. *sv-* > *v-* shift]

moreover perhaps changing through ablaut and with anlaut. *s-*:

arm. *c. urt* `cold; coldness, Schauer' (**sk̂ūr-do-*);

aisl. ahd. *skūr* `thunderstorm', nhd. *Schauer*, afries. as. ags. *scūr*, *sce ōr* `shower', got. *skūra windis* `whirlwind', norw. dial. *skøyra* (**skauriōn-*) `Windschauer', *skjøra* (**skeurōn-*) ds., norw. *skøyra*, *skūra* `drive off blindly on something', aisl. *sky ra* `run there fast'.

References: WP. I 377, WH. I 190, O. Szemereńyi KZ. 70, 65.

Page(s): 597

Root / lemma: *k̂pei-*

English meaning: to settle

German meaning: `siedeln, sich ansiedeln, eine Niederlassung gründen'

Material: Old Indian *kŝ ē ti*, *kŝ iya ti* `stays, dwells', av. *šāēiti* ds., Old Indian *kŝ iti* -, av. *šiti-* `residence, settlement', Old Indian *kŝ ē tra-*, av. *šōi tra-* n. `estate, residence', Old Indian *kŝ ēma-* m. `quiet, peaceful staying';

Maybe alb. (**kŝ atī*) *fshati* `village' : rum. *sat* `village, countryside' identical to rum. *coapsă* `thigh' : alb. *kofsha* `thigh' common rum.-illyr. *k̂hs-* > *phs-*, *fs-* phonetic mutation. [see **Root / lemma:** *k̂ok ŝā* : a part of body (foot, hip. etc..)].

arm. *šēn*, Gen. *šini* `inhabited, farmed, village' (: gr. *κ τ ο ί ν α* -);

Common Old Indian *ĝh-* > *kŝ -* : Old pers. *ĝh-* > *xš-* : npers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation; hence arm. *šēn* `village' is of Persian origin.

gr. *κ τ ί ζ ω* `of a city, to found, plant, build; to plant; set up, establish; to create, bring into being, bring about; to make so and so; to perpetrate a deed', *ἐ υ κ τ ί μ ε ν ο ς* `well-built, furnished, well-made, of a garden, well-wrought', *ἐ υ κ τ ι τ ο ς* ds., *πε ρ ι κ τ ί ο ν ε ς*, *πε ρ ι κ τ ί τ α ι* `dwellers around, neighbours', *ἀ μ φ ι κ τ ί ο ν ε ς* `they that dwell round, next neighbours' (to form *ἀ μ φ ι κ τ ύ ο ν ε ς* Lit. by Boisacq 525 Anm. 2), *κ τ ί σ ι ς* `a founding, foundation, a doing, an act, a creating, the creation of the universe, that which was created, the creation, an authority created or ordained', rhod. *κ τ ο ί ν α* - `a local division, township', also *κ τ ί λ ο ς* `peaceful, tame; a ram' (eigntl. `tame, docile, gentle, domesticated');

common Old Indian *ĝh-* > *kŝ -* : Hittite *ĝh-* > *tk-* : gr. *tk-* > *kt-* phonetic mutation (see **Root / lemma:** *ĝh̄em-*, *ĝh̄om-*, Gen.- ablative *ĝh̄(ō)m-e ŝ* : earth)

See also: belongs probably to consecutive: *k̂pē(i)-*, *k̂pə(i)-*

Page(s): 626

Root / lemma: *k̂ik-1*

English meaning: strap

German meaning: etwa 'Riemen'

Material: Old Indian *ŝíc-* f., *ŝikya-* n. 'loop, noose, snare, suspenders', *ŝāikya-* 'damasziert, eigentl. mit Schlingen versehen';

gr. κίσσορος and κισός 'ivy' (ö);

lit. *šikšna* 'feines Leder zur Verfertigung von Riemenwerk, strap'.

References: WP. I 451.

Page(s): 598

Root / lemma: *k̂ik̂er-*

English meaning: pea

German meaning: unter likewise 'Erbse'

Note: barely indogermanisch

Material: Arm. *siser* n 'chickpea' (seems *k̂eik̂er-* or *k̂oik̂er-* fortzusetzen);

gr. (maked.) κίκερο (so for überliefertes κίβερο through die alph. Reihenfolge gefordert) ὠχροί. Μακεδόνες; gr. κροός 'chickpea' (wird from *κ(κ)ροός dissimil. sein);

lat. *cicer* 'chickpea';

[lit. *keke* 'grape', lett. *k'ekars* ds. shine, appear, seem against it with lett. *k'ek̂is* 'umbel, grape', Lituanismus to lett. *cekulis* 'pigtail, tassel, fringe, bunch, tussock', *cecers* 'Krauskopf' and čech. *čečer̂iti* 'struppig make, kräuseln' eine various family to build.]

maybe alb. (**k'ekar*) *kokër* 'grain, bean'

References: WP. I 451 f., WH. I 212.

Page(s): 598

Root / lemma: *k̂iph-*

English meaning: a small twig or root

German meaning: 'dönnner biegsamer Zweig or Wurzelteil'ö

Material: Old Indian *ŝiphā* 'dönnne root, rod'; gr. messenisch κίφος n. 'στέφανος'; at most also lett. *sipsna* 'strong rod', lit. *šipulŷs* 'chip of wood, wooden log'.

References: WP. I 452.

Page(s): 598

Root / lemma: *k̂ĩk-2*

English meaning: to rain, drizzle

German meaning: `tröpfeln'

Material: Old Indian *s ṛka ṛa-* m. 'fine rain', *s ṛkāyati* 'dribbles'; norw. *higla* 'drip, trickle', *higl* 'fine rain'.

Maybe abbreviated alb. *shi* 'fine rain, rain'.

Note:

The shift *s- > h-* suggests Germanic languages absorbed this root through illyr.-alb. intermediary. Actually **Root / lemma: *k ṛ k-2*** : 'to rain, drizzle' derived from

Root / lemma: *seu-1, se^w ̯- : sū-* : 'juice; liquid, *rain'.

References: WP. I 451.

Page(s): 598

Root / lemma: *k ṛō n- (k ṛsō n-ō)*

English meaning: pillar

German meaning: `Söule'

Note: only arm. and gr.

Material: Arm. *siun* = gr. *κίλων* 'Söule'.

References: WP. I 451.

Page(s): 598

Root / lemma: *k ṛlei-*

English meaning: to tip, incline, lean

German meaning: `neigen, lehnen'; vielfach von angelehnten Stangen (hence Zelte with Stangengerippe; Sattelstangen), Leitern, Leiter- or gitterartigen Holzkonstruktionen, andererseits von Berglehnen, Högelu und likewise

Material: Old Indian *s ṛa ṛyati* 'lehnt, legt an', *s ṛa ṛyatē* 'lehnt sich an, befindet sich', *s ṛita-* = av. *srita-* (: *sray-*) 'gelehnt';

av. *sray-*, *srinav-*, *srinu-* 'lean' (compare gr. *κλινῶ*);

arm. *lear n*, Gen. *ler in* 'mountain' (**k ṛleitr no-ōō*);

doubtful arm. *linim* 'become, entstehe, geschehe, bin' (compare Old Indian *s ṛa ṛyate* 'befindet sich');

gr. *κλίω*, lesb. *κλίωω* (**κλίωω*) 'neige, lehne an' (Fut. *κλίωμι*, Perf. *κέκλιμα*), *κλίω* 'gelegen', *κλίω* 'Neigung', *κλίω* f. 'cottage, tent', *δίω* 'zweiflögelige door', *κλίω* 'bed', *κλίω* f. 'Ruhebett', *κλίω* (lies *κλίω*, Herodian.) f. 'slope, hill' (hellen. *κλίω*, *κλίω* 'hill'), *κλίω* n. 'Neigung, region, Weltgegend', *κλίω* f. 'ladder';

lat. *clīnō, -āre* 'bend, bow, incline' (previously to compounds neologism and thematic reshuffling a **kli-nā-mi*), *acclīnis* 'angelehnt', *triclīnium* 'Speisesofa', *clīēns, -tis* 'the sich Schutzes halber an jemanden Anlehrende, Höriger, Klient', *clēmēns* 'milde, gentle' (**k ṛle i-omenosō*); *clītellae* 'Saumsattel, packsaddle for donkey and Maultiere' (from den gegeneinander gelehnten Sattelstangen), diminutive a **k ṛleitrā* = umbr. *kletram* 'feretrum, lecticam' (and got. *hleipra* f. 'tent'); *clīvus* 'hill' (= got. *hlaiw* n. 'grave'), *clīvius* 'slant, skew = unlucky, from

omen, sign';

mir. *clē*, cymr. *cledd*, bret. *kleiz*, corn. *clēdh* 'link, unlucky' = 'slant, skew' (**k̑lei-os*), mir. *fo-chla*, cymr. *go-gledd* 'Nord'; mir. *clen* 'Neigung', wish' (: cymr. *dichlyn* 'watchful, wakeful' from **dī-eks-klin-*, Loth RC 42, 87 f.);

air. *clōin*, *clōen* 'slant, skew, krummröckig'; gallorom. **clēta* 'hurdle', mir. *clīath* 'crates', cymr. *clwyd* 'hurdle, Barriere', acorn. *cluit* gl. 'clita', bret. *kloued-enn* 'Hag' (*k̑leito-*, *-tā*); in addition acymr. *clutam* 'haufe auf', *clut*, ncymr. *clud* 'heap' (**k̑loi-tā*); mir. *clēthe* n. 'roof beam, roof', zero grade cymr. *cledr-en* 'Sparren, lath, fence' (**k̑li-trā* = mir. *clethar* 'pad'), mbret. *clezr-en*, nbret. *klerenn* 'pie`ce principale de la claie' (ablaut. with umbr. *kletram*, lat. *clitellae*, got. *hleipra* and ahd. *leitara*);

ahd. (*h*)*linēn* 'lean (intr.)', asöchs. *hlinōn*, ags. *hlinian*, *hleonian* (**hlinēn*) ds.; ahd. *hlina* 'reclinatorium', ags. *hlinbedd*, *hlinung* 'lair', ahd. *hlinā* 'cancelli'; Kaus. ahd. (*h*)*leinen*, ags. *hlænan* 'lean (tr.)'; got. *hlainē* Gen. Pl. 'the hill', nisl. *hleinn* 'Felsvorsprung', norw. dial. *lein* f. 'Halde, slope' (: lett. *slains*); got. *hlaiw* 'grave', urnord. *hlaiwa* ds., ahd. as. *hlēo* 'burial mound, grave', ags. *hlāw* 'burial mound, Grabstein' (= lat. *clivus*); got. *hlija* m. 'tent, cottage'; ahd. (*h*)*līta*, nhd. *Leite* 'Bergabhang', aisl. *hlið* f. 'slope, Berghalde' (compare gr. *κ λ ε ι τ ú ς*, lit. *šlai tas*); aisl. *hlið* f. 'Seite', ags. *hlīð* n. 'Halde, hill' (: *κ λ ι τ ο ς*, lit. *šli te*); got. *hleipra* 'cottage, tent' (see above to lat. *clitellae* etc.); ahd. (*h*)*leitara* 'ladder', ags. *hlæd(d)er* ds.; ags. *-hlīdan* 'cover', *hlid* n. 'cover, door', ahd. *lit* 'cover' (nhd. *Augenlid*), aisl. *hlið* 'door, Gattertür', got. *hleiduma* 'linker'; *d*-present perhaps in aisl. **hlīta* (**k̑lei-d-*) 'trust auf, sichzufriedengeben with';

lit. *šlieju*, *šlie ti* (older žem. *šleju* = Old Indian *s̑ra yati* =) lett. *sleju*, *sli et* 'anlehnen', in addition lit. *šly ti* 'zur Seite sinken', *su-šli je s* 'sich neigend', causative *nu-šlaji nti* 'umkippen'; nouns: lett. *slejs* m., *sleja* f. 'line'; Old Prussian *slayan* n. 'sledge skid', Nom. Pl. *slayo* 'sled', lit. *šla jos* f. Pl. ds.; *at-šlainis* m. 'Erker', lett. *slains* 'where man einsinkt', lit. *šlai tas* m. 'slope', *šly na* f. 'loam, clay', *at-šlai mas* m. 'Vorhof'; lett. *slita* f. 'fence', lit. žem. *pa -šlitas* 'slant, skew' (= Old Indian *s̑rita -*, gr. *κ λ ι τ á ς*); lit. *šli te*, *šliti s* f. 'Garbenhocke' (: gr. *κ λ ι σ ι ς*), alit. *šlite* 'ladder'; lit. *šleivas* 'bowlegged' (compare lat. *clivus* 'slope'), ablaut. *šlivi s* m. 'krummbeinige person'; to den Reimwörtern lit. *klei vas*, *kly vas* 'bowlegged' see under (*s*)*kel-* 'bend'; different Specht Idg. Dekl. 130, 317¹;

slav. **slojb* 'layer' (**k̑loi-o-s*) in sloven. *sloj* 'layer, lair', russ. čech. *sloj* ds.; compare formal above Old Prussian *slayan* n. 'Sledge skid'.

About die höchst zweifelhafte affiliation from abg. etc. *kle tь* 'Gemach, cell' (lit. *kle tis* 'Vorratshöuschen, Schlafgemach for girl' is slav. Lw.) under assumption from westidg. Gutt. s. Berneker 517 f.

References: WP. I 490 ff., WH. I 231 f., 233, 234 f., 236, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 144 f., Trautmann 308 f., Loth RC 42, 87 f., Vendryes RC 46, 261 ff.

See also: extension from *k̑el-2* 'incline'; s. also under (*s*)*kel-* 'bend'.

Page(s): 600-602

Root / lemma: *k̑lep-* (*sk̑lep-ö*)

English meaning: to cover, conceal, steal

German meaning: 'verheimlichen, verstecken, stehlen'

Material: Gr. *κ λ έ π τ ω* (**κ λ ε π ι _ ω*) 'stehle' (*κ έ κ λ ο φ α*, *έ κ λ ά π η ν* and *έ κ λ έ φ θ η ν*), *κ λ έ π ο ς* n., *κ λ έ μ μ α* (out of it lat. *clepta*), *κ λ ώ ψ*, *κ λ ο π ά ς*, *κ λ ο π ε ύ ς* 'thief', *κ λ ο π ή* 'theft';

lat. *clepō*, *-ere* 'clandestine wegstehlen';

got. *hlifan* 'steal' (*hliftus* 'thief');

mir. *cluain* (**klopni*-) f. 'deceit, Schmeichelei', *cluainech* 'trägerisch';

Old Prussian *auklipts* (*-*kl_epto* 's) 'hide, conceal'; s. also under *klēp*-.

With anlaut. *sl*- from *skl*- seems related lit. *slepiu* 'sle' 'pti' 'conceal'.

The meaning makes probably, daß *k_lep*- extension from *k_lel*- 'conceal' is; mhd. *hulft* 'quiver' seems justly zero grade our root form to sein, as Old Prussian *auklipts*; Old Prussian *auklipts* zeigte then westidg. guttural.

References: WP. I 497, WH. I 232, Trautmann 137.

Page(s): 604

Root / lemma: *k_leu-1*, *k_leu_ə* : *k_lū-*

English meaning: to hear

German meaning: 'hören' (aoristisch), also 'whereof man viel hört, berühmt, Ruhm'

Note: (extension a root *k_lel*-);

Material: 1. Old Indian *s₁r₁n₁ō₁ti* (**k_leu₁-neu*-) 'hört', *s₁rudhi₁* 'hear' (= **κ_lυ₁θ₁*), participle *s₁ruta₁* (= **κ_lυ₁τ₁ός*, lat. *inclutus*, ir. *cloth* n., ahd. *Hlot*-, arm. *lu*) etc., *s₁rava₁yati* 'löst hear', *s₁rūyate* 'wird belongs', *s₁ru₁ti* 'das Hören';

Note:

Alb. *shurdh* 'deaf' : lat. *surdus* 'deaf' : *s₁rudhi₁* 'hear'.

Alb. and lat. prove that from **Root / lemma:** *su₁er-2* : 'to hiss' derived **Root / lemma:** *su₁er-1* (also *ser-ö*) : 'to speak'. From the transposition of sounds then derived **Root / lemma:** *k_leu-1*, *k_leu_ə* : *k_lū-* : 'to hear'

av. *surunaoti* (**k_lu₁n*-) 'hört, steht in Rufe, is named' etc., participle *srūta* 'belongs, illustrious', *srūti* 'das to Gehörbringen, Vortrag';

Old Indian *s₁rōtra* n. 'ear', av. *srao₁ṣra* n. 'das Singen' (= ags. *hlēoðor*, ahd. *hlīodar*), av. *sraota* n. 'das Hören' (compare serb. *slu₁titi*), av. *sraōman* n. 'Gehör' (: got. *hlīuma*), Old Indian *s₁rō₁mata* n. 'good shout, call' (= ahd. *hlīumunt*);

arm. *lu* 'kund' (= **κ_lυ₁τ₁ός* etc.), *lur* 'knowledge, rumor, tidings', *lsem*, Aor. *luaj* 'hear, heard' (**k_lu₁k₁ē*-); das -s- of present is am wahrscheinlichsten -*sk₁ō*-);

gr. *κ_lέ(F)ω*, -*ο₁μα₁*, ep. *κ_lέίω* 'röhme' are secondary; *ἔκ₁λυ₁ο₁ν* 'heard' (= Old Indian *s₁ruvam*), *κ_lυ₁θ₁*, *κ_lέκ₁λυ₁θ₁* 'hear!', *κ_lυ₁τ₁ός* 'illustrious', *κ_lε₁ι₁τ₁ός* 'illustrious' (**κ_lε₁Fε₁τ₁ο₁*, as *γενετή*, lat. *genitus*), *κ_lη₁ί₁ζ₁ω* 'röhme; rufe, name' (**κ_lέ(F)ε[σ₁]-ί₁ζ₁ω* of *es*-stem), *κ_lε₁η₁δ₁ύ₁ν*, *κ_lη₁δ₁ύ₁ν*, -*ό₁ν₁ο₁* (**κ_lε₁F-η₁δ₁ύ₁ν*) 'shout, call', etc.;

lat. *clueō*, -*ēre* (later also *cluō*, -*e₁re*) 'genannt become, heißen' (*ē*-verb with the zero grade *k_lu*-), *cluvior* (Gl.) 'nobilior', *inclutus* 'illustrious' (about lat. *from-cultō* see under *k_lel-2* 'incline'), osk.-umbr. only in names (*Kluvatiis* 'Clovatius', umbr. *Kluviier* 'Cluvii' under likewise);

air. *cloth* n. 'fame' (= Old Indian *s₁ruta*-), cymr. *clod* 'laus';

cymr. *clywed* 'auditus, audire', mcymr. *clywaf*, corn. *clewaf* 'I hear'; bret. *clevout* 'hear', air. *ro-clui-nethar* (reconverted from **cli-nu*-, idg. **k_lu*-) 'hört', Perf. 1. Sg. *ro-cuala*, cymr. *cigleu* 'audivi', air. Konj. *rocloor* 'daß I hear', -*cloth*, newer -*closs*

`wurde gehört'; Thurneysen Gr. 357, 439;

aisl. *hljōð* 'Zuhören, Stille; sound' (= av. *sraota-*), ags. *hlēoðor* 'sound, tone, Melodie', ahd. *hlīodar* n. 'sound, tone, clangor' (= Old Indian *s ṛōtra-*), got. *hliuma* m. 'Gehör', Pl. 'ears' (= av. *sraoman*), ahd. *hlīumunt*, nhd. *Leumund* (= Old Indian *s ṛōmata-*), participle **hluþa-*, **hluðā-* in ahd. *Hluderīch*, *Hlothari*, ags. *Hloþ-wīg*, - here etc.; besides with *ū* (heavy basis, see above), ahd. *hlūt*, ags. as. *hlūd*, nhd. *laut*;

lett. *sludina* *ṭ* 'announce, declare'; lengthened grade lit. *šlove* 'and *šlo* 've' 'glory, magnificence, splendor', ablaut. ostlit. *šla* 've' 'fame';

abg. *slovo*, , *sluti* 'heißen, be illustrious', lengthened grade *slava* f. 'fame', therefrom *slaviti* 'illustrious make', serb. *slu* *ṭim*, *slu* *ṭiti* 'ahnen' (Denom. a **slut* *ḅ*; sloven. *slu* *ṭ* 'suspicion' is probably postverbal), *slytije* 'shout, call, names';

toch. AB *klā* *w-* 'announce, declare'; A *klots*, B *klautso* 'ear, gill'.

With westidg. guttural: alb. *kjuhem* 'be called', *gjuanj*, *kjuanj* 'name' (Pedersen IF. 5, 36).

Note:

Alb. geg. *kla*, *kja* 'cry, lament, call (the dead)'; illyr. EN *Ves-cleves*: Old Indian *vasu-s ṛavas* 'possessing good fame', where illyr. seems the intermediary between satem and centum.

2. **es-stem**: Old Indian *s ṛavas-* n. 'fame', av. *sra vah-* n. 'word', gr. κ λ ῆ ϝ ο ς 'fame', illyr. EN *Ves-cleves* (= Old Indian *vasu-s ṛavas* 'possessing good fame'), lat. *cluor* (Gl.) 'δ ῶ ξ α', air. *clū* 'fame' (but cymr. *clyw* 'Gehör' is eine newer formation), dessen *ū* from dem Gen. Sg. derives; Old Church Slavic *slovo* 'word'; toch. A *klyw*, B *kölywe* (**kleu* *os*) 'fame'; Pedersen Tochar. 225.

3. **s-extensions**: Old Indian *s ṛō ṣ ati* 'hört, horcht, gehorcht', *s ṛu ṣ ti-* 'Willföhrigkeit', av. *sraošā-* 'Gehör' etc.;

arm. *lur* 'closemouthed' (*k* *lus-ri-*);

air. *cluas* 'ear' (**k* *loustā*) = cymr. *clūst* 'Gehör';

aisl. *hler* 'das Lauschen' (from **hloza-*, older **hluza-*), ahd. *hlosēn* 'zuhören, listen', nhd. (bair.) alem. *losen* ds.; aisl. *hlust* 'ear' (= Old Indian *s ṛus ti-*), ags. *hlyst* 'Gehör', as. *hlust* f. 'Gehör, ear, Hören, Lauschen', aisl. *hlusta*, ags. *hlystan* (engl. *listen*) 'aufhorchen, zuhören'; with *ū* (as ahd. *hlūt*, see above): ahd. *lūstrēn*, nhd. (schwöb.-bair.) *laustern* 'zuhören, listen', nhd. *lauschen* (**hlūs-skōn*); ags. *hlēor*, as. *hlior*, aisl. *hly* *r* 'cheek' (= abg. *sluch* *ḅ*);

abg. *slyšati* 'hear', *sluch* *ḅ* 'Gehör', *slušati* (serb. *slu* *šati*, also heavy basis as *slyšati*) 'hear';

toch. A *klyos*, -, B *klyaus*, - 'hear'; A *klos* *ōm*, , B *klausane* Dual 'ears'.

With westidg. Gutt.: messap. *klaohi* 'hear!' (: Old Indian *s ṛōṣ i*); lit. *klausau* *ṭ*, -y *ṭi* 'hear', lett. *kla* *usi* *ṭ* 'hear, obey', Old Prussian *klausiton* 'erhören', lit. *paklusnu* *s* 'gehorsam' (against lit. *kla* *usiu* 'ask' = **will hear* from **kleu* *ḅ-s-iō* hat futurisches s).

References: WP. I 494 f., WH. 86 f., 237 ff., Trautmann 307 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 285, 333; Hj. Frisk, Göteborgs Högsk. A' rsskr. LVI 1950: 3.

Page(s): 605-607

Root / lemma: *k* *leu-2* : **k* *lō[u]-* : *k* *lū-*

English meaning: to rinse, clean

German meaning: `spölen, rein machen'

Note: extension *k̂leu-d-*, lett. also *k̂lō ũ-k-*.

Material: Gr. κ λ ú ζ ω (*κ λ ú δ ι ω) `spöle', κ λ ú δ ω ν m. `wash of the waves', κ λ ú σ μ α n., κ λ υ σ μ á ς m. `Plötschern', κ λ υ σ τ ή ρ m. `Klistierspitze', root nouns Akk. Sg. κ λ ú δ α `surge';

altlat. *cluō* `purgo' (**k̂lou_ō*), lat. *cloāca* (*cluāca*, *clovāca*) `Abzugskanal';

altgal. *Cluad*, acymr. *Clut*, Ptol. Κ λ ú τ α river name, engl. *Clyde* (kelt. **kloutā*); cymr. *clir* `bright, clear, bright, cheerful, pure' (**k̂lū-ro-s*);

got. *hlūtrs*, ags. *hlūt(t)or*, as. ahd. *hlūt(t)ar* `bright, pure, clear, bright', nhd. *lauter* (**klūd-ro-s*); anord. *hle r* `sea, sea' (**hlewa-*, idg. **k̂leu_o-*);

lit. *šlu óju*, *šlaviu* , *šlu óti*, dial. *šlavu* ` (= lat. *cluō*) `fegen, whisk', *šlu óta* `besom', lett. *sluo ta* ds.; extension *k̂lō ũ-k-* in *slau ci t* `fegen, whisk', *slaukšēt* `splash, pladden', *sla ũkt* `milk', lit. *šliaukti*, *šlauky ti* `fegen'.

Perhaps extension a **k̂el-* `humid, wet, damp', das also consecutive roots the basic lies: *k̂lep-* `humid, wet' (see there), *k̂lek-* ds. (lit. *šlaku* , -e' *ti* `drip, trickle', *šle ũkti*, *šlikno ti* `spray'etc.), *k̂leg(h)-* ds. (russ. *sleza* `tears', Old Church Slavic *sl ъ za* ds.). Wenn these zutröfe, wöre for *k̂leu-* : *k̂el-* das relationship *sreu-* `flow' : *ser-* either example or Parallele.

Maybe poln. (**sleza*) *za* `tear', alb. (**šlu óti*) *loti* `tear' [the common alb. initial *sl-* > *l-* shift or the drop of initial *s-*].

References: WP. I 495 f., WH. I 239 f., Trautmann 307.

Page(s): 607

Root / lemma: *k̂lou-ni-*

English meaning: hip

German meaning: `Hinterbacke, Höfte'

Material: Old Indian *s rōn*, *i-* m. f., av. *sraoni-* f. `buttock, hip, haunch';

lat. *clūnis* `buttock, Hinterkeule, rump by people and animals' (*clunāculum* `small sword or Dolch, das man hinten trug');

cymr. corn. *clun* f. `hip, haunch', bret. *klun* `buttock';

aisl. *hlaun* n. `buttock';

lit. *šlauni s* `hip, haunch, thigh, Deichselarm', lett. *slauna* `hip, haunch'; Old Prussian *slaunis* `thigh'.

The Lautform from gr. κ λ ú ν ι ς , - ι ο ς `Steißbein' is still unexplained.

References: WP. I 499, WH. I 239, Trautmann 306, Specht Idg. Dekl. 162.

Page(s): 607-608

Root / lemma: *k̂oi-no-*

English meaning: grass

German meaning: `Gras'

Material: Gr. κ ο λ ὐ ᾱ χ ῥ ο τ ο ς Hes. (perhaps Neutr. Pl.); lit. *šié nas*, lett. *si`ens`hay'* (finn. Lehnwörter out of it signify `hay, grass, herb'); Old Church Slavic *se`no`χ ῥ ο τ ο ς'*, skr. *si`jeno`hay'*, ačech. *se`no ds*.

References: WP. I 455, Möhlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb. III 859, Trautmann 297.

Page(s): 610

Root / lemma: *k`oləmo-s, k`oləmə*

English meaning: stalk; reed

German meaning: `Halm, Rohr'

Material: Gr. κ ᾱ λ α μ ο ς , κ α λ ᾱ μ η `reed' (from κ ο λ - assimilatedö);

lat. *culmus`Halm'*;

ahd. *halm, halam*, anord. *halmr*, ags. *healm`Halm'*;

Old Prussian *salme`straw'*, lett. *sal`ms`straw'*;

Old Church Slavic *slama* (**solmā*, idg. **k`olə-mā*), russ. *soloma*, serb. *sla`ma`straw'*;

toch. A *kulmöm, ts-`reed'* (ö).

From gr. κ ᾱ λ α μ ο ς borrowed are Old Indian *kala`ma-* m. `eine Reisart, Schreibrohr' and lat. *calamus`reed'*, from which again cymr. etc. *calaf`reed'*.

Maybe alb. *kalam`reed'*

relationship to *k`el-* perhaps `dönnerr Schafft, Pfeil, steifer Halm' is worth considering (see 552 f.).

References: WP. I 464, WH. I 136, 303 f., Trautmann 298.

Page(s): 612

Root / lemma: *k`onkho-*

English meaning: clamshell

German meaning: `Muschel'ö

Material: Old Indian *s`ajkha`-* m. `Muschel, Schölfe';

gr. κ ᾱ γ χ ο ς , κ ᾱ γ χ η `Muschel, measure of capacity'; κ ᾱ χ λ ο ς , κ ο χ λ ῖ α ς `Muschel, Schneckenhaus, snail', maybe from *κ ο γ χ λ -;

lat. *congius`measure of capacity for Flüssigkeiten'* is höchstwahrscheinlich gr. Lw.;

doubtful lett. *sence`Muschel'*, da *zence* die richtigere form seems.

References: WP. I 461 f., WH. I 260, J. B. Hofmann Gr. etym. Wb. 151.

Page(s): 614

Root / lemma: *k`onk-*

English meaning: to doubt; to sway

German meaning: 'in Zweifel sein, schwanken, in Sorge, Angst sein'

Material: Old Indian *sáṅkatē* 'sways, zweifelt, is besorgt, fürchtet', *sáṅkita-* 'besorgt, öngstlich vor', *sáṅkā* 'Besorgnis, fear, suspicion, doubt';

lat. *cūctor*, *-ārī* 'zaudernd, hesitate' (**conctor* frequentative, compare Old Indian *sáṅkita-*);

anord. *hætta* 'riskieren' (**hanhatjan*), *hætta* 'danger', *hāski* ds. (**han-h(a)skan-*).

About ahd. *hāhan* 'höngen' etc. s. S. 566 under *kēnk-* 'waver'.

References: WP. I 461.

Page(s): 614

Root / lemma: *kṛop(h)elo-s* or *kṛap(h)elo-s*

English meaning: a kind of carp

German meaning: 'Karpfenart'

Material: Old Indian *sáphara-* m. 'Cyprinus sophore' = lit. *śaṭpalas* 'Cyprinus dobula';

gr. *κυπρίνους* 'Karpfen', perhaps after *κεστρίνους*, *κοκρυκίλους*, *έρυθρίλους* etc. reshaped; *υ-* possibly popular etymology after *Κύπρος*, da **κοπρίλους* an *κάπρος* think ließe.

References: WP. I 457, WH. I 171, Trautmann 299.

Page(s): 614

Root / lemma: *kṛorkā* (*kṛokāö*), *-elā*

English meaning: gravel, boulder

German meaning: 'Kies, Kiesel'ö

Material: Old Indian *sáṛkarā* (*sáṛkara-h*) 'Gries, gravel, detritus, Sandzucker';

gr. *κρόκη*, *κροκάλη* 'pebble'; perhaps hat ein **κορκάλα* : *sáṛkarā* previously after *κρέκω* 'hit' rearrangement to *κροκάλη* erfahren.

References: WP. I 463.

Page(s): 615

Root / lemma: *kṛormen-*

German meaning: 'Wiesel'

See also: see above under *ker-6*.

Page(s): 615

Root / lemma: *kṛormno-*, *kṛr.mno-*

English meaning: acid liquid, lye, urine

German meaning: 'ötzende, beißende Flüssigkeit, Lauge, Harn'

Material: Mhd. *hurmen* 'döngen' (originally probably with Jauche), nhd. *harn*, *harm* ahd. *haran* 'urine';

lit. *šármas* 'Aschenlauge', lett. *sárms* 'lye', Old Prussian (with the ablaut grade from mhd. *hurmen*) *sirmes* (for **sirmis*) 'lye'.

References: WP. I 463, Trautmann 300.

Page(s): 615

Root / lemma: *k̂ormo-*

English meaning: suffering, pain

German meaning: 'Qual, Schmerz, Schmach'

Material: Av. *fšarəma-* m. 'the genitals(gefühl vor)', mpers. *šarm* ds.;

aisl. *harmr* 'sorrow, distress, Harm, Krönkung', ags. *hearm* m. 'distress, pain, damage, pity', as. *harm* 'pain, Krönkung', mnd. *harm* 'pain', ahd. *har(a)m* 'affliction, Harm, insult', nhd. *Harm*, ags. *hearm*, as. *harm* 'painful, verletzend';

abg. *sram* ѡ 'the genitals'.

References: WP. I 463, Trautmann 299.

Page(s): 615

Root / lemma: *k̂o-*, *k̂e-* (with particle *k̂e* 'here'), *k̂(e)i-*, *k̂(i)i_o-*

English meaning: this

German meaning: Pronominalstamm 'this', ursprünglich ich-deiktisch, später also 'jener'

Material: Arm. -s 'article' (e.g. *mard-s* 'the person'), *sa* 'this', *ai-s* ds., *a-s-t* 'here';

phryg. *ο ε μ ο υ (ν)* 'this' (**k̂em + ōi*); different Pedersen Tochar. 259.

gr. particle **κε* in *κεῖνος* and *ἐκεῖνος*, dor. lesb. *κεῖνος* 'that' from **(ε)κε-ε-νος*; out of it back formation (*ἐ*)*κεῖ* 'there', (*ἐ*)*κεῖθι* etc.; **k̂i_o-* in *σήμερον*, att. *τῆμερον* 'today' (**κεῖ-α-μ-ε-ρ-ο-ν*), whereupon also **κεῖ-α-φ-ε-τ-ε-ς* 'this year' in *σῆτες*, att. *τῆτες*, dor. *σῆτες*;

lat. -ce, ce-particle in *ce-do* 'gib her' (also osk. *ce-bnust* 'er wird hergekommen sein'), *cēterus* 'the other, the öbrige' (**cẽ + *etero-*, compare umbr. *etru* 'altero'); *hi-c* (**hi-ce*), *hīs-ce*, *sī-c* (*sī-ci-ne*), *illī-c*, *illū-c*, *tun-c*, *nun-c* etc., osk. *ekak* 'hanc', *eki* *k̂* 'hoc' = pälign. *eci-c*, marr. *iaf-c* 'eas', *esu-c* 'eo'; osk. *i̇di̇-k*, umbr. *ere-k* 'id', osk. *ekas-k* 'hae', umbr. *esmi-k* 'huic', lat. *ecce* (probably from **ed-ke*, s. **e* Pron.-stem), osk. um -um extended *ekk-um* 'also', after *puz* 'as' from **k̂u̇ti-s* reshaped *ekss* 'ita'; Konglutinat *e-ko-* e.g. osk. *ekas* 'hae', pälign. *acuf* 'hīc', *ecuc* 'huc', *ecic* 'hoc', **e-k(e)-so-* e.g. osk. *exac* 'hac';

**k̂i-* in lat. *cis* 'diesseits', *citer* 'diesseitig', *citrō* 'here', *citrā* 'diesseits', *citimus* 'nächstbefindlich', umbr. *c̄ive* 'citra' (stem **k̂i-u_o-*), *c̄imu*, *s̄imo* 'ad citima, retro';

air. *cē* 'here, diesseits' (**k̂ei*, compare changing through ablaut Ogom *coi* 'here', gall. *κ ο υ ι*), *cen* (compare to *n*-suffix ahd. *hina* 'weg' etc.) 'diesseits' (in *cen-alpande* 'cisalpinus') and 'without', *centar* 'diesseits'; gall. *etic* besides *eti* 'also' could likewise -*k̂e* contain;

anord. *hānn*, *hann* `er' (**hānaR*, idg. **k̂ēnos* from **k̂ē-eno-s*), *hōn* `sie'; asöchs. *hē*, *he*, *hie*, ahd. *hē*, *her* `er', only Nom., ags. *hē* `ds.;

got. *himma* `huic', *hina* `hunc', *hita* n. `now, yet', asöchs. *hiu-diga*, ahd. *hiu-tu* `hoc die, today' (: asöchs. *ho-digo* ds.), ahd. *hiuru* (**hiu-jāru*) `this year', nhd. *jetzt*, österr. *hietz(t)*, mhd. (**h*)*ie-zuo* (from **hiu* + Postpos. *tō* `to'); ahd. *hina* `weg', nhd. *hin*, *hinweg* (compare air. *cen*); got. *hiri* `come here' (basic form doubtful); ahd. *he* `ra, as. *her* `here'; got. *hēr*, ahd. *hiar*, ags. *hēr* `here' (**k̂ēi-r*); got. *hidrē* `here', ags. *hider*, engl. *hither* `here' (: lat. *citer*, *citrō*), nl. *heden* `today', ahd. *hitumum*, *hitamun* `previous, demum' (: lat. *citimus*);

strittig, whether here: got. *hindana* `behind, beyond', ags. asöchs. *hindan*, ahd. *hintana* `behind', anord. *handan* `from that Seite her, beyond', komparativisch got. *hindar*, ahd. *hintar* `behind', superlativisch got. *hindumists* `hinterster, öußerster', ags. *hindema* `last', whereas das *n* from **k̂inhnt-*, **k̂ō-n-t* identical as in ahd. *hina* wöre; or with gall. *Cintugnātos* `firstborn', air. *cētnē*, cymr. *kyntaf* `erster' etc. to **ken-* `fresh come, soeben sich einstellen, begin' (above S. 564) with the meaning `last' = `novissimus'ö

Old Prussian *schis* (Adverb *schai* `here'), lit. *ši* `s (lett. *šis* = Old Church Slavic *си* `this'), Gen. lit. *šio* , Old Church Slavic *sego*, Akk. Pl. Old Church Slavic *syje* , fem. lit. *ši* ` (lett. *ši*) = Old Church Slavic *si*, Akk. Sg. f. *syjo* , lit. *ši* `tas `this' (**k̂i-to-*), in addition *štai* `sieh here' (old *šitai*), Old Prussian *stas* `the'; lit. *šian* `dien, lett. *šu* `odien `today', lit. *še* , lett. *še* `here', Old Church Slavic *si-c* *б* `т о л о оѣт о с' etc.;

maybe alb. (**šion* `dien) *sonte* `today'

hitt. *ki* `dieses', *ki-nun* `now, yet' contains **k̂i* (Pedersen Hitt. 50).

Maybe alb. tosk. m. *ki*, geg. *ky* `this'

References: WP. I 452 ff., WH. I 192 f., 208 f., 222, 390, 644 f., 855, 862, Trautmann 304, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 613.

Page(s): 609-610

Root / lemma: *k̂rā* *po-* (*k̂rō* *po-ö*)

English meaning: roof

German meaning: `Dach'

Note: only germ. and slav.

Material: Aisl. *hrōf* n. `roof, Schuppen', ags. *hrōf* `roof, Schiffsverdeck', engl. *roof*, mnd. *rōf* `Schutzdach, cover, cover';

abg. *strop* *ъ* `roof' (**k̂ra* *pos*).

References: WP. I 477 f., Trautmann 309.

Page(s): 616

Root / lemma: *k̂rā-*

See also: see above S. 574 ff. under *k̂er-1* and S. 582 under *k̂erā-*.

Page(s): 616

Root / lemma: *k̂rebh-*, *k̂rō* *bh-*, *k̂rembh-*

English meaning: to trust

German meaning: `vertrauen' ö

Material: Old Indian *s ́rambhatē*, participle *s ́rabdha-* (with *vi-* and other preposition) `trust, sich whereupon abandon', *nis ́r mbha ́* - `sicher auftretend';

air. *crābud* `Frömmigkeit, Askese' (**k ́rōbhitu-s*) m.; cymr. *crefydd* (newer *credlyf*) `faith, belief' hat sein e from *credu* `believe' bezogen.

References: WP. I 478, Kuiper Nasalprös. 146.

Page(s): 617

Root / lemma: *k ́red-*

See also: see above S. 579 f. under *k ́ered-*.

Page(s): 618

Root / lemma: *k ́rei-*

English meaning: to appear, show oneself

German meaning: etwa `hervorleuchten, sich hervortun'

Material: Old Indian *s ́rī* - f. `beauty, splendor, satisfaction, richness, glory, magnificence', av. *srī-* `beauty', Old Indian *s ́rī-la* - `beautiful, lovely, superb, pretty, splendid', a ́s *́rīra-* `unschön', av. *srīra-* `beautiful', Kompar. Old Indian *s ́re yas-*, av. *srayah-*, Superl. Old Indian *s ́rē ś t ha-* (*s ́ra ī ś t ha-*), av. *sraēšta-*, Old Indian *s ́rēma ́n-* m. `Auszeichnung, Vorrang', av. *srayan-* n. `beauty', Adj. `beautiful', Old Indian *s ́riya śē* Dat. n. `beautiful';

hom. poet. κ ρ ε ί ω ν `edel, fürstlich, ruler' (εὐρύ κ ρ ε ί ω ν, κ ρ ε ί ο υ σ α) κ ρ ε ί ω ν Pind. Aisch., nachhom. EN Κ ρ ε ο υ σ α (*κ ρ ε [ι]-ο υ τ- participle `hervorleuchtend' (ö), steht perhaps for κ ρ ε ι ο ν-comparative).

References: WP. I 478, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 526.

Page(s): 618

Root / lemma: *k ́re-, k ́rei-, k ́r. ́*

See also: see above S. 574 ff. under *k ́er-1*.

Page(s): 617

Root / lemma: *k ́rē-*

See also: see above S. 578 under *k ́er-4*.

Page(s): 617

Root / lemma: *k ́rūs-*

English meaning: shank, leg

German meaning: `Unterschenkel, Bein'

Material: Arm. *srun-k* Pl. (Gen. *srvanç* , *sruni-ç*) `shinbone, calf' (**k ́rūs-ni-*);

lat. *crūs*, *-ris* n. 'Unterschenkel, leg'.

References: WP. I 489, WH. I 295.

Page(s): 624

Root / lemma: *k̂sā-* (*ĝhā-*)

English meaning: to burn

German meaning: 'brennen (versengt, dunkelö ö)'ö

Material: Old Indian *ks̄ ā́yati* 'burns', *ks̄ ā́ti* - f. 'blaze, glow', *ks̄ ā́ma* - 'versengt, ausgedörrt, vertrocknet', *ks̄ ā́ra* - 'burning, ötzend'; Kaus. *ks̄ ā́pa yati* 'makes brennen'; common Old Indian *ĝh-* > *ks̄-* - phonetic mutation

to latter *p*-form perhaps arm. *c̄ av* 'pain', *c̄ asnum* 'rage against', Aor. *c̄ aseay* ('*stormy, hot tempered sein'; *s* = *ps*-); to *ks̄ ā́ma* - probably arm. *c̄ amak* 'dry' (the arm. words weisen auf *k̂s-*).

References: WP. I 500, Frisk Nominalbild. 6;

See also: see under *k̂sē̃-ro-*.

Page(s): 624

Root / lemma: *k̂sē̃-ro-* (**ĝhē̃-ro-*)

English meaning: dry; bright (of weather)

German meaning: 'trocken'; vom Himmel and Wetter also 'dry = hell, klar'

Material: Gr. ξ̄ ε̄ ρ̄ ó ν (only Akk.) 'festes, trockenes Land', lengthened grade ξ̄ η̄ ρ̄ ó ς 'dry, arid'; compare above S. 624 Old Indian *ks̄ ā́ra* -; common Old Indian *ĝh-* > *ks̄-* - phonetic mutation

lat. *serescunt* (Lucil. I 306) '(die dress) dry (in the sun)', *serēnus* 'cheerful, bright, clear, bright, dry' (of sky, heaven and weather);

ahd. *serawēn* 'dry become, tabescere, languere, marcere', mhd. nhd. *serben* 'wilt, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered become';

toch. A *ksör(k)* 'morning'ö

Daß *k̂sē̃-ro-* eine extension from *k̂sā-* 'burn, versengen' sei, is probably.

References: WP. I 503, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 329.

Page(s): 625

Root / lemma: *k̂uei-3* extended *kuei-d-*, *kuei-s-*, *kuei-t-*

English meaning: shining; white

German meaning: 'leuchten; hell, weiß'

Note: probably extension from *k̂eu-*, S. 594 f.

Material: a. *k̂uei-d-*: Old Indian *s̄ vindatē* 'glares, gleams' (Dhātup.), Perf. *s̄ is̄ vindē*; gr. mountain name Π̄ ῑ ῥ ὀ ο ς 'the white', PN Π̄ ῑ ῥ ὀ α ῥ ο ς (ö); got. *hveits*, aisl. *hvi tr*, ags. afries. *asöchs. hwit*, ahd. (*h*)*wiz* 'white', zero grade nld. *witt*, afries. *hwit* ds.; o-grade got. *hveiteis*, aisl. *hweiti* n., ags. *hwæ te*, afries. *asöchs. hwēti*, ahd *weizzi*, nhd. 'wheat'; changing through ablaut mengl. *white*,

schwed. dial. *hvíte*, westfö. *wīat* 'wheat'.

b. *k^uei-s-* lit. *šviesa* 'f. 'light', *švaisa* 'f. 'Lichtschein'.

c. *k^uei-t-* (*k^uei-to-*, *k^uei-ti o-*, *k^ui-t_(ə)no-*, *k^ui-t_(ə)ro-* 'bright, white'):

Old Indian *s^uvēta* 'white' (f. *s^uvēnī* by Vopadeva) = av. *spaēta*- ds. (= abg. *sve tь* 'light'); Old Indian *s^uvētya*- 'white, licht', fem. *-ā* (= abg. *sve šta* 'light'), Old Indian *s^uvētatē* 'is white', *s^uvi tna-*, *s^uvitnya* -, *s^uvitra* - (= lit. *švitra* 's 'Glaspapier') 'white', Old pers. Σπ ι θ ρ α - δ ά τ η ς , npers. *sipihr* 'sky, heaven'; Kompositionsform ar. *s^uviti-* in Old Indian *s^uvity-an* 'c 'gleaming', av. *spiti-doi šra-* 'hellöugig';

doubtful gr. τ ί τ α ν ο ς f., m. 'Kalk, Gips, Kreide' (**k^uit_(ə)no-s*), κ ί τ τ α ν ο ς ds., dissimil. from **k^uit_(ə)no-s* PN T ι τ ά ν η , öol. lakon. Π ι τ ά ν η ; mountain name T ί τ α ρ ο ς ;

lit. *šviečiu* , *švie šti* 'gleam, shine': *šveičiu* , *švei šti* 'clean', *švitu* , *švite* 'ti 'always to gleam, flicker', *švintu* , *švi šti* 'hell become', Kaus. *švaitau* , *švaity* 'ti 'bright make'; *švi tras* m. 'Glaspapier', *švytru* 'oti 'flicker';

Old Church Slavic *svѣtiti se* , *svѣ ti se* 'gleam, shine' and slav. **svьno* (from **švitnō* besides lit. *švintu*) in russ.-Church Slavic *sv ъ nuti*; Kaus. Old Church Slavic *sve titi* 'jemandem shine'; slav. *švaita-* m. 'light' in Old Church Slavic *šve tь* 'light, world'; in addition slav. **švaitja* in Old Church Slavic *šve šta* 'light, candle';

besides with westdg. *k-*:

lett. *kvitu*, *kvite* 't 'flicker, gleam', Kaus. *kvitina* 't;

slav. **kvьto* , **kvisti* 'bloom, blossom' in Old Church Slavic *pro-cvьto* , *-cvisti* 'erblöhen, bloom, blossom', ačech. *ktvu*, *kvi šti*; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *cve tь*, čech. *kve t* etc. 'bloom, blossom'; besides slav. **kvьte* 'ti in russ.-Church Slavicc *cvьte* 'ti 'bloom, blossom' and skr. *ca vtjeti* 'bloom, blossom' (= lett. *kvite* 't).

References: WP. I 469 f., Trautmann 147 f., 310 f., Osthoff ZONF. 13, 3 ff.

Page(s): 628-629

Root / lemma: *k^uup-*

English meaning: shoulder

German meaning: 'Schulter'

Note: (germ. with anlaut. *s-*)

Material: Old Indian *s^upti-*, av. *supti-* 'shoulder'; alb. *sup* 'shoulder, back' (without formant *-t-*); mnd. *schuft* m., ostfries., ndl. *schoft* 'Vorderschulterblat a Kuh, a Pferdes' (**skuftu-*).

Note:

Clearly alb. alb. *sup* 'shoulder, back' is the oldest form IE cognate while other IE forms are extensions with suffix *-ti*, *-tu*.

References: WP. I 467.

Page(s): 627

Root / lemma: *k^uei-1*, *k^uei-no-*

English meaning: dirt; to defile

German meaning: 'Schlamm, Kot, beschmutzen'

Material: With formants **-n(o)-**: lat. *caenum* 'smut, ordure, Unflat', *obscēnus*, *obscaenus* (back-formation from **obscēnare*) 'dirty, filthy, disgusting, unsittlich' (*caenum* urbanisiert for plebejisches **cēnum* from **coinom*, **quoinom*), *in-*, *con-* *quināre* 'smudge, befoul', *cūnīre* 'stercus facere', *ancunulenta* 'feminae menstruo tempore';

schwed. dial. *hven* 'marshy field', aisl. *hvein* (**k̥̑ u̥ oinā*) in place names, wherefore as 'Sumpfgas' probably dōn. *hvene* 'agrostis, Gattungsname for mehrere steife Grasarten', schwed. *hven*, norw. dial. *hvein* 'agrostis, dōnner Grashalm' (mengl. *whin* 'broom' from dōn. *hvine*);

lett. *svīni* 't refl. 'sich schmutzig make', *svīns* 'smudges';

with other formant presumably arm. *šiv* 'residuum gepreßter Trauben' (*k̥̑ u̥ ī ~ u̥ o-*); much, a lot of insecure ags. *hwæg*, mndl. *wey* 'wheys' (**k̥̑ u̥ oio-ö*).

References: WP. I 469, WH. I 131 f.

Page(s): 628

Root / lemma: *k̥̑ u̥ ei-2*

English meaning: to hiss, whistle, etc..

German meaning: in Schallworten for 'zischen, pfeifen' under likewise

Note: (see similar under *k̥̑ u̥ es-* 'pant, gasp')

Material: Nisl. *hvīa* 'neigh', schwed. dial. *hwija* 'loud or violent cry', mhd. *wihe-n-* - *nen*, -*len*, -*ren* 'neigh', ahd. *hwaijōn*, *waijōn*, mhd. *weihen* 'neigh'; in addition as causative 'weep, cry make': ags. *ā-hwæ nan* 'plague, torment, smite', aschwed. *hwin* 'Belöstigung';

aisl. *hvīna* 'sausen', *hvinr* 'schwirrender sound, tone', ags. *hwīnan* 'sausen', *hwinsian*, ahd. *winisōn* 'lament', nhd. *winsehn*; aisl. *hvīskra* 'flöestern', *hvīsla* 'whistle, flöestern', ags. *hwiscettan* 'whistle, from the mouse', *hwistlian* 'whistle', *hwisprian* 'mumble, murmur', ahd. (*h*)*wispalōn* 'hiss, wispern', Old Church Slavic *svistati* 'hiss'.

Maybe alb. (**hvīskla*) *fishkëllej* 'whistle'

k̥̑ u̥ ei-k- in arm. *ščem* 'fizz' (**šičem* from **k̥̑ u̥ ī k̥̑ i_ō*) and lit. *švy k̑̑ sti* 'pfeifend breathe'.

References: WP. I 469.

Page(s): 628

Root / lemma: *k̥̑ u̥ ek-* (nasalized *k̥̑ u̥ enk-*) : *k̥̑ uk-*

English meaning: to gape

German meaning: 'klaffen'

Material: Old Indian *s̑̑ vȃ̑ n̑̑ catē* 'öffnet sich, tut sich auf', *ucchvaṅka* 'm. 'das Aufklaffen, Lücke, shard, Sichauftun';

lit. *šȗ̑ kȇ̑* f. 'Scharte', *šȗ̑ kos* Pl. 'comb', lett. *suka* f. 'bristle brush, Striegel' (probably from '*comb'), *suk'is* m. 'shard', *sukums* m. 'Lücke, Scharte';

slav. *sъčetъ f. in polab. sace' t̃ `bristle, bristle brush', sloven. šče' t̃ `bristle brush', russ. ščetъ `bristle'.

References: WP. I 470, Trautmann 309 f., Kuiper Nasalprös. 142.

Page(s): 629

Root / lemma: k̃u_el-

English meaning: muddy

German meaning: `schlammig'ö

Material: Arm. šaīem `damp, benetzte, bereitete mortar', šaīax `loam, clay, slime, mud, mortar' (-al- = l̃ or ̃l); lit. švelnu's `soft, gentle anzufassen'ö

References: WP. I 473.

Page(s): 629

Root / lemma: k̃u_en-

English meaning: to celebrate; saint

German meaning: `feiern; heilig(en)'

Material: Av. sp̃anta- `holy' (= lit. šven'tas, Old Church Slavic sve, tъ `holy'), compounds Superl. av. span-yah, sp̃āništa- `sacred, heiligst', es-stem av. spānah-n. `Heiligkeit';

probably got. hunsl n. `sacrifice, oblation', ags. hūsl n. `Sakrament' (k̃u_ñ-s-lo-);

lit. šven'tas `holy', Old Prussian swenta- in PN, Old Church Slavic sve, tъ, russ. svjato j ds.; further to lett.svine t̃ `hold festivities, heiligen'.

References: WP. I 471, Trautmann 311, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 366.

Page(s): 630

Root / lemma: k̃u_endh-ro-, -no-

English meaning: a kind of plant

German meaning: in Pflanzenbezeichnungen

Material: Lat. combrētum `eine aromatische plant, probably eine wermutartige'; nir. cuinneog `Angelica silvestris' (Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 359); based on auf k̃u_ondhnā = aisl. huo_nn `Angelicasilvestris' from k̃u_ondh-nā, dōn. fö rō. quander ds., schweiz. Wannebobbell `arum maculatum', lit. šven'drai Pl. `a kind of reed, Typhalatifolia'.

References: WP. I 472, WH. I 253.

Page(s): 631

Root / lemma: k̃u_es-, k̃u_s-

English meaning: to puff, sigh

German meaning: `keuchen, schnaufen, seufzen'

Material: Old Indian *s̥va śīti* (inflection perhaps previously after *aniti* 'atmet'), *s̥va śati* 'atmet, schnauft, seufzt', *ās us ān a* - 'pfeifend', av. *suši* 'die beiden Lungen';

lat. *queror*, -ī, *questus sum* 'wail, sich worüber bemoan, lament' (: Old Indian *s̥va śati*);

lengthened grade aisl. *hvæsa*, ags. *hwōsan* 'pant, gasp';

lit. *šušinti* 'with zischendem noise through die Luft drive' (öö could as ahd. *sūsōn* eine independent onomatopoeic words Schallnachahmung sein).

Daß *k̂u*- extension through -es- a *k̂u*-, *k̂eu*- (at most schallmalenden origin, source, beginning; an ancestor) sei, assumes man because of desselben Anlautes in Old Indian *s̥ūt-kāra* - m. 'das Pfeifen, Zischen' (perhaps rather as *s̥īt-kāra* - new onomatopoeic word formation), arm. *sulem* 'whistle, fizz' (from **soyl* = *k̂eu*-*lo*- or *k̂ou*-*lo*-);

Maybe alb. *sulem* 'dash, rush (breath heavelyö)'

lit. *šv-an k̂šti* 'breathe, wheeze, pant, gasp': arm. *šunč* 'breath, breeze, breath, soul, ghost' (*k̂u*-*onki*-o-); lit. *švir k̂šti* 'whistle, sausen', *švil pti* 'with den Lippen whistle' and in the root *k̂u*-*ei-2* 'hiss under likewise' see there.

References: WP. I 474 f., WH. II 403 f.

Page(s): 631-632

Root / lemma: *k̂u*-*on*-, *k̂u*-*un*-

English meaning: dog (*animal with a strong sense of smell)

German meaning: 'Hund'

Grammatical information: originally Nom. Sg. *k̂u* *ū* *ō(n)*, Gen. *k̂uno* *ś*

Material: Old Indian *s̥vā* and *s̥(u)vā* 'dog', Gen. *s̥u* *nas*, Akk. *s̥vā* *nam*, Akk. Pl. *s̥u* *nas*; av. *spā*, *spānām*, Gen. Pl. *sū* *nam*, med. (Herodot) *σπάκ α* (**k̂u* *n* *-ko*- 'hundartig': Old Indian *s̥vaka*- 'wolf'), mpers. *sak*, npers. *sag*, kurd. *sah*, wāχī *šač*; from Iran. derive alb. *shak(e)* 'bitch', gr. *σπάδα κ ες κύν ες* Hes. (from **σπάκ α δ ες*) and russ. *soba* 'ka' 'dog'; compare npers. *sabah*;

arm. *šun*, Gen. *šan* 'dog' (with unclear š); not gut compatible with *skund* 'Höndchen', whether from **k̂u* *on*-*to*-, -*tā*; or to den above S. 564 under **ken*- 'fresh hervorkommen' besprochenen Tierjungenbezeichnungen;

with for the Thrak.-Phryg. auffölligem Gutt. lyd. *Κ α ν δ ά υ λ ης* 'κ υ ν-ά γ χ ης', thrak. GN *Κ α ν-δ ά ω ν* (to 2. part s. *dhāu*- 'strangle, throttle, choke');

maybe alb. (**Κ α ν-δ ά ω ν*) *kunadhe* 'marten, musteline, sable'

gr. *κύων*, *κύνες* 'dog' (*κύωντες* 'höndischer, i.e. unverschömt', Sup. *κύωντατος*; to *κύνάμυτα* compare lit. *šun-muse* 'Hundsfliege');

quite unclear lat. *canis* 'dog', *canēs* originally previously fem. 'bitch', *canicula* (compare Old Indian *s̥unī* f.) hinsichtlich of a; perhaps interference a dem mir. *cano*, *cana* 'Wolfsjungen', cymr. *cenaw* 'young dog or wolf' (see *ken-3*) corresponding words (so also lyd. *Κ α ν-δ ά υ λ ης* ö);

Maybe alb. (**k̂u* *en*-) *qen* 'dog'

air. *cū* (Gen. *con* = *κύνες*), cymr. *ci* (Pl. *cwn* - *κύες*, lit. *šun* 'nes), bret. corn. *ki* 'dog' from **k̂u* *ō*;

got. *hunds*, aisl. *hundr*, ags. *hund*, ahd. *hunt* 'dog' (*k̂u_n_-to_*), see above;

lit. *šuo* (Gen. *šun*) 'dog' (to *i*-stem geworden in lit. dial. *šunis*, lett. *suns*, Old Prussian *sunis* 'dog'); *t*-form lett. *suntana* 'großer dog'; lett. *kun* 'a bitch' probably with westidg. Gutt., Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 310ö or *k* from *kuca* ds. (Lockruf); compare Būga Kalba ir s. I 196; quite doubtful but russ. poln. *suka* 'bitch';

toch. A *ku*, Obl. *kon*, B Nom. *kunder*

The meaning from lat. *canis* as 'unglücklicher Wurf beim Würfelspiel' kehrt in gr. *κῦων* again, as well as in Old Indian *s̥va-ghni* 'actually 'Hundetöter', i.e. 'the die schlechten Würfe vermeidende, gewerbsmäßige, also unredliche Spieler'; compare also gr. *κῦν δὲ ὑποσ* 'danger (*Hundswurf)' from **κῦν-δὲ ὑποσ*, to Old Indian *dyūta* 'game' ö Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 335 above.

References: WP. I 465 f., WH. I 152 f.; Kurylowicz Accentuation 19; after Specht Idg. Dekl. 32, 121 f.

See also: derivative from the color root *k̂eu-2*, S. 594.

Page(s): 632-633

Root / lemma: *k̂ū dh-*

English meaning: dirt

German meaning: 'Mist, Kot' ö

Material: Gr. *ὑσ-κυθῦδς ἄφδς εὐμα* Hes., *κυθῦδς ος δὲ ὑσός μ ο υ* Hes., *κυθῦδς ὁ πέρμα* Hes.; lit. *šū* 'das', lett. *sūds* 'crap, muck, ordure'.

References: WP. I 467. Different Specht Indog. Dekl. 252 f.

Page(s): 627

Root / lemma: *k̂ū-*

English meaning: sharp; pike

German meaning: 'spitz, Spieß'

Note:

Root / lemma: *k̂ū-* : 'sharp; pike' derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ak̂-, ok̂-* : 'sharp; stone'.

Material: Old Indian *s̥ū-la-* m. n. 'spit, pike, spitzer picket, pole; stechender pain', arm. *slak* (from **sulak*) 'spit, pike, Dolch, Pfeil', air. *cuil* 'culex', cymr. *cylion-en* ds., lat. *culex* 'mosquito';

Old Indian *s̥ū-ka-* m. n. 'sting, prick a Insekts, awn of Getreides', av. *sū-kā-* f. 'needle', np. *sōzan* 'needle', *sōk* 'Ahre, awn'; dubious prākr. *osukkai* 'wetzt, schörft';

lat. *cuneus* 'wedge' (due to from *k̂u-no-* 'cusp, peak').

Maybe alb. *kunj* 'wedge' lat. loanword.

References: WP. I 465, WH. I 302 f., 308.

Page(s): 626-627

Root / lemma: *k̂^walo-s*

English meaning: a kind of big fish

German meaning: `eine größere Fischart'

See also: see under under **(s)k^walo-s**.

Page(s): 635

Root / lemma: **k^was-i_o-, -lo-**

English meaning: basket-work

German meaning: `Flechtwerk, geflochtener Korb'

Material: Lat. *quālum* (*quallus*) `geflochtener basket' (**ku_uaslom*, compare das diminutive:) *quā sillus*, -um `Körbchen, Wollkörbchen' (with emphatischem -ss-);

abg. *koš* Ъ `basket' (**k^was-i_o-s*), russ. *koš* `basket, fish snaring net; hurdle' etc., also Church Slavic *košar(j)a* `hurdle' etc., russ. *koše* Ъ `basket, Brotsack'.

Maybe alb. (**koš*) *kosh* `basket'

References: WP. I 507, Trautmann 119, WH. II 397.

Page(s): 635

Root / lemma: **k^wās- : k^wəs-**

English meaning: to cough

German meaning: `husten'

Note: [addendum to S. 635]

Material: Old Indian *kāś-*, *kāsa-* `cough', therefrom *kāsate* `hustet'; alb. *kolle* `cough' (**k^wās-lā*); mir. *cassacht(ach)* m. `cough', cymr. *pas* ds. (**k^wəs-t-*), *pesychu* `cough' (**k^wəs-t-isk-*), bret. *pas* `cough', corn. *paz* ds.; aisl. *hosti* m. `cough', ags. *hwesta*, mnd. *hoste*, ahd. *huosto*, alem. *wuāšte* ds.; lit. *kośiu* (old *kosmi*), *kośe* `ti' `cough', lett. *kāse* *ju*, *kaśe* *t* ds., lit. *kosuly* *š*, lett. *kaśulis* `cough'; slav. **kaš* Ъ Ъ in russ.-Church Slavic *kašel* Ъ `cough', etc.

Note:

Maybe truncated alb. (**kosul*) *kollë* `cough' derived from lit. *kosuly* *š* `cough'

References: WP. I 506, Trautmann 119.

Page(s): 649

Root / lemma: **k^wei-1(t)**

English meaning: to observe; to appreciate

German meaning: `worauf achten'; out of it einerseits `ehrerbietig beobachten, scheuen, ehren', andererseits `animadvertere, punish, curse, röchen, bößen; Söhne, Geldstrafe, deren Wert, Preis, Schötzung', from which `Hochschötzung, Ehre' likewise gewinnbar is

Material: A. Old Indian *cāyati* `nimmt wahr, beobachtet, hat fear, shyness, hat Besorgnis', *cāyu-* `Ehrfurcht bezeugend' = abg. *čajo*, *čajati* `erwarten, wait, hold on, hoffen' (lengthened gradees **k^wēi-* -ō);

Old Indian *cinōti*, *cikē* *tī* 'bemerkt', *citi* *ī* f. 'Verständnis', *cī* *ī* f. 'ghost, Intellekt': gr. ἀτίλλω 'beachte nicht' from *α-τλ-τ- 'not achtend';

k^w ē[ij]-ro- in gr. τηρόεις 'schützend, während', τηρέω 'take wahr, behüte; observe, passe ab, lauere auf, perhaps also Old Indian *cāra-* m. 'Kundschafter, Spöher'; possibly because of Old Indian *cā yatī* 'hat Besorgnis' with zero grade also gr. τετίημι 'bin grieving', τετελήνυς 'timorous, grieving' angereicht becomeö To **kēi-* 'move' (above S. 538 f.) belongs *kē[i]so-*, *kē[i]sā* 'time' in Old Church Slavic *časъ* m.: alb. *kohe* 'Jokl Mel. Pedersen 159¹ f.

Note:

Phonetically alb. (**kē[ij]hā*) *koha* 'time': Old Prussian: *kisman* 'time' [Accs], hence not of Slavic origin.

B. Old Indian *ca yatē* 'racht, straft', *cēta* *ī* 'Röcher', *a pa-citi* f. 'Vergeltung' (= ἀποτίλλω, τίλλω);

av. *kāy-* 'repay, atone', e.g. *čikayat* 'soll atone, punish, curse, röchen', *pairi-ā-kayayanta* 'sie sollen as penance, atonement auf sich nehmen', *kaēnā* f. 'penance, atonement' (= πολλύνη, sl. *ce ŋa*, compare also lit. *ka ŋina*), npers. *kīn-* 'enmity, hate, rage, fury', av. *kā θa-* n. 'Vergeltung', *či θi-* f. 'Söhne through Geld', *či θā* 'ds., punishment', osset. *čithō* 'honour' (as τελένη);

gr. τίλλω and τίλλω (ark. τελλω reshuffling after ἔτελλο, τελλω), Fut. τελλώ, Aor. ἔτελλο, participle Pass. τετελέμενος 'schützen; hochschützen, honour', πολλύ-τελλο 'hochgeehrt', ἀτίλλω 'ungeehrt; not ehrend';

hom. τίλλω, att. τίλλω (*τελλω) 'böße, bezahle', Med. 'lasse zahlen or atone, strafe' τελλόμενος (Eur. Or. 323), hom. τελλώ (as kret. ἀποτελλώ after ἔτελλο, τελλω); Fut. τελλώ, Aor. ἔτελλο (thess. πετλο, kypr. πελλο under likewise), τίλλω 'Zahlung, penance, atonement, punishment, revenge, vengeance', πολλύ 'Söhne, punishment, revenge, vengeance' (out of it lat. *poena*); τελλω 'Schötzung; honour; penance, atonement, punishment', ἀτελλο 'without Entgelt; ungeehrt';

probably mir. *cin*, Gen. *cinad* 'blame' (**k^w inu-t-s*, compare τελλώ-τελλο);

lit. *ka ŋina* 'Wert, Preis'; Old Prussian *er-kīnint* '(of devil) befreien';

abg. *ce ŋa* 'τελένη honour, Preis', *ce ŋiti* 'τελένη schützen', *ō*-grade abg. *kajo*, *kajati se* 'repentance feel', *pokajati se* 'penance, atonement tun', *okajati* 'bejammern', russ. *ka jaty* 'rebuke', *-sja* 'repentance feel'.

root extension *k^w eis-*, *k^w eit-* (compare above Old Indian *cī* *t*, *citi* *ī*):

Air. *ad-cī* (**k^w is-e-t*) 'sees', *cīall* f. 'Verstand' = cymr. *pwyl*, bret. *poell* ds. (**k^w eis-lā*), etc. (Lewis-Pedersen 350);

Old Indian *cē tati*, *cī kētati* 'hat acht auf etwas, nimmt Wahr', Perf. *cikē ta*, participle *cikitva ŋ* 'verstehend, wissend', av. *čiki vā* 'öberdenkend, öberlegend', Old Indian *cī tti* f. 'Denken, discernment', av. *čisti-* ds., Old Indian *cintā* 'Gedanken, care';

abg. *čyto*, *čisti* 'count, reckon, Geschriebenes lesen; honour', **k^w i-t-ti-* > *čystb* (= Old Indian *cī tti-h*) 'worship, veneration, honour'; with anl. *s-* lett. *šk ŋ etu*, *šk ŋ itu*, *šk ŋ ist* 'mean', Impers. 'shine, appear, seem', *skaiti t* 'count, Gebete aufsagen', lit. *skait-au*, *-y ti* 'count, lesen'.

References: WP. I 508 f., Trautmann 113, 124, 135, 138, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 686, 697.

Root / lemma: *k^wei-2***English meaning:** to pile, stow, gather**German meaning:** 'aufschichten'; daher 'aufhöufen, sammeln', 'der Ordnung after auf or to einander legen', 'aufbauen', 'abgeschwächt machen'**Material:** Old Indian *cinṓti*, *cáyati* 'schichtet, reiht; sammelt, höuft an; fögt together, baut auf', *cáya-* m. 'accumulation, heap, Aufwurf'; *káya-* m. 'body, body' (eig. '*Gliederbau'; or '*mass'ö); *cītā́* 'layer, Holzstoß, Scheiterhaufen', *cíti-* f. 'accumulation, layer, Scheiterhaufen', *cītí* -f. 'das Sammeln';av. *kay-*, *čayeiti*, *činvaiti* (*legere) aussuchen, wöhlen' with *vī-* 'divide, distinguere', with *ham-* 'colligere, (Schrittlöngen) aneinanderlegen'; np. *čīdan* 'gather, collect';gr. *ποτέω* 'make' (arg.-böot. *ἐπιπολεῖ* under likewise), then also 'dichte', denominative a **ποτέω* -Fó-ς 'aufbauend, making' (compare *ἀποποτέω* 'Böcker');abg. *čīnъ* (probably *u*-stem: Old Indian *cinṓti*, av. *činvaiti*, yet in Slav. with *ī* the ersten syllable, as Old Indian *cītí* -) 'order, row, rank', *čīniti* 'sort, order, arrange, reihen, build', probably also klr. *kojú*, *kojíty* 'anzetteln, bereiten (somewhat evil, harm)', as gr. *φύονοποτέω* 'murder anstiften'), poln. dial. *koićsie* 'succeed, proceed, go ahead'.A *s*- further formations in av. *kaēš-* (with Präverbien) 'struere', *frā-* 'prepare, bereiten', *vī-* 'to-, herrichten' (Bartholomae Wb. 429).**References:** WP. I 510, WH. II 406, Berneker 538, Trautmann 124.**Page(s):** 637-638**Root / lemma: *k^wei̯ə-, k^wīl̯ē-*****English meaning:** to rest quietly, quiet, peaceful**German meaning:** 'behaglich ruhen'**Material:** Old Indian *cirá-m* 'Zö gern, delay', *cirá-* 'langdauernd, long'; Old pers. *šiyāti-š* 'Wohlbehagen' (= lat. *quiēs*), av. *šāiti-š* 'pleasure, joy' (*š-* = *šy-*, compare gathav. *šyeitibyō*), av. *šyāta-*, *šāta-* 'erfreut' (= lat. *quiētus*), *a-šāta-* 'unfroh' (= lat. *inquiētus*), *Παρούσατες*, av. *šāišta-* 'behaglichst, erfreulichst', np. *šād* 'blithe, glad', oss. *anc*, *ayun* 'rest'; sogd. *š't* 'freudig';arm. *han-gč*, *im* 'I ruhe', *han-gist* 'tranquility' (*-gi-* from **k^wi-*);lat. *quiēs*, *-ētis* 'tranquility', *quiē-sco*, *-scere*, *-vī*, *-tum* 'rest', with formants *-lo-* (as germ. **hwīl-*) *tranquīlus*, *tranquillus* 'peaceful' (*trans* + *k^wīlos*);maybe alb. **k^wjēt*, *qetë* 'quiet'.got. *weila*, ags. *hwīl*, ahd. *(h)wīla* 'while, time', aisl. *hvīla* 'Ruhebett', *hvīld* 'tranquility', got. *weilan* 'weilen, hesitate, cease', ags. *Hwāla* MN, ahd. *wīlōn*, *-ēn* 'weilen, sich aufhalten';Old Church Slavic *pokojъ* 'tranquility', *pokojo*, *pokojiti* 'beruhigen', *počijo*, *počiti* 'rest';toch. B *sāte* 'rich' (: av. *šyāta-* 'erfreut');lyk. *tezi* 'Sarkophag' from **k^wjētis* (ö), Pedersen Lyk. and Hitt. 50.**References:** WP. I 510, WH. II 406, Trautmann 124.

Root / lemma: *k^wek* -, *k^wōk* -, *k^wek* -s-

English meaning: to seem, see, show

German meaning: `erscheinen; sehen; zeigen'

Material: Old Indian *kāśate* `appears, glares, gleams, shines', *cakās īti*, *cakās ya tē* `shines, schaut', *kas ā-* m. `Sichtbarsein, shine';

av. *ākasat* `erblickte'; npers. *āgāh* `expert, skillful', *nigāh* `sight'; s-extension *k^wek* s-: Old Indian *caś tē* (3. Pl. *cakṣ atē*) `appears; beholds', in compounds also `announce, show', *cakṣ as-* n. `shine, face', *cakṣ u-* `seeing', n. `Helle, face, eye'; av. *čaš(te, -āite)* `instruct, teach' (eig. `gewahr become lassen'), mpers. *čāšītan* `instruct, teach', av. Old pers. *čašman-* n. `eye', npers. *čašm*, ds.; common Old Indian *g h-* > *kṣ-* : Old pers. *g h-* > *xš-* : mpers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

gr. *τέκμωρ*, young *τέκμαρ* (after *τεκμαίρω*) `mark, token, sign, Merkmal' (**k^wek* -m[ō]r-ō); different Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326;

with voiced final sound Old Church Slavic *kažo*, *kazati* `show, mahnen', *u-kaz* ѡπρόδελξις' (also *kazn ѡδούμα*, alignment'), probably idg. **k^weg* - besides **k^wek* -ō common Old Indian *g h-* > *kṣ-* : Slavic *g h-* > *ž-*, *z-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 510 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326, 519.

Page(s): 638-639

Root / lemma: *k^we*- 2

See also: s. *unk^wo-*

Page(s): 636

Root / lemma: *k^wel*-1, *k^welə*-

English meaning: to turn; wheel; neckö

German meaning: `drehen, sich drehen, sich herumbewegen, fürsorglich um jemandem herum sein, wohnen' under likewise

Material:

This root is related to the name of Celts, Gaelic and Illyrian people who were the children of Galatea. All those cognates are related to the coils of the sea serpent.

Old Indian *caṛati*, *calati* `bewegt sich, wandert, weidet, treibt' etc. (heavy basis in *caṛitum*, *carita* -, *cīrn*, *a* -; *carī tra-* n. `foot, leg', *carcūrya mān a-*, *cūrti* -, also probably *tuvi-kūrmi* - `tatkraftig'), lengthened grade *cāra*- m. `gait', etc.; av. *čaraiti* `versatur, obliegt a Tötigkeit' etc., *čarāna*- `field', Old pers. *parikarā* `tend, look after! cole!';

s-extension in Old Indian *kars*, *ū* - f. `furrow', *kaṛṣati*, *krṣati* `turn, wenden, pflögen', av. *karša-* m. n. `furrow', *karšaiti* `Furchen pull';

gr. *πέλω*, *πέλωμα* `bin in Bewegung' (πA"olismus), Aor. *ἔπελετο*, participle *πεπλόμενος* `umzingelnd (eine town, city); sich herumdrehend, den

Kreislauf vollendend (ἐντελής)', with außeröol. τε- = **k^w*e-; περὶ τελλόμενος in ders. meaning (τέλλω 'vollende' Pind.), hom. τελέθω 'bin, become', kret. τέλομας 'ἔσομας', kypr. τενταί 'er will be', also τέλος n. 'end', eigentl. 'Wende' (τέλλω 'vollende', τέλεος, τέλεος from *τελεσ-*F*o-ς 'fertig, vollendet, reif, grown', τελευτή 'consummation, termination, end'), wherefore τέλοον (*τελοFον, compare above Old Indian *kars* ū-) 'Grenzfurche', i.e. 'Wendestelle of Pfluges auf dem Acker'; πάλος 'Achse (Drehpunkt); umgepflögtes (umgewendetes) Land', πολέω 'bewege mich herum, verweile', ἄμφιπολος 'Dienerin (Hom.), servant' = lat. *anculus* 'servant, Knecht', αἰπάλος 'Ziegenhirt', θεοπολέω 'bin priest' (besides θεη-κόλος 'priest'); with κ in βουκόλος 'Rinderhirt' = mir. *bu áchaill*, cymr. *bugail* 'herdsman, shepherd' from **k^w*ol(i)os with Entlabialisierung after *u*; πολεύω 'bewege mich herum' (γῆν 'pflöge um'), ion. att. ἐπιπολής 'auf the Oberflöche', ἐμπολή 'Handelsware'; πολέομας 'bewege mich an a Orte herum, komme häufig hin'; πάλιν 'back' (Akk. a *πάλλις 'turn'); κύκλος see under; die gr. π-forms contain probably partly idg. **pel-** see under;

alb. *sjel* 'drehe um, wende, bring' (**k^w*el-); besides *kjel* 'bring, bear' (**k^w*olei-ō), *a-sul* 'Winterweide', eigentl. 'Zutrift', *pe r-kul* 'bend, curve' (**k^w*el-n-), *kulp*, *kulpe* 'r 'Waldrebe' (**k^w*el-bh-);

lat. *colō*, -ere 'bebaue, bewohne; tend, look after; ehre' (**k^w*elō); *colōnus* 'Landwirt, Bauer', *incolere* 'inhabit', *incola* 'Einwohner', *inquilinus* 'Insasse', *Esquillae* 'Außensiedlungen'; about *anculus* see above;

colus, -ūs f. m. or -ī f. 'Spinnrocken' (**k^w*elos 'spindle'), *collus*, -ī m. (alat.), *collum*, -ī n. 'neck, Bergjoch' (**k^w*ol-so-, got. *hals*);

air. *cul* 'cart' (Dual. **k^w*olō); mir. *coll* 'head' =

got. aisl. asöchs. *hals* m., ags. *heals*, nhd. 'Hals = neck'; aisl. *hvel* n. 'wheel' =

Old Prussian *kelan* 'wheel', lett. f. Pl. *du-celes* 'zweirödriger cart';

Old Church Slavic *kolo* n., Gen. *kolese* 'wheel', Pl. *kola* 'cart' (Mischung from *k^w*olo- m. and *k^w*eles- n.);

bsl. **keli* a- 'knee' in lit. *kely* š, ostlit. *ke lias* 'knee', lett. *celis* ds.; lit. *kelē* 'nas m. 'knee', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *kole* ŋo n. 'knee, stem, gender, sex', perhaps further to slav. **čeln* ъ m., sloven. *čle* ŋ 'joint, limb, member', klr. *če* ē ŋ 'limb, member';

toch. A *köllāš* 'bringt', preterit *s é* 'l, Pl. *kalar* (Pedersen Tochar. 183).

***k^w*ek^wlo-**, ***k^w*ok^wlo-** (ö) 'wheel' in:

Old Indian *cakra* ṛ m. n. (Akzent secondary) 'Wagenrad, Scheibe, circle', av. *čaxra*- m. 'wheel', gr. κύκλος 'circle', Pl. κύκλοι and κύκλα 'Röder', aisl. *hjöl*, *hvél* (**k^w*e *k^w*elon-, germ. **hwe* 'h(w)ula-) n., ags. *hwēol* (engl. *wheel*), besides *hweowol*, *hweogol* (germ. **hweg*(w)ula-), mnd. *wēl* 'wheel'; also fries. *fial* is probably eine dissimilation-form for **hwewla*-; compare also phryg. κύκλην 'the big, giant bear' ('cart'), lit. *ka* 'klas, lett. *kokls* 'neck' as 'Dreher'; toch. A *kuköl*, B *kokale* 'cart'.

Lengthened grade perhaps (as 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, round') aisl. *hváll* and *hōll* m. (latter from dem Dat. Pl. *hōlum* from *hvālum*) 'roundish hill'.

References: WP. I 514 f., WH. I 45, 245 ff., 250, 846, Trautmann 125.

Page(s): 639-640

Root / lemma: *k^wel-2***English meaning:** far (with regard to place and time)**Material:** Old Indian *cama* ² - 'the letzte, äußerste', *cira* ² *s* 'long (temporal)', gr. ² *τῆλ ε*, ² *öol*. *πῆλ υ ι* 'afar, wide' (*τῆλ ὅ-θ ε ν*, -*θ ι*, -*σ ε*), *πάλ α ι* 'längst' (*πάλ α ι ὅς* 'old', *πάλ α ι τ ε ρ ος*, -*τ α τ ος*), cymr. corn. bret. *pell* 'afar' (**k^wel-s-o-ö*), cymr. *pellaf* 'the äußerste'.**References:** WP. I 517.**Page(s):** 640**Root / lemma: *k^wel-3*****English meaning:** swarm, flock, shoal, school, clan, herd, crowd**Material:** Old Indian *ku* ³ *la-m* n. 'herd, bulk, mass; gender, sex'; *kr*. *s*. *t*. *i* ³ - f. 'people, people';gr. *τέλ ος* n. 'troop, multitude, crowd';Old Church Slavic *čeljad* ³ f. 'Gesinde', collective to dem in *čelove* 'къ' 'person' present *čelo-*.**References:** WP. I 517, Berneker 141 f., Meillet BSL. 22, 18 f., Kuiper Proto-Munda 55.**Page(s):** 640**Root / lemma: *k^wem-*****English meaning:** to swallow, sip**German meaning:** 'schlörfen, schlucken'**Material:** Old Indian *cā* ¹ *mati* and *camati* 'schlörft', participle *ācānta-*, *camasa* ¹ - m. 'drinking bowl, goblet', *camū* ¹ - m. 'platter'; npers. *čam* 'the eating', *čamī* ¹ *ḍan* 'drink', osset. *cumun* 'slurp';arm. *k'im-k* ¹ Pl. 'faux, guttur' (**k^wēmā-*); with ablaut grade *ō*: npers. *kām* 'palate', afghan. *kūmai* ds.; dubious is gr. *ἔτ ε μ ε ν ῆ μ ε λ γ ε ν* and *τέ μ ν ο ν τ α* [probably *τέ μ ο ν τ α*] *ἄ μ ε λ γ ο ν τ α* Hes., whereas *ἄ μ ε λ γ ε ι ν* in the spätern meaning 'Flössiges aussaugen, auspressen' to fassen wöre;nisl. *hvōma* (from **hvāma*, idg. **k^wēmō* = Old Indian *cā* ¹ *mati*) 'verschlucken, verschlingen', *hvōma* f. 'Speiseröhre, gullet'.**References:** WP. I 514.**Page(s):** 640-641**Root / lemma: *k^wene*****English meaning:** particle of generalization/uncertainty**German meaning:** Partikel der Verallgemeinerung and Unbestimmtheit**Material:** Old Indian *cana*, av. *činā* ¹ 'irgend'; often negativ, e.g. Old Indian *na* ¹ *ē* *kas* ¹ *cana* 'keiner';germ. *-3in* in aisl. *hver-gin* 'keineswegs', ags. asöchs. ahd. *hwer-gin* 'irgendwo' (from *hwar* 'where' + *-gin*) from ahd. *io-wergin*, mhd. *iergen*, nhd. *irgend*.

References: WP. I 399 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner III 562.

Page(s): 641

Root / lemma: *k^wenth-*

English meaning: to suffer, endure

German meaning: `leiden, dulden'

Material: Gr. πένθος n. `affliction, mourning, grief, misfortune'; nachhom. πάθος n. `affliction, misfortune, ferventness, passion', πάσχω (*k^wn.th-skō), Fut. πείσομαι, Aor. ἔπαθον, Perf. πέπονηθα `suffer, erdulde' (πε- for τε- after den forms with πα-, πο-);

lit. *kenčiu* `ke, `sti `withstand, leiden', *pakanta* `f. `Geduld', *kančia* `heftiger körperlicher pain', *žiem-kin `tis* `den Winter about withstanding', lett. *ci `ēšu ci `est* `leiden, dulden', *ziem-ciesis* (*kentsia-) `Wintergrön';

air. *cēss(a)im* `I suffer' (*k^wenth-tō or *k^wenth-s-ō), *cēssad* `passiō'.

Pedersen KG. II 486 assumes einen nasallosen Verwandten in air. *ar-cessi* (*k^wet-sī-) `schont, erbarmt sich' (meaning wäre as in lit. *pakente* `ti `with jemandem Geduld have'), cymr. *arbedu* (*k^wet-) `spare, look after', bret. *erbedi* `empfehlen' (older also `spare, look after'), acorn. *henbidiat* `parcus'.

References: WP. I 513, Trautmann 126 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 708.

Page(s): 641

Root / lemma: *k^wer-1*

English meaning: to do

German meaning: `machen, gestalten'

Note: perhaps originally from irgendeiner not more bestimmbaren Handwerkstätigkeit

Material: Old Indian *karō `ti* (Imper. *kuru*), *kr.n. ō `ti* `makes, vollbringt', participle *kr.ta* -; *kara* - `tuend, making', m. `hand, Elefantenrüssel', *kāra-* `making', m. `feat, dead, act', *ka `rman-* n. `action, work', *karmāra-h.* `smith'; *kr.ti-* `feat, dead, act'; *sam.* -*kr.t* `once'; besides with *s-* *pari-s.* *kar-* and *sam.* -*skar-*;

av. *karānaoiti* `makes, vollführt, tut', *karatay-* `feat, dead, act', Infin. *karatā `e*, Old pers. *akunavam*, *karta-*; av. *čārā* `Mittel, Hilfsmittel', np. *čār* `Mittel', *cāra* `Mittel, help, artifice' (= sl. *čara* `charm, spell', see under);

osk. *petiro-pert* `viermal' (: Old Indian *sam.* -*kr.t*);

cymr. *paraf* `bewirke, verschaffe', Verbaln. *peri*, wherefore redupl. (from a redupl. presentö) probably cymr. *pybyr* `tätkräftig';

air. *cruth* `shape', cymr. *pryd* (*k^wr.tu-) `shape, time'; in addition perhaps air. *Cru(i)thin*, mcymr. *Prydyn* `Pikten'; cymr. *Prydain* `Britannien' hat die ending from *Rhufain* (*Rōmanī*) bezogen; acorn. *prīt*, mcor. *prys*, bret. *pred* `time'; mir. *creth* `Dichtung' (*k^wr.to-), cymr. *prydu* `dichten', *prydydd* `Dichter';

lit. *kuriu* `ku `rti `erect, to build, make', out of it perhaps `fire anmachen, heizen'; lett. *kur `t* `anfeuern, heizen', Old Prussian *kūra* `erbaute'; different above S. 572.

Here with the meaning `es jemandem antun, verhexen', also Old Indian *kr.tyā* `

(`action, feat, dead, act' and:) `Behexung, charm, spell' under likewise, gr. $\tau \epsilon \rho \alpha \varsigma$ n. `Wunderzeichen', $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \lambda \omega \rho$ n. `Ungetö m, Ungeheuer', $\tau \epsilon \lambda \acute{\omega} \rho \iota \omicron \varsigma$ $\mu \acute{\epsilon} \gamma \alpha \varsigma$, $\pi \epsilon \lambda \acute{\omega} \rho \iota \omicron \varsigma$ Hes.; das π - is A^oolismus; $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \lambda \omega \rho$, $\tau \acute{\epsilon} \lambda \omega \rho$ from $*\pi \acute{\epsilon} \rho \omega \rho$, $*\tau \acute{\epsilon} \rho \omega \rho$ dissimilated; lit. *keriu* `kerei' *ti* `jemanden enchant, in the Gesundheit injure, hurt', *ke ras* `charm, spell', slav. *čara* f. `charm, spell' in abg. *čarode* *ǰb* `magician', *čari* f. Pl. `charm, spell, Reiz' etc.;

perhaps with anlaut. **s-** (compare Old Indian *sam*, -*skar*-) Old Indian *ā-s carya*- `seltsam, wonderful', n. `wonder, miracle', aisl. *skars* n. `ein Ungeheuer; giantess', *skersa* f. `giantess', *skyrse* m. `(öbles) omen, sign, Phantom' (welche die suffixale zero grade of es-stem $\tau \epsilon \rho \alpha \varsigma$ enthielten).

References: WP. I 517 f., WH. I 165, 273, Trautmann 127.

Page(s): 641-642

Root / lemma: *k^wer-2*

English meaning: a kind of dish or pot

German meaning: in Worten, die etwas Schössel-, Schalenartiges bedeuten

Material: Old Indian *caru* \bar{c} `Kessel, pot, pan', wherefore probably *karkarī* `water jug', *karagka*- `cranium';

air. *co(i)re* (though not from $*k^w erijo-$, but from $*k^w erijo-$), cymr. *pair*, corn. *pe r* `Kessel';

altn. *hverr* m. `Kessel', ags. *hwer*, ahd. (*h*)*wer* ds.

n-extension lies before in: mir. *cern* f. `platter', nisl. *hvörn* `bone in Fischkopf', norw. dial. *hvann* ds.; got. *hwaī rnei* f. `cranium', aisl. *hverna* f. `Kochgeschirr'.

References: WP. I 518.

Page(s): 642

Root / lemma: *k^weru-*

English meaning: to chew; to grind

German meaning: `kauen; zermalmen, mahlen (meal, flour and out of it Bereitetes)'ö

Material: Old Indian *ca r̥vati* `chews up, zermalmt', participle *cūr̥n a-s*, m. `fine dust, powder, meal, flour' (in -*ū*- wirkt the zweite vowel the basis *k^weru-* afterö); different about *ca r̥vati* above S. 576, 582;

gr. $\tau \omicron \rho \acute{\upsilon} \nu \eta \sigma \iota \tilde{\omega} \delta \acute{\epsilon} \varsigma \tau \epsilon$ Hes. (assimil. from $*\tau \epsilon \rho \acute{\upsilon} \nu \alpha \bar{\iota}$), $\pi \omicron \rho \acute{\upsilon} \nu \alpha \nu \mu \alpha \gamma \acute{\iota} \delta \alpha$ Hes. (development from ablautendem $*k^w orunā$ or öol. form from $\tau \omicron \rho \acute{\upsilon} \nu \eta$), $\mu \acute{\iota} \rho \nu \omicron \nu$ n., Pl. $\mu \acute{\iota} \rho \nu \alpha$ (Hom.) `Weizenbrot' (-*u*- in still to untersuchendem connection with dem second vowel from $*k^w eru$ -).

References: WP. I 519.

Page(s): 642

Root / lemma: *k^wetu_{er}-*, *k^wetuō_r-*, *k^wetur-* m., *k^wetes(o)r-* f.

English meaning: four

German meaning: `vier'

Note: (containsö **sor* 'wife, woman')

Material: Old Indian *catvā́rah* m. (Akk. *catúrah*), *catvā́ri* n., *cátasrah* f.; av. *ča θwārō* m. (Gen. *čatura* m), *čatagrō* f., npers. *čahār*;

arm. *čork* 'from' **č_ orek* < **k^w etu_ores* (Akk. *č_ ors*);

gr. hom. τέσσαρες, att. τέτταρες, böot. πέτταρες (with secondary Schwachstufe); ion. ark. hellen. τέσσαρες (**k^w etu_eres*); reduced grade hom. πύσσορες (Akk. πύσσορες = Old Indian *catúrah* , lesb. πιύσσων = av. *čatura* m), lesb. also πέσσορες; dor. wgr. τέτορες (**k^w etu_ores*);

lat. *quattuor* (a seems, as hom. πύσσορες, e fortzusetzen); osk. *pettiur*; *petora* n. (compare *petiro-pert* 'viermal' from **petri_ā-*, das after **triā* in umbr. *triiuper* 'dreimal');

air. *ceth(a)ir* (fem. *cethēoir* after *tēoir* '3'), acymr. *petguar*, ncymr. *pedwar* (fem. *pedair*), corn. *peswar* (abrit. Stadtname Πετοβαρία);

got. *fidwōr*, nord. and westgerm. due to an assimilation form **ku_eku_or* (bis auf die Kompositionsformen salfr. *fitter-*, ags. *fyðer-*, aschwed. *fiæper-*: got. *fidur-*): aisl. *fiōrer* m., *fiōrar* f., *fiogor* n., ahd. *feor*, *fior*, as. *fiuwar*, *fior*, ags. *fēower*;

lit. *keturi* ' (Akk. *ke_turis* = Old Indian *catúrah*), fem. *ke_turios*; lett. *četri*; aksl - *četyre* m., -i f. n.

toch. A *s_twar* (**k^w etu_er-*), B *s_t(wār, s_t)wer* (**k^w etu_ores*) '4', A *s_twarāk* '40'.

In compounds (and derivatives) *k^wetur-*, *k^wetu_r-*, *k^wetru-*: Old Indian *ca_tur-* [*agga-h_* 'viergliedrig'], with Schwundst. the 1. syllable av. *ā-xtūirīm* 'viermal' Old Indian *turiya-*, *tu_rya-h_* , av. *tūirya-* 'vierter'; av. *ča θwarā-aspa-* av. *ča θru-[gaoša-]*; from **τετρυα* (idg. **k^w etu_r-*): gr. τετρα-[κρότος], -πους; contaminated from *τρυ-* and *τετρα-*: gr. *τράπεζα*; *τρυ-φάλεος* 'helmet' (compare *τετρα-φάλεος* 'with vier Schirmen versehen') probably zero grade **[k^w]tru-*, as osk. *trutom* (if es 'quartum' stands for); lat. *quadru-[pēs]*; umbr. *petur[-pursus]* 'quadrupedibus'; gall. *Petru-corii* 'die Vierstömmigen', *petru-deca-metos* 'vierzehnter', cymr. *pedry-* 'vierfach' (gall. *petor-ritum* 'vierröderiger cart' probably with dem vowel from **k^w etu_ores*), 'viereckig, strong'; got. *fidur-dōgs* (Westgermanisches see above); lit. *ketur-[ko_jis]* 'vierfüßig'; arm. *k_tar* -a-sun '40' (from **twr_-*, compare Old Indian *turiya-* 'vierter').

ordinals:

Old Indian *caturtha* -, *turī́ya-*, *tu_rya-*, av. *tūirya-*; arm. *č_ orir*, *č_ orr-ord*, *kar_ -ord*; gr. att. τέταρτος, hom. τέτταρτος (for **τετυρτος* 'vierter' in *Τυρταῖος*), böot. πέτταρτος; lat. *quārtus*, prön. *Quorta*, osk. perhaps *trato-* (see above); air. *cethramad* (**k^w etru-metos*); gall. *petuarios* = acymr. *petuerid*; ahd. *fiordo*, ags. *fe_órða*, aisl. *fiōrði*; lit. *ketvir_tas* (lett. *cetur_tai_s* as Old Indian *caturtha* -h_), Old Church Slavic *četvr_tъ*; toch. A *s_tört* (**k^w etu_r_tos*), B *s_twerne*.

Von other Zubehör sei berausgehoben lat. *quattuordecim*, got. *fidwōrtai_hun*, ahd. *viorze_han* '14'; dor. ion. delph. τετρίκοντα (**k^w etu_orā-k_ōmte*) = lat. *quadrāgintā* '40'; av. *ča θruš* 'viermal', Old Indian *catu_h_* = lat. *quater* (**k^w etrus*); Old Indian *catvara* - m. 'viereckiger place', lit. *ketveri* 'je vier', Old Church Slavic *četverъ*, *četvorъ* ds., air. *cethorcho* '40' (**k^w etru-k_ōmt-s*).

References: WP. I 512, Trautmann 131 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 351 f., 589 f., WH. II 394, 400 f., F. Sommer Zum Zahlwort, 27.

Root / lemma: *k^we 1*

English meaning: and (encl.)

German meaning: enklit. 'and'

Note: from *'irgendwie', as also to Pron.-stem *k^wo-*, *k^we-* of Interrogativums and Indefinitums in same relationship stehend, as **k^we* 'here' to *k^wo-*, *k^we-* 'this'. Damit identical *k^we* behind forms of Interrogativ-Indefinit-stem zur Verstärkung of indefiniten Sinnes.

Material: Old Indian *ca*, av. *čā*, a p. *čā* enklit. 'and'; lyd. *-k* 'and'; gr. *τ ε* 'and'; venet. *-ke*, lepont. *-pe*, piken. *-p*; lat. *-que*; *ne-que* = osk.-umbr. *nep*, *neip* 'not; and not, nor; rarely not even' = air. *na-ch*, mcymr. etc. *nac* 'not' (to *a* from *e* see under **ne** 'not'), compare lat. *atque* 'and in addition' (*ad* + *que*) = umbr. *ap(e)* 'ubi, cum'; got. *nīh* (etc., see under **ne**) 'not'; (see also ahd. etc. *noh* under ***nu** 'nun'); bulg. *če* 'but, and, daß, weil', čech. old *a-če*, *ač* 'if', poln. *acz* 'obgleich, although';

Maybe alb. geg. (**ne-que*) *nuk*, tosk. *nuku* 'not'

den indefiniten sense, mind intensifying e.g. Old Indian *ka ś -ca*, av. *čiš-ca* 'wer irgend, welcher irgend', in relative clause with dem Rel.-Pron. *ya-*; av. *čiš-ca* also 'jeder beliebige';

arm. *-k* e.g. *o-k* 'whoever' (if drop of *e* from **k^we* before the Palatalisierung; from Junker with dem *k* of Plurals gleichgesetzt);

gr. *ὅ σ -τ ε* (here behind dem Relativum; s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. II 575 f.);

lat. *quom-que*, *cunque*, umbr. *pumpe* originally 'when also always', then with coloring of Zeitsinnes (as in nhd. *wer immer* 'whoever') bare verallgemeinernd, e.g. *quicumque*, umbr. *pisipumpe* ds.; *quisque* (from **quī quisque*: Old Indian *ya ś*, *ka ś -ca*) in Sätzen relativen Sinnes, *quisque* (mostly angelehnt) 'jeder beliebige';

got. *-h*, *-u-h* in *haz-u-h*, *hō-h*, *ha-h* 'jeder, -e, -es beliebige';

hitt. *ku-iš-ki* (= lat. *quis-que*) = lyk. *tīke*; *nī-ik-ku* (: lat. *neque*) = lyd. *nīk*.

In similar meaning also other forms from den stems *k^wo-*, *k^wā*, *k^wi-*: lat. *quis-quam*; Old Indian *cit* (*cid*), av. *čit*, a p. *čiy* Verallgemeinerungspartikel (z. B. Old Indian *kaś -cid* 'wer nur immer') = idg. **k^wid* in osk. *-pi d*, *-pid*, umbr. *-pe*, *-pei* (e.g. osk. *pu tu ru ś -pi d* 'utrisque', umbr. *putres-pe* 'utris-que') = arm. *-č* (*in-č* 'irgend etwas'); s. also **k^wene*.

References: WP. I 507 f., WH. I 309 f., II 401 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. II 573 ff., 648² f.

Page(s): 635-636

Root / lemma: *k^wē d-*, *k^wō d-*

English meaning: to prick; to drill, sharpen

German meaning: etwa 'stacheln (Stachel, Spitz), bohren, wetzen, schürfen; antreiben, anreizen'

Note: (older **keu₁ed-ö**)

Material: Aisl. *hvatr* 'quick, fast, gamy, sharp', *hvo t f*. 'Anreizung', *hvata*, *-aða* 'antreiben, beschleunigen', ags. *hwæt* 'quick, fast, gamy', as. *hwat* ds., ahd. (*h*)*waz* 'sharp, violent', got. *galwatjan* 'antreiben, whet', aisl. *hvetja* 'sharpen, anreizen', ags. *hwettan* ds., mnd. *wetten* 'whet', ahd. (*h*)*wezzen*, mhd. *wetzen* 'stir, tease, irritate, anfeuern, whet'; to-participle got. *hassaba* Adv. 'sharp, stern' (*hassai* 'vehemency, austereness, severeness'), aisl. *hvass* 'sharp, rash, hasty',

ags. *hwæss* 'sharp', ahd. (*h*)*was*, mhd. *was*(*ser*) 'sharp, spiky, violent, stern';
ablaut. aisl. *hvāta* 'durchstoßen'; aschwed. *hø̊ ta* 'Löcher bohren'; with a
öbertragenen meaning as. *for-hwātan*, ahd. *far-hwāzan* 'verfluchen' and got. *hwōta* f.
'threat', *hwōtjan* 'threaten', aisl. *hōt* n. 'threat', *hōta* 'threaten';

probably lat. *tri-quetrus* 'dreieckig' ('dreispitzig'; probably from **tri-^hquedros*);
possibly also Old Indian *cō dati*, *cōda yati* 'treibt an, throngs' (**keud-*).

References: WP. I 513, II 554, Wissmann Postverbalia 64 f.

Page(s): 636

Root / lemma: *k^wpei-*

See also: s. more properly above S. 487 under *g^whðei(ə)-*.

Page(s): 649

Root / lemma: *k^wo-*, *k^we-*, fem. *k^wā*; *k^wei-*

English meaning: indefinite/interrogative pronominal base

German meaning: die betonten Formen sind Interrogativa, die unbetonten
Indefinita

Grammatical information: (presumably einst only in Nom. Akk. Sg.); *k^wu-* (only
in Adv.);

Note: einzelsprachlich partly Relativum geworden

Material: 1. stem *k^wo-*, *k^we-*, fem. *k^wā*; Gen. *k^weso*, Instr. *k^wi*, Zeitadverb *k^wom*.

A. Kasuelle forms and nur einzelsprachlich belegbare Ableitungen:

Old Indian *ka ḥi* (= phryg. *κ ο ς* 'irgendeiner', got. *hwās* 'werö'), fem. *kā* 'werö'
and indefinit; idg. *k^wos* probably the old Nom. Sg. m.;

av. *kō* (Gen. gthav. *ka-hyā*, *ča-hyā*), fem. *kā* 'werö, who, what, which, the one
thatö', Old pers. *kaš[-čiy]*, as Indef. with *-čī t̄*, or in Doppelsetzung, or in neg. or
rel. Sätzen; av. *kā* 'asö'; Old pers. *ada-kaīy* 'damals' = gr. *πο ι* by Pindar 'πο οἷ'
placed;

arm. *o* 'werö' (**k^wo-*, Meillet Esquisse² 189), indef. *o-k* 'whoever' (*-k* = lat.
que), *o-mn* 'wer' (relative *o-r* 'who, what, which, the one that'); *k`ani* 'how much',
k`an 'as, after the comparative' (= lat. *quam*), *k`anak* 'quantita' under likewise;
lat. *quantus* 'as big, large', umbr. *panta* 'quanta' is from *quām* with formants-to-
derived;

gr. Gen. Sg. hom. *τε ο*, att. *τε οῦ* 'wessenö' (= abg. *ceso*, ahd. *hwes*; idg.
k^wes(j)o*); Dat. Sg. f. dor. *π α*, att. *π ῑ*, ion. *κ ῑ* (k^wā-*) 'wheretoö, whereforeö, asö';
Instr. f. ion. att. *π ῑ* 'whereto'; Instr. Sg. m. n. kret. *ὅ-π ῑ* 'where, whereto', dor. *π ῑ-
π ο κ α*, *π ῡ-π ο κ α*, att. *π ῡ-π ο τ ε* 'je einmal, noch je', *π ω*, ion. *κ ω* '(*about einen
Zeitraum hin, irgendwann =) still' and modal 'irgendwie' in *οὔ π ω* 'noch nicht'
and 'nicht irgendwie, keinesfalls' (compare got. *hwē* as well as lat. *quō* 'whereto', if
not ablative); *π ῡ ς*, ion. *κ ῡ ς* 'as'; *π ο δ α π ὁ ς* 'from woher stammend' (neutr. **k^wod*
+ forms *-η k^wo-*, compare *ἀ λ λ ο δ -α π ὁ ς* above S. 25 under **alios* 'other'); att. etc.
π ο ῖ 'whereto', dor. *π ε ῖ* 'where' (Lok.); att. *π οῦ*, ion. *κ οῦ* 'where' (Gen.); *π ὅ θ ε ν*
'from whereö'; hom. *π ὅ θ ι*, ion. *κ ὅ θ ι* 'where'; *π ὅ τ ε* 'whenö' (dor. *π ὅ κ α*
'when', compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 629), *π ο τ ε*, lesb. *π ὅ τ α*, ion. *κ ο τ ε*
'irgendeinmal, einst', wherefore also *π ο τ ε* after Interrogativen, e.g. *τί π ο τ ε*
'was then' and - with previously gr. reduplication - *τί π τ ε* ds. (see in addition
under *poti-s*), *π ὅ σ ε* 'whereto' (*-σ ε* from *-τ ε*) = got. *hwap*, *hwad* 'whereto'; kret.

τ ε ῖ ο υ π ο ῖ ο υ Hes., att. π ο ῖ ο ς 'qualis' from *k^wo- + oiu_o- = Old Indian ē 'va-kind of and Weise', ahd. ēwa, compare got. laiwa 'asö', see under ei- 'go'; to variation from π- (: ion. κ -): τ - s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 293 f.

alb. ke 'wenö' (*k^wo-m), se 'wasö' (Abl. *k^wōd with analogical Palatalisierungö), si 'asö' (*k^weiö);

lat. quī (alat. quoi from *k^wo + Demonstr. -ī), quae, quod Rel. and Indefinitum, osk. pui, pai, pu 'd' qui, quae, quod', umbr. po-i, -e, -ei 'quī', pur e, porse 'quod', lat. cuius, cui, quō, quā etc., umbr. pusme 'cui'; Adv. lat. quō 'whereto' (Abl.) = umbr. pu'e 'quō' (u = ō, das before Enklitika not abbreviated is); lat. quam 'as, as' (Akk. Sg. f.) = umbr. [pre-]pa '[prius-]quam', osk. pruter pam ds. (av. ka m-čit 'in irgendeiner, jeder Weise', alat. quam-de = umbr. pane, osk. pan 'quam'; lat. quantus see above;

lat. quom, cum 'if, as; so oft as' (Akk. Sg. n. as primum etc. = av. kām 'as', got. hwan 'when', Old Prussian kan, lit. (dial.) ka 'if'; Old Church Slavic ko-gda from *ko-g(o)da, Meillet Slave commun² 470;

with -de extended umbr. pon(n)e, osk. pu 'n' quom'; lat. quandō 'when' (*quām Akk. the Zeiterstreckung + dō), umbr. panu-peī 'quandōque', mnd. wante 'bis'; lat. quantus, umbr. panta 'quanta' (see 644);

air. nech, adj. (proklit.) after 'aliquis; ullus, quisquam', cymr. corn. bret. nep (*ne-k^wo-s, with coloring the negation in neg. Sätzen with wiederholte negation, also lit. kaz-ne-ka 's 'somewhat', kada 'ne-kada 'zuweilen', abg. ne 'kъto 'jemand'); air. cāch, connected cach, mcymr. pawp, connected pop, corn. pup, pop, pep, bret. pep 'jeder' (*k^wā- or k^wō-k^wo-s; to abg. kakъ 'who, what, which, the one thatö'), ir. cech 'jeder' (das e after nech); air. can, mcymr. pan (*k^wanā), mbret. p e-ban 'whenceö'; air. cuin 'whenö', mcymr. etc. pan, pann 'as, if' (*k^waniö), air. cañni, mcymr. po-ny 'nonne' (*k^wā-);

got. has (*k^wo-s) 'werö' and indefinit (Gen. hīs, ahd. hwes = abg. ceso, gr. τ ε ο), aschwed. hvar, har, adö n. hvā, ags. hwā 'wer', with dem e of Gen. as. hwē, ahd. hwer (*k^we-s) 'wer'; neutr. got. hwa (*k^wo-d), ahd. hwaz, an. hvat, ags. hwæt, as. hwat 'was'; fem. got. hō 'werö welcheö': got. hwan 'when, as', as. hwan, ahd. hwanne 'when' (close comparison to air. can 'whence' is because of the meaning doubtful), as. hwanda 'weil', ahd. hwanta 'warum'; got. hē 'wherewithö' (Instr.); afries. hō, as. hwō, ahd. hwuō 'as' to lat. quō 'whereto' (Ablat.), gr. π ω , κ ω 'irgendwie';

lit. ka 's 'werö, wasö' also indefinit, fem. ka, Old Prussian kas m., ka n. 'werö', kas f. quai, quoi, n. ka (Akk. also kan, kai) 'who, what, which, the one that, -e, -es'; lit. kad 'if, daß, with it' (Konjunktion as lat. quod, from dem fragenden Gebrauch, compare Old Indian kad, av. kat 'adv. Fragewort 'nun, ifö'); lit. kai, kai -p, Old Prussian kālgi 'asö' (= abg. ce; but about gr. κ α ῖ see under *kai 'and');

abg. kъ-to 'werö' (Gen. česo), kyjъ, f. kaja, n. koje 'qui, πο ῖ ο ς ö', ce 'κ α ῖ τ ο ι , κ α ῖ π ε ρ , ε ῖ π ε ρ' (see above).

B. derivatives, die sich through mehrere Sprachen pursue lassen: **k^wo-tero-** 'wer from zweienö'; **k^wā-li-** 'asö'; **k^wo-ti-, k^we-ti-** 'as vieleö'.

Old Indian katara -, av. katāra- 'wer from zweien', gr. π ά τ ε ρ ο ς , ion. κ ά τ ε ρ ο ς ds., osk. Lok. pu 'terei -pi 'd 'in utroque', umbr. podruh-peī adv. 'utroque', putres-pe 'utriusque', got. hwaþar, aisl. hvārr, ags. hwæþer 'wer from beiden' (ahd. hwedar, nhd. still in weder, with e, as hwer 'wer': got. has), lit. katra 's 'welcher from beiden, who, what, which, the one thatö', abg. koteryjъ , kotoryjъ 'who, what, which, the one that' comparative formation (Beschrönkung auf die Wahl between zwei Gegensätzen); superlativisch Old Indian katama - 'welcher from mehreren'; compare of stem k^wu-: lat. uter.

Old Indian kadā, av. ka ḍa 'whenö'; but lit. kada 'whenö' from *kadā n; to ending

see above S. 181 ff. (also for abg. *ko, do, ko, de* 'whence', lat. *quan-do*).

Gr. *πηλί-κός* 'as big, large' as oldö, lat. *quālis* 'as beschaffen', lit. *kõlei, kõl'* 'as long'; of stem *k^wo-* from: abg. *kolikъ* 'as big, large', *kolъ* 'quantum' (Trautmann 111).

Old Indian *kãti* 'as viele' = hitt. *kuwatta*, lat. *quot ds.* (of apokopierten *quot* from: *quotus* 'the wievielte'), Old Indian *kati-tha* 'the wievielte' = lat. **quotitei* (Lok. m.) *diē > cotti-diē* 'amwievielten Tage also always, daily'; gr. lesb. *πίσοςος* (hom. *πιοσσημᾶρ*), att. *πίσοςος*, ion. *κόςοςος* 'as big, large' (**k^woti-os*; *πίστοςος* 'the wievielte' from **πιόσοςοςτάς*; besides with idg. *e* av. *čaiti* 'as viele', bret. *pet* in *pet dez* 'how many days', *petguez* 'quotiēns'.

Old Indian *kãr-hi* 'whenö' = got. *hvar*, aisl. *hvar* (**k^wor*) 'whereö' and relative (therefrom got. *hvarjis*, aisl. *hverr* 'who, what, which, the one that', eig. 'where er', as from lit. *kur̃* [**k^wũr̃*] 'where' + *jĩs* 'er' das lit. Rel. *kurĩs, kur̃s* 'who, what, which, the one that' erwuchs); ē-grade ags. *hwær̃*, ahd. as. *hwār* 'where'; ō-grade lat. *cūr* 'warum, wherefore', old *quōr*.

A parallel formation to lat. *quis* in alat. *quintquir* 'ubicunque'.

2. stem *k^wei-*, same form for Maskul., Neutr. and Femin.:

Old Indian *kĩm* 'wasö was', *kĩh* 'werö', *nã-ki-h* 'niemand' (with *k* instead of *c*; latter lautgesetzlich in:) Old Indian *cit* (*cid*), av. *cit*, Old pers. *čiy* 'sogar, jedenfalls' (originally Nom. Sg. n. **k^wi-d*; s. also under *k^we* 'and'); av. *čiš* 'wer', *čišca* = lat. *quisque*, gr. *τίς τις*, Old pers. *čiš-čiy ds.*; av. *čī* 'as' (Instr.);

arm. -č in *in-č* 'somewhat' (= Old Indian *kim - cid*), das also in ersten part here, with drop of *k^w* - as *i* (*z-i*) 'wasö' (**k^wid-*), Instr. *i-v* 'wodurch, wherewith', (see also above to arm. *o* 'wer'); to Alb. see above under 1;

gr. *τίς* (**k^wis*) m. f. (thess. *κίς*, ark. kypr. *σίς*), n. *τίς* (**k^wid*) 'werö who, what, which, the one that, -e, -esö' and *τίς, τίς* 'irgend) wer, was', Akk. m. **τῖν* (**k^wim*) extension to *τίνα*, whereupon *τίναος, τίνας*, Pl. n. **k^wĩa* in megar. *σάμιν* 'wiesoö' *τίμην*; böot. *τά* 'warum' = lat. *quia*; also in ion. *διόσσα*, att. *διόσσα*, 'τῖνα Nom. Pl. ' (through false separation from *διοτῖσσα*) and with dem relativen *δι* connected *διόσσα*, att. *διόσσα*;

lat. *quis, quid* 'wer, was' (fragend, indefinit, relative), *quī* Adv. 'wodurch, whereof (rel.); as for, warum (frag.); irgendwie (in Wunschformeln)' (could Abl. **k^wid* sein, but yet probably due to an Instr. **k^wi* = av. *čī*, sloven. *či* 'if', čech. *či* 'if', ags. etc. *hwī* 'as, wherefore, warum'); *quī-n* (from *-ne*) 'as nicht; daß nicht, without', *quia-nam* 'warum', *quia* 'daß, weil' (Akk. Pl. **k^wĩa*) see above;

osk. *pis, pĩd* 'quis, quid' (fragend, indefinit, unbestimmt-relative), umbr. *sve-pis* 'sī quis', *pišhi* 'quis, quisquis'; doubled osk. *pispis*, lat. *quisquis*, argiv. *τίσσις* in verallgemeinernd indef. sense;

air. *cid* 'wasö' with dem *i* from *chid* 'obwohl es sei'; originally as das adj. *ced* from **ce ed*;

air. *cia* 'wer', cymr. *pwyr*, corn. *pyw*, bret. *piou* 'wer' (**k^wei*); connected cymr. *py, pa, p-* etc. (air. *cote, cate* 'was is', 'where is' is unclear);

got. *hwi-leiks*, ags. *hwilc* 'as beschaffen'; ags. *hwī*, as. *hwī, hwiu*, aisl. *hvī* 'as, wherefore, warum' (*k^wi* Instr.);

abg. *čъ-to* 'was'; Instr. *k^wi* (see above) in sloven. *či* 'if'; also interrogative particle', čech. *či* 'if', poln. *czy* 'if', russ. old *či* 'if', abg. *či-mъ* Instr. out of it extended;

about toch. A *kus*, B *kuse* 'who, what, which, the one that' s. Pedersen Toch. 121;

hitt. question- and relative pronoun *kuiš* 'wer, who, what, which, the one that', verallgemeinernd *kuiš kuiš* etc. (= lat. *quisquis*) 'whoever', Indefinitum *kuiš-ki* (= lat. *quisque*) 'irgend jemand', n. *kuit-ki* (= lat. *quidque*); lyk. *ti-ke* (= hit *kuiš-ki*); s. P. Tedesco Lang. 21, 128 ff., A. Hahn Lang. 22, 68 ff.

3. stem *k^wu-*:

Old Indian *kū*, av. *kū* 'whereö'

Maybe alb. *ku* 'where', *kë* 'whom'

ved. *kuv-i* 'd'if, whether, perhaps', av. *čū* 'as, in welchem Maßeö' (č- after čī 'asö'); Old Indian *ku* 'va, *kva* 'where, whereto'; Old Indian *ku* 'tra, av. *ku* 'tra 'whereö wheretoö'; Old Indian *ku* 'taḥ, 'whence'; Old Indian *ku* 'ha = gathav. *kudā* 'where' (= abg. *kъde*; idg. **k^wu-dhe*; see under lat. *ubi*); av. *ku* 'a 'as'; here also ar. *ku* as 1. Zsglied to verbalism of Schlechten, Mangelhaften (eig. 'was for ein...!'), e.g. Old Indian *ku-putra-* 'bad son', av. *ku-nāiri* 'Hure', compare böot. *πούλι (μολ)* 'Heißhunger' (**πυ-*), aböot. *Πυλι (μολ)*, also from den stems *k^wo-* and *k^wi-*: Old Indian *ka-*, *kā-*, *kad-*, *kim-*, e.g. *kā-purus* 'a- 'Wicht', *ka-pūya-* 'öbelriechend', *kim* -*purus* 'a- 'fairy demon, ghost, dwarf' (W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 399 f.);

kret. *ῥ-πυλ* 'whereto', syrak. *πύς* (**πυλ-ς*), rhod. *ῥπύς* 'whereto' (**πυλ* neologism to *πότης*);

alb. *kur* 'as, when' (see under 1. B by den *r*-formations = lit. *kur*, arm. *ur*), *kurre* 'je' (**kur-nei*), *ku* 'where', *ku-sh* 'wer', *kō-sh* 'as' (ö from idg. *ū*);

lat. *ubī* 'where' (in addition *unde* shaped after *ibi* : *inde*), next to which inlaut. *-cubī* in *nē-cubī*, *sī-cubī*, *ali-cubī*, *nesciō-cubī*, *nun-cubī* (*nē-cunde* etc.); es is das through die stem lat. *quo-*, *quā*, *quī* before the Entlabialisierung through *u* bewahrte *q^w-* before *u* to *qw-* geworden and *qwu-* hat anl. *wu-*, *u-* ergeben, during in **nē-qwubī* etc. infolge the Silbentrennung *nēq-wubī* the Gutt. erhalten blieb; is *ubī* after Lok. auf *-ī* (**ei*, **oi*) from **ube* = Old Indian *ku* 'ha, av. *kudā*, abg. *kъde* reshaped = osk. *puf* 'ubi' (umbr. extended to *pufe* 'ubi')ö; after Pedersen Hitt. 50 f. contain *ubi*, *ibiv* ielmehr die idg. adverbial ending *-bhi* (gr. *-φι*), compare hitt. *kuḫwaḫpi* (*kwabi*) 'where, whenö'; correspondingly lat. *ut* 'as, with it, daß' (*uti-nam*, *-que*) and *utī*, alat. *utei* (reshuffling as in *ubī*) from **k^wu-ti* (*us-piam*, *-quam* 'irgendwo' from *ut* + adv. *s* = osk. *puz*, umbr. *puz-e* from **k^wut-s*), *uter*, *utra*, *-um* 'welcher' from beiden' from **k^wu-teros* (parallel with *πύτρερος* etc.), *unquam*, *umquam* 'irgendeinmal' (*k^wum-* temporal Akk.); whether umbr. *pu-e* (*-o* particle) 'where' = Old Indian *kū* is or **k^wō*, is doubtful;

mcymr. *cw*, *cwd* (= *ō*), *cwt* (= *d*) 'where, whereto' (**k^wu-*) = air. *cō* 'asö';

got. *-hun* zur formation unbestimmter pronoun: *ni ains-hun* 'not irgendeiner', etc.; ags. *hū* 'as', engl. *how*, afries. *hū*, mnd. *wū*;

lit. *kur* 'where' (see above 1. B); also lit. dial. *ku* 'wasö' from **kunō* Old Prussian *quei* 'where' from **k^wu-ei* and probably the originator of *qu-* instead of *k-* in fem. Nom. *quai*, *quoi* etc.;

References: WP. I 514 ff., WH. I 313, II 397 f., 404 ff., 408 f., 410 ff., Trautmann 110 f., 120 f., 133, 134, Meillet Slave commun² 442 ff., 469, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 293 f., 615 ff., Wackernagel-Debrunner 3, 558 ff.

Page(s): 644-648

Root / lemma: *k^wrei-*

English meaning: to buy

German meaning: 'kaufen'

Grammatical information: present *k^w ri-nā-mi*

Material: Old Indian *krīṇ, ā ti`kauft'* (*ī* after *krīta* - participle; ved. also *kri nā ti* according to Metrum, as also Pāli *kin, āti*), Infin. *krētum, kraya* - 'Kauf, Kaufpreis'; npers. *xarīdan* 'buy';

gr. *πρῆμα* 'kaufe';

air. *cren(a)im* (**k^w ri-nā-mi*) 'I kaufe', Konj. *ni-cri ā* (**k^w riī-āt*), *crīth* 'payment, Kauf', *crīthid* 'emaxe'; cymr. *prynu* 'emere, redimere' (3. Sg. acymr. *prinit*), corn. *prenne, perna*, bret. *prena* 'buy', cymr. *prid* (= ir. *crīth*) 'oppigneration'; mir. *tochra* 'Umworben' (**Brautkauf*), *t-ind-s-cra n.* 'Kaufpreis for die bride' (seems **k^w roi, o-* = Old Indian *kraya* -), cymr. *g(w)o-br* 'Preis, Belohnung', corn. *gober*, bret. *gobr* ds., cymr. also *go-brwy* ds. (-wy-suffix); Verbaln. Akk. mir. *creicc* (formal after *reicc* 'sell', whereat s. Thurneysen Gr. 454), air. *fochr(a)icc* f. 'Belohnung';

alit. (Gen.) *krieno* 'pretium pro sponsis', lett. *kriens, krienis* 'gift an die Braut', also lit. *krai tis* 'Brautschatz, dowry the bride';

aruss. *kr ъnuti, krenuti* 'buy', Infin. *kriti*, russ.-Church Slavic once also *u-kri-jen ъ* (**u-kr ъjen ъ*) 'gekauft' without den present nasal;

toch. A *kuryar* 'trade', *kuryart* 'Händler', B *karyor* 'Kauf', *karyorttau* 'Kaufmann'.

References: WP. I 523 f., Trautmann 142, Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 284, Kuiper Nasalprös. 197.

Page(s): 648

Root / lemma: *k^w r. mi-*

English meaning: worm, grub

German meaning: 'Wurm, Made'

Material: Old Indian *kr. mi-* 'worm, Made'; np. *kirm* 'worm';

alb. *krimp* (*krim-bi*), geg. *kröm* ds.;

air. *cruim* 'worm', urir. *k^w rimi-*, cymr. *pryf*, corn. ds. 'worm', bret. *pre n v* ds.; gall. FIN **Primia* > nhd. *Pfrimm, Primantia* > nhd. *Prims*;

Old Prussian *girmis* (leg. *kirmis*) 'Made'; lit. *kirmi* 's m. f. etc. ds.', lett. *cirmis* m. ds., lett. *cē rme* f. 'Spulwurm' Möhlenbach-Endzelin I 378 under 386;

sloven. *čr m* 'Karbunkel, Fingerwurm', poln. *czern* (for **czerm* ö compare skr. *cr n* 'robigo' for **cr m* ö) 'Wörmer in faulenden Fleisch', *czermien* 'Schlangenkraut', *czermio wka* 'Natternkraut';

in addition Adj.-formation sl. **č ъrm ъn ъ* 'red', abg. *čr ъm ъn ъ* 'red', *čръmъnovati se* 'feuerrot become' etc.;

die e-lengthened grade seems in lett. *ce rme* f. 'Regenwurm', *cer me* 'worm' vorzuliegen; besides sl. **č ъrm ъ* findet sich **č ъrv ъ* with eigenartigem *vi*-suffix: abg. *čr ъv ъ* 'worm', russ. *červ ъ* etc.; compare lit. **skirvis* 'Ameise' ö

References: WP. I 523, Trautmann 134, Specht KZ. 65, 212 f., Idg. Dekl. 45, 181.

Page(s): 649

Root / lemma: *k^w sep-* (ö) (**g^w hsep-*)

English meaning: dark

German meaning: and einigermaßen anklingende words for 'Dunkel'

Material: Old Indian *ks̥ áp, ks̥ apā́* 'night', av. *xšap-* 'darkness'; common Old Indian *g̃h-* > *ks̥-* : Old pers. *g̃h-* > *xš-* : npers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

gr. *φῑαζ, φῑοζ* n. 'darkness', *φῑαρός, φῑηρός* 'dark'; *κνέφαζ* 'darkness';

Maybe alb. geg. *mshef*, tosk. *fsheh* 'hide (in the dark)' common Old Indian *g̃h-* > *ks̥-* : alb. *kʷh-* > *ph-* > *f-* phonetic mutation

δνφος 'darkness', later *γνφος* ds., hom. *δνοφερός* 'dark', *ἰοδνεφής* 'dunkelviolett'; *ζφος* 'darkness', *ζοφερός* 'dark'.

common Old Indian *g̃h-* > *ks̥-* : illyr.-alb. - hom. *g̃h-* > *d-*, *z-* phonetic mutation

Der wechselnde gr. anlaut based on auf taboo -Vorstellungen.

References: WP. I 524 f., WH. I 289, Specht Idg. Dekl. 11.

Page(s): 649

Root / lemma: *labh-*

English meaning: to grab, hold

German meaning: 'fassen, ergreifen'

Material: Old Indian *lábhatē, lámbhatē, rábhatē* (Perf. *lalābha*) 'erfaßt, ergreift', *lābha-* m. 'Erlangen, profit, gain, benefit, advantage', *rábhas-* n. 'Ungestöm, force, might', *rabhasa* 'wild, boisterous, vast, grand';

gr. *λάφυρον* 'booty', *ἄμφι-λαφής* 'umfassend, big, large';

lit. *lóbis* m. 'blessing, possession, richness', *lóbti* 'rich become', ablaut. *lábas* m. 'blessing', also 'gut', lett. Old Prussian *labs* 'gut'.

References: WP. II 385, Trautmann 148, Kuiper Nasalprö.s. 148 f.

Page(s): 652

Root / lemma: *lab-* and *labh-* (ö), *lap(h)-*

English meaning: to sip, chew, etc..

German meaning: 'schlöffend, schnalzend, schmatzend lecken'

Note: schallmalend (compare das similar *lak-*)

Material: Arm. *lap'el* 'lick';

gr. *λαφίσσω* 'verschlinge' (-*ph-ö* or **labhuk̑i_ō*, dem slav. *lobъz-ati* 'näherstehendö'); *λαπτω* 'lecke schlöffend' is secondary besides old *λάφευ, λάφα*;

alb. *lap* 'lecke water';

lat. *lambō, -ere* 'lick';

ahd. *laffan* (*luof*) 'lick', ahd. *leffil* 'spoon', mnd. *lepel* ds. (: got. **lapins*, from which Old Prussian *lapinis* borrowed); ags. *lapiān* 'drink, slurp', aschwed. *lapa* ds. (**lapōn*), nisl. norw. *lepja* 'schlöffend lick as ein Hund' = mhd. *leffen* 'lick, slurp', ahd. *gilepfen* ds.; intensive. mhd. nhd. *lappen* ds. behaves to *schlappen* as *lecken*

`lick' to *schlecken*;

besides nhd. dial. *labbe* `lip', *labern* `slow, oafish talk; leckend drink', skr. *la* `bati `swig as Hunde or Katzen' under likewise;

here perhaps russ. dial. *lopa* `devourer', *lopat* ѣ `devour'; bulg. *la* `pam `devour, schlinge', etc.; also abg. *lob* ѣzati `kiss' (*schmatzen')ö

Maybe alb. *lopë* 'cow (eating a lot of grassö)'

References: WP. II 383 f., WH. I 754, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 72 f.

Page(s): 651

Root / lemma: *laidh-*, *lidh-*

English meaning: to cut, hurt

German meaning: `schneiden, verletzen'ö

Material: Gr. λῖστρον. `Schörfeisen, spade; spoon', λιστρεῖω `hacke um', λιστρεῖω `ebne', λιστρίον. `spoon'; λισγάροιν `hack, mattock, hoe' (*λιδ-σκαο-);

lat. *laedō*, -ere `injure, beschö digen';

lett. *li* `du, *li* `st `roden', lit. *ly* `dymas, *lydi* `mas `Rodung, Neuland'.

Maybe alb. **laedō*, *lëndoj* `hurt' contaminated also by lat. *lento* -are `to bend'.

References: WP. II 379, WH. I 749.

Page(s): 652

Root / lemma: *lai-*

English meaning: fat

German meaning: `fett'

Note: Only gr. and lat.

Material: Gr. λαρῖνος `gemö stet, fat' (**lai*_{es}*rhinosö*); lat. *lāridum*, *lardum* `bacon, gepö keltet Schweinefleisch' (**lai*_{es}*-idomö*); *lārgus* `rich, rich schenkend' (**laies-agos*); *lae-tus* `fat, luscious, fertile, freudig, cheerful', *laetāre* `döngen'.

References: WP. II 379, WH. I 750, 764 f.

Page(s): 652

Root / lemma: *lai_uo-*

English meaning: left

German meaning: `links'

Note: originally `crooked'ö

Note:

Root / lemma: *lai_uo-* : `left' derived from **Root / lemma:** *seu_i_o-* : `left' common illyr.-alb. *su_e-* > *de-*, *le-* phonetic mutation. (see alb. *dergjem* `lie sick' of **Root / lemma:** *su_ergh-* : `to take care of; to be ill').

Material: Gr. $\lambda \alpha \iota \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$ 'link'; illyr. PN *Laevicus, Laevonicus, Levonicus, Levo* etc.; lat. *laevus* ds.; gloss. *laevi boves* 'with downwards gekrömmten Hörnern' point at in association with lit. *išlaivo ti* 'make bent' in 'crooked, writhed, crooked, humped' perhaps in sense from 'crooked = weak, left' as basic meaning; abg. *le vь* 'left' etc.

References: WP. II 378 f., WH. I 750 f., Trautmann 148.

Page(s): 652

Root / lemma: *laku-*

English meaning: water basin (ditch, lake, sea)

German meaning: 'Wasseransammlung in einer Grube, Lache, sea'

Material: Gr. $\lambda \acute{\alpha} \kappa \kappa \omicron \varsigma$ (* $\lambda \alpha \kappa \upsilon \omicron \varsigma$) 'cistern, pond, pool';

lat. *lacus*, -ūs m. (ahd. *lahha* 'puddle', mnd. *lake* 'puddle, slop', ags. *lacu* f. 'river, stream, brook' etc., are lat. Lw.) 'pit, pothole, sea, trough', *lacūna* 'Vertiefung, pit, pothole, puddle' (therefrom *lacūnar* n. 'Felderdecke', as *laquear* ds. direkt from *lacus* from);

air. *loch* n. 'sea, pond, pool' (**laku*), out of it borrowed cymr. *llwch*, etc.; acorn. bret. *lagen* 'sea, pond, pool'; södostfrz. *loye* probably from venet.-illyr. **loku ā*; unklares *o* also in gall. PN *Penne-locōs* (Gen. *-ous);

ags. asöchs. *lagu* (**laku* -) 'sea' (in addition the nordwestd. FIN *Leine* from *Lagina*), aisl. *lo, gr* m. 'sea, water, Flüssigkeit'; in addition *lā, læ* f. 'Strandwasser, sea' (**lahō*), mhd. *lā* 'stream, brook, Sumpfwasser';

abg. *loky* f. (**lakū*), Gen. -ьve 'puddle, cistern', serb. *lo kva* 'puddle, pool, slop', etc.

References: WP. II 380 f., WH. I 748, Trautmann 149.

Page(s): 653

Root / lemma: *lak-*

English meaning: to lick, lap

German meaning: 'schnalzend lecken'

Material: Arm. *lakem* (from **kk*) 'lick';

lit. *la kti*, lett. *lakt* 'leckend devour';

Church Slavic *loču, lokati* 'lick'.

Similar to onomatopoeic words Schallnachahmung as *lab-*, *lap(h)-*.

References: WP. II 380.

Page(s): 653

Root / lemma: *lak* - (**lag h-*)

English meaning: to be spotted; salmon

German meaning: 'sprenkeln, tupfen'

Material: Ahd. *lahs*, ags. *leax*, aisl. *lax* m. 'salmon'; Old Prussian *lasasso* f.; lit. *lašiša* f., besides *la šis* and lett. *lasis* m.; russ. *losos* ♂ 'salmon'; after Löwenthal (KZ. 52, 98) as 'the Getupfte' to lit. *la šas* 'drip', *lašė* 'ti' 'drip, trickle', lett. *lā se* 'Sprenkel, Tupfen', *la šai ns* 'punktiert, dappled', etc.; toch. B *laks* 'fish'. After Thieme KZ 69, 209 ff. in addition also (ö) Old Indian *lāks*, *ā* 'Lack' (*'lachsartig, *red') and (ö) *laks*, *a* - 'unöbersehbare bulk, mass'. common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks* - phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 381, Trautmann 150, Petersson Heterokl. 199 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 31, Heine-Geldern Saeculum 2, 247.

Page(s): 653

Root / lemma: *las-*

English meaning: willing, active, covetous

German meaning: 'gierig, lasziv, mutwillig, ausgelassen sein'

Material: Old Indian *las*, *ati* 'begehrt' (**la-ls-ati*), *lālasa-* 'begierig, violent, verlangend', *ullasita-* 'ausgelassen, bratty', *lasati* 'strebt, plays, shows, is vergnügt';

latter stands for also 'seems, shines', compare gr. *λάω* 'blicke', wherefore also *ἀ-λάω* 'blind'; perhaps originally various group;

gr. *λαλᾶν* 'begehre, sehne mich' (**λ-λασ-ομαι*), Perf. *ἐλάλημα* (analogy after *τετίλημα* 'bin grieving'); *λάσπη* Hes., *λάσθη* 'ludibrium' (etc.), *λάσθη* (**λα[σ]-εσθη*) *παλιζεν*, *λοιδόρεται* Hes., *ληνάλι* *βάκχα*. 'Aρκάδες Hes. (**λασ-νο-*), *ληνίς* 'Bacchantin' (out of it lat. *lēna* 'Kupplerin');

lat. *lascīvus* 'bratty, ausgelassen, zögellos, luscious, horny, lustful' (further formations an Adj. **las-ko-s*); in addition also (ö) *Lār*, *La ris*, alat. *Larēs* 'Geister' (eig. 'die Gierigen, Lechzenden'), *lārua*, *lārva* (**lāsou-ā*) 'ghost, Larve, mask' (*Lār* hat nominativische lengthened grade);

air. *lainn* 'greedy' (**las-ni-s*);

got. *lustus*, ahd. as. ags. *lust* 'lust', aisl. *losti* m. 'pleasure, joy, lust, eagerness' (reduced grade); *lyst* f. ds. from mnd. *lust*;

lit. *lokšnu* 's' 'zörtlich' (**lāsknus*);

serb. *la ška* 'Schmeichelei', čech. *la ška* 'love'; compare russ. *la syj* 'erpicht, naschhaft', *lasovat* ♂ 'naschen', etc.; *lasko-se rdyj* 'lustful, greedy', *la šitb* 'schmeicheln', *la šitb* ds., etc.

References: WP. II 386 f., WH. I 762 f., 766 f., Trautmann 150.

Page(s): 654

Root / lemma: *lat-*

English meaning: wet, damp; swamp

German meaning: 'feucht, naß; Sumpf, Lache'

Material: Gr. *λάταξ*, *-αγος* 'drip, Weinrest' (compare das Lw. lat. *latex*, *-icis*), *λαταγέω* 'schleudre klatschend die Neige Wein', *λατάσσω* ds.;

mir. *laith* 'beer, Flüssigkeit; swamp, marsh' = gall. *Are-late* town, city 'eastern of Sumpfes', corn. *lad* 'liquor', acymr. *llat* ds., cymr. *llaid* (**lati-o-*) 'slime, mud', mir.

lathach ds.;

aisl. *leþja* (**laþjōn-*) 'loam, clay, smut', ahd. *letto* 'clay, loam', nhd. *Letten* (dessen e, although in bair.-alem. Mundarten open, yet umlaut e- is);

lit. FIN *La t̃-upe'*, *Latuva* , lett. FIN *Late* (Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 425).

References: WP. II 381 f., WH. I 770.

Page(s): 654-655

Root / lemma: *lauk(o)-* (*l̥auk-*)

English meaning: throat, jaw

German meaning: 'Kehle, Schlund', 'schlucken, schlingen'ö

Material: Hom. *λαυκαυλή* 'throat, gullet', lit. *pa-lau kis* 'die dewlap of Rindes', wruss. *ѣкаѣ* (**l̥ɛkati*), Iter. *ѣy kac* 'schlucken, drink' etc. (klr. *ѣy hati* 'schlucken' with *h* from proto slav. *g*, compare die probably cognate root **(s)leug-** 'schlucken').

References: WP. II 380.

Page(s): 655

Root / lemma: *lā gh-*

English meaning: to cut, a cutting instrument

German meaning: 'schneiden, schneidendes Geröt (Spaten, Klinge)'

Material: Gr. *λαχαίλω* 'grabe', *λάχαλον* 'Gartenkraut, vegetables'; ir. *lāige* 'spade' (**lāgjā*), *lāigen* 'Lanze' (**lāginā*), cymr. *llain* 'blade' (**la ghinā*).

References: WP. II 381, WH. I 757 f., different O'Rahilly Eriu 13, 152.

Page(s): 652

Root / lemma: *lāḡ^w h-*

German meaning: 'fassen'

See also: see under **(s)lāḡ^w h-**.

Page(s): 652

Root / lemma: *lā-1* and *lē-*

English meaning: expr. roots (bark, howl, etc.), onomatopoeic words

German meaning: Schallwurzeln

Grammatical information: present *lāi_ō* and *lēi_ō*

Material: Old Indian *rā yati* 'barks' (possibly also to *rē-* 'cry'); osset. *rai n̄n* 'bark, bay';

arm. *lam* 'cry, weep'; unclear *lor* 'Wachtel' (see under gr. *λαροσ*);

gr. *λαῖροσ* m. 'gossip, prank, Tand' (contains *lā-* or *lē-*), *ληρέω* 'schwötze'; unclear is the vocalism (onomatopoeicö) in *λαροσ* 'seagull' (compare arm. *lor*

`Wachtel');

alb. *leh* `bark';

lat. *lāmentum* `lamentation', *lāmentāri* `lament', *lātrō*, -āre `bark, bay'; perhaps
osk. *lamatir* `soll verflucht sein';

air. *līid* (**lēi* *etī*) `klagt an'; cymr. *edliw* (**ateh* *liu* -) `rebuke';

got. *lai lōun* `sie schmöhten' (present **laian*, idg. **lē*-); anord. *lō* f., `Brachvogel',
Pl. *lør*; *lōmr* `Meertaucher, loud schreiender bird', compare isl. *lōmur* `clamor,
lamentation';

lit. *lo ju*, *lo ti* `bark, bay', lett. *lāju*, *lāt* `bark, bay, fluchen', *lādēt* `verfluchen'; *lādēt*
`verfluchen';

Old Church Slavic *lajo*, *lajati* `bark, bay, inveigh' etc. (*lajati* for **lati* after dem
preterite stem, compare lit. *lo jo*).

Reduplicated **lal(l)a-**: Old Indian *lalallā* `Lallen'; gr. *λάλο* *ος* `gabby, gossipy,
loquacious, garrulous, blithering', *λαλί* *α* `gossip', *λαλέω* `babble',
λαλαγῆ `leichtes murmur'; lat. *lallō*, -āre `in den sleep sing', *lallus* `das Tröllern
the wet nurse' (compare die PN *Lalla*, *Lallia*, *Lallō*, *Lollia*); nhd. *lallen*; lit. *laluoti*
`lallen', russ. *la la* `babbler', etc.

similar **lel-**, **lul-** `einlullen, einwiegen, swing' in:

Old Indian *lō lati* `bewegt sich hin and her', *lulita-* `fluttering', *la lati* `tönzelt,
plays, shows', *lēlā yati* `sways, swings'; lat. *lolium* `darnel, cockle, tares,
dizziness exciting plant';

Maybe alb. *lule* `flower, narcotic plant, dizziness exciting plant', *luanj* `play,
swing, move'.

mdn. *lollen*, nhd. *lullen*; lit. *leliu* *ou*, *leliu* *oti* `lull, cradle, swing', lett. *leluoju*, *leluoti*
`lull, cradle children'; in addition lit. *le' lis*, *le' ly's* m. `Nachtrabe'; lett. *lēlis* ds.
and `clumsy person'; serb. *le ljati* `lull, swing, cradle, dangle', *lju ljati* `lull, swing,
cradle', russ. *ljulju* `little poplar = (traditional in lullabies)', *lelja* `aunt', etc.; in
addition russ. *lelek*, poln. čech. *lelek* `Nachtrabe' (see above lit. *le' lis*).

Alb. *laluc*, *lalë* `derogatory remark, southern people', *lal*, *lali* `relative'

Perhaps here with **k**-extension:

gr. *λάσκω* (**λακ* - *σκω*), Aor. *ἔλακον*, Perf. *λέληκα*, dor. *λέλακα* *κ* *α*
`rede loud, cry', *ληκεω* dor. *λακα* *κ* -) ds., *λακερῶς* Hes. `gabby, gossipy,
loquacious, garrulous, blithering';

after Jokl L.-kunder U. 205 to alb. *laikatis* `flatter, beschwatze'.

References: WP. II 376 f., WH. I 752 f., 754 f., 819, Trautmann 146, 156, J. Loth
RC 38, 49 f.

Page(s): 650-651

Root / lemma: *lā-2*

English meaning: to be concealed, covered

German meaning: `verborgen, versteckt sein'

Note: also **lāi-** and **lā[i]-dh-**

Material: Gr. *λεῖπο*, *λήϊτο* *ἐπελάθετο* Hes., due to a **λα* *ῑ* - *φό* *ς* `hide,

conceal' perhaps λ ε ω ρ γ ῥ ὅς, π α ν ο ὕ ρ γ ος, frevlerisch' (*λ η F o -F ε ρ γ ῥ ὅς
'in verborgenen tuend, was das light scheuen muß');

from the **dh**-extension (*dh*-presentö) λ ῆ θ ω, dor. λ ᾱ̃ θ ω `lateō', λ ῆ θ η `das
oblivion', dor. λ ᾱ̃ θ ος n. ds., ᾱ λ η θ ῆς, dor. ᾱ λ α̃ θ ῆς `not verhehlend,
veritable', λ α ν θ ᾱ ν ω (λ ῆ σ ω, ᾷ λ α θ ο ν, λ ἑ λ η θ α) `binverborgen',
λ α θ ρ ὅς `clandestine', ion. λ ᾱ̃ θ ρ η, att. λ ᾱ̃ θ ρ α̃ Adv. `clandestine', hom.
λ α θ ι - κ η δ ῆς `den Schmerz vergessen making';

lāi-dh- in λ α ῖ θ - α ρ γ ος besides λ ῆ θ - α ρ γ ος;

lat. *lateō*, *-ēre* `hide, conceal, versteckt sein' (from a participle **la-to* -s);

aisl. *lōmr* `betrayal, deceit', mhd. *luo* `pestering, temptation; snare'; ahd. *luog*
`cave, lair', *luoga* `Lagerwilder animal';

abg. *lajati* `nachstellen', čech. (due to a **lā-kā* = ahd. *luoga*) *la kati*
`Nachstellungen bereiten, pursue';

toch. A *lōt-*, *lōnt-*, B *lōt-*, *lant-* `hinausgehen', preterit 3. Sg. A *lōc*, B *lac* (: gr.
ᾷ λ α θ ε), 3. Pl. A *lōntsen* ¹c, B *late*ⁿ (Pedersen Hitt. 173, 189).

References: WP. II 377 f., WH. I 768 f.

Page(s): 651

Root / lemma: *lāmā*

English meaning: swamp, puddle

German meaning: `Pfö tze, Sumpf' ö

Grammatical information: f.

Material: Lat. *lāma* f. `puddle, slop, swamp, marsh', probably barely genuine
lateinisch; as Appellativ still today in Spanien, Südfrankreich, Oberitalien,
frequent, often in PN in N Portugals and Spaniens, Korsika, Oberitalien and Apulia,
also in venet.-illyr. Gebiet; illyr. FIN Λ ᾱ̃ μ η τ ος (Bruttium), nowadays *Lamato*;
lett. *la mā* `puddle, slop, pit, pothole', lit. *loma* ` (man erwartet *lo mā*), Akk. Sg.
lo mā, ds.; bulg. *lam* m. `pit, pothole, hole'.

Maybe alb. *llomë*, *llohë*, 'dirt, mud'.

References: WP. II 385 f., WH. I 753, 870 f., Trautmann 162, R. Menendez Pidal
ZrPh. 59, 202 ff. Unclear is das relationship to finn. *lampi*, Gen. *lammen* `pond,
pool', estn. *lomm* `puddle, slop, lowland, depression', etc.

Page(s): 653-654

Root / lemma: *lāp-*

English meaning: cow

German meaning: `Kuh'

Material: Alb. *lope* `` `cow' (**lāpā*), lett. *luo ps* `Vieh'; also schweiz. *loobe*, *lioba*
`cow' (influenced from `lieb').

References: WP. II 383.

Page(s): 654

Root / lemma: *lāu-*

English meaning: to acquire, to make use of smth.

German meaning: 'erbeuten, genießen'

Material: Old Indian *lṓ tam*, *lṓ tram* n. 'booty, geraubtes blessing' (uncovered);

gr. ἀπολαύω 'genieße', dor. λαῖα, ion. ληῖη and ληῖς, att. λαία 'booty' (**lāu* *i* *ā*), ληῖξοομαι 'erbeute', ληιστωρ, ληιστής, ληιστής, dor. λαστάς 'robber'; probably also λήλοϋ 'Saat, Feldfröchte', dor. λαῖον, λασον 'sown field' as 'Ge-winn, yield'; hom. ἀλήλοϋς 'arm', πολυλήλοϋς 'reichbegöttert' (originally an Ackerland); λαρῶς 'lecker' (ö **lāu* *eros*);

lat. *lucrum* n. 'profit, gain, benefit, advantage' (**lu* *tlo* *m*);

air. *lōg*, *lūag*, *lūach* 'earnings, Preis' (with *g*- or *gh*-forms), *folad* (*foluth*) 'Substanz' = cymr. *golud* 'richness', acorn. *wuludoc* 'dives' (**upo* *lau* *to* *m*); cymr. *llawen* 'cheerful' (*genießend'); also cymr. *llawer* 'much, a lot of', air. *lour* 'sufficient' as ursprüngliches Subst. 'number, big, giant bulk, mass' from **lāu* *eros* = gr. λαρῶς;

got. *laun* n., ahd. *lōn* (n., m.) 'earnings, Vergeltung', anord. *laun* n. Pl., ags. *lean* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *lovъ* 'Fang, Jagd', *loviti* 'capture, hunt, chase'; lit. *la vinti* 'abrichten' etc. is russ. *Lw*.

References: WP. II 379 f., WH. I 826, Trautmann 153.

Page(s): 655

Root / lemma: *lā[i]p-*, *ləip-*, *ləp-*

English meaning: to burn, be bright

German meaning: 'leuchten, brennen'

Material: Gr. λάμπω 'leuchte', λαμπάς 'torch', λαμπρός 'luminous' (with originally bare prösensbildendem nasal);

air. *lassaim* 'flamme', *lassair* 'flamma', cymr. *llachar* 'gleaming' (**laps*-);

lit. *lo pé* 'light', lett. *lāpa* 'torch', Old Prussian *lopis* 'flame';

hitt. *lap-* 'glow, hot sein'.

Besides with *i*-Vok. Old Indian *lip-* 'entzünden', aisl. *leiptr* 'lightning', lit. *liepsna* 'flame', *li pst* 'burns', lett. *lipt* 'gleam, kindle, inflame', nsorb. *lipotas* 'flicker'.

References: WP. II 383, Trautmann 149, Kuiper Nasalprös. 152, Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 439, 475.

Page(s): 652-653

Root / lemma: *legh-*

English meaning: to put down; to lie down

German meaning: originally only punktuell aoristisch '(sich) legen', später durative 'liegen'

Material: Gr. λέχετα, κοιμάτα Hes., λέξομαι, λέκτο,

ἐλάξασθαι 'sich lay, place (to Schlafen)', ἐλάξασθαι 'lullte ein', λαλοῦντες α
 λαχὺν ἔσθαι Hes., λέχοντες n. 'bed, Hochzeitsbett, Totenbett',
 λέκτρον 'lair' (= ahd. *lehtar*), 'womb, uterus, placenta, afterbirth', λαχὺν
 'Wöchnerin', λέσχῃ rhod. 'Ruhestätte = grave', att. 'Erholungsort for Mößige,
 then Plauderei under likewise' (**legghskā*, compare under air. *lesc*, ahd. *irle* 'scan'),
 λόχος 'Hinterhalt (out of it: bewaffnete troop, multitude, crowd); Niederkunft', ῥ
 λοχός 'Kindbetterin', ἄ-λοχος 'Bettgenossin, wife' (: slav. **so* -logъ),
 λόχμη 'Wildlager; thicket';

alb. *lagje* f. 'troop, multitude, crowd, Stadtviertel' etc. (older **lag* = λόχος);

lat. *lectus*, -ī 'Lagerstätte, bed' (from **leggh-to-*), *lectica* 'Söfnfte';

air. *lige* 'bed, grave' (**leggh-om*), cymr. *lle*, corn. *le* 'place' (**leggho-*), cymr. *gwe-ly*,
 bret. *gwele*, corn. *gueli* 'bed' (*upo-legghio-*); cymr. *gwal* 'bed' = air. *mucc-foil*
 'Schweinekoben' (**u(p)o-leggh-s*); gall. *legasit* 'has placed, legte'; mir. *laigid* 'legt
 sich' (to *a* from *e* s. Thurneysen, KZ. 59, 9), Perf. *dellig* 'hat sich gelegt', *l(a)ige*
 'concupitus', mbret. *lech*, nbret. *leac'h* 'place' (**legghs-o-*); air. **luigim* (Kaus.
 loghei* -ō) in *fo-a* 'lgim (fo-ad-log-*) 'schlage low, base', *fu-llugaimm* 'verberge';
 air. *fo-lach* n. 'hideout', cymr. bret. *go-lo* ds., gall. *logan* Akk. Sg. 'grave';
 nasalized and in gradation to slav. *le go*, probably air. *im-fo-lngai* 'bewirkt', *in-*
loing 'combined' = mcymr. *ellwng*, ncymr. *gollwng* 'to let go, to drop'; about air.
lesc see under; lengthened grade gall.-rom. *līga* (**lēghā*) 'Ablagerung';

here very probably air. *lesc* 'piger', cymr. *llesg* 'infirmus, languidus', basic form
 **legzgho-* from **leggh-sko-*;

probably as 'sich lay, place': ahd. *le* 'scan, irle 'scan, as. *leskan* 'erlöschen,
löschen' (die trans. meaning muß then secondary sein);

got. *ligan* 'lie' (neologism); previous *i*-present ags. *licgan*, afries. *lidza*, as. *liggian*,
 ags. *licgan*, ahd. *ligen*, *licken*, 'lie' (*liggiu* = abg. *ležo*), Kaus. got. *lagjan* 'lay,
 place' (= abg. *ložiti*), ahd. *leg(g)en*, as. *leggian*, afries. *ledza*, ags. *lecgan*, aisl.
leggja ds.; got. *ligrs* 'lair', ahd. as. *legar* n. ds.; aisl. *lag* n. 'Lage, position', Pl.
lo g 'law, staatliche Gemeinschaft'; ags. *ge-læg* 'surface, plain, area'; from dem
 Urnord. ags. *lagu*, engl. *law*, mnd. *lach* 'lair'; as. *aldar-lagu* Pl. n. 'die bestimmte
 Lebenszeit', *gi-lagu* n. Pl. 'determination, fate, destiny, lot, fate' (: gr. λόχος);
 postverbal are *ørlo g* N. Pl. 'fate, destiny', as. *orlag*, *orleg* ds., ags. *orlaeg* n.,
 ahd. *urlag* m. ds.; mhd. *urlage* 'fate, destiny, war, fight' (latter meaning probably
 from ahd. *urlugi*, mnd. *orlogeherstammend*, s. *leugh-*); ahd. *lehter* 'womb, uterus,
 placenta, afterbirth' (: gr. λέκτρον), aisl. *lātr* (**loggh-tro-*) n. 'Lagerstelle from
 animals'; lengthened grade aisl. *lāg* ahd. *lāga* 'Lage' (: lit. *pa-le' gy s*);

maybe alb. geg. *log* 'place for men'

with gradation ags. afries. *lōg* n. 'place', *lōgian* 'disponere, dispose', ahd. *luog*
 'cave, lair', aisl. *lō gi* 'tranquility';

about ahd. *lescan* see above;

lit. *pa-le' gy s* 'Bettlögerigkeit';

abg. *ležo* (= ahd. *liggiu*), *ležati* (**legēti*) 'lie', nasalized *le go*, *lešti* 'sich lay,
 place', causative *ložiti* (= got. *lagjan*) 'lay, place', lter. *le gati* 'sich lay, place',
 lter. *v ɤ lagati* 'einlegen' etc.; *lože* 'lair, womb, uterus', **so* -logъ (skr.-ksl *sulog ɤ*)
 'ἄλοχος', *za-log ɤ* 'pledge, agreement' (etc.);

toch. A *lake*, B *leke* 'lair'; A *lök-* 'lie', B *lys ályn* 'e' 'das Liegen';

hitt. *la-a-ki* (*lagi*) 'bringt to collapse', *la-ga-a-ri* (*lagari*) 'lies'.

Maybe alb. (**lož*) *lodh* 'to weary, tire' [the common alb. shift Z > DH]

References: WP. II 424 f., WH. I 777 ff., Specht KZ. 62, 40 ff., Trautmann 158.

Root / lemma: *leg-1*

English meaning: to drip, ooze, flow out

German meaning: `tröpfeln, sickern, zergehen'

Material: Arm. *lič* `swamp, marsh' (**lēgi_ā*);

air. *legaim* `löse mich auf, zergehe, schmelze', *fo-llega* `(die ink) running from', *dī-leg-* (3. Sg. *do-lega*) `destroy, destroy', *dīlgend* `Vernichtung', mcymr. *di lein* (**dē-leg-ni-*) ds., *dileith* ds., cymr. *llaith*, bret. *leiz* (**lekto-*) `humid, wet', cymr. *dad-leithio* `melt', air. *lecht* `death', cymr. *llaith* `letum, caedes, nex' as `*Auflösung', *lleas* `death' (**leg-astu-*); perhaps also as Kaus. air. *do-luigim* (**logei_ō*) `lasse after, verzeihe', *dī lgud* `Verzeihung';

aisl. *lekr* `leck', *leki* m. `Leck', ags. *hlecc* (with falschem *h*) `leck', nhd. (actually ndd.) *Leck*, Adj. *lech* and (nnd.) *leck*, mnd. *lak*, aisl. *leka* strong. V. `das Wasser durchlassen', mnd. *leken* ds., ahd. *ze(r)lechen* `zerlecht, leck', mhd. *lechen* `Flüssigkeit durchlassen, vor Trockenheit Risse bekommen, swelter' (*lechezen* `austrocknen', actually `ausrinnen', nhd. *lechzen*); Kaus. **lakjan* in ags. *leccan* `benetzen', mnd. *lecken* `seihen', mhd. *lecken* `benetzen'; mnd. *lak* m. n. `fault, error, lack, Gebrechen', mengl. *lac*, nengl. *lack* ds., afries. *lec* `damage, pity'; lengthened grade aisl. *lō kr* m. `stream, brook', norw. also `puddle, slop'.

References: WP. II 422 f.

Page(s): 657

Root / lemma: *leg-2*

English meaning: to take care about smth.

German meaning: `sich worum kümmern'ö

Material: Gr. ἀλέγω `kömmere mich um etwas', ἀλέγιζω ds., ἀλέγυνω `besorge' (ἀ- = die preposition *n_*- `in'); hom. δυσ-ηλέγης, epithet of Todes, as `schlimm for den people sorgend', as also das presumably for ταν-ηλέγης einzusetzende ἀν-ηλέγης, likewise epithet of Todes, at best as `inconsiderate' to comprehend is; after W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 538 but to ἀλέγω `zöhle';

alb. *plok*, *plogu*, *ploge* , *ploge* `te ``careless, neglectful, idle' from *pa-* (`without') + *log-* from idg. **lēg-* `nec-legens' proves idg. *g* for unsere family.

References: WP. II 423 f., WH. I 351 ff.; Leumann Homer. Wörter 55.

Page(s): 658

Root / lemma: *leg* ^-

English meaning: to gather

German meaning: `zusammenlesen, sammeln'

Material: Gr. ἀλέγω `sammle, lese together, zöhle, rede, say', καταλέγω `verzeichne', συλλογή `Sammlung', ἐκλογή `Auswahl', λόγος, λέξις `discourse', λογίζομαι `rechne, überlege' (also ἀλέγω ἐν `zöhle, rechne under etwas' with ἀ- `ἐν-'), λύγη συνάγωγη σίτου Hes., dor. ἐλύγη ἔλεγε Hes.;

Maybe alb. geg. *log* 'meadow for gathering of men, place of discourse', *loth, lodh* (**log*) 'to tire, weary, exhaust, be choosy, elegant'.

lat. *legō, -ere* 'zusammenlesen, auflesen; wöhlen; lesen', *legiō* 'ausgehobene Mannschaft, Legion' = osk. *leginum* 'legionem', *legulus* 'Aufleser', *ēlegāns* 'choosy, elegant'; here probably also *lignum* as 'Leseholz'; further *diligere* (**dis-leg-*) 'hochschätzen', *intelligere* (**inter-leg-*) 'wahrnehmen', *neglegere* 'neglect', *religiō* 'Bedenken, religiöse fear, shyness'; pälign. *lexe* 'legistis'.

palatal proves alb. *mb-leth* 'sammle, ernte, versammle', preterit *mblodha* (: lat. *lēgī*), Pass. *mbliidhem*;

Maybe alb. *ledhe* '(**leg-*) n. 'caress, fondling'

to *legō* presumably also as 'Sammlung the Vorschriften' lat. *lēx* f. 'law', *lēgāre, lēgātus*, osk. *ligud* 'lēge', *ligatu ī s* 'legatis' and *legūmen* 'Hölsenfrucht, vegetables';

germ. **lēkja-* 'Besprecher, physician, medicine man' in got. *lēkeis*, aisl. *læ knir*, ags. *læ ce*, ahd. *lāchi*; in addition ahd. *lāchin* n. 'healing', mhd. *lāchenīe* f. 'Besprechen, Hexen'; Church Slavic *le kъ* 'remedy' from dem Germ.; about air. *liaig* see under **lep-1**.

References: WP. II 422, WH. 351 ff., 779 f., 789 f.

Page(s): 658

Root / lemma: *leg^w h-*

English meaning: light (adj.)

German meaning: 'leicht in Bewegung and Gewicht', verbal 'sich leicht, flink bewegen'

Note: nasalized *leng^w h-*

Material: 1. Old Indian *laghu* 'rash, hasty, light, small', Kompar. *la ghīyam* 's-', Superl. *la ghīṣṭi* 't. ha-'; av. *ragu-*, f. *rāvī* 'agile'; Kompar. *rənjyō*, Superl. *rənjišta-* (of stem **leng^w h-*);

zero grade Old Indian *r. ha nt-* 'weak, small' (**light*); av. *rənjaiti, rənjayeiti* 'makes light, agile, lößt sich bewegen', Old Indian *ra m' hatē, ra gghati, la gghati* 'rinnt, hurries, springt auf, springt about';

gr. ἑλαγχύς 'small', Kompar. ἑλαστόων, att. ἑλαστόων (with secondary α, s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 538 and Anm. 4), Superl. ἑλαχιστοός (ἑλαγχύς from idg. **leg^w hu* -, as slav. *lbgъkъ* and kelt. **lag-*; Old Indian *laghu* - perhaps also or zero grade as lat. *levis*); ἑλαφρός 'light, agile' (probably from **ln. g^w hro s* = ahd. *lungar*); after Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 302 though contaminated from *ἑλαγχρός (= ahd. *lungar*) and *ἑλαφρός (from *-χF o s = lit. *len gvas*); perhaps ion. λαοφῆν 'sich erholen, relax, slacken, trans. erleichtern, entlassen, befreien';

illyr. *lembus* (**leng^w ho-s*) 'leichtes Fahrzeug', out of it gr. λεμβός, lat. *lembus* ds.; oberital. FIN *Lambrus* (: ἑλαφρός), Krahe, Gymnasium 59 (1952), 79;

lat. *levis* 'light, quick, fast, leise' (based on auf dem f. **leg^w hu ī* to m. **leg^w hu s*);

air. Kompar. *laigiu* (and *laugu*) 'small, bad' = mcymr. *llel*, ncymr. *llai* 'minor', corn. *le ds*. bret. *-lei* in abret. *nahu-lei* 'nihilominus' (proto kelt. **lag-i os*, idg. **leg^w h-*, see above), Superl. air. *lugimem* and *lugam*, mcymr. *lleiaf*, abret. *lau*, mcymr. *llaw* 'small' (out of it mir. *lau, lū ds.*), air. *lagat* 'parvitas'; air. *lingim* 'spring' (preterit *leblaing* with analogical imitation of *p : b*-reduplication), air. *lēimm*, cymr. etc. *llam* 'Sprung' (**ln. g^w hsmen-*);

Maybe alb. (**leiht*) *lehtë* `light'.

got. *leihts*, ags. *le ́oht*, aisl. *lēttr*, ahd. *līht(i)* `light', nndl. *licht* n. `placenta, afterbirth' (**lin* *χ**ta-*, idg. **lengʷh-to-*); as. *lungor*, ahd. *lungar* `quick, fast', ags. *lungre* Adv. `quick, fast, bald' (**ln* *gʷhro-*, see above); ahd. *gilingan* `proceed, go ahead, Erfolg have, succeed', mhd. *lingen* `vorwärtskommen';

lit. *len ́gvas*, *lengvu ́s*, lett. *lie ́gs* `light';

Old Church Slavic *lъgъkъ* (**leḡhu-*, see above) `light', *lъgota* `lightness', Old Church Slavic (*je*) *lъze* ``es is erlaubt' (Dat. Sg. to *lъga*), *po-lъdza*, *po-lъza* `benefit', russ *lъzja*, old *lъze* ``es is possible, man possibly', besides *lъga*, ds. (etc.).

2. Here also appellation the Lunge (light as die ́brigen Fleischteile, schwimmt in Wasser above): ahd. *lungūn* Pl., ags. *lungen*, anord. *lunga* n. `Lunge', engl. *lights* `Tierlungen', russ. *le ́gkoje* `Lunge'; hence also arm. *lanjk* `breast' (older `*Lunge'; **ln* *gʷhi_o-*).

References: WP. II 426 f., WH. I 788 f., Trautmann 158 f., Kuiper Nasalprös. 143.

Page(s): 660-661

Root / lemma: *leibh-*

German meaning: `leben'

See also: see under *leip-1* `besmear'.

Page(s): 666

Root / lemma: *leid-*

English meaning: to play, joke

German meaning: `spielen, scherzen, necken'

Material: Gr. *λίζε* *ι* *παλίζε* *ι*, *λίζο* *υ* *σ* *ι* *παλίζο* *υ* *σ* *ι* Hes. (from **λ* *ι* *ν* *δ* *ι* *ω*, compare *λ* *ι* *ν* *δ* *έ* *σ* *θ* *α* *ι* *ά* *μ* *ι* *λ* *λ* *ά* *σ* *θ* *α* *ι* Hes.); *λ* *ο* *ί* *δ* *ο* *ρ* *ο* *ς* `schimpfend', *λ* *ο* *ι* *δ* *ο* *ρ* *έ* *ω* `schmöhe, schelte' (compare to meaning mhd. *schimpf* `joke, Kurzweil': nhd. *Schimpf*);

lat. *lūdō*, -ere, *lūsī*, -sum `play, zum besten halten', *lūdus* (old *loidos*) `game';

maybe alb. (**loūdō*) *luaj*, *loz* `play, joke', alb. (old *loidos*) *lojë* `game' [common alb. -d- > -j- phonetic mutation].

perhaps mir. *lai ́did* (**loid-*) `treibt an, besingt'.

References: WP. II 402, WH. I 829 f.

Page(s): 666

Root / lemma: *leig-1* and *leik-* better *oleig-/k-*

English meaning: poor, miserable

German meaning: `dörftig, elend; Krankheit, schlechtes Ergehen'

Material: 1. Gr. *λ* *ο* *ι* *γ* *ά* *ς* `ruin, mischief, Untergang, death', *λ* *ο* *ί* *γ* *ι* *ο* *ς* `ruinous, tödlich'; *ῥ* *ά* *λ* *ι* *γ* *ο* *ς* `small';

alb. *lig* `mad, wicked, evil, lean', *lige* ``malice, U`bel';

lit. *liga* `disease, malady', lett. *liga* `schwerere disease, malady, Seuche', ablaut.

lit. *pa`liegis* m. ds.;

2. arm. *aḷk`at* `arm, poor, wenig, concise'; Subst. `armer beggar', *aḷk`at- anam* `bin or werde arm; take ab, werde schwach' (**alik`-* from idg. **oliko-*; accordingly is also das ḳ- from gr. ḳλῖ γ ο ς probably old, die root also as **(o)leig-/k-* must be assumed); air. *līach* `woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky'; Old Prussian *licuts* `small'.

References: WP. II 398, Trautmann 161;

See also: probably to *lei-2*.

Page(s): 667

Root / lemma: *leig-3, loig-*

English meaning: to jump; to tremble

German meaning: `höpfen, beben; beben machen'

Material: Old Indian *rē`jati* `makes höpfen, lößt erbeben', *rē`jatē* `höpft, bebt', *rēja`yati* `makes erzittern, quiver';

npers. *ālē`χtan* `spring, ausschlagen (of Pferde)', kurd. *be-lezium* `dances', *līzim* `spiele';

gr. ḗλ ε λῖ ζ ω, ḗλ ε λ ι ξ α `make erzittern, swing, brandish', ḗλ ε λῖ [* γ]-χ θ ω ν `Erderschütterer' (in addition probably also λ ι γ- `whereupon losstörmen' in λ ι γ αῖ ν ε ι `störmt los', λῖ γ α τ α χέ ω ς);

air. *loi`g* m. `calf', bret. dial. *lu-e`ds.*, *lu* `Dummkopf, laughable'; cymr. Pl. *lloi* `Kölber' (Sg. *llo*) is ir. *Lw.*;

got. *laikan* (*lai`laik*) `höpfen, spring', *bi-laikan* `deride', *laiks* `Tanz', anord. *leika* (*lēk*) `play, zöngeln (flame), fechten, jemandem mitspielen', *leikr* `game, derision', ags. *lācan* `sich quick, fast move, play, fechten', *lāc* `game, fight, struggle, booty, gift', mhd. *leichen* `höpfen, foppen', ahd. *leih*, *leich* `game, Melodie, song, *Leich*', nhd. dial. *laich* `lusus venerius', mnd.*lēk* `das Laichen, Laich', nhd. *Laich* (from dem Germ. entl. abg. *lik`ъ* `Reigen');

lit. *la`igyti* `wild umherlaufen', verbal noun *la`igymas*.

References: WP. II 399, Trautmann 148.

Page(s): 667-668

Root / lemma: *leig-4, leig`-*

English meaning: to bind, *vow, make an oath

German meaning: `binden'

Material: Alb. *lith*, Pass. *lidhem* `bind, verbinde, göрте', *lidhe`*, *lidhe* `band, strap, Fessel; Garbenband, Bruchband';

Note:

Also alb. *lidh besēn* `vow, make a sacred oath' is identical with hitt. *li-in-ga-in* Akk. `oath'; alb. common phonetic mutation *g > dh, k > th*.

Alb. and hitt. prove that **Root / lemma: *leig*-4, *leig* -** : 'to bind, *vow, make an oath' derived from **Root / lemma: *dn.g hū, dn.g hu.ā*** : 'tongue' [common lat. - italic *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation].

lat. *ligō*, -*āre* 'bind, zusammenbinden', *obligātiō* 'commitment'; *lictor* 'bearer the fasces';

mnd. *līk* 'band, strap', out of it aisl. *līk* 'Saumtau', changing through ablaut probably mhd. *geleich* 'artus, joint';

with *g*: klr. *poly haty s ā* 'sich verbinden', *zalyha ty* 'in Bande hit, lace, tie, anknöpfen, in Beschlag nehmen', *naly haty* 'bridle, rein, loop, noose, snare anlegen, fesseln', presumably also lit. *laigo nas* 'brother of the wife, woman', wherefore λ ο ι γ ω ν τ ι α ν φ ρ α τ ρ ι α ν Hes.;

hitt. *li-in-ga-in* Akk. 'oath', *li-ik-zi (lenkzi)* 'swears', 3. Pl. *li-in-ka n-zi*.

References: WP. II 400, WH. I 800.

Page(s): 668

Root / lemma: *leig h-*, *sleig h-*

English meaning: to lick

German meaning: 'lecken'

Note:

Root / lemma: *leig h-*, *sleig h-* : 'to lick' derived from **Root / lemma: *dn.g hū, dn.g hu.ā*** : 'tongue' [common lat. *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation].

Grammatical information: present *leig h-mi*

Material: Old Indian *lē d hi, rē d hi, lihati* 'leckt', *lēha* - m. 'Lecker', av. 3. Pl. *raēzaite* 'sie lick', np. *lištan* 'lick';

Maybe alb. *le pi-* 'lick' : *lape* 'tongue' common illyr. *kʷ-* > *p-* phonetic mutation.

arm. *lizum, lizem, lizanem* 'lecke';

gr. λ ε ι χ ω 'lecke', λ ε ι χ η ν 'lichen, skin rash', λ ι χ ν ο ς 'lecker, naschhaft', λ ι χ ν ε υ ω 'belecke', λ ι χ α ν ε ς 'forefinger' ('Lecker');

lat. *lingō*, -*ere*, *linxī* 'lick', *ligurrio*, *ligurio* 'lecke' (compare formal air. *ligur*, Corm. 'tongue'), *ligula* (**ligh-lā*) 'spoon', as also mir. *liag*, cymr. *llwy*, bret. *loa*, corn. *lo* 'spoon' (**leighā*), air. *ligim* 'lecke', cymr. *llyfu*, *llyw* 'lick' (*f* is Hiatusschub, Pedersen KG. I 100), mbret. *leat* 'lick'; air. *ligur* 'tongue';

got. *bilaigōn* 'belecken'; ablaut. geminated ags. *liccian*, ahd. *lecchōn*, as. *likkon* 'lick';

besides with anlaut. *s-*: aisl. *sleikja* 'lick', mhd. *slecken* 'schlecken, naschen'; das *s-* hat perhaps in the variierenden onomatopoeic words Schallvorstellung of Leckens seinen Grund, as perhaps westfö. *slappern* besides sonstigem **lab-* 'lick';

lit. *le žiu* 'lie', *lie szti* 'lick', iter. *laižau* 'y ti ds.', *i sz-ližos* f. Pl. 'Zwischenraum between den Zöhnen', lett. *laischa* 'Leckermaul';

abg. *liža*, *lizati* 'lick', skr. *la znēm* (**l̥zno*) ds.

References: WP. II 400 f., WH. I 800 f., Wissmann, Nom. postverb. 183 f., Trautmann 155 f.

Root / lemma: *leik-1*

English meaning: to prepare for sale

German meaning: `feilbieten, feilschen, handeln'

Material: Lat. *liceō*, *-ēre* `feil sein, zum sale ausgebauten become, so and so high geschöztzt become', *licet* `es is erlaubt', *liceor*, *-ēri* `auf etwas bieten', *pollicēri* `(darbieten, sich anheischig machen) promise', osk. *li 'ki 'tud*, *licitud* `licētō';

lett. *likstu*, *liku*, *likt* `handelseins become', *salīkt* `ds., einen trade abschließen', *nuolīkums* `pact, covenant'.

References: WP. II 395, WH. I 797.

Root / lemma: *leik-2*

English meaning: to bend

German meaning: `biegen'

Material: S. above S. 309 E (*el-8*, *elē ī-*, *lē ī-*), wherefore further the kelt. (ö) FIN *Licus* `Lech' (Bavaria), die lit. FIN *Lie 'ke* and *Leika* , lit. *li 'ekna* `marshy meadow', lett. *lie 'kna* ds.; compare illyr. *Epi-licus* portus, FIN *Pacco-licus* (Bruttium), mod. FIN *Lika* (Kroatien).

Root / lemma: *leik^w-*

English meaning: to leave

German meaning: `lassen, zurück-, öbriglassen'

Grammatical information: imperfect *leik^w ō*, perfective *li-n-k^w ō* (originally athematic); Aor. 3. Sg. *e-lik^w-e*, Perf. *le-loik^w-e*; participle Perf. *lik^w to -s*

Material: Old Indian *rin a 'kti* (3. Pl. *rin 'canti*) `lößt, lößt los, raumt ein', *rikta* `empty, bare, lacking, free from etwas', *ri 'cya tē* `wird befreit from etwas, geht verlustig', *rē 'ku-* `unergiebig', *atirē 'ka-* m. `U'berbleibsel', *rē 'kn as-* n. `ererbter possession, property' = av. *raexnah-* `blessing, treasure, tribute, inheritance', - *irinaxti* `röumt, lößt frei', npers. *rēxtan* `diffuse', *gurēxten* `entbehren';

arm. *lk'anem* `lasse', Aor. *elik* = ἔλεκε, *lk'anim* `werde abandon, werde faint, languid';

gr. ἔλεπε `lasse, verlasse', ἔλεπε `öbrig', ἔλεπε `lasse', ἔλεπε Hes. (probably with *ī*, from **link^w-i-ō*); ἔλεπε μ α n. `U'berbleibsel', λεψανον ds.;

lat. *linquō*, *-ere*, *liqui* (**loik^w ai*, compare Old Indian *rirē 'ca*, gr. ἔλεκε, and esp. got. *laīw*), *relictus* `zurücklassen', *relicuos* `öbrig';

air. *lēicid* `lößt, lößt los', after Strachan (BB. 20, 31) from **link^w-*, with dem vocalism of Fut. and Aor. **leik^w-s*;

got. *leiwan*, aisl. *ljā*, ahd. *lihan*, ags. *lēon* `leihen' (**leik^w ō*), participle as. ahd. *farliwan* `verliehen', aisl. *leiga* `mieten', aisl. *lān*, ags. *læ n*, ahd. *lēhan*

b. **s-extension** *leis-*, *lois-* in:

gr. $\lambda \iota \alpha \rho \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$ 'milde, lind' (**lis_ero-s*), $\lambda \omicron \tilde{\iota} \sigma \theta \omicron \varsigma$ 'the zurückbleibende, hinterste, letzte', $\lambda \omicron \acute{\iota} \sigma \theta \iota \omicron \varsigma$ ds., maybe from **λ ο ι η ι σ τ ο ς*, Superlativ to **λ ο ι η ι ς*

= germ. **laisiz* 'less, minder', ags. *læ̃s*, nengl. *less*, as. *lēs* ds., Kompar. ags. *læ̃ssa* (**laisiza*), afries. *lessa*, Superl. ags. *læ̃st* and *læ̃rest*, engl. *least*, afries. *lērest* and *lēst*, to krimgot. *lista* 'wenig'; ahd. *liso* Adv. 'leniter', mhd. Adj. and Adv. *lise*, nhd. *leise*; ags. *ge-lisian* 'schlöpfen, glide, slide';

lit. *lĩesas*, lett. *lĩess* 'lean'; lit. *lĩesti* and *lỹsti* 'lean become', lett. *lĩest* ds.

References: WP. II 387 ff., WH. I 807 f., Trautmann 154, Specht Idg. Dekl. 125, Machek Recherches 75 ff. Probably here 1. *leig-* and *leik-*, see under S. 676.

Page(s): 661-662

Root / lemma: *lei-3*

English meaning: slimy; to glide

German meaning: 'schleimig, durch Nösse glitschiger Boden, ausgleiten, worüber hinschleifen or -streichen, also glöttend worüber fahren; andrerseits schleimig = klebrig'

Note: various also *slei-*

Material: 1. Old Indian *linā̃ti* (gramm.), *lãyatē*, *līyatē* *līyati* 'schmiegt sich an, lies an, bleibt stecken, versteckt sich, verschwindet'; *līna-* 'sich anschmiegend, anliegend';

gr. $\acute{\alpha} \lambda \acute{\iota} \nu \omega$ (- $\iota \nu$ - from - $\iota \nu$ (-)) 'bestreiche, anoint, smear, rub'; about *līmus* see under;

lat. *linō*, -ere, *lēvī* (**leiui*; from *dē-lēvī* seems to derive *dēleō*), *lĩtum* 'besmear, bestreichen', *liniō*, -ire ds.;

air. *lenaid*, Perf. *rolil* 'folgen' (actually 'klebt an einem'; cymr. *can-lyn* 'folgen' better to *glynu*, ir. *glenaid* 'steckenbleiben, anhaften'), air. *lenomnaib* 'litoris', abret. *linom* 'litora', air. *as-lenaim* 'besmirch, oblinō';

lat. *līmus* 'Bodenschlamm, ordure, smut' (**loimos*) = ahd. *leim* 'loam, clay', nhd. *Lehm*, ags. *lām* 'loam, clay, Humus', ahd. *leime* 'loam, clay', nhd. *Leimen*, ablaut. ahd. ags. aisl. *līm* 'glue, Kalk' (**Erdmasse zum Verkleben*); auf an es-stem **loi_es-* based on aisl. *leir* n. 'loam, clay' (*lajiz-*), *leira* (**laizōn*) weak. Fem. 'lehmiger beach, seaside'

and Old Prussian *layso* f. (**laisā*) 'clay, natural dampness of earth, Tonerde'; in ders. meaning from a *d*-extension Old Prussian *laydis* 'loam, clay' and alb. *leth* 'damp clay';

lit. *laistaũ*, -ỹti 'verkleben, with loam, clay or Kalk verschmieren', compare also Old Indian *lindu-* 'schleimig, schlöpfung';

2. as Bezeichnung schleimiger Fische:

gr. $\lambda \iota \nu \epsilon \acute{\upsilon} \varsigma$ 'Schleimfisch', ahd. *slīo*, ags. *slīw*, *slēo* 'Schleie', lit. *lỹnas*, lett. *lĩnis*, Old Prussian *linis* 'Schleie', russ. *lin* etc. ds.;

3. as Bezeichnung of '(schleimig) Glatten': gr. $\lambda \epsilon \tilde{\iota} \sigma \varsigma$ 'smooth': lat. *lēvis* (**leiu_eis*) 'smooth', gr. $\lambda \acute{\iota} \tau \alpha \varsigma$ 'smooth, schlicht', $\lambda \acute{\iota} \tau \alpha \varsigma$ and $\lambda \acute{\iota} \beta \alpha \varsigma$, - $\tau \alpha \varsigma$ 'glattes kerchief, cloth', $\lambda \iota \sigma \sigma \eta \pi \acute{\epsilon} \tau \rho \alpha$ 'glatter Pels'; $\lambda \acute{\iota} \sigma \pi \omicron \varsigma$, att. $\lambda \acute{\iota} \sigma \phi \omicron \varsigma$ 'smooth, gerieben' are unclear; lat. *līma* 'Feile' probably from **(s)lī-mā* or **(s)lei-mā*

(compare ahd. *slīm* 'mucus', *slīmen* 'smooth make, blank schleifen', also gr. λείμαξ 'snail');

4. with anlautendem **sl-**:

kelt. **slī-m-no-* 'glitschig' in air. *slemun* 'smooth, schlöppfrig', cymr. *llyfn* 'smooth, eben', acymr. *limnint* 'sie smooth', abret. *gur-limun* 'smooth', mbret. *di-leffn* 'hard';

Maybe alb. *limonj* 'smooth'

ags. aisl. nfries. mnd. mhd. *slīm* 'mucus' (ahd. *slīmen* 'smooth'); compare aisl. *sly* 'n. 'schleimige Wasserpflanzen';

lett. *slie* 'nas f. Pl. 'saliva' (**slēinās*), Old Church Slavic *sliny*, serb. *slī* 'ne 'Rotz', russ. *slī* 'na 'saliva';

5. with **k**-suffix:

gr. λείμαξ 'nackte snail' (out of it lat. *līmāx* ds.) = russ. *slima* 'k 'snail'; compare Old Prussian *slayx* m., lit. *slie* 'kas m., lett. *slie* 'ka f. 'Regenwurm' and lett. *slie* 'kas f. Pl. 'saliva'; perhaps also lit. *se* 'ile' s, lett. *seilas* f. Pl. 'saliva' (from **slēilāsō*).

6. extensions:

(s)leib- 'schleimig, schlöppfrig, glide, slide, darüber stroke, smooth'.

Gr. ὀλίβρος 'schlöppfrig, smooth' Hes., ὀλίβρα 'ὀλίβρον Hes.;

perhaps cymr. *llym* 'sharp', bret. *lemm* 'sharp; cutting edge a Messers (as **slibsmo* 's);

ahd. *slīfan* 'glide, slide, ausglitschen; glöttend sharpen', nhd. *schleifen*, mnd. *slīpen* 'schleifen, smooth make; intr. slink', ags. *tōslīpan* 'zergehen'; aisl. *slīpari* 'Schleifer', *sleipr* 'schlöppfrig, smooth' = mhd. *sleif* ds., ags. *slīpor*, ahd. *sleffar* ds., norw. *slīpra* 'glide, slide', Kaus. mnd. *slēpen* 'drag, schleifen' (out of it nhd. *schleppen*), ahd. mhd. *sleifen* ds., mhd. *eine burc sleifen* 'sie dem Erdboden gleich machen', Intens. ahd. *slīpfen* 'ausgleiten, ausschöpfen', mhd. *slīpfec*, *slīpferic* 'schlöppfrig';

besides with germ. -bb-: ndl. *slib*, *slibbe* 'Schlick, slime, mud', *slibberen* 'glide, slide', mnd. *slibber*, -ich 'schlöppfrig'.

(s)leidh- 'schlöppfrig, glide, slide', see under eigenem Schlagwort.

sleig- 'schleimig, glide, slide, smooth':

Gr. λείγρον 'die Oberfläche streifend', λείγροσ, λείγροα 'Reibstein, mortar';

air. *sligim*, *fo-sligim* 'linō', *adslig* 'lockt an' (cymr. *llith* 'Lockspeise', *llithio* 'ködern' < **slight*-), perhaps - as 'stroke = hit' = air. *sligim* 'hit', in addition *slige* 'road' (ö); air. *slíachtad* 'das Glöthen, Ebenen'; air. *slige* 'comb';

aisl. *slīkr* 'smooth', *slīkisteinn* 'grindstone, whetstone', ahd. *slīhhan* 'slink' (= 'glide, slide'), *sleihha* 'loop, sled', mnd. *slik*, *slick*, mhd. *slich* 'Schlick, slime, mud'; participle **slīhta-* 'geglöttet' in got. *slai* 'hts 'schlicht, eben', aisl. *slētr* 'smooth, eben, straight', ahd. *sle* 'ht 'straight, eben, evil, bad', nhd. *schlicht* and *schlecht*, ags. *slīht*, mengl. *slight*, *sleght* 'smooth, eben';

abg. *slīz* 'kij 'εἰς ὄλκον', russ. *slī* 'zkij 'schlöppfrig', *slīz* 'mucus', *slī* 'zy Pl. 'a kind of loop'.

leip- 'with fat besmear', see under eigenem Schlagwort (*leip-*).

lei-t- `daröber stroke, gentle touch, caress': probably λ ι τή `request', λ ί σ σ ο μ α ι , λ ί τ ο μ α ι `bid, beg, ask, flehen', λ ί τ α ν ο ς `flehend', λ ι τ α ν ε ύ ω `flehe'; lat. *litāre* `under günstigen omen, sign opfern; söhnen, versöhnen' (based on auf **litā* from λ ι τή); lit. *lyte* `ti`touch', lett. *la iti t* `stroke, caress', lit. *liečiu* , *lie sti* `touch, betreffen'.

References: WP. II 389 ff., WH. I 789, 801, 802, 807 f., Trautmann 148, 162, 269, 270; different about 3. and 4. *lei*- EM² 553 f.

Page(s): 662-664

Root / lemma: *leip-1*

English meaning: to smear, stick

German meaning: `with Fett beschmieren, kleben' (out of it also `sich anheftend hinaufklettern, klettern')

Note: probably extension to *lei-* `schleimig'.

Material: Old Indian *lip-* (*limpa ti-*, *lipya tē*) `besmear', *lipta* - `klebend, an etwas haftend', *lēpayati* `beschmiert' (= slav. *le piti*), *rip-* `schmieren, stick, glue, cheat, deceive'; *ri p-* f. `deceit; Verunreinigung' (= gr. λ ί π α Akk.), *lēpa-* m. `das Bestreichen, das Aufgestrichene, smut', *rē pas-* n. `Fleck, smut', *ripa* - n. `smut' (similarly gr. λ ι π α ρ ό ς , alb. *laparo s*), *ripu* - `töckisch, cheater';

npers. *fi-rēftan* `cheat, deceive', *rēw* `deceit', osset. *fö-lēwun*, *-līwyn* `cheat, deceive';

gr. λ ί π ο ς n. `fat', λ ι π α ρ ό ς `fat, gesalbt', with Auslautentgleisung ἄ λ ε ι φ ω `anoint, smear, rub', ἄ λ ε ι φ α ρ , ἄ λ ο ι φ ή `ointment'; with the meaning `climb, ascend' (as lit. *lipu* , *li pti*) gr. α ί γ ί λ ι φ `nur from Ziegen erkletterbar', ἄ λ ι φ π έ τ ρ α Hes., eig. `unersteiglich', λ ί ψ π έ τ ρ α , ἄ φ ῖ ῃ ς ὕ δ ω ρ σ τ ά ς ε ι Hes.;

alb. *laparo s* `bedraggle, stinke', *lape rdhī* - `dirty discourse', *ge lepe* , *shklepe* f., *glep* `Augenbutter' (prefix *ke* - + **loipos* or **loipā*);

lat. *lippus* `blear eyed, bleareyed, triefend' (with expressive consonant increase);

got. *bileiban*, ahd. *bilīban* `bleiben', ags. *belīfan* `bleiben, öbrigbleiben' (to ī s. Meillet MSL. 14, 351), Kaus. got. *bilaibjan*; aisl. *leifa*, ahd. *leiben*, ags. *læ fan* `öbriglassen'; got. *laiba* f., aisl. *leif*, ahd. *leipa*, ags. *lāf* `U`berbleibsel'; got. *aflifnan*, aisl. *lifna* `öbrigbleiben', aisl. *lifa* `öbrig sein';

germ. *līb-* `(stick, glue)bleiben' hat also die meaning `öbrigbleiben' from *līu* (*leik^w* - `abandon') aufgesaugt, das dadurch nunmehr in the meaning `öberlassen, leihen' lebendig blieb;

[eine various, also in lat. *cae-lebs* from **caivi-lib-* (see *kai-* `allein') vorliegende root ***leibh-** `leben' contain got. *liban* (3. Sg. *libaiþ*), ahd. *lebēn*, as. *libbian*, *leþōn*, ags. *libban*, aisl. *lifa* `leben', *lifna* `lebendig become'; aisl. *lif* n., ags. *līf*, as. *līf*, *līu* n. `life', ahd. *līb*, *līp*, mhd. *līp*, *lībes* m. n. `life; body, person'];

lit. *limpu* , *li pti* `klebenbleiben' (and *lipu* , *li pti* `climb, ascend', see above), *lipnu s* `humid and sticky', *lipu s* `ds., anhänglich', lett. *li pu*, *lipt* `anhängen', *lipigs* `humid and sticky', *lipns*, *laipns* `mild, leutselig, friendly';

slav. **lьno* , **lьnoti* in Old Church Slavic *pri-lьno ti* `ankleben' and slav. **lьpe ti* in Old Church Slavic *pri-lьpljo* , *pri-lьpe ti* `ankleben', in addition Kaus. Old Church Slavic *pri-le piti se* `ds., etc. and Old Church Slavic **le pь* m. `glue' (= Old Indian *lēpa-*), also abg. *le pь* `fitting, beautiful' (originally `anklebend');

toch. A *lip-* `öbrigbleiben'; *lyipör* `Rest';

hitt. *lip-* 'schmieren'.

References: WP. II 403 f., WH. I 811 f., Trautmann 161 f., Jokl L-k. U. 314, Specht KZ. 64, 67.

Page(s): 670-671

Root / lemma: *leip-2*

English meaning: to wish for, request

German meaning: 'begehren, etwas von jemandem verlangen'

Material: Gr. *λίπτομα* *ι*, newer *λίπω*, participle Perf. Med. (in akt. meaning) *λελιμμένος* 'lust, crave', *λίψει* *ι* *θυμιά* Hes., *λιψοῦρι* *α* 'desire to pissen';

lit. *liepiu* 'lie *pti*, pa-lie *pti* 'order', Old Prussian *pallaips*, Akk. -*san* 'command' (-so-stem), *pallaipsi twei* 'lust, crave', *laipinna* 'gebot'.

References: WP. II 404, Trautmann 155.

Page(s): 671

Root / lemma: *leis-*

English meaning: furrow, to furrow; to pursue, learn

German meaning: 'am Boden gezogene Spur, Geleise, Furche', in Germ. out of it also verbale formations for 'nachspüren, also in geistigen Sinne'

Material: Lat. *lira* (**leisā*) 'furrow in Ackerbeet', *dēlirus* 'spiritually from dem Geleise gekommen, verrückt', *dēlirō*, -*āre* 'from dem Geleise come, verrückt sein' (also dialekt. *dēlērus*, *dēlērāre*); umbr. *disleralinsust* 'inritum fecerit' (**dis-leisa-li*);

ahd. *wagan-leisa* 'Wagenspur' (= abg. *le čha*), mhd. *leis(e)* 'spoor, Geleise'; zero grade mndl. *lese* (**līs-*) f. 'spoor, furrow, furrow in face, wrinkle', ahd. *lesa* 'wrinkle'; got. *laists* m. 'spoor' (*i*-stem f. öfteren *o*-stem), aisl. *leistr* m. 'foot; Socke', ags. *lāst*, *læ st* 'footprint, spoor'; ahd. mhd. *leist* 'spoor, Leisten' (**loishto-*), whereof got. *laistjan* '(auf the spoor nachfolgen, nachstreben', ahd. *leisten* 'a Gebote or promise nachkommen, leisten', ags. *læ stan* 'folgen, help, commit, withstand' (engl. *last* 'dauern'); got. *lists* f. 'artifice', aisl. *list* f. 'Kunstfertigkeit, Scharfsinn', ahd. as. ags. *list* 'Kunstfertigkeit, Klugheit, artifice' (abg. *l b st z* 'artifice, deceit' from got. *lists*); got. *lais* preterit-present 'I know, i.e. verstehe etwas to tun' (example *wait*), Kaus. *laisjan* 'instruct, teach' (*galaisjan sik* 'learn'); ahd. *lērran*, *lēren*, as. *lērian*, ags. *læ ran* 'instruct, teach' (eig. 'jmdn. eine spoor guide, lead'); ahd. *lirnēn*, *le rnēn*, *le rnōn* (**līznōn*), afries. *lirna*, *lerna*, ags. *leornian* 'learn', as. *līnōn* ds.; got. *lubja-leis* 'giftkundig' (example *weis*);

abg. *le čha* 'Ackerbeet', russ. *lecha* ' ', skr. *lije ha*, čech. *li čha* (**loisā*);

lit. *ly se* 'garden bed, garden plot', Old Prussian *lyso* 'Ackerbeet'.

References: WP. II 404 f., WH. I 812 f.

Page(s): 671

Root / lemma: *leit(h)-2*

English meaning: to go out; die; go

German meaning: 'fortgehen; sterben; gehen'

Material: Av. *raēθ-* 'die' (present *iri θyeiti*);

got. *ga-leiþan* 'go', anord. *liða* st. V. 'go, vergehen, dahinschwinden, verlaufen, to end go, verschneiden', as. *liþan* st. V. 'go, wander, drive, befahren, vergehen', schw. V. *lithon* 'bring, sich begeben'; ags. *liþan* st. V. 'go, reisen', ahd. *liþan* st. V. 'einen way nehmen, go, drive, go away, pass over, vergehen, spoil; skillful, erleben, leiden', nhd. *leiden* (different of Subst. *Leid*, s. **leit-* 'verabscheuen'); anord. *lið* n. 'Fahrzeug', ags. n. 'Fahrzeug, ship'; ahd. *ūz-lit* 'excessus';

germ. **laidō*: 1. 'way' in aisl. *leið* f. ds., ags. *la ð* ds., 'watercourse', Primörbildg. to germ. *liþan* 'go, drive'; 2. 'Föhrung' in ags. *la ð* f. n. ds., 'Transport, sustenance, livelihood', ahd. *leita* 'Föhrung', to causative germ. **laidjan* 'go, make, guide, lead'; 3. ags. *la ð* 'Reinigungseid', afrönk. *lāde* ds., also to **laidjan* as 'Beibringen from Eideshelfern', also ahd. *laida* (das *d* from *leida* 'accusation');

Kaus. (germ. **laidian*) anord. *leiða* 'guide, lead, geleiten, begleiten', ags. *læ ðan*, as. *lēðian* 'leiten, bring', ahd. *leittan*, *leiten* 'leiten, guide, lead, with sich bear, carry, have'; anord. *liðinn* 'dead', *leiði* n. 'Grabstötte' (**Geleit*), ahd. *leita* (**leitia*), *leitī* 'funus' (**to Grabe geleiten*), mhd. *bileite* n. 'burial, funeral'; with latter meaning presumably also gr. *λοῖτε* 'τάφος', *λοῖτε* 'εὐελεθάρτε' Hes., also *λοῖτε* *λοῖτε* Hes.ö

toch. A *lit-* 'fortgehen, tumble, fall down'.

from extension from **lei-* 'sich ducken, disappear'öö compare got. *aflinnan* 'fortgehen' etc.

References: WP. II 401 f., Wissmann Postverbalia 57 f.

Page(s): 672

Root / lemma: *leit-1*

English meaning: to be disgusted; to violate

German meaning: 'verabscheuen; freveln'

Material: Gr. *ἄλετες* 'Frevler', öol. *ἄλοτες* 'Röcher', *ἄλοτες* 'Frevler', *ἄλετες* 'freveln, sündigen', *ἄλετες* 'sinner, Frevler', *ἄλετες* 'ds., mad, wicked, evil';

air. *liuss* 'repugnance' (**lit-tu-*), *ni er-lissaigther* 'nunquam fastiditur';

anord. *leiðr* 'unpleasant; detested', ags. *læð* (engl. *loath*), as. *lēth*, ahd. *leid* ds., nhd. Subst. *Leid* (in origin quite different of verb *leiden*);

daß got. *sleiþja* (N. Pl. n.) 'schädlich, schlimm', anord. *sliðr* 'schlimm', ags. *sliðe*, as. *slithi* 'fierce, grim, cruel, savage, mad, wicked, evil', ahd. *slidic* dsee under assumption eines beweglichen s- anzureihen seien, scheint possible.

References: WP. II 401, WH. 1 813, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 411.

Page(s): 672

Root / lemma: *leizd-, loizd-*

English meaning: edge, fringe

German meaning: 'Rand, Saum'

Material: Ahd. *lista* 'bandförmiger stripe, hem, Borte, Leiste', nhd. *Leiste*, ags. *list* 'edge, hem, edge' (from asöchs. *lista* : aisl. *lista* f. 'stripe, edge, Leiste'); alb. *leth*

‘the erhöhte edge eines Grundstöckes, Rain, wall, Flußufer’ (**loízd-*).

References: WP. II 405.

Page(s): 672-673

Root / lemma: (*lek-1ö*) : *lok-*

English meaning: to scold, reprove

German meaning: ‘tadeln, schmähen’ö

Note: Only kelt. and germ.

Material: Air. *locht* m. (**lok-tu-*) ‘blame, fault, error’;

ahd. as. *lahan*, ags. *le´an* ‘rebuke’, nisl. *la´ds.*, ags. *leahtor* m. ‘Laster, Verbrechen, reprimand’, mnl. *lachter* ‘Schande, derision, ridicule’; afries. *laster*, ahd. as. *lastar* ‘reprimand, insult, fault, error’ (**lahstra-*), aisl. *lo_ str* m. ‘fault, error, Laster’ (**lahstru-*).

Unclear, whether with *lengh-* ‘vilify, scold’ to connect (Osthoff MU. VI 7 ff.)

References: WP. II 436 f.

Page(s): 673

Root / lemma: *lek-2* (: *l_ek-*) and *lēk-* : *læk-* (**leg h-*)

English meaning: joint, member; to bend, wind

German meaning: in Worten for ‘Gliedmaßen’ and for ‘biegen, winden, springen, zappeln’

Material: Old Indian *r₁ks₁ alā* ‘Fußgelenk by Huftieren’ (**l₁k-s-elā*); common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks₁* - phonetic mutation

gr. *λάξ*, *λάγδην* ‘with dem Fuße ausschlagend’, *λαχμός* (**λακσμός*) ‘das Ausschlagen with dem Fuße’, *λακτίζω* ‘stoße with dem Fuße’; *λάκτις*, -ις ‘Mörserkeule’; ablaut. *ληκῆν* τὸ πρὸς ὕδρην ὁρχεῖσθαι, *ληκῆσα* πατάξαι Hes. (: lett. *le_ kāt*); *λεκερτίς* εἰς νεκροτάφην Hes. (**l_eq-*); s. *λεκρόν* under likewise S. 308 under *el-* ‘bend’;

whether lat. *lacertus*, mostly Pl. ‘die Muskeln, esp. the upper arm’, *lacerta* ‘Eidechse’ (‘die Biegsame’)öö *lacca* ‘tumefaction an den Unterschenkeln the Zugtiere’ (wöre eine late short form with consonant-Gemination); *lō_ custa* ‘locust, grasshopper; Meerkrebs’ (‘with Gelenken versehen’ö);ö

gall.-rom. **lakāre* ‘bend’, v. Wartburg FEW s. v.;

aisl. *leggr* ‘Unterbein, bone’, *arm-*, *hand-leggr* ‘Arm’, *fōt-*, *læ_ r-leggr* ‘calf’ (**lagiz*); langob. *lāgi* ‘Schenkel’; aisl. *læ_ r*, aschwed. *lār* ds. (**lahaz-* or **lēhaz-* n.), ags. *līra* ‘das Dickfleisch an Waden, Schenkeln, groin and buttocks’ (**ligizan-*); mhd. *lecken*, nhd. old *löcken* ‘hinten ausschlagen, höpfen’, norw. dial. *lakka* ‘(auf a foot) höpfen, walk on tiptoe; trip’ (**lakjan*);

lit. *lekiu_*, *le_ kti* ‘fly’, Iterat. *laksty_ ti* ‘hin and her fly’, causative *lakinti* ‘fly make’, *lakta_* ‘Hulmerstange’ (**Aufflug*), *laku_ s* ‘fleeing, behend’, lett. *lezu*, *lēkt* ‘spring, höpfen’, Iterat. *la_ kat* (: *ληκῆν*), *lēkas* f. Pl. ‘Herzschlag’; Old Prussian *lagno* (from **lakno*) ‘Beinkleid, trouser’; perhaps abg. *-lešto_*, *-lete_ ti* ‘fly’, if from **lek-t-* before dunklen Vokalen or from *lek-* and *pet-* contaminated.

References: WP. I 420 f., WH. I 743 f., Trautmann 156; compare also above S. 308

Root / lemma: lem-1**English meaning:** to crush; fragile**German meaning:** `zerbrechen; zerbrochen, weich'**Material:** Gr. νωλεμές, -έως `fatigueless', maybe from `not zusammenbrechend', due to eines with preposition o- refined *ǝ-λεμος n. *ǝ-λεμός;ven. MN *Lemeter*;air. *ro-la(i)methar* `wagt', cymr. *llafasu* `venture, risk', corn. *lauasos* ds., mbret. *lafuaez* `licit', also cymr. *cyflafan* `Untat', perhaps to mir. *la(i)me* `axe'; with other meaning: mir. *lem* `fade, crazy, impotent', air. *lemnath* `Eibisch', mir. *lemlacht*, *lemnacht* `söÙe milk', cymr. *llefrith*, bret. *livriz* ds., mcymr. *llyveithin* `weak' (**lemekt*-);perhaps alb. *leme* `', geg. *lame* ` `threshing floor, O`lmöhle' = russ. *lom*;ahd. as. *lam* (**lom*-), aisl. *lami* `lame, crippled', ahd. *lemmen*, asöchs. *lemmian* `löhmen', ags. *lemian* `ds., tame (ein horse)', aisl. *lemia* `hit, entzweischlagen; hinder', õ-grade ahd. *luomi* `faint, languid, nachgiebig, mild', mhd. *löemen*, *luomen* `languish', reduced grade aisl. *luma* `loslassen', alem. *lumme* `slack become', nhd. dial. *lumm* `slack', in addition nhd. *Lömmel*; mhd. *lunzen* `light drowse', ostfries. *lōm* `lamed, hinkend, faint, languid', schwed. *lōma* `stiff or schwerföllig go'; ē-stuf.: norw. *laam* `lame';lett. *l'imstu*, *l'imt*, lit. *li`mti* `under a load zusammenbrechen', Old Prussian *limtwei* `break, rupture'; lit. *le`mti* `es fögen, vorausbestimmen', lett. *lem`t* `decide, define, ordain, determine, adjudicate'; lit. *lami`nti*, causative *la`mdyti* `ausbilden, trainieren'; in addition probably also lit. *lu`omas* `kind of, Gattung';abg. *loml'jo*, *lomiti* `break, rupture', -se. `sich abmöhnen', russ. *lom* `break', Pl. *lo`my* `Gliederreißen' etc.; abg. *pre`lamati* `break, rupture' etc.; e-grade in osorb. *le`mic* `break, rupture', probably also Church Slavic *lemeš* Ъ `plough' (from an es-stem, as νωλεμές), lett. *lemesis* `plowshare'; with ē-grade skr. *li`jemām*, *lije`mati* `hit'.**References:** WP. II 433 f., WH. I 760, Loth RC 39, 67 f., Lide`n Me`l. Vising 378.**Root / lemma: lem-2****English meaning:** open jaws (ö)**German meaning:** with der Anschauung of aufgespannten Rachens, of Lechzens**Material:** Gr. λάμος `gullet', λάμ(ι)α N. Pl. `Erdschlund', λάμ(ι)α `Menschenfresserin' (lat. Lw. *lamia* `Unholdin, Vampyr', *lamium* `Taubnessel' as `RachenblöÙler, Löwenmöulchen'; also bulg. *la`mija*, *la`m`a* `snake' from ngr. λάμ(ι)α), λαμυρός `voracious, greedy';lat. *lemurēs* `Nachtgeister, Gespenster; Seelen the Abgeschiedenen';cymr. *llef* `voice', mcymr. *llefein* `cry', bret. *len`v* `clamor, lament';maybe alb. *llaf* `word, speech'

lit. *lemo* 'ti`lechzen', lett. *lamāt* `inveigh, scold, chide', *lamatas* `Mausefalle'.

maybe alb. *lomotit* `talk nonsense'

References: WP. II 434, WH. I 755, 781 f., Trautmann 162.

Page(s): 675

Root / lemma: *lendh-1*

English meaning: liquid, spring

German meaning: `Naß, Quelle'

Note: only kelt. and germ.; or as *li-n-dh-* to *lē ī-4ö*

Material: Air. *lind* (*u*-stem) n. `Flössigkeit, Trank', Gen. *lenda*, nir. *lionn*, Gen. *leanna* `ale', cymr. *llyn* `Trank', therefrom different (*s*-stem) air. *lind*, Gen. *linde* f. `water, pond, pool, sea', cymr. *llyn* `pond, pool', acorn. *len* `water', bret. *lenn* `pond, pool', abrit. *Λι ν δ ο ν* PN, gall. *Lindo-magus* schweiz. river name `Limmat';

from dem Air. (ö) derives aisl. *lind* (poet.) `wellspring', but compare as. *Linda* FIN. `Lenne', afries. *lind* `pond, pool'; ablaut. mhd. *lönde* f. `wave'.

References: WP. I 438; Holthausen Altwestn. Wb. 182, 365.

Page(s): 675

Root / lemma: *lendh-2*

English meaning: hip; kidney

German meaning: `Lende; Niere'

Material: Lat. *lumbus*, older only Pl. *lumbī* `loins' (**londhu_o-*);

Old Church Slavic *le dvъje*, Pl. f. `lumbi', russ. *lja* `dveja `Lende, Schenkel', čech. *ledvi* n. `Lende', *ledvina* `kidney';

ahd. *le ntī* f. `kidney', Pl. *lentī(n)* `kidneys, loins' (**londhu_in-*), ags. *lendenu* N. Pl. `loins', aisl. *lend* f. `Lende' (ein got. **landjō* wird of finn. Lw. *lantio* assumed); zero grade aisl. *lund* `Lende, sense, mind, kind of', ags. *lendenu* N. Pl. `loins', *lund-laga* `kidney', *lynd* f. `(*nephritic -) fat', ahd. *lunda* `tallow, suet', *luntu-ssa* `pectusculum'.

References: WP. II 438, WH. I 832, Trautmann 157, Specht Idg. Dekl. 86.

Page(s): 675

Root / lemma: *lendh-3*

English meaning: free land, heath, steppe

German meaning: `freies Land, Heide, Steppe'

Material: Air. *land* `free place' (Dat. *ith-laind* `area', with *ith* `corn, grain'), gall.-rom. **landā* `Heide', mcymr. *llan* `area' (acymr. *ithlann*, ncymr. *ydlan* `area'), corn. *lan*, bret. *lann* `Heide, Steppe' (kelt. -an- as in type lat. *frangō* : *brechen*, i.e. *enö*);

schwed. dial. *linda* `Brachfeld' (**lendhi_ā*), got. aisl. as. ags. *land*, ahd. *lant* `land'; in addition with zero grade aisl. *lundr* `Hain';

Old Prussian Akk. Sg. *lindan* 'valley'; russ. *lja* 'da' 'with jungem Holz bewachsenes Feld; Neubruch, Rodeland; niedriger, wet and bad bottom', čech. *lada, lado* 'Brache'.

maybe alb. (**linden*) *lëndina* 'meadow'

References: WP. II 438 f., Trautmann 157; after E. Lewy PBB. 32, 138 to **lendh-2**.

Page(s): 675

Root / lemma: *lengh-*

English meaning: to scold

German meaning: 'schmöhen'ö

Material: Gr. ἔλ ε γ χ ω 'beschimpfe, tadle, öberföhre', ἔλ ε γ χ ο ς n. 'Vorwurf, insult, Schande'; to hitt. *link-* 'swear, vow'ö

unclear, whether here mir. *lang* 'the genitals, deceit, betrayal';

lett. *langāt* 'inveigh, with Spitznamen belegen'.

References: WP. II 436 f.

See also: compare under (*lek-*) : *lok-*.

Page(s): 676

Root / lemma: *leng-*

English meaning: to bend oneself; to sway

German meaning: 'sich biegen, schaukeln, schwanken'

Material: Old Indian *ran* *gati* 'sich hin and her bewegen';

alb. *le* 'ngor 'pliable';

lit. *le* 'nge' , *le* 'nke' f. 'Vertiefung'; ablaut. *lingu* 'oti 'schweben, sich hin and her bewegen' (in addition *linge* f. 'shaft, pole zum Aufhängen the cradle', *lin* 'ge' f. 'Feldweihe'), *lango* 'ti ds.; lett. *li* 'guo 't 'swing, sing', Imper. *li* 'g(u)o ' 'Jubelruf by den Johannisfeiern', *l* 'uodzi 't 'waver, swing'; Bachname *Langa* f.; Old Prussian *Langodis* Sumpfname;

slav. *le* 'gъ 'pliable' in slovz. *la* 'go 'pliable' (Adverb), *la* 'ga 'c 'bend, crook', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *lo* 'gъ m. 'δ ρ υ μ á ς', skr. *lu* 'g 'Hain, Röhricht', nsorb. *lug* 'grasiger swamp, marsh', therefrom *Łużyca* 'Lausitz', etc.; perhaps also russ. *ljagat* 'sja 'swing, waver'.

References: WP. II 436, Trautmann 157 f., Berneker 739. Perhaps variant to *lenk-* 'bend'.

Page(s): 676

Root / lemma: *lenk-*

English meaning: to bend

German meaning: 'biegen'

Material: Ags. *lōh* 'strap' (in *mæst-lōn* Pl., *sceaft-lō*, *lōh-sceaft*) from **laŋha-*, aisl.

lengja f. 'strap, stripe', dö.n. *længe* 'Seilstrippe', here also aisl. *lyng* n. 'Heidekraut', aisl. *endi-langr* Adj. 'in seiner ganzen Ausdehnung', as. ags. *and-lang*, afries. *ond-ling*, nhd. *entlang*; ags. *bæc-ling* 'backwards', ahd. *hrucki-lingūn* 'rücklings'. *chrumbe-lingūn* 'in krummer direction' under likewise;

lit. *lenkiu* 'lenkti' 'bow, bend'; *leinke* 'Vertiefung', *linkstu* 'linksti' 'sich biegen', *linkiu* 'linke' 'ti' 'sich neigen to, wish', lett. *likt* 'sich biegen', *liks* 'crooked', literat. lit. *lankau* '-y' 'ti' 'besuchen', *lankio* 'ti' 'ausbiegen', lett. *luoci* 't' 'bend, bow, lenken', *luoci* 'kla' 'joint'; lit. *lanka* 'valley, lowland, depression'; *lan'kas* 'Reifen', *lanku's* 'pliable', lett. *luoks* 'Krummholz, Radfelge', *luoks* 'pliable', Old Prussian *perlānkei* 'belongs', *perlānki* 'geböhrt'; reduced grade Old Prussian *lunkis* 'angle', lett. *lu'kans* 'pliable', Old Prussian *lonki* 'Steg'; with esp. Anwendung auf das Garnaufwinden lit. *lan'ktis* 'Haspel, Garnwinde', lett. *luoks, luokids*. (also lit. *lenkti* stands for 'haspel'; previously secondary afterwards reshaped *lenke* 'tas' 'Haspelstock' from *leke* 'tas': das with it compared gr. ῥῆλ ε κ ᾱ τ η, ῥῆλ α κ ᾱ τ η 'spindle', öol.-dor. ῥῆλ α κ ᾱ τ α is unclear);

abg. *-leko*, *-lešti* 'bend', *lečo*, *lecati* 'Fallen stellen' (*loop, noose, snare), capture', *polečb* 'a noose, halter, snare, trap', russ. *lja'kyj* 'crooked', abg. *lo'kz* 'τ ῥ ῶ ξ ο ν', bow', *lo'ka* 'artifice, deceit', Church Slavic also 'Meerbusen, valley, meadow, swamp, marsh', abg. *si-lo'kz* 'inflexus', Church Slavic *lo'čije* 'bulrushes' ('bend-flax, wattle, braid'), abg. *lo'čo*, *-iti* 'separate', sloven. *lo'čiti* 'separate, segregate' and 'bend' (these die basic meaning);

compare vorrom. (kelt.ö) **lankā* 'Einsenkung, riverbed' (from **lonkā*) in Südfrankreich, Westschweiz and Oberitalien, schweiz. *lauch* 'trough'.

References: WP. II 435, Trautmann 159 f., J. Hubschmid Praeromanica 34 f.

Page(s): 676-677

Root / lemma: *lento-*

English meaning: flexible

German meaning: 'biegsam, nachgebend'

Material: Old Indian *latā* 'Ranke, Liane' (**ln.tā*);

lat. *lentus* 'pliable, tough; slow';

maybe alb. geg. *landë*, alb. tosk. *lëndë* '(*flexible) wood, timber, material', alb. (**lentāre*) *lëndoj* 'hurt, bend' from the same root as lat. *lentāre* 'bend, make flexible'.

gall. (ö) *lantāna* 'Schlinggewöchs'; compare Bolelli Ital. Dial. XVIII 182; cymr. 'smooth, gleaming' (**ln.t-ro-*), ablaut. bret. *lintr* (**lent-ro-*) ds., corn. *ter-lentry* 'gleam', cymr. *llethr* f. 'slope' (**lent-rā*), mir. *leittir* f. ds. (brit. Lw.); against it cymr. *llithr* 'Gleiten' from **slip-tro-* to ***(s)leib-** above S. 663;

ags. *līðe*, as. *līði* 'gelind, mild' (**lentii_o-*), engl. *lithe* 'pliable, ductile', ahd. *lind*, *lindi* 'soft, tender, nachgiebig', nhd. *lind, gelinde*, nnorw. *linn* 'pliable, gelenk, gelinde';

ostlit. *len'tas* 'still, peaceful';

in addition probably the germ.-slav. name the Linde (**lentā*), because of ihres biegsamen Bastes; anord. *lind* f. 'Linde (also spear, javelin, shield from Lindenholz)', ags. *lind(e)* f. ds., ahd. *linta, lintea, linda* ds., nhd. *Linde*, wherefore as 'band, strap from Lindenbast' anord. *lindi* m. 'band, strap, belt, girdle', mnd. *lint* n. 'flaches band, strap' (out of it lit. *linta* 'Zierbaud'), anord. *lindi* n. 'Lindenholz', nhd. dial. *lind, lint* n. 'bast';

probably lit. *lenta* 'board' ('from Lindenholzö');

with o-grade slav. **lo*, *tъ* in russ. dial. *lut*, *lutъ* 'Lindenbast', klr. *lū* 'te' n. 'Lindenbast; Weidenzweige', *lūt* 'Gerte, skin';

perhaps as 'the sich Biegende, Windende' ahd. *lind*, *lint* (**lento*-s), anord. *linnr*, *linni* m. 'snake', poet. 'tree, Feier', *linn-ormr* 'dragon' = ahd. *lindwurm*.

References: WP. II 437 f., WH. I 784 f.

Page(s): 677

Root / lemma: *lep-1*

English meaning: expr. root, onomatopoeic words

German meaning: Schallwurzel

Material: Old Indian *la* 'pati' 'schwatz, flöstert, wehklagt, talks', *ra* 'pati' ds., pām. *lo* 'wam', *lewam* 'rede, spreche, say', np. *lāba*, *lāwa* 'Schmeichelei';

Maybe truncated alb. **la* 'pati, *llap* 'chat, talk, speak', *llaf* 'word, speech'

It seems that from **Root / lemma: plab-** : (to babble, etc..) derived **Root / lemma: lep-1** : (expr. Root)

presumably as **lēpagi*- 'Besprecher', air. *līaig* (disyllabic), Gen. *lego* (**lī*-ago) 'physician, medicine man' (keinesfalls to got. *lēkeis*);

russ. *lepeta* 'тъ' 'stammeln, babble, chatter, lallen', abg. *lopotivъ* 'stammelnd, stotternd', russ. *lopota* 'тъ' 'plötschern, rant, roister, klatschen', with somewhat other meaning- turn skr. *lepe* 'tati' 'flutter'.

Perhaps auf ders. onomatopoeic words Schallvorstellung, but with a-vocalism, based on gr. *λαπίζω* 'benehme mich minxish, wanton', *λαπις* 'τρίς' 'Aufschneider, swaggerer, bragger' and *λαῖλαψ* 'whirlwind' (as 'heulend').

References: WP. II 429.

Page(s): 677-678

Root / lemma: *lep-2*

English meaning: to peel, flay

German meaning: 'abschölen, abhöuten, abspalten'

Material: Gr. *λέπω* 'schale ab', *λέπος* n., *λόπος* m. 'bowl, bark, skin' (*ῥαλόπτω* 'schöle ab'), *λέπς*, *λόπς* f. 'scale, husk, bowl, bark', *λόπας* 'flaches Geschirr', *λέπας* 'einschalige Muschel, Napfschnecke', *λέπυρον* n. 'bowl, husk', *ἐλλοφ* epithet the Fische (eigntl. 'in Schuppen being'), *λέπρα* 'leprosy' (*sich schuppene skin'); *λεπτός* 'enthölst (from Körnern); fine, thin, dainty, weak', *λεπτύνω* 'hölse from; make thin', *λεπρός* 'schmöchtig, thin' (**λεπρός*); lengthened grade (*ō*): *λόπη* 'Hölle, garment, Ledermantel' (*abgezogenes fell, fur' or at most from 'abgetrennten rag'), *λωπος* n. ds., *λωψ* *χλαμύς* Hes.;

alb. *ljape* 'Bauchfell from Schlachttieren', *lepi* 'j' 'meiße', *late* 'small axe, hack, mattock, hoe' (**laptā*);

lat. *lepidus* 'dainty, cute, allerliebste' (compare above *λεπτός*), *lepōs* 'Feinheit, pleasantness, agreeableness, bright Witz'; presumably also *lapit* 'dolore afficit' (**lep-*);

ags. *læfer*, *leber* f. 'bulrush, Ried', engl. Pl. *levers*, ahd. *leber* 'bulrush', ags. *lōf* m.

‘Stirnband, head fascia’ (= lit. *lo ĩpas*);

lit. *lo ĩpas* ‘Flick, rag’, *lo ĩpau*, *-yti* ‘flicken’, lett. *lāps* ‘Flick’, *la ĩpi ĩt* ‘flicken’;

lit. *lepu* ‘s`mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle’, *lepa ĩuti* ‘minxish, wanton sein’, *le ĩpinti* ‘verzörteln’, lett. *lepns* ‘pride’;

sloven. *le ĩpen* ‘leaf’, osorb. changing through ablaut: *opje ĩno* n. ‘leaf’; russ. *lepe ĩnĭ* (**lep ĩn ĩ*) ‘shred, scrap, shred’, *le pest* ‘rag; Blumenblatt’ (further formations of *es*-stem **lepes-* = gr. $\tau\omicron\lambda\epsilon\pi\omicron\varsigma$), *lepu ĩcha* ‘leprosy’ (as gr. $\lambda\epsilon\pi\rho\alpha$); *ō*-grade (as gr. $\lambda\acute{\omega}\pi\eta$) russ. *la ĩpotĭ* (**lap ĩt ĩ*) m. ‘Bastschuh’, *la ĩpitĭ* ‘flicken’, etc.

References: WP. II 429 ff., WH. I 785 f., Trautmann 149 f.

Page(s): 678

Root / lemma: *lep-3*

English meaning: stone, rock

German meaning: ‘Fels, Stein’ö

Material: Gr. $\lambda\epsilon\pi\alpha\varsigma$ n. (only N. Akk. Sg.) ‘kahler Fels, stone’, $\lambda\epsilon\pi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ ‘felsig’; lat. *lapis*, *-idis* ‘stone’; umbr. *vaper ĩe* Abl. Sg., *vapersus* Abl. Pl. ‘seat’ (from stoneö); lat. *a* wird as reduplication-vowel *e* aufgefaßt; eine additional possibility wöre borrowing of gr. and ital. words from a nichtidg. Mittelmeersprache. relationship to *lep-* ‘abspalten’ as ‘abgespaltenes Steinstöck’ (*saxum* : *secō*) is denkbar.

References: WP. II 431, WH. I 761 f.

Page(s): 678

Root / lemma: *lerd-*

English meaning: to twist

German meaning: ‘verkrömmen’

Material: Arm. Pl. *lorc*, *-k* ‘convulsio partium in posteriora’;

gr. $\lambda\omicron\rho\delta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ‘with dem Oberkörper after vorwärts writhed, crooked, humped’, $\lambda\omicron\rho\delta\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$, *-oĩoθα* ‘after vorwärts gebogen sein’;

göl. *lorcach*, *lurcach* ‘lame am foot’; *lurc* m. ‘lahmer foot’;

ags. *be-lyrtan* ‘cheat, deceive’, mhd. *lörzen* ds., dñ. *lyrte* ‘joke’, mhd. *lerzen* ‘stammeln’, mhd. *lurz*, *lerz* ‘link’ (‘crooked’); ags. *lort* ‘crookedö’, in addition the PN *Lorting* = nhd. *Lortzing*.

References: WP. II 439, Holthausen Aengl. etym. Wb. 206, 209.

Page(s): 679

Root / lemma: *lerg-*

English meaning: smooth, slippery

German meaning: ‘glatt, eben, schlöppfrig’

Material: Arm. *oĩork* ‘eben, smooth, poliert, schlöppfrig’ (o- probably die

preposition **po-*), *lerk* `smooth, unbehaart';

mir. *lergg* f. `Abhaug, way, Ebene', *less-lergg* `willow', cymr. *llyry* `Pfad, spoor', corn. *lergh*, bret. *lerc'h* `spoor'; ablaut. air. *lorc*, mir. *lorgg* m. `spoor, troop, multitude, crowd, progeny', cymr. *llwry* > *llwrw* `spoor';

in addition nhd. *Lurch*, ndd. *lorkö*

References: WP. II 439. S. still **lorgo-* `stick'.

Page(s): 679

Root / lemma: *les-*

English meaning: to gather, pick up

German meaning: `sammeln, auflesen'

Material: Got. *lisan* st. V. `auflesen, reap', aisl. *lesa* `gather, collect, auflesen, einweben', later (through nhd. influence) `lesen (ein book)', ags. *lesan* `gather, collect', as. ahd. *lesan* `auf-, auslesen' and (after the Doppelbed. from lat. *legere*) `lesen (ein book)'; here also aisl. *lesa*, mhd. (and nhd. dial.) *lismen* `knit', and welter ahd. *lesa*, mhd. *lese* `a kind of Kleidungsstoff', aisl. *lesni* `a kind of Kopfzeug';

lit. *lesu* `le `sti`with dem bill, beak, neb aufpicken, corn, grain lesen', lter. *ap-lasy* `ti`herauspicken, auslesen, wöhlen';

whether here air. *lestar*, Lw. from cymr. *llestr* `vessel', acorn. *lester*, bret. *lestr* `ship'ö basic meaning wöre `vessel zum Einsammeln from Beeren under likewise'.

References: WP. II 440, Trautmann 160.

Page(s): 680

Root / lemma: *leto-*, *lêti-*, *lêto-*, *lôto-*

English meaning: heat

German meaning: `Brunst, Hitze, Zorn'

Material: Mcymr. *aelet* (**ad-let-*) `pain', *llet-gynt* ds., lengthened grade *llit*, *tra-llit* `rage, fury', ncymr. *llid* m. ds., with gradation *llawd* `rutting, heat' = mir. *la* `th m. ds.; mcymr. *aelawt* `din, fuss, noise, pain' = air. *a* `lad n. `wound' (**ad-lôto-*), cymr. *tra-llod* `din, fuss, noise, pain';

klr. *l* `it`f. `rutting, heat', *l* `ityty`befruchten'.

References: WP. II 428, Ifor Williams E`t. Celt. 4, 391.

Page(s): 680

Root / lemma: *letro-*

English meaning: leather

German meaning: `Leder'öö

Material: Air. *lethar*, cymr. *lledr*, bret. *lezh* `leather' = ahd. *leder*, ags. *leþer* (engl. *leather*), aisl. *leðr* n. `leather'. Is das germ. word old borrowing from dem kelt. and latter as **pl-e-tro* with lat. *pellis* etc. (see *pel-* `skin') relatedö S. Pedersen KG. II 45.

References: WP. II 428.

Page(s): 681

Root / lemma: *leubh-*

English meaning: to care for, love

German meaning: `gern haben, begehren; lieb', partly with Entwicklung von `gern haben' to `gutheißen, loben', in germ. also von `Liebe' to `Zutrauen, reliance, Glaube'

Material: Old Indian *lu bhyati* `empfindet heftiges desire', *lōbha yati* `excited, aroused desire' (formal = germ. **lauþjan*, das but denominative to **lauþa-*, ags. *lēaf*), *lōbha-* m. `desire, greed, lust' (= ags. *lēaf* etc.), *lubdha* `greedy, ausschweifend; verführt' (= gr. *λ υ π τ á*);

gr. *λ υ π τ á ε τ á ρ α, π ó ρ ν η* Hes.;

alb. *laps* `wünsche, begehre', probably also tosk. *lume* `', geg. *lum* `lucky, blessed', *lumni* `fame, Seligkeit' (participle **lubh-no-* actually `was man gern hat, lobt');

lat. *libet*, older *lubet*, *-ēre, -uit, -itum est* `es beliebt, is compliant', *lubens, libens* `gern, willing', *lubīdo, libīdo* `eagerness'; osk. *loufir* `vel' (compare abg. *l'ubo* - *l'ubo* `vel - vel');

got. *liufs*, aisl. *liūfr*, ahd. *liob*, ags. *lēof* `lieb' (= abg. *l'ubъ*); therefrom derived **liubēn* `lieb sein, gefallen' in ags. *lēofian*, ahd. mhd. *liuben*; **liubjan* in ags. *ge-ly fan*, ahd. *(ga)liuben*, originally `lieb make'; got. *galaufs* `begehrenswert, schätzbar, wertvoll'; ags. *lēaf* `Erlaubnis', ahd. *urloub* (and *urlub*) `Urlaub'; got. Denom. *ga-laubjan* `believe', *us-laubjan* `allow', aisl. *leyfa* (Denom.) `allow; praise, laud'; ahd. *gilouben* `believe', *irlouben* `allow', ags. *liefan, ā-li ēfan* `allow', *geliefan* `believe'; aisl. *lof n.* `Lob, Erlaubnis', ags. *lof n.* `Lob, Preis', ahd. *lob n. ds.* are Postverbalia to aisl. *lofa* `praise, gestatten', ahd. *lobōn* (Denom.) `praise, laud, praise, bewilligen, promise', nhd. *loben, geloben, verloben*; got. *lubains* `hope'; ags. *lufu*, ahd. *lupa f.* `love', therefrom **lubōn* in ags. *lufian*, ahd. *lubōn* `lieben', ahd. *gilubida* `profession, declaration';

lit. (due to eines es-stem **leubhes-*) *liaupse* `Lobpreisung', *lia upsinti* `lobpreisen';

abg. *l'ubъ* `lieb' (russ. *l'u byj* etc.), whereof *l'ubiti* `lieben', *l'uby* `love' (etc.).

maybe alb. *lyp, lip* `beg, like, want'

References: WP. II 419, WH. I 793 f., Wissmann Postverbalia 37 ff., 80 f.

Page(s): 683-684

Root / lemma: *leudh-1* (**leugh-*)

English meaning: to grow up; people; free

German meaning: `emporwachsen, hochkommen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *leudh-1* : `to grow up; people; free' : **Root / lemma:** *leu-dh-2* : `drive, go' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *el-6, elə* : *lā-*; *el-eu-(dh-)* : `to drive; to move, go'.

Material: Old Indian *rō dhati, rō hati* `rises, grows', av. *rao daiti* `increases, grows', Old Indian *rō ha-* m. `ascension, elevation, height', *avarōdha-* m.

`Wurzeltrieb, Luftwurzel, Senkung', av. *rao δa-* m. `growth, prestige', npers. *rōi* `face';

gr. ἐλευθεροσ `free' from **leudhero-s* = lat. *liber* `free' = alb. *lirë* `free';

Gr. ἐλευθερία `freedom' (Pi., ion. att.) : alb. *liria* `freedom'; ἐλευθερώω [ἐλευθεροσ] `1. to free, set free, Hdt., Aesch., etc.; ἐλ. τὸν ἑσπλόνον to set the entrance free, clear it, Thuc.; ἐλευθεροῖ στήμα he keeps his tongue free, i. e. does not commit himself by speech, Soph.: to free from blame, acquit, τὸν ἄ Xen.:--Pass. to be set free, Hdt. 2. c. gen. to set free, loose or release from, Eur.; so, ἐλευθεροῦν τε εἰς ἄρσιν μὲν πύδα, i. e. ceasing to flee, id=Eur. `: alb. *liroj* `to free, set free'

fal. *loferta* `a freedwoman';

maybe truncated alb. (**ἐλευθεροσ*) *illurios* `free man (ancestor of Illyrians)'

Maybe Toch. A *lyutāri* `the upper (men), overseerö' (Duchesne-Guillemin BSL 41, 181).

alb. perhaps *lenj* `is born, comes into being' (**leudh-n-*), *lind* `give birth', *polem* `people' (*leudh-m-*); Also *lindje* `sunrise'.

Alb. ve `la `brother' (**su_e-loudhā* `member of clan')

Note:

alb. *vëlla* `brother' : **Phrygian:** *vela-* f. `family, relatives' (ö) : Estonian *veli* `brother'. According to phonetic mutations alb. cognate derived from the **Root / lemma: su_e-lo-, su_elii_o(n)-** : (a kind of relation): . (**svila-*) *vëlla* `brother' [common alb. initial **sv-** > **v-** phonetic mutation].

Alb., *ke `lösh* `youngling';

Note:

This seems erroneous etymology because alb. *ke `lösh* `cub, esp. young dog' derives from **Root / lemma: kel-6, k(e)lë-, k(e)lā-** or **kl_e** -ö : `to call, cry'. (see above)

lat. *Liber* `ital. god of growth, fertility, cultivation', osk. Gen. *Lu `vfrei's* `Liberi', lat. *liberī, -ōrum* `die Kinder', juristisch also from a einzigen kid, child, also `*offspring, the young'; *liber* `free' see above;

maybe *Liburni* Illyr. TN, also alb. (**libera*) *lirë* `free'.

air. *luss* m. `plant' (**ludh-stu-*), acorn. *les* ds., mcor. *leys*, Pl. *losow*, cymr. *llysiau*, bret. *louzou* ds.;

Maybe alb. *lule* (**ludhe*) `plant, flower' common alb. -d- > -l- phonetic mutation.

got. *liudan*, ahd. *liotan*, as. *liodan*, ags. *lēodan* `grow', ahd. *sumarlota* `summer scion', anord. *loðenn* `bewachsen, haarig, rough', *loða* `(*have grown =) festhängen, festkleben'; got. *laudi* f. `shape', *swa-, sama-lauþs* `so big, large', *jugga-lauþs* `youngling', mhd. *lōt* `beschaffen'; got. *ludja* `face (with the eyes and mouth)' (compare np. *rōi*), as. *lud* `A^ußeres, physical strength (ö only Hel. 154), ahd. *ant-lutti* `face (with the eyes and mouth)'; (the young, offspring = bulk, mass, people :) ahd. *liut*, ags. *lēod* `people', mhd. *liute* `people', ags. *lēode* ds., then also from einzelnen people ahd. *liut* `person', nhd. dial. *das Leut* `person', nd. *löd, löt* `woman, girl', burgund. *leudis* `the Gemeinfreie';

Old Church Slavic *ljud ъje* (**leudei_es*) Pl. `the people' (Sg. russ. *ljud*, čech. *lid*), *ljudin* ъ `the Gemeinfreie', lett. *lā ūdis* Pl. `people, people, Gesinde', lit. *lia ūdis* `people'.

References: WP. II 416 f., WH. I 791 ff., Trautmann 160 f.

Page(s): 684-685

Root / lemma: *leu-dh-2*

English meaning: drive, go

German meaning: `treiben, gehen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *leudh-1* : `to grow up; people; free' : **Root / lemma:** *leu-dh-2* : `drive, go' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *el-6*, *elə-* : *lā-*; *el-eu-(dh-)* : `to drive; to move, go'.

See also: see above under *el-6* S. 306 f.

Page(s): 685

Root / lemma: *leud-*

English meaning: to bend (intr.); bent, small, etc..

German meaning: etwa `sich ducken', daher `geduckt, klein, sich vor jemand ducken, klein machen, heucheln'

Material: Cymr. *lludded* `tiredness' (**loudetā*, compare ahd. *luzeda* `infirmatio');

Maybe alb. *lut* `pray, bow, beg'

as. *luttīl* `small, woeful, wretched, miserable', ahd. *luzil*, *luzzil*, *liuzil*, mhd. *lötzel* `small, wenig, small', ags. *ly tēl*, engl. *little*; as. *lūt* `wenig', ags. *ly t* `small', as. *luttic*, ahd. *luzzīc* `small, wenig' (see above under 2. *lei-*); aisl. *lūta* st. V. `sich vornöber neigen, fall', ags. *lūtan* st.-V. ds., ags. *lūtian* `hide, conceal lie, lurk', ahd. *lūzēn* ds.; ahd. *lōskēn*, mnd. *lūschen* `versteckt, hide, conceal sein; got. *luton* in *lutondans* `φ ρ ε ν α π ά τ α ι', zero grade *liuts* `heuchlerisch', *liutai* Pl. `Gaukler', *liutei* `deception', *lutōn* `cheat, deceive, verführen', ags. *lot* n. `deceit', *lytig* `hinterlistig', aisl. *ljōtr* `ugly', *ly tī* n. (**liutia-*) `Gebrechen', *ly ta* `verunzieren, entehren, rebuke';

lit. *liūstu* `sad sein' (`gedrückt sein'), *liu dnas* `sad', Old Prussian *laustinti* `demütigen' (from **laustas* `geduckt');

r.-Church Slavic *ludъ* `crazy', post-verbal to slav. **ludjo* in russ. *lužu* (**laudei.ō*), *ludi tь* `cheat, deceive, tauschen'.

References: WP. II 415 f., Trautmann 151.

Page(s): 684

Root / lemma: *leugh-1*

English meaning: to lie

German meaning: `lügen'

Material: Got. *liugan*, as. ahd. *liogan*, ags. *lēogan* `lie', aisl. *ljūga* `lie, fehlen, fehlschlagen'; ahd. as. *lugina*, ags. *lygen* `lie, falsity', mhd. *luc* m. `Lug', ahd. *luggi*, *lucki*, as. *luggi*, ags. *lycge* `fallacious' (= slav. *lъžь*), aisl. *lygi* f., ahd. *lugī* f. `lie, falsity', ags. *lyge* m. `lie, falsity' (: slav. *lъža* `lie, falsity'); ahd. *lougan* m., *lougna* f. `das Leugnen' = aisl. *laun* f. `ds., Verheimlichung', got. *analaugns* `hide,

conceal', *laugnjan* `leugnen' etc.; probably also ahd. *lochon*, j-verb *lucchen*, geminated aisl. *lokka*, ags. *loccian*, mnl. *locken*, ahd. *lockon* `locken'; in addition mhd. *Gelöcke* `luck'ö

lit. *lūgoti* `bid, beg, ask', lett. *lu* `gt ds.;

abg. *лъжѡ*, *лъжати* `lie', *лъжь* `fallacious, Lögner', *лъжа* `lie, falsity'.

References: WP. II 415, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 176.

Page(s): 686-687

Root / lemma: *leugh-2. lugh-*

English meaning: oath

German meaning: `Eid, Schwur'

Note: only kelt. and germ.

Material: Air. *lu(i)ge* n., cymr. *llw* m., bret. *le* `oath, vow, pledge' (**lughi_om*);

got. *liugan*, *-aida* `marry', *liuga* `matrimony', (*oath), ahd. *urliugi* (**uz-liugja*) `war, fight' (**vertragsloser state, status*'), zero grade mnd. *orloge*, *orloch*, as. *orlag*, *-logi*, afries. *orloch* ds. (therefrom hat also mhd. *urlage* `fate, destiny' etc. partly the meaning `war, fight' bezogen, see under **leggh-** `lie'); afries. *logia* `marry'.

Maybe alb. *logu* `lists (*fight)'

References: WP. II 415.

Page(s): 687

Root / lemma: *leug-1*

English meaning: to bend

German meaning: `biegen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *leug-1* : `to bend' : **Root / lemma:** *leu-g-2* : *lu-g-* : *lū-g-* : `black; swamp' derived from **Root / lemma:** *leu-2* (**leug h-*): `to cut off, separate, free'.

Material: Gr. *λυγίξω* `bend, coil, turn, twist, rotate', *λύγος* f. `biegsamer twig, branch', *λύγις* v o s `geflochten';

lat. *lucta* f. `Ring, wrestling match', *luctō*, sek. *luctor*, *-ārī* `wrestle, struggle', *luxus* `luxated', *luxāre* `dislocate, luxate, crick' also (as `außer edge and Band') *luxus*, *-ūs* `öppige fertility, verschwenderischer expenditure', *luxuria*; probably *lūma* `mint (ö)' from **lū g(s)mā*;

Maybe rum. *luptă* `struggle, fighting, battle, fight, strife, combat, action, efforts, affair, striving, quarrel, encounter, stour, war, warfare, match, mix' : alb. *lufta* `struggle, fighting, battle' common rum.-illyr. *kʷ* - > *p-*, *f-* phonetic mutation.

air. *fo-long-* `(er)bear, carry' (from *-*lung-*);

lit. *lu gnas* `ductile, pliable';

ahd. *loc*, nhd. *Locke*, ags. *locc*, aisl. *lokkr* ds., aisl. *lykna* `bend the knees';

with gradation besides perhaps ahd. *louh*, nhd. *Lauch*, and. *lōk*, ags. *lēac*, aisl.

laukr 'Lauch'; from 'bend, zusammenbiegen' seems die meaning 'zumachen, shut' originated to sein (ö) in got. *ga-lūkan* 'einschließen', *us-lūkan* 'aufschließen', aisl. *lūka* 'shut, aufschließen, finish, end', ags. *lūcan* 'shut, öffnen', ahd. *lūhhan* 'shut', *antlūhhan* 'aufschließen'; aisl. *lok* n. 'Schluß, Verschuß, cover', *loka* f. 'Verschuß, bar, bolt', *lykja* 'shut', ags. *loc* n. 'Verschuß, bar, bolt, jail', ahd. *loh* n. 'Verschuß, hideout, cave, hole', got. *us-luk* n. 'aperture'; ahd. *lucka* (**lukkja*) 'Lücke', ndd. *Luke*.

References: WP. II 413 f., WH. I 826 f., 831.

Page(s): 685-686

Root / lemma: *leu-g-2* : *lu-g-* : *lū-g-*

English meaning: black; swamp

German meaning: 'schwörzlich; Sumpf' (after der Farbe)

Note:

Root / lemma: *leug-1* : 'to bend' : **Root / lemma:** *leu-g-2* : *lu-g-* : *lū-g-* : 'black; swamp' derived from **Root / lemma:** *leu-2* (**leug h-*): 'to cut off, separate, free'.

Material: Gr. λῡγαιος 'dark, finster', wherefore (with prefix α-, compare Old Indian *ā-nīla-* 'blackish, darkish') ἡ λῡγῆ 'dark', ἐπεὶ λυξ ' (whereas darkness is =) schattengebend', ἐπεὶ λυγαῖος μοῖρα, ὅς μοι ὀβερσχαττε, bedecke';

Maybe alb. *lugë* 'spoon, scoop', geg. *lug* 'valley, ditch', tosk. *luginë* 'valley'

illyr. *lugas* m. or *luga* f. 'swamp, marsh' (Strabo 314: ἔλαος Λούγεον καὶ λούμενον by Τερρεστρε), whereof with lat. forms *-ātum* derived alb. *le* 'gate' 'puddle, pool, slop, swamp, marsh'; nasalized alb. geg. *lang*, tosk. *le* 'ng' 'drink, liquid, broth, juice'; lit. *liu* 'gas' 'morass', besides *lu* 'gas', lett. FIN *Ludze* (**lugi_ā*); idg. **lougi_ā* in: russ.-Church Slavic *luža* 'swamp, marsh, puddle, slop', etc.;

perhaps here gall. λούγος 'raven' in PN *Lugu-dūnon* 'Lyon', etc.

Maybe alb. *lugat* 'monster, ghost' : gall. λούγος 'raven'

References: WP. II 414, Trautmann 163; to 1. *leu-*.

Page(s): 686

Root / lemma: *leug* ^ (**leug h-*)

English meaning: to break

German meaning: 'brechen'

Note: in Ar. with *g*, in Balt. with *g* ^; ar. *g* probably through influence of *leug*- 'bend'

Material: Old Indian *ruja* 'ti' 'zerbricht, peinig't', *rugna* ' 'broke', *-ruj* f. 'pain, disease, malady', *rujā* ds., *rō* 'ga- m. 'Gebrechen, disease, malady', *loga* ' 'clod, Scholle';

av. *uruxti-* 'Brechen, Zerreißen';

arm. *lucanem* 'löse los, breche auf', *loic* 'released, liberated, free';

gr. ἄ-λυκτο-πέδη 'unzerreißbares band, strap', λυγαλέος, λυγρός

`sad, terrible';

alb. *lunge* ``Geschwör';

lat. *lūgeō*, -ēre `grieve' (**loug* ēi_ō), *lūctus*, -ūs `mourning, grief', *lūgubris* `sad, pitiable' (probably **lūgos-ri-s*);

air. *lucht* `load, Inhalt, troop, multitude, crowd, people' (**partō*), cymr. *llwyth* `load, burden, tribe', gall. *luchtos* `part' (ö), Adj. *luchtodos*, *LVXTIIRIOS*, *Lucterius* MN;

ags. *to-lūcan* `destroy', ahd. *liohhan* `tear, rend, pull, drag', mnd. *lūken* `pull, drag, pluck', ags. *lūcan* `jōten', schwed. *luk*, anord. *lok* n. `weed'; here GN *Loki* as `destroyer';

`Löcke, hole', nhd. *Löcke*, (nd.) *Luke*;

lit. *la ūžiu*, *la ūžti*, lett. *lau žu*, *lau žt*, trans. `break, rupture', ablaut. lit. *lu žtu*, *lu žti*, lett. *lu ūstu*, *lu ūst*, intrans. `break, rupture'; in addition lit. *la ūžas* m. `heap abgebrochener Zweige', *lu žis* m. `break', lett. *lau žn ī* `broken Bäume'.

References: WP. II 412 f., WH. I 830 f., Trautmann 152 f.

Page(s): 686

Root / lemma: *leuk-* (**leug* ĥ-)

Meaning: bright, to shine; to see

German meaning: 1. `leuchten, licht'; 2. `sehen'

Material: 1. Old Indian *ro catē* `shines, seems', av. *raočant-* `luminous', Old Indian *rōca yati* `löst shine, beleuchtet', av. *raočayeiti* `erleuchtet, beleuchtet' (= lat. *lūc e o*);

Old Indian *rōcana* - `luminous', *roka* - m. `light' (= arm. *lois* `light', cymr. *llug*), *rōci ś* n. `light' (= ahd. *loug*, ags. *lieg*, aisl. *leygr* m., slav. *lučь* m.), *lōka* - m. `free (heller) room, world' (= lat. *lūcus*, lit. *lau kas* `field', ahd. etc. *lōh*); *rōca* - `luminous' (: lit. Adj. *lau kas*, blössig'), *ruca* - `bright' (: gr. λυκῶφωϛ, ἄμφι- λυκῆ, cymr. *am-lwg*, aisl. *log* n. `flame'), *ru ci*- f. `light, radiance' (= Old Prussian *luckis*), *rukma* - n. `gold', m. `goldener jewellery', *ru kmant-* `gleaming' (compare den germ. lat. -men-stem); *rō cas-*, *rōci ś*- n., av. *raocah-*, ap. *raučah*- n. `light, shiner, esp. of Himmels', Old Indian *ruks a* - `gleaming', av. *raoxšna-* `gleaming' common Old Indian *g ĥ-* > *ks* - : Old pers. *g ĥ-* > *xš-* : npers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

(= ahd. *liehsen*) f. `light' (= lat. *lūna*, mir. *luan*, Old Prussian *lauxnos*, abg. *luna*, zero grade gr. λύχνος; auf this -es-stem based on also lat. *lūstrāre*, *lucubrāre*, ags. *lioxan*, aisl. *ljōs*, lit. *lu kestis*);

arm. *lois*, Gen. *lusoi* `light', *lusin* `moon', *lusn* `weißer Fleck in eye', *luc, anem* `zönde an, burn', Aor. *luc, i* (originally *skō*-present);

gr. λευκός `licht, gleaming, white' (λεῦκος, λευκίσκος fish names), λεῦσσον `weißer Kern in Tannenholz' (: abg. *luča* from **loukiā*); λεῦσσα f. `fury' (after den funkelnden Augen); ἄμφι-λυκῆ `twilight', λυκῶ-φωϛ ds., μορμολύκη `Schreckbild'; λυκάβας `Neumondstag', is unclear; (compare Leumann, Hom. Wörter 212⁴; after Kretschmer Gl. 22, 262 to λεῦκος `wolf'); λεύχνος `shiner' (**luk-s-nos*, due to of -(e)s-stem); unclear is λεονόον Hes.;

illyr. PN Λεύκαρος, in addition venet. (ö) PN Λευκάριστος (Silesia);

Maybe alb. *lluke* 'blind', *lush* 'berserk, carrion', *lushe* 'bitch, berserk woman' :
λύσσω f. 'fury'

lat. *lūx*, -*cis* 'light' (older *i*-stem) *lūceō*, -*ēre*, *lūxī* 'gleam, shine, bright sein', alat. also '(ein light) shine lassen' (**louke* īō = Old Indian *rōca* 'yati'), *pollūcēre* originally 'shine (or see) lassen', hence *pollūcte* 'precious', *pollūcibilis* 'köstlich, lovely, superb, pretty, splendid', *pollūctūra* 'köstlicher feast'; *lūculentus* 'gleaming; stately, respectable', *lūcerna* 'shiner, lamp, light' (compare air. *lōcharn*, see under); *Juppiter Lūcetius* perhaps 'Lichtbringer' (osk.; compare den gall. Mars *Leucetius*, got. *liuhab*): *lūcus*, alat. Akk. *loucom* 'Hain', actually '(wood, forest-)Lichtung' (compare *collūcāre* 'in a wood, forest eine Lichtung vornehmen', *interlūcāre* 'Bäume auslichten'), osk. *lu vkei* 'in lūcō' (see above Old Indian *lōka* -); perhaps also umbr. *Vuv̄c*, *is* 'Lūcius';

lat. *lūmen* 'light' from **leuk-s-men*; *lūna* 'moon(göttin)' (**louksnā*), praen. *Losna* (: Old Prussian *lauxnos*, av. *raoxšnā*, mir. *lūan*, abg. *luna*); *lūstrum* 'Sühneopfer; stretch of time from fünf Jahren' (**leuk-s-trom* 'Erleuchtung'), *lūstrō*, -*āre* 'erhellen, beleuchten', also 'clean', *illūstrāre* 'erleuchten, ans Tageslicht bringen, aufklören; verherrlichen', back formation *illūstris* 'hell erleuchtet in die Augen fallend, illustrious', *lūcu brum* 'dawn, twilight' (**leukos-ro-*), *lūcu brāre* 'by light or night work';

cymr. *llug* 'Schimmer, radiance', *llug y dydd* 'daybreak' (= Old Indian *rōka* -, arm. *lois*) Loth RC 39, 73; gall. **leuxos* 'bright', **leukā* 'the white', s. Wartburg FEW. s. v. v.

air. *luchair* 'radiance', *lūaichtide* 'gleaming', *luach-te* 'weißglühend'; air. *lōcharn*, *luacharn* f. 'shiner, Laterne, lamp, light', cymr. *llugorn* (also *llygorn* m., Pl. *llygyrn*), corn. *lugarn* ds., bret. *lugern* m. 'radiance';

gall. *Leucetius*, *Loucetius* 'epithet of Mars' (compare lat.-osk. *Lūcetius*); mir. *lo'ch*, *lu'ach* 'gleaming', air. *lōchet* (n. *nt*-stem) 'lightning', out of it borrowed cymr. *lluched*, acorn. *luhet*, bret. *luc'hed-enn* 'lightning'; mir. *lūan* 'light, moon', *dīa lūain* 'Montag' (**leuk-s-no-* : lat. *lūna*); cymr. *llwg* 'gleaming', *llygo* 'einen radiance throw' (compare with the meaning from gr. λεύσσω as 'con-spicius' under cymr. *am-lwg*, *cyf-lwg*, *eghlwg* 'conspicius'); mir. *loch* 'black' (**luko-*), cymr. *llwg* 'schwarzgelb', zero grade *llug* 'black' (**louko-*) probably originally 'gleaming black';

got. *liuhab* 'light' (: lat. *Lūcetius*, gall. *Leucetius*), ahd. as. *lioht* 'bright' and n. 'light', ags. *lēoht* ds.; got. *lauhatjan* 'gleam, shine, flash', ahd. *lougazzen* and zero grade *lohazzen* 'flame, burn, fiery sein', ags. *lēgetu* f. 'lightning'; ahd. *lōh* 'bewachsene Lichtung, niedriges shrubbery, bush', mnd. *lōh*, *lōch* 'spinney, bush', names as *Water-loo*, ags. *lēah* 'offenes Land, meadow', aisl. *lō* fn. 'Lichtung' (= Old Indian *lōka* - etc.); ahd. *lauc*, *loug*, ags. *liæg*, aisl. *leygr*, mask. *i*-stem 'flame, fire' (= Old Indian *rōci* -, slav. *lučь*), aisl. *logi* m. = afries. *loga* 'flame', mhd. *lohe* 'flame'; aisl. *ljōmi* m., as. *liomo*, ags. *lēoma* 'radiance' (**leuk-mon-*), got. *lauhmuni* 'lightning, flame' (*a'ū*, compare engl. *levin* 'lightning' from **lauhuēni-*);

aisl. *lōn* f. (**luhnō*) 'stilles water', *logn* n. 'Windstille' (compare gr. λεύκη γαλακτινὴ) 'blanke Windstille');

aisl. *ljōri* m. 'Rauchloch', norw. *ljōra* 'sich aufklören', mhd. *ūz-lieren* ds.;

due to of -es-stem aisl. *lyr* m. (**leuhiz*) 'Lub, Gadus pollichius' (from the hellen Farbe the Seiten and of Bauches of Fisches), aisl. *lysa* f. 'Merluccius vulgaris, Merlan', norw. *lysing* ds., compare schwed. *lōja*, *lōga* 'Abramis alburnus' from **laugiōn*, nhd. *Lauge* 'Cyprinus alburnus and leuciscus'; mhd. *liehsen* 'bright' (**leuhsna-* = av. *raoxšna-*), aisl. *ljōs* n. 'light' (**leuhsa-*), *lysa* 'gleam, shine, gleam, bright make, define, announce, declare' = ags. *li exan*, *lixan* 'gleam, shine';

lit. *laukas* 'blössig', *laukas* 'field' ('Lichtung'), see above Old Indian *lōka* -,

roca - etc.; Old Prussian *luckis* 'wooden log' (= Old Indian *ruci* -), ablaut. with sloven. *lu* č etc. 'Lichtspan'; FIN lit. *Laukesa* ;

abg. *luča* 'ray' (*louki* ā, compare gr. λ ο ὤ σ σ ο ν), Church Slavic also *luč* ъ m. 'ray, light' (= Old Indian *roci*-, ahd. *loug*), sloven. *lu* č f. 'light', Pl. 'Lichtspöne', russ. *luč* 'ray', *luča* 'chip of pinewood', čech. *louč* 'Kien'; abg. *luna* 'moon' (**louk-s-nā*, as lat. *lūna* etc.);

toch. A B *luk*- 'gleam, shine, erleuchten'; A *lok*, *lokit*, B *laukito* 'strange', *lauke* 'wide' (compare lit. *lau* k, *lau* kan 'out of doors, forth, out' from *lau* kas 'field');

hitt. *luk(k)*- 'gleam, shine, ignite, set on fire'.

2. with the meaning 'black' (from 'gleaming black' or 'verbrannt'): see above S. 688;

but lat. *lūcius* 'Hecht' stands for 'the Schillernde'.

3. With *leuk*- 'gleam, shine' deckt sich **leuk**- 'see':

Old Indian *lō* katē, *lō* catē 'beholds, wird gewahr', *lōka* yatī, *lōca* yatī 'contemplates', *lōcanam* 'eye';

gr. λ ε ὤ σ σ ω 'see, observe';

cymr. *am-lwg*, *cyf-lwg*, *eg-lwg* 'conspicuous', *go-lwg* 'vision, face' (also cymr. etc. *llygad* 'eye' from **lukato*-);

lit. *la* ūkiu, *la* ūkti 'auf jemanden wait, hold on', *lūke* ti 'ein wenig harren', lett. *lu* kuo t 'see, show, auf etwas sehen, versuchen', Old Prussian *laukīt* 'suchen'; from 'whereupon see, show': 'aim, meet (throw)' and 'receive, bekommen': *lučiti* se. 'to meet, geschehen; müssen'; in russ.-Church Slavic *lučiti* 'jemanden treffen', etc.

4. A parallel root **leuk** - in:

Old Indian *ru* ś ant- 'licht, bright, white', Church Slavic *ъ* s-lys ъ 'naked, bald, bleak', russ. *ly* syj 'naked, bald, bleak, blössig'; in addition perhaps the name of Luchses (development from den funkeln den Augen or rather after seinem grauweißen fell, fur): arm. *lusanunk* Pl., gr. λ ὤ γ ξ, λ υ γ κ ὁ ς (whence die nasalizationö), ahd. *luhs*, ags. *lox*, next to which aschwed. *lō* from **luha*- (compare perhaps dt. *Fuchs* : got. *fauhō*), lit. *lū* šis, lett. *lūsi* s, Old Prussian *luysis*, abg. *rys* ъ (with *r* instead of *l* after *r* ъvati 'ausreißen'ö); after Vasmer expounded sich das slav. *r* perhaps through iran. borrowing; not ganz sicher steht die meaning 'Luchs' for das zudem auf voiced-nonaspirated auslautende mir. *lug*, Gen. *loga*; on the other hand expounded Loth RC 36, 103 cymr. *lloer*, bret. *loar* 'moon' from **lug-rā*, so that one -g, -k, -k as extensions auffassen could; compare also above S. 688 gr. λ ο υ ν ὅ ν.

References: WP. II 408 ff., WH. I 823 ff., 827 f., 832 ff., 839, Trautmann 151 f., 164; different Kuiper Nasalprä s. 107³.

Page(s): 687-690

Root / lemma: *leu-1*, **leu* - : *lū* -

English meaning: dirt

German meaning: 'Schmutz, beschmutzen'

Material: Gr. λ ὤ μ α 'smut, disgrace, shame', λ ὤ μ η, 'vituperation', λ ὤ μ α νοματ 'beschimpfe; schönde; richte elendzugrunde'; λ α θ ρ ο ν, -ος 'defilement, contamination';

alb. tosk. *lum* 'slime, mud', geg. *löm*, tosk. *ler* ds. (*lum*-, respectively *leu-d(h)r*-), illyr. PN *Ludrum* (: gr. λύθρον);

lat. *polluō* 'sully', *lustrum* 'puddle, slop', *lutum* 'filth, ordure' =

air. *loth* f. 'smut', gall. PN *Lutēva*, in addition cymr. (with lengthened grade) *lludedic* 'muddy'; with other suffix mir. *con-luan* 'Hundekot', bret. *louan* 'sale';

lit. *luty* 'nas, -ne' 'pool, Lehmpfütze'; here probably also lit. *liū* 'nas' 'morass'.

References: WP. II 406.

See also: see also under *leug*-2.

Page(s): 681

Root / lemma: *leu*-2 (**leug* ^h-)

English meaning: to cut off, separate, free

German meaning: 'abschneiden, trennen, loslösen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *leu*-2 (**leug* ^h-): 'to cut off, separate, free' : **Root / lemma:** *leug* ^h- (**leug* ^h-): 'to break'

Note: also *leu*_u- and *lēu*- : *ləu*- (: *lū* ^h-), partly *leu*-s-

Material: Old Indian *lunā* ^{ti}, *lunō* ^{ti} 'cuts, slices, clips, cuts', *lūna* ^h- 'cropped, truncated, cut off, geschnitten' (: mir. *lon*), *lavi* ^{tra}- n. 'sickle', *lavi* ^h- f. ds. (: gr. λαῖον, aisl. *lē* ds.), *lava*- m. 'das Schneiden, Schur, wool, hair, break, section', *lāva*- 'incisive', *lāvaka*- m. 'Abschneider, Möher';

gr. λύω 'löse, befreie; vertilge etc.', λύα f. 'Auflösung, separation', λύσις f. 'Lösung', λύτρον n. 'Lösegeld'; βόυ-λυστρος m. 'time of Ausspannens the Rinder, evening' (: *so-lūtus*); λαῖον 'plowshare' (λαῖον; compare *dešimnd. lē, lehe* 'sickle' from **lewan*- and Old Indian *lavi* ^h- ds.); ἄλωρις, att. ἄλωρις f. 'threshing floor';

alb. *laj* 'zahle eine blame' (**ləuni*_u-ō, ablaut equally with gr. λα(F)ῖον); *pe* ^{rlaj} 'rob', perhaps also *lete* ^h 'Möhne' (**leu*-t-) and (from the root form auf -s) *lesh* (**leus*-) 'wool, hair' (compare the same meaning in Old Indian *lava*-); da after Jokl L.-k. U. 127, 147 ff. *fluer* 'Fach a footlocker' (**ve* ^{lor}- from idg. **lēu*-r-), *sh-lor* 'Hangegeröst', *pluar* (**pe* ^{luar}-) 'plowshare', *lug*, *lugu* 'trough', *fluge* ^h 'board', *luge* ^h 'spoon';

Maybe alb. *pluar* (**pe* ^{luar}-) 'plowshare' derived from Old Indian *phāla*- m. 'plowshare' see **Root / lemma:** (s)p(h)el-1 : to split, cut off, tear off; board

lat. *luō*, -ere 'atone, pay', in Glossen λύω, *reluō* 'löse again ein', *solvō* (**se-luō*) *solūtus* 'loosen', *luēs* (**Auflösung*, hence:) 'unreine Flössigkeit etc.';

mir. *lon* 'Hammel, Schöps' (: Old Indian *lūna* ^h-), air. *loe* ^h f. 'wool, Fließ' (**lōu*_u-ā), *lo* ^h ds. (**lōu*_u-ā);

got. *lun* Akk. Sg. 'Lösegeld', *us-luneins* 'Erlösung', ags. *ā-lynnan* 'release'; aisl. *ly* ^{ja} 'hit, (mörbe) knock, enfeeble', participle *lūinn* 'ermödet', nisl. *lūi* 'Ermattung'; aisl. *lē* m. 'sickle' (see above); **lawa* 'abgelöste Rinde as Gerbmittel' in ahd. *lō*, Gen. *lōwes* n. nhd. *Lohe*, mnd. *lō* ds.; aisl. *lo* ^{gg} f. 'residuum' (**lau*_u-ō); ahd. *lih-lawi* (*lih*_h*lōa*, *lih*_h*la*), mnd. *līk-lawe* 'scar' (ibd.); aisl. *lūðr* 'trough' (ausgeschnittener, gehöhlter stem); ahd. *lūdara* 'cradle'; ablaut. schwed. dial. *ljuder* 'alter crack an a tree';

with the meaning 'abgeschnittenes board' here russ. *la'va* 'board, bench, Steig', lit. *lo'va* 'bedstead', lett. *lāva* 'Pritsche, Bettstelle', dö.n. older *lo*, schwed. *lofve*, *loge*, aschwed. *loi*, *lo*, aisl. *lōfi* m. 'threshing floor, barn' (aisl. *lāfi* is eine old Ablautform **lēwan-*);

toch. A *lo*, B *lau* 'remote, distant, apart, separated'; A *law-*, B *lyu-* 'fortschicken'; A *lot* 'ditch, trench, channel, hole';

hitt. *lu-uz-zi* (*luzzi*) 'tax, Belastung' from (**leug h-*) (compare gr. λύτρω).

s-extension: got. *fra-liusan*, ahd. *far-liosan* 'lose'; got. *fralusnan* 'verlorengehen', aisl. *losna* 'lose, lax become', *losa* 'loosen', postverbal *los* n. 'Lösung', ags. *losian* 'verlorengehen', Denomin. to *los* n. 'loss'; *lysu* 'evil, bad, mad, wicked, evil' (**lusiwa-*), got. *fralusts*, ahd. *forlust* 'loss'; got. *laus* 'los, empty, bare, lacking', aisl. *lauss* 'free, lose, aufgelöst', ahd. *lōs* 'free, stolen; looted, lose', ags. *lēas* 'empty, bare, lacking, stolen; looted, deceitful', aisl. *lausung* f. 'Unzuverlässigkeit', ags. *lēasung* 'lie, falsity', *lēasian* 'lie'; got. *lausjan*, ahd. *lōsian*, *lōsōn* 'losen'; perhaps adön. *liuske* m. 'Weiche' > aisl. *ljōski*, mnd. *lēsche*, mnd. *liesche*, nndl. *lies*, ags. *le'osca* 'Weiche', as well as mnd. *liesche* 'dönne skin', schweiz. *lösch* 'lax'; with a meaning '(los)hit, knock' probably also aisl. *ljōsta* 'hit, prick, meet', *ljōstr* 'fork zum Fischstechen', nisl. *lustr* 'cudgel, club' (**abgehauenes Aststück*); as old wird diese Anwendung erwiesen, if mir. *loss* 'tail, end', cymr. *llost* 'spear, javelin', *llosten* 'tail', bret. *lost* 'tail' anzureihen are;

here (Specht Idg. Dekl. 56) lett. *lau'ska* 'splinter, shard', ablaut. lit. *lu'skos* 'rag', *lu'zgana* 'husk, scale, husk', *lusna* 'husk, bowl', russ. *lusta* 'ds.', etc. Möglicherweise related is **lēu-* 'stone', see there.

References: WP. II 407 f., WH. I 830, 834 f., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 84 ff.; from vorrom. and proto germ. **leiskā*, **leuskā*, **laskā* in nhd. *Lische*, frz. *lai'che* etc. 'carex' reconstructs J. Hubschmid ZcP 24, 81 ff. ein idg. *elei-*, *eleu-*, *elə-* 'cut, clip'.

Page(s): 681-682

Root / lemma: *leup-* and *leub-*, *leubh-*

English meaning: to peel, cut off, harm, etc..

German meaning: 'abschölen, entrinden, abbrechen, beschädigen'

Note: probably extensions from *leu-2*.

Material: With *b*:

Aisl. *laupr* m., *-leypi* n., *-leypa* f. 'basket, Holzwerk', ags. *le'ap* m. 'basket, trunk', mnd. *lōp* m. 'wooden vessel', *læ'pen* n. 'basket'; die baltoslav. examples under can just as well *b* as *bh* contain.

With *bh*:

Lat. *liber* 'bast, book' (**luber*, **lubh-ro-s*);

alb. *labe* 'bark, cork' (**loubh-*);

air. *luib*, nir. *luibh* f. 'herb', air. *lub-gort* 'garden', acymr. Pl. *luid* 'Görten';

got. *lubja-leis* 'giftkundig', aisl. *ly'f* f. 'Heilkraut', ags. *lybb* n. 'poison, charm, spell', *lyfesn* f. 'charm, spell'. as. *lubbi*, ahd. *luppi* 'Pflanzensaft, poison, charm, spell'; got. *laufs* m., *lauf* n. 'foliage, leaf', ags. *le'af*, ahd. *loub* n. ds., *louba* f. 'Schutzdach from bark', nhd. *Laube*;

lit. *luba* 'board', lett. *luba* 'shingle', Old Prussian *lubbo* f. 'board', ablaut. lit. *luo'bas* m. 'bark, outer covering of a tree' (**lōubhos*), lett. *luo'bs* m. 'bowl'; lit. *lu'benā* 'Obstschale';

russ. *lub* `Borke, bast', etc., Church Slavic *лѣба* `cranium', serb. *lu* `bina ds.;

With **p**:

Old Indian *lumpa* `ti `zerbricht, damages, plöndert', *lōpa* `yati `verletzt' (= slav. *lupiti*, lit. *laupy* `ti), *lōpra*- n. `swelling, blister';

gr. *λῦπη* f. `Krönkung', *λυπέω* `betrübe', etc.;

lit. *lupu* ` , *lupti* `abhöuten, schölen', lett. *lupt* `ds., mug, rob', lit. *laupy* `ti, lett. *laupi* `t `schölen, abblöttern; rob', lit. *lu* `pena `Obstschale', *lupsni* `s `abgeschölte Tannenrinde';

russ. *luplju* ` , *lupi* `tb `schölen, peel; aufpicken (eggs); die Augen aufreißen, glotzen; hit, thrash', *lu* `pa `Hautschuppe', Church Slavic *lupež* `robbery' (etc.);

unclear is the labial (*b*, *bh* or *p*) in mir. *luchtar* `boat' (from bark), ahd. *lo(u)ft* `bark, bast', aisl. *lopt* n. `ceiling, Dachstube' and `Luft' (`sky, heaven as obere cover'), got. *luftus* f., ahd. as. *luft* m. f., ags. *lyft* m. f. n. `Luft, sky, heaven', mnd. *lucht* `Oberstock, Bodenraum'; also unclear in air. *lomm*, cymr. *llwm* `bare, naked' (**lup-smo*- or **lub(h)-smo*-), mir. *lommraim* `schöle'; unclear is mir. *lumman* `covering'.

References: WP. II 417 f., WH. I 790 f., Trautmann 150 f.

Page(s): 690-691

Root / lemma: *lē* `b-, *lō* `b-, *lāb*-, *l_eb*-

English meaning: to hang down loosely; lip

German meaning: `schlaff herabhängen', also `Lippe' (ö)

Note: partly with anlaut. **s**-; besides, but less frequent, often (see in addition **lep**- `peel' am Schlusse) forms auf **-p**-; nasalized (**s**)**lemb(h)**-. Viele expressive formations.

Material: Gr. *λοβάς* `Schotenhölse, Samenkapsel; Ohrlöppchen', *ἐλλοβός* `schotentragend', *λεβήρις* `Schlangenhaut, Bohnenhölse' Hes., *λεβύθος* `Erbsen';

lat. only with *ā* : *labō*, *-āre* `wobble, waver', *lābor*, *-ī*, *lapsus* `glide, slide, sink, fehlgehen'; *lābēs*, *-is* `Einsinken, fall, Erdrutsch; Untergang, ruin' and `Makel, Schandfleck'; perhaps *labor*, *-ōris* `toil, load; Anstrengung; then: work', *labōrāre* `sich möhen, be afflicted' (actually `das tired Wanken under a load'); probably *labium* (*labeum*), *labrum* n. (mostly Pl. *labia*, *labra*) `lip, edge';

rich evolved in Germ.:

1. isl. norw. *lapa* `schlaff herabhängen', isl. *lapi* `homo sui negligens', mhd. *erlaffen* `erschaffen', nhd. *laff* `slack, faint, languid'; geminated: aisl. *leppr* m. (**lappja*-) `rag, curl', as. *lappo* `Zipfel, rag', mnd. *lappe* `piece, rag, dewlap', ags. *læppa*, *lappa* m. `Zipfel, rag' (engl. *lap* `lap'), ags. *ēar-liprica*, nhd. (nd.) *Ohr-löppchen* (with einf. *p* mnd. *ōr-lepel* ds., mhd. *leffel* `ear of Hasen', nhd. *die Löffel*); nnd. *laps*, *schlaps*, *lapp* `löppischer, dummer person', nhd. *Laffe* (**lapan*-); besides auf idg. **-p**: holl. *laffaard* `Laffe' - at first from holl. *laf* `faint, languid, slack, clownish' - and with germ. *bb* mhd. *lappe* - also *lape* - and nhd. *Lapp*, *löppisch*, finally lengthened grade mhd. *luof* `fool';

from the root form auf idg. **p** further aisl. *lafa* `dangle, hangen', mhd. participle *erlaben* `erschlaft', schweiz. *labe* `horse with hängenden ears, ox with downwards gekehrten Hörnern'; schwed. dial. *labba* `anhängen', nnd. *labbe* `(hängende) lip', ahd. (from dem Ndd.) *lappa* f., mhd. *lappe* f. m. `niederhängendes Stöck Zeug, rag';

maybe alb. *lapë* 'hard piece of meat or skin, peritoneum, leaf', **labba*, *llapa* 'tongue', **lip*', *llap* 'talk', *llap-ush* (diminutive) 'long eared, animal with long ears', *llapushë* 'broad-leafed cabbage, covering leaf of maize', *lopë* 'cow (with a big tongue)', *lepur* 'rabbit, hare (with big ears)' from which derived lat. **lepus -oris**, m. hare. **lepusculus -i**, m. a young hare. Also Old Indian *lopās á* - m. 'jackal, fox', Lith. *lapenti* 'to swallow food' [see below]; hence alb. proves that from **Root / lemma: lē b-, lō b-, lāb-, lēb-** : (to hang down loosely; lip) derived **Root / lemma: u l.p-, lup-** : [a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)]

2. with the meaning 'lip' as 'die höngende' (as lat. *labium*): mnl. *lippe* f., nhd. *Lippe*, afries. ags. *lippa* m. 'lip', (**lepi-*-an-), norw. *lepe* (**lep-an-*), ahd. *leffur*, as. *lepur* ds., ahd. *lefs* 'Lefze' (**lep-s*);

3. with anlaut. **s-**: got. *slēpan*, *saizlēp*, as. *slāpan*, ahd. *slāfan*, ags. *slæpan* 'Schlafen', got. *slēps* etc. 'sleep', aisl. *slápr* 'träger person', ndl. *slaap*, ahd. *slāf* m., nhd. 'Schlöfe'; mnd. ndl. *slap* 'slack', ahd. *slaf* (-ff-), nhd. *schlauff*, isl. norw. *slapa* (= *lapa*) 'schlauffherabhöngen'; geminated aisl. *slappi* 'long, verwachsener person', schwed. *slapp* 'arm, inactive';

Maybe alb. **flen*, *flê* 'sleep' from OHG *slāfan* 'sleep', other cognates are Nw. dial. *vale* 'deep sleep', Sw. dial. *valbjörn* 'whitethorn, *sleep thorn', OSw. **val-moghe*, *valmoghe* 'poppy'.

Also alb. *sklepë* 'matter from the eyes, rheum' from germ. *Schleim* 'rheum' and nhd. *schlappen*

with idg. **-p-**: aisl. *slafask* 'erschlaffen' and - from the imagining herabhöngenden Schleimes from - probably also isl. *slafra* 'geifern', mengl. *slaveren*, engl. *slaver* ds., isl. *slevja* f. 'slobber', norw. *slevjen* 'schleimig, kotig'; norw. *slabbe*, schwed. *slabba* 'pollute', mndl. *slabben* 'befoul, slurp', nhd. *schlappen* (also 'geifern'), mengl. *slabben* 'sich in ordure wölzen', nhd. (nnd.) *schlappern*, *schlabbern*, schwed. dial. *slabb* 'Schlammwasser', engl. dial. *slab* 'schleimig, schlöpfzig', Subst. 'mud puddle';

lit. *slobstu*, *slo bti* 'weak become', lit. žem. *sla bnas*, ostlit. *slo bnas* 'weak', lett. *slābe t* 'zusammenfallen' (from a swelling, lump, growth);

Old Church Slavic *slabъ* etc. 'weak'.

Nasalized **lamb(h)-**:

Old Indian *ra mbate*, *lambate* 'hängt herab, hängt sich an', *lambana-* 'herabhöngend', n. 'herabhöngender jewellery, Phlegma';

lat. *limbus* 'Besatz am Kleid, hem'; about gr. λ έ μ φ ο ς see under;

ags. (ge)*limpan* 'proceed, go ahead, glöcken', ahd. *limphan*, *limfan*, mhd. *limpfen* 'angemessen sein', ags. *gelimp* n. 'Ereignis, chance, luck', mhd. *g(e)limpf* 'Angemessenheit, schonungsvolle Nachricht; Benehmen', changing through ablaut andd. *gelumplik* 'fitting', mhd. *limpfen* 'hinken', engl. *to limp* 'hinken', *limp* 'schlauff herabhöngend', ndd. *lumpen* 'hinken', also nhd. (nnd.) *Lumpen* 'scrap, shred'; compare from a germ. Nebenwurzel **lamb-** (wöre idg. **lambh-*): mhd. *lampen* (and *slampen*), ndd. *lempen* 'welk niederhängen', schweiz. *lampe* 'dewlap, herabhöngender rag'; ags. *lemp(i)healt* 'hinkend';

maybe alb. **lampe*, *lapër* 'dewlap'

with anlaut. **s-**: norw. dial. *slampa* 'careless, neglectful go', engl. dial. *slamp* 'ds., hinken', norw. dial. *slamsa* 'lose hängen, dangle'; norw. (mnd.) *slump* 'chance, luck', engl. *slump* 'morass, nasse place', *to slump*, *slump* 'plumpsen, klatschen', mhd. *slampen* 'schlauff herabhöngen', nhd. dial. *schlampen* 'schlauff herabhöngen, careless, neglectful sein', *Schlumpe*, *Schlampe* 'unordentliches Frauenzimmer' (probably with ndd. *p*);

aisl. *sleppa*, *slapp* 'entfallen, entgleiten' (**slemp-*), Kaus. *sleppa* (**slampian*) 'drive lassen', engl. dial. *slemp* 'ausweichen, wegschleichen, sich herabsenken'; from a root form auf germ. *b* (compare gr. $\lambda \epsilon \mu \phi \omicron \varsigma$ 'mucus, Rotz'); mnd. mhd. *slam* (-*mm-*), nhd. *Schlamm* (**slamba-*), spötmhd. *slemmen* 'schlemmen', norw. *slemba* f. 'Schlampe', *slemba* 'klatschen', isl. 'dangle'; further perhaps die group from mhd. *slimp* (-*mb-*), *slim* (-*mm-*) 'slant, skew, slantwise' under likewise; perhaps to lett. *slips* from **slimpas* 'slantwise, steil', lit. *nu-slim* 'pa' 'entschlöpft'.

Maybe alb. *(*s*)*liom*, *llom*, *llohë* 'mud, sludge, sediment' [the shift LI > LL]

References: WP. II 431 ff., WH. I 738 ff., 802 f., Trautmann 270.

Page(s): 655-657

Root / lemma: *lēg* ^h-1 : *læg* ^h-

English meaning: twig

German meaning: 'Zweig', originally 'Haselstrauch'

Material: Alb. *lethī* ^h, *laithī* ^h (**læg* ^h-) 'Haselstaude';

lit. *laz-d-a* 'stick, Haselstrauch', lett. *lazda* 'Haselstrauch', *lagzda* ds. (**laz-g-da*), secondary *le* (g)*zda* ds., Old Prussian *laxde* f. ds., *kel-laxde* 'spear shaft';

slav. *le š-k-a* f. in serb. *lije ška* 'Haselstaude', poln. *las-k-a* 'stick';

doubtful whether here Old Church Slavic *loza* 'Weinrebe, sprout', serb. *lo za* ds., etc. (**læg* ^h-); s. also under **log** ^h- 'rod, Gerte'.

References: WP. II 378, 442, WH. I 766, Trautmann 153, Jokl L.-k. U. 203 ff., Machek Recherches 25 ff.

Page(s): 660

Root / lemma: *lēg* ^h-2 : *læg* ^h-

English meaning: to crawl on the ground; low

German meaning: 'am Boden kriechen, niedrig'

Material: Aisl. *lāgr* 'low' (out of it engl. *low*), mhd. *læ ge* 'flat', nd. *læge* 'low';

lett. *le žns* 'flat', *le ze t*, *lēža t* 'rutschen', lit. *le' kštas* 'flat', *lu óžas* 'Niederbeugen of Getreides', newer *lože* 'ds.; Old Prussian *līse* 'crawls';

slav. (abg. etc.) *le zo*, *le sti* 'grovel, truckle, creep, schreiten, ascend', to russ. *lazi na* 'Gereut', skr. *la z* 'Steig' etc.

Is *lēg* ^h- eine variant from **leg**^h- 'lie'ö

References: WP. II 425 f., Trautmann 161.

Page(s): 660

Root / lemma: (*lē* ^{ig}-2), *līg*-

English meaning: appearance; body; similar

German meaning: 'Gestalt; von der Gestalt jemandes, similarly or gleich'

Material: Got. *leik* n. 'body, Fleisch, corpse', aisl. *līk* 'body, body, corpse', ags. *līc* ds., as. *līk*, ahd. *līh* (Gen. *līhhi*, fem.) 'Körpergestalt, Aussehen, body, corpse'; got.

galeiks 'gleich', aisl. *glīkr*, *līkr* 'gleich, gleich gut', ags. *gelīc*, as. *gilīk*, ahd. *gilīh*, nhd. *gleich* ('the same Gestalt habend'), got. *hīleiks* 'as beschaffen, who, what, which, the one that' etc.; got. *leikan*, *galeikan* 'gefallen', aisl. *lika* ds., ags. *līcian* (engl. *like* 'gern have'), as. *līkōn* ds., ahd. *līchēn* 'ds.', gleich sein, angemessen sein', aisl. *līkr* 'fitting', *līkna* 'verzeihen' ('sich compare');

lit. *lýg*, *lýgus* 'gleich', *lýgti* 'gleichen', lett. *līgt* 'öbereinkommen', *līdzis* 'gleich', Old Prussian *polīgu* Adv. 'gleich', *līgint* 'richten' (rechtlich) = altlit. *līginti* 'Gericht halten', lit. *lýginti* 'compare, gleichmachen (rechtlich)'.

References: WP. II 398 f., Endzelin Lett. Gr. 508 f.

Page(s): 667

Root / lemma: *lē ī-1*, *lek-*

German meaning: 'biegen'

See also: see above S. 307 ff. under *elei-*.

Page(s): 661

Root / lemma: *lē(i)-2*

English meaning: to grant; possession; to acquire, possess

German meaning: 'gewähren, Besitz'; med. 'erwerben, gewinnen'

Note: originally 'überlassen' and = *lē(i)-3* 'lassen'

Material: Old Indian *rāti* 'willing to give, bereitwillig; f. Verleihung, grace', *rā́ti* 'verleiht, grants';

gr. *λάτρω* n. 'earnings, Sold', *λατρεύς*, *λάτρω* ις 'Lohnarbeiter', *λατρεύω* 'diene um Sold'; lat. *latrō* is gr. Lw.;

aisl. *lāð*, ags. *læð* n. 'estate', got. *unlēps* 'arm' = ags. *unlæð(e)* 'woeful, wretched, miserable', with gradation aisl. *lōð* f., n. 'yield of Bodens';

with *s*-suffix here probably also ahd. *-lāri* (e.g. in *gōz-lāri* 'Goslar'), ahd. *ga-lāeswes* 'Angrenzer', ags. *lǣs*, g. *lǣswe* f. 'Weideland' (**lēsū_ā*), die schwed.-dön. Ortsnamenendung *-lösa*, *-løse* and (ö) abg. *lēsъ* 'wood, forest';

maybe alb. *lis* 'oak, oak forest' from **Old Church Slavic:** *lēsъ* 'forest, wood(s)', **Russian:** *les* 'forest, wood(s)', **Ukrainian:** *lis* 'forest, wood(s)'.

abg. *lēтъ*, *lētjo*, *jestъ* 'licet'; in Balt. only Diphthongformen: lit. *lī_ēta* 'thing, affair', Lw. from lett. *lī_ēta* 'thing, supplementary', and probably also lit. *lā_īma* 'luck', *laimūs* 'glücklich', *laimē_tī* 'gain'.

References: WP. II 394, WH. I 471, Trautmann 157.

Page(s): 665

Root / lemma: *lē(i)-3*

English meaning: to weaken; feeble

German meaning: 'nachlassen'

Note: (= *lē(i)-* 'grant', see there)

Material: a. Probably in gr. *ἐλάττω* 'bin idle, lazy, raste'; lat. *lētum* 'death,

Vernichtung' (`*schlaſſ dahinsinken', compare `das Leben lassen'); *lēnis* `gentle, mild' (perhaps reshaped from **lēnos* =) lit. *le' nas* `peaceful, tame, domesticated, slow'; lett. *lē' ns* ds., abg. *le' nъ* `idle'; with other suffixes lett. *lālis* `schlaffer person'; *lēts* `light, wohlfeil', lit. *le' tas* `stupid, oafish' (originally `slack'); lett. *lāita* `die Faule'.

b. root extension ***lē[i]d-*** : ***læd-***:

gr. λ η δ ε ῥ ν `idle, tired sein';

alb. *loth* `make tired', *lodhem* `werde tired' (**lēd-*), geg. *la* , tosk. *lē' l* `lasse' (**læd-nō*), participle geg. *lane* , tosk. *le' ne* `gelassen' (**lædno-*);

lat. *lassus* `laß, faint, languid, tired, abgespannt' (**læd_hto-*);

got. *lētan* (*lai lōt*), aisl. *lāta*, ahd. *lāzan*, as. *lātan*, ags. *lætan* `lassen, abandon', zero grade got. *lais* `idle', aisl. *latr* ds., ahd. *laz* `laß, idle, faint, languid, late' (Superl. *lazzōst*, *lezzist*, nhd. - from dem Ndd. - *letzter*), as. *lat* `idle, late' (Superl. *letisto*, *lazto* `last', ags. *læt* (Superl. *lætost*, engl. *last*) ds.; causative **latjan* `lasse make, hemmen' in got. *latjan* `tröge make, hinder', ahd. *lezzen* `hemmen, hinder, beschö digen, injure', reflex. `sich *letzen* (= sich wobei aufhalten), sich götlich tun', etc., ags. *lettan*, ne. *to let* `hinder'; aisl. *lo skr* `soft, slack', mnd. *lasch*, wfries. *lask* `light, thin' (germ. **latskwa-*);

lēid- in lit. *le' idžiu*, *le' idmi*, *le' isti* `lasse', ablaut. *pala' idas* `lose', *pala' ida* `Zögellosigkeit, Hurerei', *lyde' ti* `geleiten', *la' idoti* `bestatten'; lett. *lai' st* `lassen', abbreviated Imper. *lai'* , Permissivpartikel (also lit. dial. *lai'* , Old Prussian *-lai* in *boū-lai* `wöre').

References: WP. II 394 f., WH. I 767 f., 782 f., 787, Trautmann 154, Endzelin Lett. Gr. p. 694.

Page(s): 666

Root / lemma: ***lē i-4***

English meaning: to pour

German meaning: `gießen, fließen, tröpfeln'

Note: perhaps identical with ***lei-3***.

Material: Old Indian perhaps *pra-līna-* `aufgelöst, ermattet', *vi-lināti* `zergeht, löst sich auf' (`zerfließt'ö);

gr. ᾗ λ ε ι σ ο ν n. `Weingefö ß' (**lei-tu_o-om*);

dubious alb. *lume* , *lyme* `river', *lise* , *lyse* , *luse* `Bach';

lat. *lītus*, -*oris* n. `beach, seaside, seashore' (`Flutgend') from **leitōs*;

cymr. *lli* m. `flood, sea' (**lī_oant-s* = air. *lie* ds.), Pl. *lliant* `Fluten, sea' (**lī_oantes*); *llif* m. `flood, inundation' (**lī_hmo-*), corn. *lyf* ds., mbret. *livat* `inundation', bret. *lin va* `flood'; cymr. *llyr-* m. `sea, Meeresgott' (engl. PN *Lear*), air. *ler* ds. (**lī-ro-*); cymr. *llin*, corn. *lyn*, bret. *lin* `pus' (**lī-no-*); mcymr. *dy-llyð* `Ausgießen' (**-lī_o-o-*), *di-llyð* `gießt from'; air. *do-lin* `streams' (**-lī_hnu_ht*), *tu(i)le* n. `flood' (**to-lī_o-o-*), *tōlae* n. ds. (**to_huks_hlī_o-o-*); about *lie* see above;

got. *leibu* n. Akk. `Obstwein', aisl. *līð* n. `beer', ahd. *līth*, asöchs. *līð* m. n. `Obstwein';

lit. *li' eju*, *li' eti* `pour' (old *le' ju*, idg. **lē_o*), *lī ja ly' ti* `rain, stream', *ly' dau*, *ly' diti* `rain lassen, fat zerlassen'; *lytu' s* m. `rain', *lyti' s* f. `form, shape' (`*Gußform'), *āt-lajis* m. `Abfluß'; lett. *lie' t* `pour', *li' t* `rain', *lie tus* m. `rain'; *li' etas* and lett. *lie' ts*

`vergossen', Old Prussian *pra-lieiton*, *pra-leiton* and *pra-liten* ds.; *is-liuns* ds.;

perhaps here lit. *Lietuva* `Litauen' (`Köstenland'), lett. *Lei`tis* `Litauer';

Old Church Slavic *le`jo*, *lijati* and *lijo*, *liti* `pour'; ablaut. slav. **loj* `tallow, suet' (lit. *a`t-lajis* `Abfluß') in Church Slavic *loj* etc.; slov. *pre-lit* `öbergossen', čech. *lity* `gegossen'; slav. present **lĭjo* is neologism.

References: WP. II 392, WH. 794 f., 815, Trautmann 156, J. Loth RC 46, 66 ff., 50, 143 ff.

Page(s): 664-665

Root / lemma: *lĕk-1* : *lək-*

English meaning: trap

German meaning: `Reis, zur Schlinge gedrehtes Reis or Strick, in einer solchen fangen' ö ö

Note: word the Jögersprache (Vendryes Arch. Ling. I 25)

Root / lemma: *lĕk-1* : *lək-* : trap' : **Root / lemma:** *lĕk-2* : *lək-* : to tear' derived from **nak(u_)*, *lak(u_)* of **Root / lemma:** *nog^w-*, *nog^wod(h)o-*, *nog^w-no-* : naked'.

Material: Lat. *laciō*, *-ere* `locken', *laccessō*, *-ere* `challenge, banter, stir, tease, irritate', *lactō*, *dē-lectō*, *dē-liciō* `verführe, entzöcke', *lax* `Koder, loop, noose, snare' under likewise, *laqueus* `a noose, halter, snare, trap' (voneinem *u*-stem **lacusō*);

Maybe alb. *lak* `trap, snare, rope'.

ags. *læ ȝ(a)* `twig, branch, Peitsche, Hiebmal, Strieme' (**lāhil-*)ö

References: WP. II 421 f., WH. I 744 f.

See also: Perhaps to *lek-2*.

Page(s): 673-674

Root / lemma: *lĕk-2* : *lək-*

English meaning: to tear

German meaning: `zerreißen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *lĕk-1* : *lək-* : trap' : **Root / lemma:** *lĕk-2* : *lək-* : to tear' derived from **nak(u_)*, *lak(u_)* of **Root / lemma:** *nog^w-*, *nog^wod(h)o-*, *nog^w-no-* : naked'.

Material: Gr. *λ α κ ί ς* `scrap, shred', *λ ά κ ο ς* n. ds. (*λ ά κ η ρ ά κ η*. *Κ ρ ή τ ε ς* Hes.), *λ α κ ί ζ ω* `tear, rend' *ῥέ λ η κ α ῥέ ρ ρ ω γ α*. *Κ ύ ρ ρ ι ο ι* Hes.;

alb. (**nak(u_)-na-*) *lakur* `naked', *le`kure* , *likure* ``fell, fur, leather, bark, outer covering of a tree, pod';

lat. *lacer*, *-era*, *-erum* `zerfetzt, lacerate, zerfleischt', *lacerna* `mantelartiger U`berwurf', *lacinia* f. `Zipfel, Besatz or Fransen am Kleid, limbus; parts from Herden, A`ckern under dgl'; *lancinō*, *-āre* `tear, rend';

poln. *łach*, russ. *lo`chma* `scrap, shred' (express. *ch*), etc.

Maybe alb. (**lo`chma*) *llokma* `scrap, shred'

References: WP. II 419 f., WH. I 742 f.

Page(s): 674

Root / lemma: *lēp-*, *lōp-*, *lǣp-*

English meaning: flat

German meaning: 'flach sein; Hand-, Fußflöche, Schulterblatt, Schaufel, Ruderblatt under likewise'

Material: Kurd. *lapk* 'paw';

got. *lōf a m.*, aisl. *lōfi m.* 'flat hand'; mnd. mengl. *lōf* 'Windseite', actually 'big rudder, wherewith das ship an den wind gehalten wurde'; changing through ablaut geminated ahd. *laffa f.*, mhd. and dial. nhd. *laffe* 'flat hand, shoulder', ahd. *lappo m.* 'flat hand, Ruderblatt' (also in nhd. *Börlapp* 'lycopodium'), norw. schwed. *labb m.*, dö.n. *lab* 'paw', isl. *lōpp f.* < nhd. dial. *laff* 'Löwenzahn'; with *m*-forms norw. dial. *lōm* 'Tatze, paw' (**lōma-*), *handlōm* 'palm', isl. *lumma* 'big, giant hand';

lett. *le. ģpa f.* 'paw; Huflattig', also 'Seerose, Laichkraut' (compare oben nhd. *laff* 'Löwenzahn'); ablaut. ostlett. *lu ģopa*, through derailment of ablaut lett. *la ģpa*, lit. *lo ģpa* 'paw'; also lit. *la ģpas* 'leaf', lett. *lapa ds.*;

russ. etc. *la ģpa* 'paw, Tatze', poln. *łapa ds.*, *łapiniec* 'Börlapp'; čech. *tlapa*, slovak. *dlaba* 'Tatze', poln. *łaba* = *łapa*;

lit. *lopeta* 'shovel', lett. *la ģpsta* 'shovel, spade, scapula', Old Prussian *lopto* 'spade'; with other forms and ablaut *æ*:

abg. *lopata* 'Wurfschaufel', russ. *lopa ģta* 'shovel', *lopa ģtka* 'scapula', *lopa ģtina* 'rudder, helm under likewise'; alb. *lo ģpe ģte* 'shovel' is slav. *Lw.*

References: WP. II 428, Trautmann 149 f., 160.

Page(s): 679

Root / lemma: *lē̃s-*, *lǣs-*

English meaning: weak, feeble

German meaning: 'schlaff, matt'

Note: extension to *lē̃(i)-* 'slacken'

Material: Got. *lasiws* (**las-iu-os*) 'weak', mhd. *er-leswen* 'weak become'; aisl. *lasinn* 'weak, destructed', *las-meyrr* 'weak, woeful, wretched, miserable', mnd. *lasich* = *lasch*, *las* 'slack, faint, languid', isl. *laraðr* 'tired';

Maybe alb. *lasht* 'old, *weak'

slav. **lošb* in bulg. *loš* 'evil, bad, evil, schlimm, ugly', skr. *lo š* 'unlucky, evil, bad' under likewise; very doubtful is citation of lat. *sublestus* 'weak, small';

here as 'schlaff niederhängender scrap, shred' perhaps mnd. *las* keilförmiger rag', dö.n. norw. *las, lase* 'rag', mnd. mhd. *lasche m.* 'rag, scrap, shred'; lit. *la škana* 'rag, clout', russ. *lo škut* 'piece, rag';

toch. A *ljös, k-* 'Weiche'.

References: WP. II 439 f., Trautmann 150 s. v. **lasi-a-* and **laskanā-*.

Page(s): 680

Root / lemma: *lēto-*, *lǣto-*

English meaning: warm season; day, summer

German meaning: `warme Zeit; Tag, Sommer'

Material: Air. *la(i)the* n. `day', gall. *lat...* `days' in Kalender from Coligny;

altgutn. *labigs* `in spring', schwed. dial. *la* ding*, *la* ing* `spring', *i la* digs* `in vorigen Fröhjahr' (**lēt-*);

abg. *le to* `warme season, year', russ. *le to* `summer, year', dial. `south, Södwind', etc.

References: WP. II 427, Berneker 713 f.

Page(s): 680

Root / lemma: *lēu-1*

English meaning: to slacken

German meaning: `nachlassen'

Note: compare also (*s*)/*leu-* `slack'

Material: Got. *lēw* n. `Gelegenheit', *lēwjan* `preisgeben, verraten' (**öberlassen*'), ags. *læ wan* ds., ahd. *gi-*, *fir-lāen* `verraten';

lit. *lia ūjuos*, *lio ūviaus*, *lia ūtis* `cease', lett. *l'au jū*, *l'a wu*, *l'au t* `zulassen, allow', *l'aute s* `sich hingeben', Old Prussian *aulaūt* `die', ablaut. lit. *lavo ūnas* `corpse'; probably as `zögellos', lit. *lia ūnas* `lose, pliable, mad, wicked, evil', lett. *l'auns* `mad, wicked, evil';

klr. *l'ivy ty* `slacken, nachgeben', *l'ivky j* `lax, lose', čech. *leviti* `lindern, mößigen', *levny* `wohlfeil'; russ. dial. *luna* `death', *lu nutʹ* `losschießen, loslassen'; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *ν ѣlov ѣн ѣ ѣр ε μ ο ς* ', čech. *povlovny* `sachte'.

References: WP. II 405, Trautmann 161.

Page(s): 682-683

Root / lemma: *lēu-2* : *lǣu-*

English meaning: stone

German meaning: `Stein'

Material: Gr. hom. *λᾱα ς*, Gen. *λᾱο ς* `stone' (Ausgleichung from originally **λᾱFα ς*; *λᾱFα[σ]ο ς* n.), att. *λᾱα ς* and *λᾱς* m., Gen. *λᾱο υ* etc.; hom. *λᾱι γ ξ*, Pl. *λᾱι γ γ ε ς* f. `small stones' (probably with suffix exchange for **λᾱιγκ-*, compare kelt. **liu_ank-*); κ ρ α τ α ῖ λ ε ω ς `hartfelsig' (*-*λ η F ο ς*); att. *λ ε ῦ ω* `steinige' (*ἐ λ ε ῦ σ θ η ν*), *λ ε υ σ τ ῆ ρ* `Steiniger' (from **λ η υ σ-*, idg. **lēus-*); ablaut. (**lǣus-*) *λ α υ σ τ ῆ ρ* m. `Steinarbeiter' > `möhselig, woeful, wretched, miserable, with Steinen belegter Hausgang', *λ α ῦ σ π ρ α ν ο ν* `wolf' (**Reißer*); *Schöpfhaken*'; besides dem -α ς-stem ein -α ρ-stem **λᾱFαρ* as base from att. *λ α ῦ ρ α*, ion. *λ α ῦ ρ η* `in Fels gehauener way, alley', *λ α ῦ ρ ο ν μ ε τ α λ λ ο ν ᾱ ρ γ ῦ ρ ο υ πα ρ ᾱ* `A θ η ν α ῖ ο ι ς Hes., mountain N Λ α ῦ ρ ε ο ν;

alb. *lere* ", -a `Gestein, Felssturz' (**la ŭ_e rā*), Jokl RE Balk. 1, 46 ff.;

air. *līe*, newer *līa*, Gen. *līac* (disyllabic) `stone' (kelt. **līu_ank-*, from idg. **lēu_ank-* or *-ank-*); bret. *lia*, *liac'h* `stone' is ir. Lw.

References: WP. II 405 f.; Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 578.

Page(s): 683

Root / lemma: *lēu-3* or *lāu-*

English meaning: expr. root, onomatopoeic words

German meaning: Schallwurzel

Note: (see also *lā-*, *lē-*), ungenögend beglaubigt

Material: A *d*-extension in lat. *laus*, *-dis* f. `Lob', *laudāre* `praise, laud'.

A *t*-extension in ahd. *liod* n., ags. *lēoþ* n. `song', aisl. *ljōð* n. `Strophe', Pl. `songs', ahd. *liudōn*, ags. *lēoþian*, aisl. *ljōða*, got. *liuþōn* `sing', *awiliudōn* `lobsingen', *awiliuþ* `Lobgesang'.

References: WP. II 406, WH. I 776.

Page(s): 683

Root / lemma: *lēut-* : *lūt-*

English meaning: wrathful

German meaning: `wö tend' ö

Material: Cymr. *llid* (**lūto-ō*) `ira, iracundia', abg. *lutъ* `gewalttötig, cruel, savage, terrible', *l'ute* Adv. `wehe! δεινός, valde', skr.-Church Slavic *l'utiti se* `saevire' etc.; different about cymr. *llid* above S. 680.

References: WP. II 415.

Page(s): 691

Root / lemma: *lē[i]-1* : *lēi-*

English meaning: to wish

German meaning: `wollen'

Material: Gr. (dor.) *λήν* `wollen', el. *λεοίτα* *ν* `ἐθέλωίτην', gort. *λείοι*, *λεόντι* etc., ion. *λήμα* n. `volition', **λώς* `wish, Wahl' (to *λήν*, as *ζώς* to *ζήν*), therefrom Kompar. *λῶιον* `better' (hom. only *λῶιον*, *λωῖτερον*), Superl. *λῶιστος*, *λῶιστος*; *λαιδρός* `pert, audacious', *λαίμος* `wild, ausgelassen', also *λαίρδος* `cheeky, lascivious'; doubtful *λίαν*, ion. *λήν* `very, allzusehr', *λή* (Epicharm) ds., *λην λίαν* Hes., Verstärkungspartikel *λαί*-(*σποδείας*), *λί*-(*πώνηρος*), *λαί*-(*κατάρπτος*; rhythmic lengthening for **λαί*-), as well as *λέως* (**ληφος*), ion. *λεώς* Adv. `whole, vollständig'; whether `after wish, in gewünschtem Ausmaße' - `very, to very' ö

Perhaps here air. *airle* f. `Beratung' (**ari-lai_ā*), *irlithe* `gehorsam';

germ. **la-pō* f. `Einladung' in aisl. *loð* `das Einladen', run. *laþu*, got. *laþaleikō* Adv. `willing', denominative got. *laþōn* `einladen, berufen', aisl. *laða* ds., ags. *laðian*, ahd. *ladōn* `laden, berufen'; in addition ablaut. mhd. *luoder* `Lockspeise, Schlemmerei' (out of it frz. *leurre*), nhd. *Luder*.

References: WP. II 394 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 539, M. Leumann Mus. Helv. 2, 7 f.

Page(s): 665

Root / lemma: *lê-*

See also: s. *lâ-1*.

Page(s): 655

Root / lemma: *lî~no-*

English meaning: flax

German meaning: `Lein'ö

Material: Lat. *linum* `Flachs, flax';

air. *lîn* `net', nir. *lion* `Flachs, net', cymr. etc. *llin* `Flachs, flax' (from dem Lat.);
abweichend cymr. *lliaîn*, corn. bret. *lien* `Leinen' (insecure basic form; s. Pedersen
KG. II 103, Pokorny KZ. 45, 361 f.);

alb. *lîqri*, geg. *lî -ni* m. `flax' (from dem Lat.);

got. *lein*, anord. ags. ahd. *lîn* `Flachs' (from dem Lat.).

With *î*: gr. *λίνον* `flax', lit. *lî`nas* `Flachsstengel', Pl. *linai* `Flachs', lett. *lini* Pl.,
Old Prussian *linno* `Flachs', Old Church Slavic **лѣнь* `Flachs, flax', *лѣне`нь*
`leinen'.

References: WP. II 440 f., WH. I 810 f., Trautmann 162.

Page(s): 691

Root / lemma: *log`-*

English meaning: rod, twig

German meaning: `Rute, Gerte'ö

Material: Gr. *λόγλον* *δένδρεος*, *στυμπεφυκός* Hes., *κατά-λόγον*
τ(ην) μύρτον Hes. (probably as `densis hastilibus horrida myrtus' Verg. Aen.
III 23, formation gleich *κατά-κομος*; after Schulze Qunder ep. 496 to:)

Old Church Slavic *loza* `Weinrebe; sprout esp. of grapevine', russ. *loza* `rod, Gerte;
Reis, stem, willow' (etc., s. Berneker 736).

References: WP. II 442.

See also: compare above under *lēg`-(h)-*.

Page(s): 691

Root / lemma: *lorgā-, lorgi-*

English meaning: stick, club

German meaning: `Stock, Knüttel'

Note: only kelt. and germ.

Material: Air. *lorc* (*lorgg*) f. `club, mace, joint, cudgel, club, penis', mir. *lurga* f.

`shinbone', Gen. *lurgan*, mcymr. *llory* `club, mace, joint', *llorf* `foot the Harfe', acorn. *lorch* `staff', bret. *lorc'henn* `shaft';

aisl. *lurkr* m. `cudgel, club'. older dö.n. *lyrk* ds. (**lurki-*), schwed. *lurk* `fool'; nhd. tirol. *lorg*, *lork* `mythical giant'; aisl. *lerka* `zusammenschnören, torment, smite'; ags. *lorg* m. f. `shaft, pole, spindle' is kelt. Lw.

References: WP. II 443, Loth RC 40, 358.

Page(s): 691-692

Root / lemma: *lou-*, *lou*_Λ *ə*

English meaning: to wash

German meaning: `waschen'

Material: Arm. *loganam* `bade mich' (**lou*_Λ *ə* *nā* ~);

gr. *λάω* `wash' (Hom. = lat. *lave* ~re), *λ ούσ ω*, *ἐλ ο υ σ α*, *λ ἐλ ο υ μ α ι*, afterwards also new present *λ ούω*; *λ ο* (F) *έω* ds., *λ ο ε τ ρό ν* (Hom.), *λ ο υ τ ρό ν* (att.) `spa, bath' (: gall. *lautro*, aisl. *lauðr*);

lat. *lavō*, -ere and -āre, *lāvī* `wash, bathe' and `sich wash, bathe' (out of it borrowed ahd. *labōn* `laben', etc.), *ab-luō*, -ere etc. (out of it ein neues Simplex *luō*, -ere), participle *lautus* `gewaschen' (with vulg. *ō*: *lōtus*) and Adj. `sauber, nett', *in-lūtus* `ungewaschen', *l(av)ātrīna* `Ausguß, in den das Köchenwasser ablöuft; Abtritt', *l(av)ābrum* `Becken', *diluvium*, *adluviēs* under likewise, *polūbrum* `Waschbecken', *dēlūbrum* `Entsöhnungsort = temple, Heiligtum'; probably also umbr. *vutu* (**lovetōd*) `lavitō';

maybe alb. **lou-*, *laj* `wash', *lot* `tear'

gall. *lautro* `balneo' (gall. -*ou*_Λ - to -*au*_Λ - before a, basic form **lou*_Λ *ə* -*tro*-), air. *lōathar*, *lōthar* `pelvis, canalis', mbret. *lovazr*, nbret. *laouer* `trough';

ir. *lō-chasair* `rain' (**lou*_Λ *o*-); air. *lūaith*, cymr. *lludw*, corn. *lusow*, bret. *ludu* `ash' (**lou*-*tu*_Λ -*i*- `Waschmittel'); mc. *glau*, cymr. *gwlaw* `rain';

aisl. *lauðr* n. `lye, Seifenschaum, scum, froth, foam', ags. *lēaþor* `Seifenschaum' (**lou*-*tro*-); ahd. *louga*, nhd. *Lauge*, ags. *lēah* ds., aisl. *laug* f. `Badewasser' (**lou*-*kā* ~), ablaut. ahd. *luhhen* `wash' (**luk*-);

hitt. *la-ḫu-uz-zi* (*lauzi*) `gießt from'.

References: WP. II 441, WH. 773 ff.; O. Szemere'nyi KZ. 70, 57 f.

Page(s): 692

Root / lemma: *lū* ~ *s*, Gen. *luu*_Λ -*o* ~ *s*

English meaning: louse

German meaning: `Laus' (*Tierö)

Note: often distorted taboo

Material: Abrit. **luu*_Λ *ā* > *lou*_Λ *ā* > cymr. *llau* `Löuse' (Sg. *lleuen*), corn. *low* bret. *laou*, Vannes *leu* ds.;

ags. mnd. ahd. aisl. *lūs* f. `louse'; aisl. *ly* ~ *ski* f. `Löusekrankheit';

with taboo distortion: Old Indian *yū* ~ *kā*, pali *ū*-*kā*, prakrit *ūā*; lit. *u-te* ~, and (with

ablaut and reduplication) *vi`evesa, vievesa` f.*; Church Slavic *вѣсѣ*, Serb. *va`š*, Gen. *ve`ši* and *u`š*, etc. (**usi-*);

about toch. B *luwa`animal'*, Pl. *lwāsa* s. Pedersen Toch. 72; compare dön. *olyr`animal'* and *`louse'*; or to Old Church Slavic *lovъ* above S. 655ö

References: WP. II 443, Specht Idg. Dekl. 44, Trautmann 336, Lohmann ZeltPh. 19, 62 ff.

Page(s): 692

Root / lemma: *mad-*

English meaning: wet; glossy, fat, well-fed

German meaning: `naß, triefen; also von Fett triefen, vollsaftig, fett, gemöset'

Material: Old Indian *ma`dati, ma`date`boil, effervesce, cheerful sein'*, *mā`dyati, mama`tti, ma`ndati* ds., *ma`da-* m. `Rauschtrank' = av. *ma`da-* `Rauschtrank, Rauschbegeisterung', Old Indian *matta`-`trunken, freudig, excited, aroused'*, av. *mad-* (*ma`daitē, ma`dayagha*) `sich berauschen, sich ergötzen an'; Old Indian *madgu`-`ein certain Wasservogel, ein fish'* = np. *māy`ein Wasservogel'*, Old Indian *ma`tsya-* m., av. *masya`fish'* (`the nasse'; derivative from an -es-stem **mades-*); Old Indian *mēdas-* n. `fat', *mēdana-* n. `Möstung', *mēdyati, mē`datē`wird fett', mēdya-* `fat' (*mēda-* from **mazda-*, idg. **mad-do-* or **mad[e]z-do-* and = ahd. *mast`Möstung'*; die specific meaning `Möstung' also in this formation previously idg.); *ma`stu-* n. `sour skimmings' (**mad-stu-*), npers. *maskah`frische butter'* (**mad-sk-ö*); Old Indian *ma`dya-, madira`-`berauschend'*;

skyth. *Ματρός`Donau'*, PN *Μαδύης*, VN *Ματρυκέτας`Donauanwohner'*;

arm. *matał`young, fresh, tender'*; *macun`sour, coagulated milk'* (**madj_o-* + arm. Suff. -*un*); *macanim, macnum`hafte an, coagulate'*; additional iran. words for Dickmilch under likewise, so npers. *māst`sour milk'*, *māsīdan`curdle, coagulate, harden'*, etc.;

gr. *μαδαύ`zerfließe, löse mich auf, verliere die hair'*; *μαδαρός`humid, wet'*; against it *μαζός`nipple'* (= ahd. *mast, *mad^z-dos*), *μαστός`breast'* (**mad-to`ś*), *μασθός* ds. (reshuffling after *σπῆθος`breast'*);

alb. *manj`(*madni_ō)`möste'*, *maim`fat'*, *maze`skimmings, cream, skin auf the milk'* (**madj_ā*); *madh`Maismehlbrei'*, changing through ablaut *module`*, *motule`pea'*, *modhe`ryegrass'*;

lat. *madeō, -ēre`damp sein, from Nösse triefen, ripen, voll sein'*, *mattus`trunken'* (**madj_tohs*);

air. *maidim`break (intr.), go in Stöcke'* (actually `flow apart, zergehe', formal = lat. *madeō*); *in-madae`futile, without Erfolg'* (in addition probably c. *maddeu`erlassen, verzeihen'*, abret. *in madau`pessum'*; göl. *maistir`urina'* (**madj_tri-*); mir. *māt f.`swine'* (**māddā`Mast-swine'*);

ahd. *mast`food, Möstung, Eichelmast'*, nhd. *Mast, Möstung*, ags. *mæst`Buchecker'*; got. *mats`dish, food'*, aisl. *matr* m., ags. *mete* m., ahd. *maz* n. ds. (nhd. still in *Messer* from ahd. *mezzi-rah*s), as well as got. *matjan`eat, devour'*, aisl. *metja`slurp'*, ags. *mettan`feed'*, mnd. *mat(e)`Kamerad*, esp. in the Seemannssprache' (*Maat*), ahd. *gamazzo`Kamerad'*, eig. `*Essensgenosse'; in addition also mnd. *met`Schweinefleisch'*, nnd. *mett`gehacktes Fleisch'* as `*saftiges, breiiges Fleisch', ahd. (eig. nnd.) *Mettwurst* (from andd. **matja-*); changing through ablaut ags. as. *mōs`porridge, mash, dish, food'*, ahd. *muos`gekochte*, esp. breiige dish, food, food, eating generally', nhd. *Mus, Gemöse*

(**mādso-*).

References: WP. II 231 f., WH. II 6 f.; Kuiper Nasalprös. 140.

Page(s): 694-695

Root / lemma: *maghos*, *-ā*

English meaning: young

German meaning: `jung'

Material: Av. *maṣava-* `unverheiratet';

alb. *makth* `young hare';

kelt. **magus* in gall. PN *Magu-rīx*, urir. (Ogam) *Maguno-*, air. *maug*, *mug* `slave'; corn. *maw*, bret. *mao* `youngling, servant', cymr. *meu-dwy* `Einsiedler' (eig. `Diener Gottes'); Fem. corn. *mowes* `girl', bret. *maouez* `wife, woman'; kelt. *-smo-* derivative in air. *mām*, *māam(m)* `jugum, servitus'; abstract noun kelt. **magot-aktā* `Jungfernschaft, young Weiblichkeit' (other formations from **maghotis* = got. *magape*, from which kelt. **mak^wot-aktā* through contamination with *mak^wo-* `kid, child') in mir. *ingen maccdacht* `young erwachsenes girl', air. *ro-macdact* gl. `superadulta', mcymr. *machteith*, acorn. *mahtheid* `virgo', mcor. *maghteth*, *maghtyth* ds., bret. *matez* `Dienstmädchen'; nickname **maggu_{os}* in gall. *Mapo-no-s* GN, acymr. *map*, ncymr. *mab* `son'; doppelte intensification in urir. *maqgas*, air. *macc*, nir. *mac* `son';

got. *magus* `knave, boy', aisl. *mo_{gr}* `son, young man, husband', as. *magu* `knave, boy', ags. *mago* `son, man, husband, servant'; Fem. **ma(ʷ)wī* in got. *mawī* `girl' (Gen. *maujōs*), aisl. *mæ_r* (Akk. *mey*) `girl', Demin. got. *mawilō*, aisl. *meyla*, ags. *mēowle* `small girl'; abstract noun **maghotis* `young Weiblichkeit', from which konkret `girl', in got. *magaps* `young wife, woman', ags. *mægeb* (engl. *maid*), as. *magath*, ahd. *magad*, nhd. *Magd*, Demin. *Mädchen*;

lett. *mač* (from *mag š*) `small'.

References: WP. II 228, Feist ³339.

Page(s): 696

Root / lemma: *magh-* : *māgh-*

English meaning: to be able; to help; power

German meaning: `können, vermögen, helfen'

Material: Old Indian *magha* ¹ `power, power, richness, gift', *magha¹van-*, *magha¹vat* `strong', iran. *magu-*, Old pers. *magus* `Magier, magician' (out of it gr. *μαγικός*, lat. *magus*);

Maybe alb. (**magh-*) *math* `big, powerful' [common alb. *-g* > *-dh*; *-k* > *-th* shift]

arm. *marthankh* `Hilfsmittel' (**mag-thra-*);

gr. *μαχικός* n. (dor. *μαχικός*), poet. *μαχικός* `Hilfsmittel', *μηχανή*, dor. *μαχανή* (> lat. *machina*) `Hilfsmittel, tool, artifice';

got. ags. *magan*, aisl. *mega*, *maga*, *muga*, afries. *muga*, mnd. *mögen*, ahd. *magan*, *mugan* `mögen'; 1. Sg. present got. as. ahd. *mag*, aisl. *mā*, ags. *mæg*, afries. *mei*; aisl. *magn*, *meg(i)n* n. `power, Hauptsache', ags. *mægen*, ahd., as. *magan*, *megin*

ds.; got. *mahts* f. 'power, power', ahd. as. *maht*, ags. *meaht*, *might*, aisl. *máttir* ds.;

Maybe truncated alb. geg. (**mugan*) *mun*, tosk. *mund* 'might' [common alb. *n* > *nd* shift]

lit. *ma ġulas* 'numerous, much, a lot of';

Old Church Slavic *mogo*, *mošti* 'to be able, vermögen', *po-mošti*, Iterat. *po-magati* 'help' etc., Old Church Slavic *moštъ*, russ. *močъ* etc. 'power, strength' (= got. *mahts*).

References: WP. II 227, Trautmann 164 f., H. Göntert, *Weltkönig* 108 f.; whether E. Fraenkel (Lexis 1, 169 f.) right gr. *μῆχ ο ς* with lit. *moke* 'ti' 'to be able, understand, comprehend' auf eine root *mākh-* zurückführt, could die other words also auf *megh-*: *mogh-* go back; compare toch. A *mokats* 'mighty'.

Page(s): 695

Root / lemma: *mag ĥ-*

English meaning: to fight

German meaning: 'kömpfen'

Material: Gr. ὁ ἄμαζων, Lw. through öol. mediation from an iran. Volksnamen **ha-mazan-* 'warrior', compare ἄμαζακαράων' (: ar. *kar-* 'make') *πολεμεῖν*. Πέτσα Hes. and ἄμαζανώδεσσι μὴ λείπει (of VN *Hamazan-*); gr. μάχομαι 'kömpfe', μάχη 'fight, struggle, battle', μάχατορα 'sword, knife' (fem. to *μάχων 'incisive' ö Oder semit. Lw., to hebr. *mekhērah* 'sword' ö).

References: WP. II 227, WH. II 3, 4.

Page(s): 697

Root / lemma: *mag ĥ-*

English meaning: to press; to knead

German meaning: 'kneten, dröcken, streichen'

Material: Gr. μαγνηταί, μεμαγμένη to μάσσω (to present s. *menak-* 'knead'), μογέυς 'the Knetende', μαγίς f. 'geknetete mass', μάγετορος (actually μάγετορος) 'Koch', μαγδαλία 'shred bread zum Fettabwischen'; μάκτρο f. 'kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch';

mir. *maistrid* 'buttert' (**magis-tr-*), bret. *meza* 'knead', cymr. *maeddu* 'fight, stoßend durcheinandermischen' (**magēd-*);

abg. *mažo*, *mazati* 'anoint, schmieren', russ. *mazъ* 'ointment', abg. *maslo* 'butter, Öl, ointment' (**mag ĥ-slo-*), *mastъ* 'ointment, fat' (**mag ĥ-sti-*), lett. *iz-muo* 'ze ĥt' 'öberlisten, zum Narrenhalten';

with esp. Anwendung auf den Lehm- u. Ziegelbau die family of nhd. *machen* (from 'knead, form, mould, zusammenfügen, from the with loam, clay verstrichenen wall; geformt, fitting), as. (*gi*)-*makōn* 'make, erect, to build', ahd. *mahhōn* ds., nhd. *machen*, ags. *macian* 'make, cause'; as. *gemaco* 'comrade, Seinesgleichen', ahd. *gimahho* 'socius' (*gimahha* 'conjux'), ags. *maca* ds., *gemæcca* 'ds., husband' (aisl. *maki* 'aequalis' is ndd. Lw.), ahd. *ga-mah*, *gi-mah* 'zugehörig, fitting, bequem' (*gimah* 'connection, höusliche Bequemlichkeit, Gemach'), *un-gamah* 'malus, minus idoneus', ags. *ge-mæc* 'fitting, suitable, (aisl. *makr* 'fitting, bequem' is ndd. Lw.); afries. *mek* n. 'Verheiratung', *mekere* 'Ehenunterhändler',

mhd. *mechele* 'Kuppellei'; from germ. **makō* derives lat. *mac(h)iō* 'Maurer'; out of it rom. **matsiō*, whence again ahd. *stein-mezzo* 'Steinmetz'.

References: WP. II 226 f., WH. II 3, Trautmann 173;

See also: compare *mak-2* and *menk-*.

Page(s): 696-697

Root / lemma: *mai-1*

English meaning: to cut down, work with a sharp instrument

German meaning: 'hauen, abhauen, with einem scharfen Werkzeug bearbeiten'

Note: probably actually *māi-* and *s-lose* form besides *smēi-* : *smāi-* : *smī-* 'carve, with a scharfen tool arbeiten'.

Material: 1. Air. *ma ēl* 'naked, bald, bleak, dull, without Hörner', acymr. *mail* 'mutilum', ncymr. *moel* 'calvus, glaber' (**mai-lo-s* 'abgehackt');

2. *d*-extension: got. *maitan* 'hew, hit, cut, clip', aisl. *meita*, ahd. *meizan* 'cut, clip', aisl. *meitill* m., ahd. *meizil* 'chisel', ahd. *stein-meizo* 'Steinmetz'; in addition ags. *mīte*, ahd. *mīza* 'Milbe' (probably to gr. *μί δ α ς* 'Made'), perhaps also ags. *æ -mette*, engl. *ant, emmet*, ahd. *ā-meiza* 'Ameise' ('Abschneider'); whether also abg. *me dь* 'Erz', russ. *me dь* 'copper'ö

3. *t*-extension: Old Indian *mē thati* 'verletzt' (expressives *th*), gr. *μ ι τ υ λ ο ς* 'mutilated, without Hörner', *μ ι σ τ υ λ λ ω* 'zerstöckle (Fleisch)'; aisl. *meiða* 'körperlich injure, verstömmeln, destroy', mhd. *meidem* 'male horse' (eig. 'Kastrat'), got. **gamaip-s* 'crippled', wherefore (probably after den Hofnarren) ahd. *gimeit* 'verröckt', mhd. in bonam partem gewendet *gemeit* 'lebensfroh, pert, beautiful, lieb', as. *gimēd*, ags. *gemād*, *mæded* 'verröckt', engl. *mad* ds.;

alit. *ap-maitinti* 'verwunden', lett. *ma īta t* 'spoil, destroy', lit. *mai te lis* 'verschnittener, gemösteter boar', Old Prussian *nomaytis* 'verschnittener boar', *ismaitint* 'lose' (as it. *perdere*); different Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 552.

References: WP. II 212, Holthausen Altwestn. Wb. 193, 194.

Page(s): 697

Root / lemma: *mai-2 (moi-ö)*

English meaning: to smudge, dirty

German meaning: 'beflecken, beschmutzen'ö

Material: Gr. *μ ι α λ ν ω* (Aor. *ἐ μ ι α ν*) 'sully, besmirch', *μ ι α σ μ α ν*. 'Befleckung', *μ ι α ρ ό ς* (**miu_erosö*) 'besudelt', *μ ι α λ -φ ό ν ο ς* 'with murder befleckt';

ags. *māl n.* 'Fleek, Makel', ahd. *meil n., meila f.* ds.; lit. Pl. *mie le s*, lett. *mi eles* 'yeast'; perhaps also lit. *ma īva* 'Sumpfwiese'ö

References: WP. II 243.

Page(s): 697

Root / lemma: *makh-o-s, -(s)lo-*

English meaning: wild, unbridled, bold

German meaning: `ausgelassen' ö

Material: Old Indian *makha* ḥ- `alert, awake, smart, funny, ausgelassen', m. `Freudenbezeugung, Feier';

gr. *μάχλος* ḥ- `horny, lustful; uppig (from Weibern); in wilder Lust tobend'.

References: WP. II 226.

Page(s): 699

Root / lemma: *mak-*

English meaning: leather pouch

German meaning: etwa `Haut-, Lederbeutel'

Material: Cymr. *megin* `bellows' (**makīnā*);

ahd. *mago* `Magen', ags. *maga*, engl. *maw* `crawl, stomach', aisl. *magi* `stomach';

lit. *maḥkas*, *meḥkeris* `Geldbeutel'; lett. *maks*, Demin. *macin* š, *makēlis* `Beutel, pouch', *makstis* `vagina', lit. *makšna* `sheath', *makšti* s `vagina (of Degens or Messers)', Old Prussian *danti-max* `gums'; Old Church Slavic *mošьna* `Beutel';

doubtful is affiliation from air. *mēn* (from **makno-* or **mekno-*) `mouth, bay', *mēnaigte* `qui inhiant'.

References: WP. II 225, Trautmann 166.

Page(s): 698

Root / lemma: *mak* ḥ- or *mok* ḥ- (**mag* ḥo-)

English meaning: a kind of fly

German meaning: `Stechfliege, Mücke'

Note: (-*lo-*, -*ko-*, diminutiveformantien)

Material: Old Indian *mas* ā ḥka- m. `Stechfliege, mosquito', lit. *maśalas* `mosquito', lett. *masalas* `Roßfliege', wherefore russ. *moso* litь `plague, zudringlich anbetteln' (of Bilde of zudringlichen Möckenschwarms), and with anderm forms (**mos* ṭt ṭö) osorb. *mosc* ic so, *mosc* ec so `wimmeln (as ein Möckenschwarm)', as well as probably also lit. *mašo* ju, -ti `ein kid, child zeugen';

compare with Velar die arische family of Old Indian *maḥks* ā f. `fly', av. *maxši-* `fly, mosquito' etc., and lit. *maḥkatas* `Kriebelmücke'. common Old Indian *g* ḥ- > *ks* - : Old pers. *g* ḥ- > *xš* - : npers. *xš* - > *š*- phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 225, Specht Idg. Dekl. 43 f., Trautmann 170.

Page(s): 699

Root / lemma: *mand-*

English meaning: hurdle, plaited twigs

German meaning: `Rutenverflechtung as Hörde, Band from Reisern gedreht' ö

Material: Old Indian *mandurā* ḥ- `stable', *mandira* m n. `house, Gemach'; gr. (illyr.ö) *μάνδροα* f. `corral, pen, fold, stall, hurdle', *μάνδραλος* ḥ- `bar, bolt'; thrak. *μανδάκης* ḥ- `Garbenband'; illyr. PN *Mandurium* or *Manduria* (Calabrien);

whether primary meaning 'stable, Pferdezaum', perhaps to *mendo-* 'Tierjunges', S. 729 (*mend-*).

References: WP. II 234, Krahe Festgabe Bulle 205 f.

Page(s): 699

Root / lemma: *manu-s* or *monu-s*

English meaning: man

German meaning: 'Mann, Mensch'

Material: Old Indian *mánu-*, *mánus-* - 'person, man, husband' (also 'Ahnherr the people'), av. in PN *Manus-čiθra-*, proto germ. **manu-az* in PN *Mannus* (Tacitus), Stammvater the Deutschen, got. *manna* (Gen. *mans*), aisl. *maðr*, *mannr*, ags. afries. ahd. *mann* 'man, husband', got. *mannisks*, aisl. *mennskr*, ags. ahd. *mennisc* 'menschlich'; ahd. *mannisko* etc. 'person'; Old Church Slavic *možь*, russ. *muž* 'man, husband' (**mangi-a-*, suffix similarly as in lit. *žmo-g-u s* 'person').

Probably hom. *Menelaus* diminutive form of 'husband'

Maybe the root word is related to the name of the **moon** in PIE; *Menelaus* 'moon godö'; also egypt. *Menesö* 'lion of revenge' (the chariot of the moon was pulled by lions in Egypt). Lion was the beast that fell from the moon.

References: WP. II 266, Trautmann 169; perhaps to 3. *men-* 'think'.

Page(s): 700

In Sanskrit, the name Manu appropriately came to mean "man" or "mankind" (since Manu, or Noah, was the father of all post-flood mankind). The word is related to the Germanic Mannus, the founder of the West Germanic peoples. Mannus was mentioned by the Roman historian Tacitus in his book Germania. Mannus is also the name of the Lithuanian Noah. Another Sanskrit form. manusa is closely related to the Swedish manniska, both words meaning "human being."

The same name may even be reflected in the Egyptian Menes (founder of the first dynasty of Egypt) and Minos (founder and first king of Crete). Minos was also said in Greek mythology to be the son of Zeus and ruler of the sea.

The English word "man" is thus also related to the Sanskrit manu, as well as its equivalents in other Germanic languages. Gothic, the oldest known Germanic language, used the form Manna, and also gaman ("fellow man").

The name Anu appears in Sumerian as the god of the firmament, and the rainbow was called "the great bow of Anu," which seems a clear reference to Noah (note Genesis 9:13). In Egyptian mythology Nu was the god of waters who sent an inundation to destroy mankind. Nu and his consort Nut were deities of the firmament and the rain. Nu was identified with the primeval watery mass of heaven, his name also meaning "sky."

Root / lemma: *marko-*

English meaning: horse

German meaning: `Pferd'

Note: only kelt. and germ.

Material: Ir. *marc*, cymr. etc. *march* `horse', gall. *μάρκα* v Akk. Sg., *Marcodurum* PN;

ahd. *marah*, ags. *meah*, aisl. *marr* `horse' (nhd. in *Mar-schall*, *-stall*), fem. ahd. *meriha*, ags. *mīere*, aisl. *merr*, nhd. *Möhre*.

Maybe alb. (**mahar*) *magar*, *gomar* `donkey'.

References: WP. II 235.

Page(s): 700

Root / lemma: *math-1* or *moth-*

English meaning: a kind of harmful insect

German meaning: in Worten for nagendes, beißendes Gewörm or Ungezieferö

Material: Arm. *mat`il* `louse'; got. *maþa*, m. ahd. *mado*, ags. *maða* `worm, Made', aisl. *maþkr* ds., aschwed. *matk*, finn. Lw. *matikka* `Wörmchen'.

References: WP. II 228, H. Petersson z. Kenntnis the Heterokl. 32 f.

Page(s): 700

Root / lemma: *mat-2*

English meaning: hack, flapper

German meaning: etwa `Hacke, Schlegel'

Material: Old Indian *matya* - n. `harrow or stump or likewise', *matikr.ta-* `geeggt or gewalzt'; lat. *mateola* `tool zum Einschlagen in die Erde' (in Roman. lebt not deminuiertes **mattea* `club, mace, joint'); ahd. (gl.) *medela* `plough' (Lehmann AfneuererSpr. 119, 188); from vlat. *mattiuca*: ags. *mattoc*, engl. *mattock* `hack, mattock, hoe', abg. *motyka* `hack, mattock, hoe';

References: WP. II 229, WH. II 49.

Page(s): 700

Root / lemma: *mau-ro-*

English meaning: weak; dark

German meaning: `matt, schwach, lichtswach, dunkel'

Note: also *m(a)ud-* ds.

Material: Gr. (ḗ) *μαυρός* `weak; nebelhaft; blind', (ḗ) *μαυρώ* `entkröfte, schwöche, verdunkle';

anord. *meyrr* `mörbe';

russ. (*s*)*muryj* `dark grey', *chmu`ra* `dunkle cloud', čech. *chmour`iti*, *šmour`iti* se `sich tarnish, sour see' (under likewise);

perhaps alb. *murra* `North wind', *murr-të*, *murrët* `dark', *murm-më*, *murmë* `dun, fulvous, dull greyish-brown'.

perhaps in addition gr. ἄμυδρός `dark, heavy to erkennen, weak', ἄμυδρώ `verdunkle, schwöche', ἄμυδρότης `Undeutlichkeit, Schwöche', Old Church Slav. *iz-měde`ti*, *u-mědno`ti* `schwach become'.

References: WP. II 223.

Page(s): 701

Root / lemma: *mazdo-s*

English meaning: pole, mast

German meaning: `Stange, Mast'

Material: Lat. *mālus* m. `Mast, Mastbaum' (with `sabin. `l = d from **mādos*, **mazdos* or support in *pālus*) = ahd. *mast* `shaft, pole, Fahnen- or Speerstange, esp. Mastbaum', ags. *mæst* (from mnd. *mast* derives norw. *mastr* `Mastbaum'); mir. *maide* `stick' (air. **maite*, i.e. **maidde*, from **mazdios*), air. *matan* `club, mace, joint', mir. *ad-mat*, nir. *adhmad* `timber'. As germ. loanword contemplates Schrader RI²168 abg. *most* ъ `Knöppelbröcke', russ. *mostova`ja* `Pflaster', *po-most* ъ `Diele'; rather is es ein urverwandtes collective **mazd-to-* `Stangenwerk'.

References: WP. II 935 f., WH. II 19.

Page(s): 701-702

Root / lemma: *mā`k(en)-*

English meaning: poppy

German meaning: `Mohn'ö

Material: Gr. μήκων, dor. μάκων `Mohn'; ahd. as. *māho*, mhd. *māhen*, *mān* and with gramm. variation ahd. *ma`go*, mhd. *mage*, nhd. bair. *magen* `Mohn', ndd. *mā`n*, ndl. *maan-kop*, aschwed. *val-mughi*, *-moghi* `Mohn' (in ersten part **wal`χa-* `anesthetization'); mlat. *mahonus* `Mohn' and lit. *mago`ne* - next to which dunkles *aguona* - derives from dem Germ., Old Prussian *moke* from dem Poln.; Church Slav. (etc.) *mak* ъ `Mohn'.

References: WP. II 225, Trautmann 166.

Page(s): 698

Root / lemma: *mā`k-1*

English meaning: damp, to soak

German meaning: `naß; feuchten'

Material: Arm. *mōr* `ordure, slime, mud, swamp, marsh' (**mā`k-ri-*); alb. *make`* `glue, skin auf Flüssigkeiten';

lit. *makone`* `puddle, slop', *make`nti*, *makno`ti* `through ordure wade', probably also lett. *mākuo`nis* `Bewölkung, dunkle cloud', *apma`ktie`š* `sich umwölken';

abg. *mokr* ъ `damp, humid, wet', *močō`*, *-iti`βpéχελ`v'*, russ. *mo`knut`ь* `damp

become', *močit* Ъ, Iterat. *ma čivat* Ъ `damp make, anfeuchten', *moča* Ъ `Urin', *močag* Ъ `damp, sumpfiger place'; compare ligur. FIN *Macra*, span. FIN *Magro*;

lengthened grade slav. **makajo* , **makati* in čech. *ma kati*, *ma četi* `nössen', etc.

References: WP. II 224 f., Berneker II 8, 69 f., Trautmann 167.

Page(s): 698

Root / lemma: *māk-2*

English meaning: to knead, press

German meaning: `kneten, quetschen, dröcken'

Material: Lett. *ma cu*, *ma kt* `urge, press, push, press, plague, torment, smite', čech. *mačk-a m*, *-ati* `press, press' (diminutivebildung, ein basic **makati* voraussetzend);

lat. **maccare* from **mācāre*, assumed from ital. *ammaccare* `squeeze', etc., compare Meyer-Lubke REW 5196;

here also lat. *māceria*, *māceriēs* f. `wall as Umfriedigung um garden, Weinberge etc. `(as `from loam, clay geknetete, with loam, clay gebundene wall', compare τ ε ῖ χ ο ς : *finger*); in addition *mācerāre* `steep, mörbe beizen'.

References: WP. II 224, WH. II 2 f., 5.

See also: compare die similar roots *menk-* and *mag* ^-.

Page(s): 698

Root / lemma: *māk* ^- : *mæk* ^-

English meaning: long, slender

German meaning: `lang and dönn, schlank'

Material: Av. *mas-* `long', compounds *masyā* `the größere', Sup. *masis ta-*, ap. *ma žišta-* `the höchste', av. *masah-* n. `length, greatness, bulk, extent' (**mas-* for **mis-* from idg. *mās-* through influence of *mazyā* `größer': μ ε γ α ς), gr. μ ᾱ ῥ ο σ ω, μ ᾱ ῥ ο σ ω ν (**μ α κ ι ῥ ω ν*) besides μ ᾱ σ σ ο ν (after ᾱ σ σ ο ν `nöher') `länger', μ ῆ κ ι σ τ ο ς `the längste', μ ῆ κ ο ς, dor. μ ᾱ κ ο ς n. `length', M ᾱ κ ε τ α `Hochland', M α κ ε δ ῶ ν ε ς hence `Hochländer', μ α κ ε δ ν ῶ ς `slim', nachhom. μ η κ ε δ α ν ῶ ς ds., μ α κ ρ ῶ ς `long' (= lat. *macer*, dt. *mager*); perhaps μ ᾱ κ α ρ n. `Glückseligkeit';

lat. *macer*, *-cra*, *-crum* `lean', *maceō*, *-ēre* `lean sein', *maciēs* f. `Magerkeit';

perhaps here air. *mēr* m. `finger' (**makro-*);

ahd. *magar*, ags. *mæger*, aisl. *magr* `lean'; in addition with *l*-suffix hitt. *ma-ak-la-an-te-eš* (*maklantes*) Nom. Pl. `lean'.

References: WP. II 223 f., WH. II 2, Benveniste BSL. 33, 140 f.

Page(s): 699

Root / lemma: *mā-1*

English meaning: to beckon with the hand; to deceive

German meaning: `with the Hand winken'; from `verstohlen zuwinken' dann

`vorspiegeln, betrögen, zaubern'

Note: (extended *māi*-ö)

Material: Old Indian *māyā* `Verwandlung, Truggestalt, deceit, illusion' (or to 3. *mē*-ö);

gr. *μη νύω*, dor. *μα νύω* `zeige an, verrate' from **μά-νυ-μ* *ι* `winke with the hand'; **s**-extension *μαί ομα ι* `touch, untersuche', Fut. *μάσσομα ι*, *ἐπι-μασσος* `berührt' = `befleckt', *μαστήρ*, *μαστροός* `searcher, Nachforscher', *μαστροπός* `Kuppler', *μάστις*, *μάστιξ* `Peitsche, whip, scourge'; **t**-extension *μάτη* `Verfehlung' (**mā-tā*), *μάτην*, dor. *-α ν* `futile', *μάτα ιος* `eitel, nichtig';

lit. *mo ĵu*, *mo ti* `with the hand winken, ein Zeichen give', lett. *ma ĵu*, *ma t* ds., *ma di t* `with the hand winken', *ma ditie s* `Gaukelei drive, push', *ma dži* `Gaukelbilder'; with **s**-extension lit. *ma sinti* `locken', *mosu ōti* `schwenken, swing', *mostagu ōti* ds., *mo stere ti*, *mo stele ti* `winken';

slav. **majo*, **majati* (an place from **mati* after dem balt.-slav. preterite stem **māi.ā*-) in abg. *na-majo*, *-majati* `zuwinken', *po-mavati*, *-mano ti* ds., russ. *na-ma jat* `through Zeichen anzeigen, cheat, deceive', with formants **-mo-**: serb. *ma mīm*, *ma miti* `locken'; with formants **-no-**: russ. *man ū*, *man i t* `anlocken, deceive' (from dem Slav. derive lit. *mo nai* Pl. `Zauberei', lett. *ma ni t* `cheat, deceive'); with formants **-rā-**: russ.-Church Slavic *mara* `Gemötsbewegung', poln. *mara* `deception', etc.; **s**-extension in: Church Slavic *machaju*, *machati* `ventilare', etc.; **t**-extension in: aserb. *matam*, *matati* `anlocken', čech. *ma tati* `as ghost spuken', etc.

References: WP. II 219 f., WH. II 33, Trautmann 166.

Page(s): 693

Root / lemma: *mā-2*

English meaning: good, timely

German meaning: `gut, to guter Zeit, rechtzeitig'

Material: With formants **-no-** alat. *mānus* `gut', *immānis* `terrible', adverbial *māne*, *mānī* `early, matutinal'; here also *mānēs* f. `die abgeschiedenen Seelen', later `underworld, death'; perhaps phryg. *μην* `abgeschiedene soul', *μανία* `καλῆ'; or belongs lat. *mānēs* to gr. *μην ις*, dor. *μᾶν ις* `Groll'ö compare S. 727.

With **t**-formant: lat. *Mātūta* `die goddess the Fröhe, the Morgenhelle, but also the ripeness', *mātūtinus* `morgendlich', *mātūrus* `rechtzeitig; zeitig = reif' (based on auf **mā-tu-*, perhaps `good, gelegene time'), osk. *Maatu i s* (**Mātis* = `dī *Mānēs*'); reduced grade perhaps kelt. **ma -ti-* in air. *maith*, cymr. *mad*, corn. *mas*, mbret. *mat*, nbret. *mad* `gut' and gall. PN *Matidonnus*, *Teuto-matos*; also air. *maithid* `verzeiht'.

References: WP. II 220 f., WH. II 27 f., 53 f.

Page(s): 693

Root / lemma: *mā-no-*, *mā-ni-*

English meaning: wet, damp

German meaning: `feucht, naß'

Material: Lat. *mānō*, *-āre* `flow, stream', hence `entspringen'; bret. Vannes *mān*

˘Moos, lichen', cymr. *mawn* ˘turf' from brit. **mōni-*, from which borrowed air. *mōin* f. ˘Moos, swamp, marsh, turf'; perhaps in addition ablaut. asöchs. -*mannia*, -*mennia* in FIN and PN, as *Throtmennia* ˘Dortmund', etc.

References: WP. II 224, WH. II 30 f., J. Loth RC 42, 91 f.

Page(s): 699-700

Root / lemma: *māte* ˘*r-*

English meaning: mother

German meaning: ˘Mutter'

Note: based on auf dem babble-word *mā*, see there.

Note:

Root / lemma: *māte* ˘*r-* : ˘mother' derived from the nasalized stem *māhnt-e* ˘*r* of

Root / lemma: *meg* ˘(*h*)- : *m_eg* ˘(*h*)- suffixed in -*er*: Old Indian *mahā* ˘nt-, av. *mazant-* ˘big, large', Old Indian *mah-*, av. *maz-* ds. (only out of Nom. Akk.), Old Indian *ma* ˘hi Nom. Sg. neutr. (das -*i* = -*ə*, then = gr. *μῆγ α*), as Old Indian *mahā-* (av. *ma* ˘zā-), mostly extended *maha* ˘t- = av. *mazant-* ˘big, large'; Kompar. Superl. Old Indian *mahīyas-*, *mahiṣ* ˘t, *ha-*, av. *mazyah-*, *mazišta-*;

Material: Old Indian *māta* ˘*r-* ˘mother', av. *mātar-*, arm. *mair* ds. (Gen. *maur* = gr. *μητρός* etc.); aphryg. Nom. Akk. *ματαρ*, *ματεραυ*, Gen. *ματερες*; gr. *μήτηρ*, dor. *μάτηρ* (with verschobenem Nominativakzent as *θηγάτηρ*); in addition hom. *Δημήτηρ*, thess. *Δαμμάτερ*; alb. *motre* ˘˘sister' (originally ˘die öltäre, Mutterstelle vertretende Schwester'); lat. *māter*, -*tris* ˘mother, wet nurse, wellspring', osk. *maatrei* ˘s, umbr. *matrer* ˘matris'; gall. (ö) *Matreβο* ˘Matribus'; air. *māthir* ˘mother' (cymr. *modrydaf* ˘beehive' with *bydaf* ˘nest of wild bees' as 2. part); ahd. *muoter*, ags. *mōdor*, aisl. *mōðir* ˘mother'; lit. *mo* ˘tė' (Gen. alit. *mote* ˘s, lit. *moter* ˘s) ˘woman, wife' (*mo* ˘tyna ˘mother', *motera* ˘Frauenzimmer, woman'), lett. *ma* ˘tē ˘mother', Old Prussian *mūti*, *mothe* ˘mother' (*pomatre* ˘Stiefmutter'); Old Church Slavic *mati* (Gen. *matere*) ˘mother'; toch. A *mācar*, B *mācer*.

In derivatives (e.g. *mātruu* ˘*iā*) compare:

Old Indian *mātr* ˘ka- ˘mütterlich', m. ˘Mutters brother', *mātr* ˘kā ˘mother, grandmother'; but ncymr. *modryb* ˘Muttersschwester', acymr. *modrep-ed* Pl., abret. *motrep*, nbret. *moereb* ds. (**mātr* ˘*o*^w *ā*, to *ok*^w - ˘see', as ˘as eine Mutter aussehend');

gr. *μήτρα* f. ˘womb, uterus, Mark the Pflanzen', lat. *mātrix* ˘womb, uterus; Zuchttier', ahd. *muodar* ˘Bauch a Schlange', andd. *mōder*, afries. *mōther* ˘Brustbinde the Frauen', mhd. *mōeder*, nhd. *Mieder*;

arm. *mauru*, Gen. *maurui* ˘Stiefmutter' (**mātruu* ˘*i* ˘*ā* =) gr. *μητρύλα* ˘Stiefmutter', to *n*-stem extended in ags. *mōdrige*, afries. *mōdire*, mnd. *mōdder* ˘Mutters sister' (**mōdruu* ˘*i* ˘*ōn-*, ahd. *muotera* ds. after *muoter* reshapedö), with lengthened grade forms **mātrō* ˘[ū]-: gr. *μήτρος*, -*ω*[F]*ος*, dor. *μάτρος* ˘uncle or grandfather mütterlicherseits', *μητρύλος* ˘mütterlich' (meaning after *μήτηρ* verändert);

lat. *mātrōna* ˘wife'; *mātertera* ˘Mutters sister' (**mātro-terā*); *māteria*, *māteriēs* ˘Schöblinge from Fruchtböumen, timber, Nutzholz, Material'; gall. FIN *Mātro* ˘na ˘Marne' = cymr. GN *Modron* f.

slav. **mātero-* in russ. *matero* ˘j ˘außerordentlich, big, large, strong, tight, firm', serb. *ma* ˘tor ˘old, esp. from animals', abg. *mater* ˘stvo ˘πρεσβεῖο v' (: lat. *māteriēs*).

References: WP. II 229 f., WH. II 49 ff., Berneker II 25, Trautmann 170 f.

Page(s): 700-701

Root / lemma: *mā* 3

English meaning: mother (expr. root)

German meaning: Lallwort for 'Mutter'

Note: redupl. *mā mā*, *mammā*; partly (dissimilation) *mānā*, *mannā* zweifelhaften Alters

Material: Old Indian *mā* 'mother';

dor. *μᾱ̀ μῆτρῆ*! (in *μᾱ̀ γᾱ̀* 'o Mutter earth', Aisch.), whereof ion. att. *μαῖα* 'mother, wet nurse, Hebamme', dor. 'grandmother'; derived mnd. *mōje* 'Mutterschwester', ahd. *holz-muoja* 'witch';

Old Indian *māma*- vocative m. 'uncle' (from **māmā* 'Mutterschwester'); npers. *mām*, *māmā*, *māmī* 'mother'; arm. *mam* 'grandmother' (gr. Lw. as *papō*); gr. *μάμμ* α Lallvokativ, whereof ion. att. *μάμμη* 'mother', *μαμμί* α 'mother'; lat. *mamma* Kosewort 'Mama, mother', also 'brisket', *mamilla* 'nipple'; alb. *me* 'me' geg. *mame* 'mother'; ir. cymr. corn. bret. *mam* 'mother', air. *muimme* 'Pflegemutter' (**mammiā*); nhd. alem. *mamme* 'mother', changing through ablaut ahd. *muoma* 'Mutterschwester', nhd. *Muhme*; lit. *mama*, *moma*, lett. *ma mā* ds.; russ. (etc.) *ma mā* 'Mama, mother'; hitt. divinity *Mamma*; compare Asia Minor *Μῆνῆ*, ngr. *μάμμη* α 'mother', aisl. *mōna* 'mother', mnd. **mōne*, *mōme* 'Mutterschwester'.

References: WP. II 221 f., WH. II 21 f., Trautmann 168; *mā* is (ö) base from *māter*- (see there).

Page(s): 694

Root / lemma: *medhi-*, *medhi_o-*

English meaning: middle

German meaning: 'mittlerer'

Material: Old Indian *ma dhya-*, av. *mai dya-* 'mittlerer', Superl. Old Indian *madhyama* -, av. *ma dāma-* 'mittlerer' (= got. *miduma*);

arm. *mēj* 'Mitte';

gr. (ep.) *μέσσο*ς, (att.) *μέσο*ς 'mittlerer';

maybe alb. *mes* 'middle'

lat. *medius*, osk. *mefiai* 'in mediā'; osk. *messimas* presumably 'medioximas';

gall. *Medio-lānum*, -*mātrici*, air. *mid-* (**medhu-*) in compound 'medius', mir. *mide* 'Mitte', *Mide* 'Meath' actually 'mittlere Provinz', air. *i-mmedōn* 'in medio', cymr. *mewn*, mcymr. *mywn* 'in' (**medugno-*); mcymr. *mei-iau* 'Mittel-Joch' (**medhi_o-*); gall. FIN *Meduana*; venet. FIN *Meduana*;

with Verschleppung of *s* from a Superl. probably also air. *messa* 'schlimmer', actually 'mittelmäßiger' (or to 2. *meit(h)-*, germ. *missa-ö*);

got. *midjis*, aisl. *miðr*, ags. *midd*, ahd. *mitti* 'medius', Superl. got. *miduma* 'die Mitte', aisl. *mjo*, *ðm* f. 'hip, haunch', ags. *midmest* 'the mittelste', ags. *medeme*,

ahd. *metemo* 'mediocris' (: av. *ma δαμα-*) and got. **midjuma* (= Old Indian *madhyama* -) in *midjun-gards*, ags. *middan-geard* 'Erdkreis', ahd. *mittamo* 'mediocris', in *mittamen* 'inmitten'; ahd. *mittar* 'medius';

abg. *mežda* 'road' (originally 'Grenzrain'), russ. *meža* 'limit, boundary, Rain' (etc.), abg. *meždu* (Loc. Du.) 'between' Adv. preposition, aruss. *meži* (Lok. Sg.) ds.; here also probably as '*wood, forest auf dem Grenzrain': Old Prussian *median*, lett. *mežs* 'wood, forest, spinney', lit. *me džias* 'tree'; lit. FIN *Meduya*.

References: WP. II 261, WH. II 57 f., Trautmann 173, Specht Idg. Dekl. 133 f.

Page(s): 706-707

Root / lemma: *me dhu*

English meaning: honey

German meaning: 'Honig; especially Met'

Grammatical information: n.

Note: actually substantiviertes adjective 'sweet'

Note:

Root / lemma: *meli-t* : 'honey' : **Root / lemma:** *me dhu* : 'honey' derived from a truncated **Root / lemma:** *mel-1* (auch *smel-*), *mel-* : *mlē-*, *mel-d-* : *ml-ed-*, *mel-dh-*, *ml-ēi-* : *mlī-*, *mel-k-* : *mlā-k-*, *mlēu-* : *mlū-* : 'to grind, hit; fine, ground'.

Material: Old Indian *ma dhu-* n. 'honey, Met' (in addition *ma dhu-* 'sweet'; *madh(u)v-a d-* 'honey-eater': Old Church Slavic *medv-e dь* 'bear'); av. *ma δu-* n. 'Beerenwein';

gr. *μέθυ* v 'Wein' (from 'Rauschtrank'; die meaning 'honey' hat sich auf *μέλι* zurückgezogen); *μέθυω* 'bin trunken', *μέθυσκεω* 'make trunken';

air. *mid* (Gen. *medo*), cymr. *medd*, acorn. (Plur.ö) *medu*, bret. *mez* 'Met', mir. *medb* 'berauschend' (**medhu-o-*), cymr. *meddw* 'berauscht', bret. *mezo* ds., *mezvi* 'berauschen';

aisl. *mjo*, *ðr*, ags. *meodo*, ahd. *metu* m. 'Met';

lit. *medu* s m. 'honey' (*mi dus* 'Met' from got. **midus*), lett. *me dus* 'honey, Met', Old Prussian *meddo* (**medu*) 'honey';

abg. *medъ* (Gen. *medu* and *meda*) 'honey' (in addition among others serb. *o-me diti se* 'spoil, e.g. from fat', actually 'sößlich, fade become or vergören'); toch. B *with* 'honey'.

Zur Konkurrenz with **melit* 'honey' (nie 'Honigmet') and about finn.-ugr. Vergleichen (finn. *mete-*, lapp. *mītt*, mordw. *m ed'*; chin. *mí⁴* 'honey') s. Gauthiot MSL. 16, 268 ff., Schrader RL. 85, 2139.

References: WP. II 261, Trautmann 173 f., Berneker II 31.

Page(s): 707

Root / lemma: *med-1*

English meaning: to measure; to give advice, healing

German meaning: 'messen, ermessen'

Material: A. Old Indian *masti-* f. 'das Messen, Wögen' (**med-tis*, with in isolierten word not rückgängig gemachtem alteration from *dh̥t* to *s̥t-ō*);

maybe alb. *mas, mat* 'measure'

whether also Old Indian *addhā* '(**m̥d-dhē*) 'certainly, yea, in truth', av. Old pers. *azdā* ds., Old Indian *addhāti* 'Weiser' with the meaning from lat. *meditāri* etc.ö s. Pedersen Decl. lat. 72;

arm. *with* (Gen. *mti*) 'thought, notion, sense, mind' (: *μήδεα* etc.);

gr. *μέδομα* 'bin whereupon bedacht', *μέδων*, *μέδεων* 'Walter, ruler', *μέδιμνος* 'bushel'; lengthened grade *μήδομα* 'ersinne, catch einen Beschluß', *μήδεα* Nom. Pl. 'sorrows, Ratschlag', *μήστωρ*, *-ωρο* 'kluger Berater', PN Πολύμηδης, Κλυτὰλ-μήστωρ;

lat. *meditor*, *-ārī* 'woröber cogitate', *modus* 'Maß, kind of and Weise', *modestus* 'maßvoll, bescheiden', *moderāre* 'mößigen' (contain ein neutr. **medos*, but probably also ein mask. **modos*), *modius* 'bushel', umbr. *mer̃s*, *mers̃* 'jus' (**med-os-*), *mersto* 'justum, legitimum', osk. *med-diss* 'judex' (**medo-dik̃-s*) etc.;

air. *midir*, Perf. *ro-mīdar* (: gr. *μήδομα*, got. *mētum*, arm. *with*) 'cogito, judico', *airmed* 'Maß', *mess* 'judicium' (**med-tu-*), *med* (**medā*) 'Waage', cymr. *meddwl* 'animus, mēns, cōgitatiō', mcymr. *medu* 'imstande sein, beherrschen', cymr. *meddu* 'besitzen' (zahlreiche ir. compounds by Pedersen KGr. II 577 f., britische formations by J. Loth RC. 35, 446; 38, 177, 296; 40, 347 ff., 350 f.; Ifor Williams RC. 40, 486; J. Lloyd-Jones RC. 43, 272); *medd* 'inquit' etc.;

got. *mitan*, ags. *metan*, ahd. *mezzan* 'messen', aisl. *meta* 'schätzen', *met* n. 'Gewicht', ags. *ge-met* n. 'das Messen', Adj. 'angemessen', ahd. *mez* 'Maß, drinking vessel', ags. *mitta* m. 'Getreidemaß', ahd. *mezzo* 'kleineres Trockenmaß', nhd. *Metze(n)*; got. *mitōn*, ahd. *mezzōn* 'ermessen, consider', aisl. *mjo* *tuðr* 'fate, destiny', as. *metod* m. 'knife, Ordner, creator, god', ags. *metod* m. 'fate, destiny', got. *mitaps* '(Trocken)maß';

ē-grade (besides Pl. preterit got. *mētum* etc.) got. *us-mēt* 'Lebensführung', aisl. *māt* n. 'das Abschätzen', mhd. *māz* n. 'Maß, kind of and Weise', ahd. *māza* 'Maß, Angemessenheit, kind of and Weise', aisl. *mæ* *tr* 'respectable, wertvoll', ags. *gemæ* *te* 'angemessen', ahd. *māzi* ds.;

ō-grade: got. *ga-mōt* 'find room, have Platz, Erlaubnis, possibly', ags. *mōtan* 'Veranlassung have, to be able' (engl. *must* 'müssen' from dem preterit), as. *mōtan* 'Platz finden, Veranlassung have, sollen, müssen', ahd. *muoz*, *muozan* 'to be able, mögen, dürfen', nhd. *mössen*; mnd. *mōte* 'freie time, Frist';

maybe alb. *moti* 'age, time, weather'.

ahd. *muoza* 'freie time, attention, Gelegenheit to etwas', nhd. *Muße*; ags. *æ* *metta*, *æ* *mta*, from **ā-mōtiðā* f. 'Muße', whereof *æ* *m(e)tig* = engl. *empty* 'empty, bare, lacking'; aisl. *mōt* n. 'Bild, mark, token, sign, kind of, Weise';

got. *mōta* 'toll', mhd. *muoze* 'Mahllohn', ags. *mōt* 'toll, tribute, tax' (**Zugemessenes, abzuliefernder allotment*); probably from dem Got. derive ahd. (bair.) *mūta*, nhd. *Maut*, mlat. *mūta*, abg. *myto*.

B. An already ursprachliche Anwendung for 'smart ermessender, weiser Ratgeber = Heilkundiger' lies before in: av. *vī-mad-* 'Heilkundiger, physician, medicine man', *vī-ma* *ḍayanta* 'sie sollen die Heilkunde ausöben', gr. *Μήδο*, *Μήδη*, *Ἄγαμήδη* etc. 'Heilgottheiten'; lat. *medeor*, *-ērī* 'heal, cure', *medicus* 'physician, medicine man' (with Sekundörformans *-icus* of Subst. **mē* *d* 'physician, medicine man' = av. *vī-mad* derived).

Alb. *mjek* 'doctor' not from lat. *medicus* but from rum. *medic* 'doctor'

References: WP. II 259 f., WH. II 54 ff., 99 f.;

See also: *med-* is related with *mē-3* (above S. 703 f.).

Page(s): 705-706

Root / lemma: *med-2*

English meaning: to swell

German meaning: 'schwellen'ö

Material: Gr. μέδεα (Hesiod), μέδεα (Archil.), μέδεα (Hom.; lies μέδεα ö) 'männliche Genitalien'; μεστός 'full'; mir. *mess m.* (**med-tu-*) 'Eicheln, Eichelmast, Fruchternte', cymr. corn. *mes f.* 'Eicheln', bret. *mez ds.*; also mir. *mess* 'Pflegekind'ö

References: WP. II 231; different Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 208.

Page(s): 706

Root / lemma: *meg^h- : me_g^h-*

English meaning: big

German meaning: 'groß'

Note: (zur Old Indian Aspiration s. Pedersen 5^e de 'cl. lat. 48¹, Hitt. 36, 181 f.); zur reduced grade compare Pedersen Hitt. 169 f.

Material: Old Indian *mahā^hnt-*, av. *mazant-* 'big, large', Old Indian *mah-*, av. *maz-* ds. (only out of Nom. Akk.), Old Indian *ma^hi* Nom. Sg. neutr. (das *-i* = *-a*, then = gr. μέγα), as Vorderglied Old Indian *mahā-* (av. *ma^h zā-* is Textfehler), mostly extended *maha^h t-* = av. *mazant-* 'big, large'; Kompar. Superl. Old Indian *mahīyas-*, *mahis^h t^h ha-*, av. *mazyah-*, *mazišta-*;

Old Indian *maha^h yati* 'erfreut, venerates', *maha^h m.* 'Feier, sacrifice, oblation', *mahīya tē* 'freut sich'; av. *mima^hžō* 'du sollst to verherrlichen suchen', d. h. 'hold festivities';

Old Indian *mahas-*, av. *mazah-* n. 'greatness, bulk, extent', Old Indian *majma^hn-* 'greatness, bulk, extent' : [alb. *majm* 'fatten, make fat']

av. *mazan-* 'greatness, bulk, extent, Erhabenheit', Old Indian *mahī^h* 'die Große, Alte, die earth' (: lat. *Maia*);

Adv. gthav. *maš* 'very' (**meg^hhs*), zero grade (**m_g^hhs*) jav. *aš* 'very';

arm. *mec* 'big, large', Denomin. *mecarem* 'hold high' (: gr. μεγαλίρω);

gr. μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (**meg^hn.*) 'big, large' (to μέγας is μέγας, -α ν neologism; das μεγάλο - the case obl. and of Fem. contains **alo-* 'growth, Statur', as χαλαρός 'low'); Kompar. ion. dor. ark. μέζων from *μεγίλων (att. μελίζων after χείρων), Superl. μέγιστος; μεγαλίρω (: arm. *mecarem*) 'schlage high an, bewundere; hold for to high, mißgönnne'; zero grade from **m_gαγα-* 'very' (αγα-ννιφος etc.), αγάν 'to very', αγωγ 'aegre ferō', compare ἄζων μέγαν, ὕψελόν Hes. and jav. *aš-* 'very'; in addition probably gr. ἄγαμοι 'beneide', ἄγαμοι 'bewundere', ἄγαλλω 'glorify', ἄγαπάω 'love', ἄγαυός 'verehrungswürdig';

alb. *math*, *madhi* 'big, large', *madho* 'nj' 'vergrößere, praise';

Note:

Alb. *math* 'big, large': mcymr. *maon* (**mag* ^h*ones*) 'the clumsy', *maith* 'long, big' large' common alb. - mcymr. -*k* > -*th* phonetic mutation.

Maybe alb. (**mad*) *mal* 'mountain (big)': illyr. TN *Molossii*

lat. *magnus* 'big, large' (**m_eg* ^h*-no* ^s), Kompar. *mag-is* 'more', *maior* 'größer' (**m_eg* ^h*-i* ^h*ōs*), Superl. *maximus* (**m_eg* ^h*-s_emo* ^s); in addition *maiestās* 'greatness, bulk, extent, stateliness' (**m_eg* ^h*-i* ^h*-es-tāt*-), compare alb. *madhe* 'shti' (**m_eg* ^h*-is-t-i* ^h*ā*) ds. (about osk. *mais*, *maimas*, umbr. *mestru* see under *mē* 'big, large'), *Maia* 'die Genossin of Vulcanus and Mutter of Merkur' (actually 'die Große, Alte, die mother', from **magi* ^h*ā*, to Old Indian *mahī* 'die Große, Alte, die earth'); *deus Maius* 'Juppiter' (Tusculum), whereof the Monat *Maius* (as osk. *Maesius* 'Mai' from dem verschollenen Gottesnamen derives, s. Schulze Eigenn. 469 ff.), osk. PN *Maiiu* 'i' Dat. Sg. (compare also kelt. *magio*-); lat. (kelt., also alb.) -*a*- is idg. *e*; about lat. *maiālis* 'a castrated boar' s. WH. II 13;

lat. *mactus* 'through Gabe geehrt, gefeiert, verherrlicht', *macte* Opferruf 'Heil!', *mactō*, -*āre* in the meaning 'through ein Opfer verherrlichen, hold festivities', with other object 'jemanden as Opferweihen', then 'schlachten, slay' go auf ein verb **magere* 'augere, vergrößern' back; *magmentum* 'Fleischstöcke as Zusatz zum Opfer' kann eine formation from *magnus* from after *augmentum* sein;

air. *mochtae* 'big, large' (o!), mir. *maignech* ds. (**maginiākos*, compare gall. *Maginus* under likewise; compare das *n*-forms from lat. *magnus*), mir. *mag*-, *maige* 'big, large', *Poimp Maige* 'Pompeius Magnus', gall. *Magio-rīx*, *Are-magios* under likewise (formal = lat. *Maius*); mir. *māl* (**mag* ^h*los*) 'Edler, prince, lord', gall. *Maglo*-s in gods- and PN, abrit. PN *Maglo-cune* (cymr. *Mael-gwn*), *Cuno-maglus* etc.; gall. *Magalu* Dat. Sg. Göttername, *Magalos* PN, mir. *mag-lorg* 'club, mace, joint' (**mago-lorgā* 'großer cudgel, club'), *mass* 'stately' (**maksos* compare lat. *maximus*), Kompar. air. *maissiu*; cymr. corn. *mehin* 'fat', mbret. *bihin* 're'ple'tion' (**magēsino*-); mcymr. *maon* (**mag* ^h*ones*) 'die Großen', *maith* 'long, big, large' (**mag* ^h*-tio*-), probably also air. *do-for-maig* 'auget', -*magar* 'augetur', acymr. *di-guor-mechis* 'hat hinzugefögt' (acymr. *ch* from *-*g-s*-); to divide from cymr. *magu* 'aufziehen' (**mak*-);

whether air. *mag* *n*. 'Ebene, das freie Feld', mcymr. *ma*- 'place', gall. *Arganto-magus* (whereof ir. *magen* 'place', cymr. *maen*, corn. *men*, bret. *mean* 'stone'), cymr. *maes* (**magesto*-) 'field', to Old Indian *mahī* 'earth'ö

got. *mikils* 'big, large', ahd. *mihhil*, as. *mikil*, ags. *micel*, aisl. *mikell* ds., ags. *mycel*, urg.**mikilaz* probably with -*lo* suffix after *leitils*, ahd. *luzzil*; aisl. *mjo*, *k* 'very' (engl. *much*) at first from **meku*- after *felu* 'much, a lot of';

toch. A *mak*, B *makā* 'big, large an number, much, a lot of'; hett. *me-ik-ki-iš* (*mekkiš*) 'big, large'.

References: WP. II 257 ff., WH. II 4 f., 10 ff., Szemere'nyi Word 8, 48.

Page(s): 708-709

Root / lemma: *meigh-*, also *meik-*

English meaning: to glimmer, twinkle; mist

German meaning: 'flimmern, blinzeln; dunkel (vor den Augen flimmernd)'

Material: 1. *meigh-*:

A. with the meaning 'flicker, blink, micāre'.

Mnd. *micken* `observe (*hinblinzeln)', awfries. *mitza* `heed';

lit. *mingu* ` , *mi`gti* `einschlafen' (with *už-*); lett. *mi`egu*, *migt* ds. (with *a`iz-*, *i`e-*); Old Prussian *enmigguns* `dozed off', *ismigē* `entschlief'; lett. *mie`gt* `die Augen shut', Old Prussian *maiggun* Akk., lit. *mie`gas*, lett. *mi`egs* `sleep', in addition lit. *miegu* ` (old *miegmi*), *miego`ti* and Old Prussian *meicte* `sleep';

slav. **mig`z* in bulg. russ. *mig`* `instant, eye blink'; slav. **mьgno`ti* in russ.-Church Slavic *megnuti* `nictare', serb. *nama`gnuti* `winken', and *mi`gati* `blink'; Iterat.-Kaus. Old Church Slavic *s`z-meziti* `Augen shut', with aor.-pass. meaning slav. **mьžati*, sloven. *mēža`ti* `Augen geschlossen halten', russ. *mžat`* `drowse'; serb.-Church Slavic *migliv`z* `blinzeln';

B. with the meaning `dark vor den Augen become, fog, cloud'.

Old Indian *mēgha`* - m. `cloud', *mi`h* `fog, wösseriger Niederschlag', av. *maēṣa-* `cloud'; arm. *mēg`* `fog'; gr. ὁμίχλη (att. ὁμίχλη) `cloud, fog', hom. ὁμίχλη `nebelig, epithet from Lemnos' (with Vokalvorschlag);

ndl. *miggelen* `staubregnen'; aisl. *mistr`* `tröbes weather' etc. (**miχstu-*);

lit. *migla`* `fog', lett. *migla* ds. (= ὁμίχλη); abg. *mьgla`* `fog', russ. *mgla`* `snow flurry, kalter fog', čech. *mha`* `fog', russ. *mži`ť* `staubregnen, nebeln' etc.

Note:

gr. Gr. ὁμороβός `dark' derived from alb. *mje(r)gule`* `fog, darkness' [common gr. β < gw, p < kw phonetic mutation]; alb. proves that from **Root / lemma: mer-2**; *extended **mer-ek-**: `to shimmer, shine' derived the truncated **Root / lemma: meigh-**, also **meik-**: `to glimmer, twinkle; mist'.

2. **meik-**: Npers. *miža*, *muža* (pehl. **mičak*), balūčī *mičāč`* `Augenwimper';

lat. *micō*, -āre `sich zuckend bewegen, sparkle, glitter' (**mikāi.ō*); *dī-micō`* `fechte, kämpfe'; cymr. *mygr`* `luminous', *dī-r-mygu`* `despise' (as *dē-spiciō*); air. *de-meccim* (cc = g) `verachte' is brit. Lw.; abg. *mьčьtь`* `Vision, Spuk, Schimmer'; osorb. *mikac`* `blink, blink, glitter, flash', etc.

References: WP. II 246 f., WH. II 86, Trautmann 174, 184;

See also: s. also under **meis-**.

Page(s): 712-713

Root / lemma: meig`h-

English meaning: to urinate

German meaning: `harnen'

Material: Old Indian *mē`hati* `harnt', participle *mīd, ha`* - (= lat. *mictus*), *mīd, ha-* n. `ordure', *mēha-* m. `urine'; av. *maēzaiti`* `harnt, döngt', *maesman-* `urine';

arm. *mizem`* `harne', *mēz`* `urine';

gr. ὁμῆχελν, Aor. ἔμῆξα (= lat. *mīxi*), newer ὁμῆχέω `urinate, pass water', ὁμῆξατο Hes. (ἀ-, ὀ- are probably Vokalvorschlag); compare μολχάς m., μολχάς, -άδος f. `Ehebrecher(in)' öö

lat. *meiō*, -ere, *mixi*, *mictum* (secondary *mingō*, *minxi*, *minctum*) `urinate, pass water' (**meigh-i.ō*);

aisl. *mīga*, ags. *mīgan*, mnd. *mīgen* 'urinate, pass water', ags. *micga* m., *micge* f. *migoða* 'urine', got. *mai hstus*, as. ahd. *mist* 'crap, muck', ags. *meox* 'ordure, manure', nfries. *mjuks*, ags. *miexen* f. 'Misthaufe', as. *mehs* n. 'urine', mnd. *mes*, afries. *mēse* ds.; probably here the name the only through den crap, muck, droppings the Vögel verpflanzten *Mistel*: ahd. *mistil*, ags. *mistel*, aisl. *mistil-teinn* 'Mistelzweig'; (with aufgefrischter Tenuis of formants:) mhd. *meisch* 'Maische', mnd. *meisch*, *mēsch* 'ungegorener Malzsaft, Maische', ags. *māsc-*, *māx-wyrt* 'Maischwörze', engl. *mash* 'Maische, zerquetschen';

lit. *me žu* (neologism for **minžu*), *mi šti* 'urinate, pass water', lett. *mi ēznu* and *mīžu*, participle *mī zu*, Inf. *mī zt* 'urinate, pass water' (but lit. *me žiu*, *me šti* 'den manure bearbeiten' is rather *me žiu* = lett. *me žu*, *me to*, *me zt*; es lies ein lengthened gradees root nouns **mē[i]g h-* the basic);

skr. *mi ž-a m*, *-ati* 'urinate, pass water' (ž from dem present **miz-jo* verallgemeinert); sloven. *māzi*, *māze ti* 'hervordringen (from Flüssigkeiten)', *māzi na* 'Moorgrund'; slav. **me zga* (**moig zghā* from **moig h-skā*) 'Baumsaft' ('hervortropfend') in skr. *me zga*, čech. *mi zha*, *mi za* etc.;

toch. B *mis o* 'urine'.

References: WP. II 245 f., WH. II 60 f., Kuiper Nasalprös. 159, Trautmann 185, Berneker II 54.

Page(s): 713

Root / lemma: *mei-g^w* -

English meaning: to exchange

German meaning: 'wechseln, tauschen; eine Ortsveränderung vornehmen'

Material: Gr. ἀμείβω 'wechsle', Med. 'erwidere, vergelte, wandere', ἀμολέβας 'wechselnd', ἀμολέβη 'variation';

lat. *migrō*, *-āre* 'wander', Denom. eines **mig^w-ros*.

References: WP. II 245, WH. II 86 f.

See also: extension from *mei-* 'swap, vary, exchange'.

Page(s): 713

Root / lemma: *mei-k^h* - (and *mei-g^h-ö*) (**mei-g^h-*)

English meaning: to mix, stir

German meaning: 'mischen'

Grammatical information: also *mei-* : *mi-ek^h* -, *mi-n-ek^h* -; Präsensstämme also with *-so-*, *-sk^h o-*;

Material: Old Indian *mēks*, *a yati*, *mimiks*, *ē* 'röhrt um', *mis ra* 'vermischt', *mis ra yati* 'mischt'; av. *minašti* 'vermischt', *misvan-* 'die Gemischten enthaltend'; *myāsaite* 'sie mischen sich'; common Old Indian *-g h-* > *-ks-* > *-s-* : Avestan *-ks-* > *-š-*, *-s-* - phonetic mutation

gr. μίγνυμι (more properly μείγνυμι), μείξω, εἰμι εἰξα, εἰμ(ε)ικτο, εἰμίγην 'mix, mingle', μίσγω ds., μίγα, μίγα Adv. 'gemischt', μιγάς, -άδος 'mixture' (with unclear γ); μίσγω 'mix, mingle' from **μ(γ)-σκω*, or to *mezg-*; common Old Indian *-g h-* > *-ks-* : Gr. - illyr. *-g h-* > *-d-*, *-z-* - phonetic mutation

lat. *misceō*, -ēre `mix' (extension from *mi*[k] -sk- ō);

air. *mesc* `betrunken', mir. also `baffle'; *mesc(a)id* `misch, taucht ein, baffle';
cymr. *mysgu* `mix';

ahd. *miskan*, ags. *miscian* `mix' (rather lat. Lw.);

lit. *miešiu* -, *mie šti* (**meik ī ō*) `mix', Iterat. *maišau* -, *maišy ti*, lett. *ma īsu*, *ma īsi t* ds.; also `zum second Male pflögen'; compare Old Prussian *maysotan* `gemengt', i.e. `varicolored'; Intransit. *sumi šu* - and *sumi štu* -, -*mi šti* - in Verwirrung geraten', lett. *samist* ds.; lett. *mise t* `mix, make mad'; lit. *mai štas* m. `agitation' *mi šras* `vermischt', lett. *mistrs* ds.;

maybe alb. geg. *mëshoj* `press, push', *mësoj* `learn, teach (mix in one's mindö), *make mad'

abg. *me šo* -, *me šiti* etc. `mix', das seine iterat. meaning verloren hat.

Here probably Old Indian *ā-mi ks*, *ā* `curd from milk', osset. *misin* `buttermilk', mir. *medg*, cymr. *maidd*, ncorn. *meith*, abret. *meid*, gall.-lat. **mesga* (frz. *me gue*) `wheys' (**misgā*), aisl. *mysa* `wheys' (**mihswōn*-). common Old Indian -*g h-* > -*ks* - : illyr. - Celt. -*g h-* > -*d-*, -*th-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 244 f., WH. II 95 f., Trautmann 175; Kuiper Nasalprös. 50, 123.

Page(s): 714

Root / lemma: *mei-1*

English meaning: to strengthen; pole

German meaning: `befestigen'

Material: Old Indian *minō ti* `befestigt, gründet, baut', *miti* - f. `Errichtun', *mita* - `befestigt', *mē tar-* `the Aufrichter', *mayū kha-* m. `peg, plug, ray', npers. *mē x* `peg, plug, nail' (**mai xa-*), sogd. *myrk* ds., Old Indian *sumē ka-* `wohlgegründet, tight, firm';

lat. Pl. *moenia* `Umwallung, Stadtmauern' (**Umpföhlung*'), *mūniō* (arch. *moeniō*), -*īre* `aufdömmen (einen way), aufmauern, verschanzen, befestigen'; *mūrus*, old *moiros* `wall';

air. -*tuidmen* (**to-dī-mi-na-t*) `befestigt', Verbaln. *tuidme*;

germ. **mairja-* `(Grenz)pfahl', ags. *mæ re*, *gemæ re* `limit, boundary, Gebiet', aisl. *landa-mæ ri* `limit, boundary, Grenzland', etc.

mei-d(h)- in: mir. *me (i)de* m. `nape' (**mei-d-i-o-*); lett. *mi et* `einpföhlen', *mai di t* `bestecken'.

With *t* extended **mē[i]t-** : **mait-** : **with-** in:

Old Indian *mēthi* - m., *mēthī* f. (praktisiert *mēdhi* -, *mēdhī* -, *mēd hī*) `Pfeiler, Pfosten', *mi t* - f. `column, Pfosten' (perhaps also in av. *bərəzi-mita-*, if `hochsöulig'), arm. *moit* - `Pfeiler'; lat. *mēta* (**picket, pole*), jede kegel- or pyramidenförmige Figur'; mir. *methas* `Grenzmark' (**mitostu-*); aisl. *meiðr* `tree, balk, beam, shaft, pole'; lit. *mie tas*, lett. *mi ets* `picket, pole'; zero grade lit. *mita* `Stecken zum Netzestriken'; probably also abg. *me sto*, skr. *mje sto*, čech. *mi sto* `place' from **mōit^sto-* or **mē[i]t^sto-*.

References: WP. II 239 f., WH. II 30 f., Trautmann 165 f.;

See also: compare *mei-4*.

Root / lemma: *mei-2*

English meaning: to change, exchange

German meaning: 'wechseln, tauschen'; out of it 'gemeinsam, Tauschgabe, Leistung' and 'tauschen, töuschen'

Material: Old Indian *ma* 'yatē 'tauscht', *ni-maya-* m. 'Tausch'; lett. *mi* 'ju, *mi* 't 'tauschen'.

With **n**-formant: lat. *mūnis* 'dienstfertig', *mūnus*, -*eris* (arch. *moenus*) 'Leistung; Amt; tribute, tax; gift, Liebesdienst', *mūnia*, -*ium* (old *moenia*) 'Leistungen', *immunis* 'free from Leistungen', *commūnis* (alat. *comoin[em]*) 'common' (= got. etc. *gamains*), osk. *mu* 'i 'nikad 'communi', umbr. *muneklu* 'munus, Sporteln';

air. *mōin*, *māin* 'preciousness, treasure, tribute', *dag-mōini* 'good Gaben, Wohltaten'; ablaut. cymr. *mwyn* 'Wert' (**meino-*);

got. *gamains*, ags. *gemæ* 'ne, ahd. *gimeini* 'gemein(sam)'; as 'vertauscht = verfölscht' also ahd. *mein* 'incorrect, trögerisch' (nhd. *Meineid*), ags. *mān* ds., aisl. *meinn* 'schöddlich', *mein* 'damage, pity, damage, misfortune';

lit. *mai* 'nas m., lett. *mains* 'Tausch', lit. *mainau* 'y 'ti, lett. *mai* 'ni 't 'swap, vary, exchange, tauschen'; abg. *me* 'na 'variation, Veranderung', *izme* 'niti 'δ ι α μ ε ι β ε ι ν, δ ι α λ α τ τ ε ι ν'. Here also Old Indian *mēni* 'f. 'revenge, vengeance', av. *maēni-* 'punishment' (compare abg. *m* 'st 'Rache' from the extension root form *meit-*).

Maybe alb. geg. **meni** 'anger'

extension root form see under *mei-g^w-*, *mei-k* 'h, *mei-t(h)-*.

References: WP. II 240 f., WH. I 254 f., II 128, Berneker II 48 f., Trautmann 175 f.

Root / lemma: *mei-3*

English meaning: to wander, go

German meaning: 'wandern, gehen'

Material: Lat. *meō*, -*āre* 'go, wandeln' (perhaps previous *ā*-verb =) poln. *mijam*, *mijac* 'i, čech. *mi* 'ji 'm, *mi* 'jeti 'vorö bergehen, vergehen, avoid'; auf this basis **mei* 'ā- kann also das *nā*-present **mi-nāmi* based on: abg. *mino* 'i, -o, *ti* 'vorö bergehen, vergehen' (also *minujo* 'i, *minovati* 'π ρ ο β α λ ν ε ι ν') and mcymr. *mynet* 'go'; abg. *mimo* 'vorö ber, vorbei'; (compare gr. μ ε μ ο ς 'Schauspieler'ö)

here also die river names gall. *Moenus* 'Main', mir. *Moi* 'n (in Kerry), poln. *Mien* 'i, *Mianka*; **mein-* in poln. *Minia*, zero grade *min-* in lit. *Minija*, poln. *Mnina*, hispan. *Minius* (Galicien), Etrurien *Miniō*.

Das relationship *migrare* : δ ι α μ ε ι β ε ι ν lößt old resemblance with *mei-* 'swap, vary, exchange' as 'Ortsverönderung' possible appear, seem.

maybe alb. (**migrare*) *mërgoj* 'migrate'.

References: WP. II 241, WH. II 73, Trautmann 176, Berneker II 59, Krahe BzfN 1, 256 f.

Root / lemma: *mei-4*

English meaning: to bind

German meaning: 'binden, verknöpfen'

Material: Old Indian *mitra* 'n. (secondary m.) 'friend' (originally 'friendship' from '*connection'), av. *mišra-* m. 'friend; pact, covenant; name eines Gottes (Personifikation of Vertrages)', Old pers. *Miṣra-* 'Gottesname';

gr. hom. *μῖτρον* 'Gurt; head fascia, Mitra'; doubtful *μῖτρος* 'Einschlagfaden';

lett. *miēmuri, meimuri* 'Femurstricke'.

References: WP. II 241 f., Göntert Weltkönig 50 f.;

See also: compare *mei-1*.

Root / lemma: *mei-5 mi-neu-*

English meaning: to lessen, small

German meaning: 'mindern'

Material: Old Indian *minā* 'ti, *minō* 'ti 'mindert, schädigt, hindert', *mīyatē, mīyatē* 'mindert sich', participle Perf. *mīta-*; *manyu-mī-* 'den Groll mindern, vernichtend';

gr. *μῖνυθω* 'mindere', Adj. **μῖνυ-ς* in *μῖνυ-ῥος* 'kurzlebig', *μῖνυθον* 'ein small Weilchen, only short time' (Akk. **μῖνυ*, extension after *δην-θον*); *μῖνω*, *μῖνον* 'geringer', after *πλῖνω* for **μῖνω* 'das still in *μῖνω* 'better' = 'not minder' receive is (**mei-no-*);

lat. *ni-mis* ('not to wenig' =) 'allzusehr' (**ne-mi-is*), *nimius* Adj (**ne-mi-os*); lat. *minor*, n. and Adv. *minus* 'small', *minimus* 'the kleinste' (**minu-mos*), *minister* 'subordinate, servant' (after *magister*; osk. *minstreis* 'minoris'), *minerrimus* (: *minus* after *vet-errimus* : -us), *minuō* 'vermindere', osk. *menvum* 'minuere' (probably with nachlässigem e for i);

corn. *minow* 'verkleinern, mindern', mbret. *mynhuigenn*, nbret. *minvik* 'miedepain';

ndd. *minn, minne* 'small, little, lean' is from dem comparative back formation; Kompar. got. *minniza*, aisl. *minni*, ahd. *minniro* 'geringer, minder', Superl. got. *minnistr*, ahd. *minnist*, aisl. *minnstr* 'kleinste, mindeste' (-nn- from -nu-, idg. **minu-* with neuer echter Steigerungsbildung through -izon-, -ista-), Adv. got. *mins* (**minniz*), aisl. *minnr*, ahd. ags. *min* 'geringer, less';

abg. *мѣни* 'мѣни' (f. *мѣни* 'мѣни') 'small, geringer, jünger' (**me-ni* 'мѣни-');

here also lit. *maĩla* 'Kleinigkeit, small Fische', lett. *maĩle* 'small fish', slav. **meĩl-kъ* in altserb. *mioki* 'seicht', čech. *meĩlky* 'small, seicht', *meĩliti* 'crumb, spall, crumble', and aisl. *mjōr, mjār, mæ̃r* 'narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, thin' from **maiwa-*, **maiwi-*; toch. B *maiwe* 'small, young'.

References: WP. II 242, WH. II 92 f., Trautmann 165, 184.

Root / lemma: *mei-6*, *mei_u-*, *min(u)-*, *mim(ei)-*

English meaning: expr. root

German meaning: in Schallnachahmungen for helle, döhne Töne and Schreie

Material: Old Indian *mimāti* 'blökt, bellow, roar, shouts, howls', *mimāyat*, *a mīmēt* 'bröhlte, blökte', *māyu* 'm. 'das Blöken, shout'; presumably *maya-* m. 'steed' ('*wiehernd'), *mayū ra* m. 'peacock' ('*schreiend'); *min*, *-min*, *a-* 'undeutlich through die Nase sprechend';

gr. *μιμιζω* 'wiehere', *μιμιχμός* 'das Wiehern', *μιμῶσα* *χρεμετίζω* Hes., *μιμύρας* 'wimmernd', *μιμύρομαι*, *μιμύρίζω* 'winsle'; from lat. *minur(r)iō* 'zwitschere, girre' (gr. Lw.ö) reshaped *mintriō*, *-īre* 'whistle, piepen, from the mouse'; abg. *mъmati*, *mъmati* 'stammeln'.

References: WP. II 243, WH. II 93;

See also: s. also *mū-*.

Page(s): 711

Root / lemma: *mei-no-*

English meaning: wish, intention

German meaning: 'Meinung, Absicht'

Material: Air. *mi'an* n. 'wish, desire', cymr. *mwyn* (**meino-*) 'enjoyment', *er mwyn* 'um - willen'; ahd. *meina* f. 'sense, mind, opinion, intention', afries. *mēne*, ags. *mān* f. 'opinion, Erwöhnung, lament'; ahd. *meinen* 'mean, say', ags. *mænan* ds., also 'wail'; slav. **maini_ō* 'meine' in Old Church Slavic *me njo*, *me niti* 'erwöhnen, halten for', etc.

References: WP. II 302, Trautmann 165.

Page(s): 714

Root / lemma: *meis-*

English meaning: twinkling, glimmering; mist

German meaning: 'flimmern, blinzeln, dunkel (vor den Augen flimmernd), Nebel, Wolke; also betrögen, Trug'

Material: Old Indian *miś a ti* 'schlög die Augen auf', *ni-miś* f., *ni-miś a-* m. 'das Blinzeln, Schließen of Auges'; *miś a-* n. 'deceit, deception'; *mīd*, *am* 'leise' (**miz-do-* 'verstohlen'ö), *mīlati* 'schließt die Augen';

ndd. *mis* 'nebliges weather', *miseln* 'fein rain', ndl. (flö m.) *mijzelen*, *mīzelen* 'dust, powder rain';

Old Church Slavic *mъšelъ* 'turpis quaestus', russ. *mšel* 'profit, gain', ob-*michnu tьs a* 'sich irren'.

References: WP. II 248 f.;

See also: extension the also in *meigh-*, *meik-* present root.

Page(s): 714

Root / lemma: meit(h)-1**English meaning:** staying (place)**German meaning:** 'Aufenthalts(ort)', from which balt. also 'Lebensunterhalt, Nahrung'**Material:** Av. *maē* *ʒanəm* n. 'Aufenthaltsort for people and gods, dwelling, house', *mi* *ʒnāiti* 'stays, dwells, bleibt';lit. *mintu* 'sich nöhren', *mi* *ʒti* 'sich nöhren', *mi* *ʒtas* 'Lebensunterhalt', *maiti* *nti* 'nöhren', *mai* *ʒtas* 'nourishment, food', also lit. *maita* 'carrion'; Old Prussian *maita* 'nourishes'; lett. *mitia* *t* 'abode, residence and nourishment, food give', *mi* *tu*, *mist* 'stay, dwell, sich aufhalten, seine nourishment, food have'.**References:** WP. II 247, Trautmann 185, Berneker 2, 52.**Page(s):** 715**Root / lemma: mei-t(h)-2****English meaning:** to exchange**German meaning:** 'wechseln, tauschen'**Material:** Old Indian *mē* *thati*, *mitha* *ti* 'wechselt ab, zankt, gesellt sich to', *mitha* - Adv. 'gegenseitig, abwechselnd, together' = av. *mi* *ʒō* Adv. 'inverted, incorrect'; Old Indian *mi* *thūs*, *mi* *thus*, *mithuyā* Adv. ds., av. *mi* *ʒwa(na)*-, *mi* *ʒwara*- Adj. 'gepaart';gr. (sizil.) *μ ο ῥ τ ο ς* 'Vergeltung, gratitude' (Lw. from dem Italischen);lat. *mūtō*, *-āre* (**moitāi* *ō*) 'öndern, veröndern, tauschen', *mūtūus* 'wechselseitig';air. Negativpräfix *mi* -, *mis(s)*-; die vollere form in *mis-cuis* 'hate'; compare under germ. *missa*-; here also air. *messa* 'schlimmer'ögot. *maidjan* 'verändern, verfälschen', *in-maidjan* 'verwandeln'; got. *maipms* 'gift', aisl. Pl. f. *meiðmar*, ags. *māðum*, as. *mēðom* 'gift, preciousness, jewel'; participle **mit^sto-* 'verwechselt, incorrect' in got. *missō* 'wechselseitig, einander', aisl. (*ā*)*miss*, mnd. *to misse* 'inverted, ungünstig', ahd. *missi* 'different(artig)', prefix got. *missa-* 'inverted, dis-' (*missa-dēds* = nhd. *Missetat*, *missa-leiks* 'different', compare nhd. *mißfarben* 'verschiedenfarbig', perhaps also got. *missa-giss* 'Wortstreit'), aisl. *mis-* (seldom *missi-*), as. ags. *mis-*, ahd. *missa-*, *missi-*, nhd. *miss-*;somewhat different ahd. ags. *missan* 'vermissen, entbehren, verfehlen', aisl. *missa* 'vermissen, lose', mhd. *misse* f. 'lack', ags. *miss* n. 'loss', aisl. *missir* m. *missa* f. 'loss, damage', to ahd. *mīdan* 'avoid, entbehren', refl. 'sich enthalten'; intr. 'wegbleiben, lack, sich conceal', as. *mīthan*, *mīdan* ds., ags. *mīðan* 'verhehlen; avoid';baltoslav. **meitu-* in lett. *mie* *ʒtus* m. 'Tausch, variation', in addition *mituo* *t* and *mietuo* *t* 'tauschen', *mite* *t* 'verändern', refl. 'cease', Adv. *pa-mi* *ʒšu* 'wechselweise';Old Church Slavic *mite* 'abwechselnd', russ.-Church Slavic *mitus* *ь* Adv. ds., etc.; in addition Old Church Slavic *m* *ь* *st* *ь* etc. 'revenge, vengeance'.Maybe alb. *zemërim* 'anger', from poln. *msta* (arch.), *zemsta* 'vengeance, revenge'.**References:** WP. II 247 f., WH. II 137, 140, Trautmann 176 f.;

See also: see under *mei-2*.

Page(s): 715

Root / lemma: *mek-*

English meaning: to bleat (expr. root)

German meaning: Schallwort for 'meckern'

Material: Old Indian *makamakāyatē* 'meckert', *mēka* 'm. 'he-goat; billy goat'; arm. *mak'i* 'sheep'; gr. hom. *μηκασθαι* 'grouse, bleat, bleat'; lat. *micciō, -īre* 'grouse, bleat'; mhd. *meckatzen, mechzen*, nhd. *meckern*, mhd. *mecke* 'he-goat'; lit. *mekenu*, -e 'nti 'grouse, bleat, stammeln'; klr. *me'katy* 'grouse, bleat, bleat', etc.

Maybe alb. *mek-sh* (diminutive), *meksh* 'buffalo-calf'

References: WP. II 256, WH. II 85 f., Trautmann 177;

See also: compare *mei-6*.

Page(s): 715-716

Root / lemma: *me-1*

English meaning: 1sg personal pronoun (oblique stem)

German meaning: oblique Form of Pers.-Pron. the 1. Sg.

Grammatical information: Nom. Sg. eg *^(h)om 'I'* (see 291)

Material: Gen. betont **me-me* 'from mir, meiner' in Old Indian *ma'ima*; dissimil. **me-ne* in av. *mana*, Old pers. *manā*; cymr. *fy'n*, Bret. *ma*, Vannes *me* (as Possessiv); Church Slavic *mene*, lit. *mane*; different dissimil. **eme* in arm. *im*, gr. hom. *ἐμεῖο*, etc.;

Dat. betont *me-g'hi* 'mir' in Old Indian *ma'hy-a(m)*, lat. *mihi*, umbr. *mehe*; arm. *inj* from **emeg'h-*; enklit. *moi* (also as Gen.) in Old Indian *mē*, *me*, av. *me*, gthav. *moi*; gr. *μοι*; air. infig. and suffig. Pron. *-m-*; alit. *mi*, Old Prussian *mai*; hitt. *-mi*;

Akk. *mē* in Old Indian av. *mā* (enklit.), arm. *is* (**eme-geö*), lat. *mē(d)*, gr. *ἐμεῖ*, *μεῖ*; air. *me-sse*, *me* ('I'), infig. and suffig. Pron. *-m-* (cymr. *mi* 'I' with *i* after *ti* 'du'); *mē-m* in Old Indian betont *mā'm*, av. *ma m*, alb. *mua*, *mue*, Old Prussian *mien*, Old Church Slavic *me*; with *-ge* erweit. gr. *ἐμεῖ-γε*, ven. *me xo*, got. *mik* 'mich', etc., hitt. *am-mu-uk* (*amuk*) 'mich, mir' (above S. 291), enklit. *-mu*;

ablative *mē-d* in Old Indian *ma't*, av. *mat*, lat. *mē(d)*;

locative *moi* in Old Indian *mē*;

Possessiv *mo-* in Old Indian *ma*, av. *ma m*, n., *mā* f., arm. *im*, gr. *ἐμός*, alb. *im* (article *i* + *em*); *-mo-i, o-* in abg. *moj*, Old Prussian *mais*, f. *maia*; *me-i, o-* in lat. *meus*, hitt. *mi-iš(mes)*; secondary got. *meins*, ahd. etc. *mīn* (**mei-no-*); lit. *manas*, toch. A B *n'i* (**mön'i*).

References: WP. II 236, WH. II 84 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 599 ff.

Page(s): 702

Root / lemma: *me-2*

English meaning: in the middle of, by, around, with

German meaning: as Grundlage von Adverbien (Präpositionen) 'mitten in, mitten hinein'

Material: A. **me-dhi** (also basic form **me-ti** possible) in got. *miþ* 'with', asöch. *mid(i)*, ags. *mið*, aisl. *með(e)*, ahd. *with(i)*, etc.; compare under S. 706 f.

B. **me-ta** in gr. μέτα (ending as in κατά, above S. 613), alb. *mjet* 'Mittel', illyr. *Met-aurus* 'Mittelfluß' (Brutt., Umbr.), ligur. *Os Metapīnum* (Rhönemündung) 'between den Wassern'; compare illyr. locative *Metu-barbis* 'between Sömpfen' (in the Save); in A'tolien VN μετὰ πλοῦ (hellenisiert Μεσσάπιοι) etc., aisl. *með(r)* 'with, between', got. *miþ*, ags. *mið*, ahd. *with(i)*.

C. **me-g hri-(s)** in arm. *merj* 'by' (the final sound receive in *merjenam* 'nōhere mich') = gr. μέχρ(ς) 'bis'; contains den locative of words for 'hand' (see above S. 447); zero grade idg. **m_s-g hri-(s)* in gr. ἄχρ(ς) ds.

D. Unclear are gr. arkad. μέστρε, kret. kyren. μέστρε 'bis', hom. μέσφρα, thess. μέσποδ etc.

Maybe alb. (**me-*) *me* 'with'.

References: WP. II 236, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 629 f., 840; 2, 481 ff., 549 f.

Page(s): 702-703

Root / lemma: *meldh-1*

English meaning: to pronounce ritual words

German meaning: 'rituelle words an die Gottheit richten'

Material: Arm. *malt'em* 'I bitte'; asöchs. *meldōn* 'angeben, tell', ahd. *melda* 'Angeberei, slander', *meldōn, -ēn* 'melden, angeben, verraten', ags. *meld* 'Bekanntmachung'; lit. *meldžiu*, *mel sti* 'bid, beg, ask, pray', *malda* 'f. request; prayer', Iterat. *maldau*, *maldy ti*; Old Prussian *maddla* 'request, prayer'; due to from dissimilation from **mold-lā* to **modlā* 'request': čech. *modla* 'Götzenbild, temple' and poln. *modła* f. 'prayer'; with -*dl-* to -*l-*: Old Church Slavic *moljo*, *moliti* 'bid, beg, ask', refl. 'pray', etc.; from 'weihen and schlachten' then 'to certain Zeit schlachten' in russ. *molit'sja*, etc.;

hitt. *ma-al-ta-i, ma-al-di* (*mald-*) 'betet'.

References: WP. II 289, 291, WH. II 20, Trautmann 177, Benveniste BSL. 33, 133 ff., Mudge Lg. 7, 252.

Page(s): 722

Root / lemma: *meldh-2*

English meaning: lightning

German meaning: 'Blitz, Hammer of Donnergottes'

Material: Cymr. Pl. *mellt*, Sg. -*en* 'lightning', with secondary *t*;

aisl. *mjo, llnir* 'Thors hammer' (**melð[u]nii_saz*); in addition aisl. poet. *myln* 'fire'; Old Prussian *mealde* (**meldi_sā*) 'lightning', zero grade lett. *milna* (**mildna*) 'the hammer of Donnerers'; wruss. *maladn'a* 'lightning' (**meldən'a*), zero grade abg. *mlъnъji*, russ. *molnija* ds. (**mъldnъji*).

References: WP. II 300, Trautmann 177.

Root / lemma: *melg* ^h-

English meaning: to swell

German meaning: 'schwellen'

Material: Old Indian *malha* ^h- 'with Zöpfchen an the dewlap (from cow and goat)', arm. *małj*, Gen. *-i* 'gall' (**ml.g* ^h*hi*-, originally probably 'Gallenblase');

av. *maṛ²zāna* 'belly'.

lit. *mil* ^h*žinas*, lett. *mil* ^h*zis* 'giant', lett. *mel* ^h*to*, *mil* ^h*z* 'to swell, schwören'.

References: WP. II 300; extension from 4. *mel-ö*

Root / lemma: *meli-t*

English meaning: honey

German meaning: 'Honig'

Grammatical information: n., Gen. *mel-ne* ^s

Note:

Root / lemma: *meli-t* : 'honey' : **Root / lemma:** *me* ^h*dhu* : 'honey' derived from a truncated **Root / lemma:** *mel-1* (auch *smel-*), *mel-* : *mlē-*, *mel-d-* : *ml-ed-*, *mel-dh-*, *ml-ēi-* : *mlī-*, *mel-k-* : *mlā-k-*, *mlēu-* : *mlū-* : 'to grind, hit; fine, ground'.

Material:

Arm. *mełr* 'honey', Gen. *melu* (to *u*-stem probably after **medhu* geworden), *mełu*, Gen. *mełui* 'bee'; skyth. *μελίτιον* *πόμετι* *Σκυθικόν* Hes.; gr. *μέλι*, -*τος* 'honey', *μέλιος*, att. -*ττα* 'a bee, one of the priestesses of Delphi, honey' (**μελιττα* or **μελι-λιχια* 'honey-luscious'), *βλαττω* 'cut out the comb of bees, take the honey' (**mlit-i* *ō*); compare *μέλιχος*, att. *μῆλιχος* 'gentle, soothing, mild, gracious; propitiatory offerings, as referring to honey mixed in the drink-offerings';

alb. *mjal*, *mjalte* "(**melitom*) 'honey'; common alb.-celtic *-kh* > *-ht*, *-t* : gr. *-kh* > *-tt* phonetic mutation.

Note:

Common alb. phonetic mutation *m* > *mb* > *b* in (**melita*, **mbleita*) *bleta* f. 'bee' while alb. Arbëresh uses *mizë* (fly, insect) *bletje* '(*honey insect)' = 'bee' : gr. *βλαττω* 'cut out the comb of bees, take the honey'.

lat. *mel*, *mellis* (**melne* ^s) 'honey', *mulsus* 'mixed with honey; sweet as honey, honey-sweet; stirred or cooked with honey' (**melsos*; old imitation from **saldtos*, *salsus*); air. *mil* 'honey' (**melit* to **meli*, whereupon Gen. *mela*), cymr. corn. bret. *mel* ds.; ir. *milis*, cymr. *melys* 'sweet', gall. PN *Meliððus*, *Melissus*; also cymr. etc. *melyn* 'yellowish' is probably 'honey-colored' (see under *mel*-Farbenbezeichnung); got. *milip* (**melitom*) 'honey', ags. *mildēaw* 'nectar', ags. *milisc* 'mellifluent';

hitt. *mi-li-t* 'honey'.

References: WP. II 296, WH. II 61 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 283, 518, 838.

Page(s): 723-724

Root / lemma: *melk-1*

English meaning: to rub (ö)

German meaning: 'woröber streichen'

Note: parallel root to *melg* ^.

Material: Lat. *mulceō*, *-ēre*, *mulsī*, *-sum* 'to stroke, graze, touch lightly, fondle; rustle through; to move; to soothe, soften, caress, flatter, delight; to relieve, alleviate', *mulcetra* 'a plant, called also heliotropium, App. Herb. 9. '(plant with giftlindernder Wirkung)', *mulcēdo* 'pleasantness, agreeableness', *Mulciber* (WH. II 120); 'Streiche versetzen' in *mulcō*, *-āre* 'to beat, cudgel; to maltreat, handle roughly, injure, damage'.

References: WP. II 297.

Page(s): 724

Root / lemma: *melk-2*, *melg-*

English meaning: wet

German meaning: 'naß, Nösse'

Material: Gr. μέλας κ τ ο ν κ ρ ή ν η Hes.; got. *milhma* m. 'cloud'; mhd. *milgen* 'corn, grain to Viehfutter steep'; slav. **melko-* in abg. *mle* 'ko, russ. *moloko* 'etc. 'milk'; ablaut. slav. **malka-* in aruss. *molokita* probably 'swamp, marsh, Gewässer', serb. *mila* 'ka 'wösseriger bottom', *mila* 'kva 'puddle', poln. *pa-młoka* 'fog', etc.; čech. *mlkly* 'humid, wet', lit. *malkas* m., *ma* 'lka f. 'gulp, Zug beim Trinken', lett. *ma* 'lks, *ma* 'lka ds.

melg- in slav. **molžiti*, russ. dial. *molži* 'ть, *za-molaživat* 'tröbe become' (of weather).

References: WP. II 297, Trautmann 177.

Page(s): 724

Root / lemma: *mel-1* (also *smel-*), *melə-* : *mlē-*, *mel-d-* : *ml-ed-*, *mel-dh-*, *ml-ēi-* : *mlī-*, *melə-k-* : *mlā-k-*, *mlēu-* : *mlū-*

English meaning: to grind, hit; fine, ground

German meaning: 'zermalmen, schlagen, mahlen', speziell Korn; from 'zerrieben' also 'fein, tender, soft' and 'aufgerieben, schwach'

Material: A. Old Indian *mr̥ṇ āti*, *mr̥ṇ āti* 'zermalmt, mahlt', *mūrṇ a* 'verwelkt, slack' and 'zermalmt' (also partly with 3. *mer-* vermischt), *mlā-* 'soft, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, slack become', *mlāta* 'soft gegerbt', av. *mrāta-* ds., perhaps Old Indian *malva* 'crazy, löppisch' (*weak' in geistigem sense); compare got. *ga-malwjan*, ahd. *molawēn*, lit. *mal* 'vinti; from the *i*-basis Old Indian *mrityati* 'zerfällt, löst sich auf';

arm. *malem* 'zerstoße' (**m_el-*), *ml-ml-em* 'rub', *meim* 'soft, slack', *ma-mul* 'presses';

gr. μύλη f., late μύλος m. 'mill', μύλαω 'mahle, grind, pulverize, crunch'

(also as lat. *molō* 'beschlefe': sizil. $\mu\upsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ 'pudendum muliebre'; $\mu\alpha\lambda\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ 'zermalmend'; $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$ 'meal, flour' is hybridization from $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$ and $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$; $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ 'weak, tender', $\acute{\alpha}\mu\beta\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ 'feeble, weak'; from the *i*-basis gr. $\beta\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$ 'Melde' (compare to meaning nhd. *Melde* under *mel-dh-*), $\beta\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron-\mu\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\alpha\varsigma$ 'Dummkopf', $\beta\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'wertlose wife, woman';

alb. *mjel* 'meal, flour' (**melu_o-* = nhd. *Mehl*);

lat. *molō*, *-ere* 'mahlen' (= air. *melid*), *molīna* 'mill', *mola* 'Möhlstein'; umbr. *kumaltu*, *kumultu*, *comultu* 'commolitō', *kumates*, *comatir* 'commolitīs', *maletu* 'molito' (idg. **melō*); lat. *mulier* 'woman' (from **muli_e* *si*, idg. **ml_-i_e* *si* 'die zartere', Kompar. to *mollis* [S. 718]); *marcus* 'hammer', back-formation to *marculus*, *martellus* (**mal-tl-os*), das *a* as in lat. *palma*: gr. $\pi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta$; lat. *malleus* 'hammer, beetle, hammer' from **mal-ni-* 'Zermalmung';

air. *melim* 'molō' (with *com-* 'grind', with *to-* 'consume'); cymr. *malu* (**mel-*), bret. *malaf* 'mahlen', *meil* 'mill' (**mel_iā*); air. *mlith* Dat. 'to mahlen, (**ml_-t-*), *mol* 'Möhlstange'; **malau_o-* 'soft' in bret. *divalo* 'not tender =) raw, ugly', cymr. *malwoden* 'slime, mud'; from schwerer basis gall. **blāto-* (frz. *ble*), mcymr. *blawt*, ncymr. *blawd*, acorn. *blot*, bret. *bleud* 'meal, flour' (*ml_-to-* = lit. *mi_ltai*) air. *mlāith*, mir. *blāith* 'gentle, smooth', mbret. *blot* 'soft, tender' (**ml_-ti-*; cymr. *mwllwg* 'rubbish' (**molu-ko-*); kelt. **molto-* in cymr. *mollt*, corn. *mols*, bret. *maout*, mir. *molt*, gall.-rom. *multo*, *-ōne* 'verschnittener) aries, ram';

got. ahd. *malan*, aisl. *mala* 'mahlen' (germ. *a-present*); ahd. *muljan* 'crunch', aisl. *mylia* ds., ahd. *gimulli* 'Gemöll' (but ahd. *mulī*, *-in*, ags. *myln*, aisl. *mylna* 'mill' from late lat. *molīna*); got. *mulda*, ags. *molda*, aisl. *mold*, ahd. *molta* f. 'dust, powder, earth' (**ml_-tā*); got. *malma* m. 'sand', aisl. *malmr* 'Erz', ablaut. ags. *mealm-stān* 'Sandstein', mhd. *malmen* 'crunch', as. ahd. *melm* 'dust, powder, sand' (: lit. *melmuo* 'Nierenstein, Steinkrankheit'); nhd. dial. *mulm* 'zerfallene earth, dust, powder, vermodertes wood'; ahd. as. *me_lo*, Gen. *-wes*, ags. *melu-*, Gen. *-wes*, aisl. *mjo_l* 'meal, flour' (**melu_o-* = alb. *miel*);

maybe alb. (**malma*) *miellma* 'swan, white', *mal* 'mountain, snow white mountain' from got. *malma* m. 'white sand, dust, earth', *Molossi* 'Illyr. TN', perhaps Gk *Molokh* f. Heb. *molek*, a Canaanite idol to whom children were sacrificed as burnt offerings (Lev. 18:21), held to be old. of *melek* king.

Note:

Illyrian and Albanian prove that venet. FIN *Mal-ont-ina* 'Maltein' (Körnten), *södillyr*. PN *Malontum*, etc. (Krahe, Wörzburger Jahrb. 1, 214); are related to lat. ***mal-ont-ina**, **montis**, **mons**, m. a mountain; a mass; a great rock. Also *Meru* 'mount in India'

obviously **Root / lemma: mel-8, melə- : mlō- :** (to appear, come up) derived from **Root / lemma: mel-1** (also *smel-*), **melə- : mlē-, mel-d- : ml-ed-, mel-dh-, ml-ēi- : mli- , melə-k- : mlā-k-, mlēu- : mlū- :** (to grind, hit; fine, ground).

ahd. *mil(i)wa* 'Milbe' (**melwjō*); got. *malō* n., aisl. *mo_l* (**molu-*) 'Motte (mehlmachendes Tierchen)'; abg. *mol_b* (**moli-*) ds., arm. dial. *maṽmo* ʘ (from **moṽmoṽ*) 'Motte'; very doubtful is affiliation from Old Indian *malūka*- m. 'kind of worm', arm. *mlukn* 'bedbug', and die from as. mnd. *mol* m., mhd. n. 'Eidechse', ahd. *mol*, *molm*, *molt* 'Eidechse', nhd. *Molch*, das an arm. *moṽēz* 'Eidechse' reminds; rather to 6. *mel-* S. 721;

got. *ga-malwjan* 'crunch, zerstoßen', aisl. *mølva* 'in Stöcke break, rupture', ahd. *molawēn* 'tabere'; aisl. *mjo_l* 'fine snow', schw. dial. *mjöl(l)a* 'kind of fine Sanderde' (**melnā*); got. *mulda*, ags. *molde*, ahd. *molta* 'dust, powder, earth' (participle **ml_-tā* 'die zerriebene');)

lit. *malu* 'ma *l̥ti* (Akzent the heavy basis) 'mahlen', *malu* 'nas, Old Prussian *malunis* 'mill', *mi* 'l̥tai, lett. *mil* 'ti 'meal, flour' (= cymr. *blawd*), Old Prussian *meltan* 'meal, flour'; lit. *maliny* 's, *miliny* 's, lett. *mi* 'l̥na 'Quirlstange'; lit. *mal* 'vinti, *mulvinti* 'plague'; with formants -to-: lett. *ma* 'l̥ti 't, *milti* 't 'hit'; lit. *melmuo* 'see above;

Old Church Slavic *meljo* , *mle* 't̥b, russ. *molo* 't̥b, skr. *mlje* 'ti (heavy basis) 'mahlen'; poln. *mlon* 'handle, grasp an the Handmöhle' (**meln* 'b), russ. *me* 'len' (**mel-eno*), skr. čak. *m̥la* 'n (**moln* 'b) ds.; skr. *mle* 'vo, *mlijevo* 'Mahlgut, corn, grain' (= ahd. *melo*, alb. *mje* 't; besides serb. *ml-i* 'vo, russ. *me* 'l̥-i-vo 'Mahlgut'); klr. *mo* 't̥ot m. 'grape marc, Hölsen from malt', sloven. *m̥la* 'to n., *m̥la* 'ta f. 'Malztreber', čech. *m̥la* 'to ds., Old Prussian *piva-maltan* 'Biermalz' (germ.ö s. *mel-d-*) etc.; probably also (light basis) Old Church Slavic *mlat* 'b, russ. *mo* 'lot' etc. 'hammer' as **mol-to-* 'Zermalm-ung, -er'; Church Slavic *mlatiti* (**moltiti*) 'hit'; lengthened grade *me* 'l̥bk' 'small' and Old Church Slavic *me* 'l̥b 'Kalk' etc.;

toch. A *malywe* 't 'du dröckst, zertrittst', B *melye* 'sie zertreten';

hitt. *ma-al-la-i* 'zermalm't';

maybe alb. *mbllaçit* 'chew' [common alb. *m* > *mb* shift].

with anl. *s-*: norw. *smola* 'crunch'; mhd. *smoln* 'Brotkrö mchen ablösen', aschw. *smola*, *smula*, *smule* 'gobbet' (besides aisl. *moli* ds., *mo* 'l f. 'heap from Steinen'); lett. *smelis*, *smēlis* 'Wassersand in Felde', lit. *sme* 'ly 's, Gen. *sme* 'lio 'sand', *smilti* 's ds.

B. basis **m(e)l̥i-** : **ml̥i-** in: cymr. *blin* 'tired' (**ml̥i-no-*), abr. Pl. *blinion* 'inertes'; lett. *blinis* 'möder person', *bli* 'ne 't 'siechen'; serb. *mli* 'tām, -ati 'faul become, amble' (compare with *i* : Old Indian *mrityati*, gr. β λ ι τ ο ν), russ.-Church Slavic *mlin* 'b 'cake', russ. *blin* 'Pfannkuchen', serb. *mli* 'nac 'gewalkter dough, Matze'; klr. *mlity* 'vergehen', Kaus. *mloity* 'nausea erregen';

doubtful serb. *mle* 'dan 'lean, weak', dial. 'fade, flau' (in Slavonien *mli* 'dan), etc.

here probably (as 'Mahlfrucht') gr. μ ε λ ι ν η, lat. *milium* (***m̥eli** 'o-), lit. f. Pl. *malnos* 'millet, sorghum'; originally inflection ***me** 'l̥-i-, -n-e 's.

C. Von an **u**-basis (compare gr. ᾰ μ β λ υ ς, Old Indian *malva* ' -, nhd. *Mehl* etc.): av. *mruta-* 'aufgerieben, weak', *mrūra* 'aufreibend, ruinous'.

mel-d- (perhaps zuerst in **d**-present); **m(e)le-d-**; **ml̥du-**, **m(e)ldu** 'i- 'soft'.

Old Indian *ma* 'rdati, *mr̥dnāti* 'zerdrückt, reibt, reibt auf', av. *marəd-* (*mardaite*; *morənda-t* 'from **mr̥nda-*) 'zuschanden make', Kaus. Old Indian *mardayati* 'zerdrückt, zerbricht, bedrängt, afflicts' (diese ar. words can and become partly also idg. *mer-d-* same meaning fortsetzen); Old Indian *mr̥du* ' (= gr. β λ α δ υ ς) 'welch, tender', fem. *mr̥dvī* ' , Kompar. *mradiyān*, Superl. *mradiṣṣṭi* 'ha-; *vi-mradati* 'erweicht'; Old Indian *mr̥t-* (*mr̥d-*) 'earth, loam, clay', *mr̥tsna* ' m. n. 'dust, powder, Pulver', *mr̥tsnā* ' 'schöne earth, good loam, clay' (: nisl. *mysna* 'dust, powder');

arm. *me* 'k 'mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle, slack' (**meldu* 'i-);

gr. ᾰ μ α λ δ υ ν ω 'schwöche, destroy, smash' (to *[ᾰ] μ α λ δ υ ς = Old Indian *mr̥du* '); β λ α δ υ ς, β λ α δ α ρ ᾰ ς 'slack' (*μ λ α δ -, **ml̥d-*); μ ε λ δ ω 'schmelze' (tr., med. intr. = ags. *meltan* etc.); with the Vokalstellung and meaning from Old Indian *vimradati*, *mradiyān* also β λ ε ν ν α f., β λ ε ν ν ο ς n. 'mucus, Rotz', β λ ε ν ν ο ς 'langsam from Verstand, verdummt' (**mled-sno-*, compare Old Indian *mr̥t-sna* ');

lat. *mollis* 'soft, ductile, pliable' (**ml̥du* 'is, compare Old Indian fem. *mr̥dvī* '); *blandus* 'schmeichelnd, liebkosend, friendly' from **mlando*-ö;

cymr. *blydd* 'gentle, tender', bret. *ble* 'weak' (**ml.do-*), air. *meldach* 'pleasant' (can also to *mel-dh-* belong; also:) schott.-göl. *moll* m. 'chaff';

mir. *blind*, *blinn* 'eines toten Mannes Speichel' (probably **ml.d-sno-ö*);

ags. *meltan* 'melt, verbrennen, verdauen', aisl. *melta* '(in stomach) disband, verdauen', norw. *molten* 'mörbe, soft', Kaus. ags. *mieltan* 'melt, clean, verdauen'; got. *g a-maltein* f. 'Auflösung', aisl. *maltr* 'decayed, spoil', ahd. *malz* 'hinschmelzend, feeble'; ahd. *malz*, ags. *mealt*, as. aisl. *malt* 'malt' (slav. **molto*, čech. *mľa* 'to etc. ds. borrowed from dem Germ.);

with Old Indian *mr.d-*, *mr.tsnā* - compare nisl. *mysna* 'dust, powder', ags. *formolsnian* 'to dust, powder become' (see above);

with anl. **s-**: ahd. *smē ĭzan* 'deliquesce, melt', *smalz* 'ausgelassenes fat or butter', ags. *smolt*, *smylte* 'quiet, from the sea', aschwed. *smultna* 'peaceful become'; here perhaps ahd. *milzi*, ags. *milte* f., *milt* m., aisl. *milti* 'Milz' (löst sich leicht austreichen, gleichsam zerschmelzen);

maybe alb. (**milzi*) *mëlçi* 'the spleen (that of a domestic animal)'.

abg. *mlad* љ, russ. *mo ĭodъ* etc. 'young, tender' (**moldo-*); Old Prussian *mal dai* Nom. Pl. m. 'Jungen', *maldū-ni-n* Akk. Sg. 'Jugend', *maldian* 'foals'; Old Prussian *mal denikis* 'kid, child', abg. *mladen* љ с љ, *mlad* љ н а с а 'youngling' (**molden-*, **moldin-*);

mel-dh- (perhaps zuerst in **dh-** present ***mel-dh-ō**):

Old Indian *ma ĭrdhati*, *mr.dha ĭti* 'löst after, vernachlässigt, vergißt' (**wird soft, slack = aufgerieben*);

gr. *μα λ θ α κ ῑ ς* 'soft, tender, mild' (after *μα λ α κ ῑ ς* extended from:) *μα λ θ η* 'Wachs', *μα λ θ ῶ σ ω* *μα λ α κ ῶ σ ω* Hes., *μα λ θ ω ν* 'Weichling', *μα λ θ α ῖ ν ω* 'erweiche';

here (or to *mel-d-*) cymr. *blydd* etc.;

got. *unmildjai* Nom. Pl. 'lieblos', *mildīpa* 'Milde', aisl. *mildr* 'gracious, barmherzig', ags. *milde*, ahd. *milti* 'milde, kind, gracious, friendly';

ahd. *melta*, ags. *melde*, aschwed. *mæld*, *molda*, ahd. *malta*, *multa* 'Melde' (compare gr. *β λ ῑ τ ο ν* 'Melde' from **mli-to-*, from the Mehlbestäubung the leaves).

(s)mel-k-

aisl. *melr* 'sand-hill' (**melha-*), schwed. dial. *mja*° *g* (**melga-*) ds.

lett. *smelknes* 'Mehlabfall', *smalknes* 'Feilstaub, Sögespäne', *smalks* 'fine', *smulksne* 'mote, speck, Kleinigkeit';

lit. *smulku* 's' 'fine', *smu ĭkti* 'fein become', *smulkme* 'Kleinigkeit';

lit. *smilti* 's', lett. *smi ĭts*, *smil ĭts* 'sand'.

melə-k-, mlāk- 'soft, weak, faint, languid, clownish'.

Gr. *μα λ α κ ῑ ς* 'soft', *β λ ᾱ ξ*, -*κ ῑ ς* 'slack, idle, mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle, crazy'; *β λ η χ ῑ ς*, hom. *ᾱ β λ η χ ῑ ς* 'weak, gentle' (**μ λ α κ - σ ῑ ς*); *μα λ κ η* 'das solidification vor coldness, Erfrieren', *μα λ κ ῑ ω* 'habe vor Kälte steife Glieder' weicht in the meaning to weit ab;

mir. *malcad* 'Verfaulen'; presumably mir. *blēn* (air. **mlēn*) 'the groin' from **mlaknā*;

Old Church Slavic *mlъčati*, russ. *molča* 'schweigen' (**m'lkē*-), Old Church Slavic *u-mlъčiti* 'bezöhlen', *u-mlъkna* 'verstummen' (: ir. *malcaim* 'verfaule'); bulg. serb. *mla* 'lukewarm', etc. in addition lit. *mu* 'Ikis' (**ml. ki-os*) 'Dummkopf'.

With *-sko-*: got. *un-tila-malsks* 'unbesonnen', as. *malsc* 'stout, proud', nhd. *mulsch* 'soft', *mulschen* dial. 'sleep'.

References: WP. II 284 ff., WH. I 508, II 16, 103 ff., Trautmann 167 f., 177, 184, 188.

Page(s): 716-719

Root / lemma: *mel-2*

English meaning: to fail; to deceive

German meaning: 'verfehlen, trögen'

Material: Av. *mairya-* 'deceitful, schurkisch'; arm. *meł*, Pl. *mełk* 'Sönde'; gr. *μέλεος* 'futile, nichtig, unlucky, woeful, wretched, miserable' (seems as **μελε[σ]ος* auf dem *-es*-stem **meles-* to based on, dessen schwöchste grade **ml.s-*, *βλασ-* perhaps in *βλασ-φημος* as 'Verfehltes, Unpassendes sagend'); perhaps *μύλη* 'Mißgeburt' to *ἄμβλις*, *ἄμβλω* 'tue eine Fehlgeburt'; mir. *mell* 'error, fault, error' (**mel-s-os*, of *es*-stem), *mellaim* 'betröge', *maile* 'evil, harm'; cymr. *mall* 'verderbt' (**ml.so-*); lit. *me* 'las' 'lie, falsity', lett. Pl. *me* 'li ds.', *ma* 'ldi t' 'err, sich versehen', *mu* 'lde t' 'herumirren, fantasize, sich plagen', *me* 'lst' 'baffle talk'.

References: WP. II 291.

Page(s): 719-720

Root / lemma: *mel-3*

English meaning: to hesitate

German meaning: 'zögern'

Material: Gr. *μέλλω*, Fut. *μελλήσω* 'zögere, bin in Begriffe' (*μόλις* 'barely'); *μέλες μοι* 'es liegt mir am Herzen', *μέλλω, -ομαι, -ήσω*, *μέμνηται* (dor. *μέμαλα*), *μέμβλεται* 'am Herzen, in sense lie, besorgtsein', *μελέδω*, *μελεδών*, *μελέδωμαι* 'care', *μελέτη ds.*, *μελέτωρ* 'Försorger'; lat. *prō-mellere* (-ll- = -ln-) 'litem prōmovēre', re-meligō 'remoratrix', re-mulcum 'Schlepptau', *prō-mulcum ds.*; air. *mall* (**ml.-so-*) 'slow'.

References: WP. II 291 f., WH. II 370, 427 f.

Page(s): 720

Root / lemma: *mel-4*

English meaning: strong, big

German meaning: 'stark, groß'

Material: Gr. *μέλα* 'very', *μέλλω* 'more' (for **μέλλω* = lat. *melius* eingetreten after *θέσσω*, *θέττω*: *τάχα*), *μόλις* 'am meisten'; lat. *melior* 'better' (originally '*stronger'); *multus* 'much, a lot of' (**ml.to-*); here *multa*, older *molta* 'punishment, penance, atonement', *multō, -āre* 'bestrafe', Dialektwort, compare osk. *moltam* 'multam', *moltaum* 'moltare', *multasikad* 'multaticia', umbr. *motar* 'multae', *mutu* 'multa' (**ml.tā* 'Vergötung, replacement'; compare germ. **bōtō* 'penance, atonement': **bata-* 'better'); lett. *milns* 'very much,

a lot of'.

References: WP. II 292, WH. II 63 f., 123 f.

See also: A through g̃(h) extension root form is perhaps melg̃h- 'to swell', see there.

Page(s): 720

Root / lemma: mel-5

English meaning: member; to join

German meaning: 'Glied; zusammenfügen'

Material: Old Indian maṛman- n. 'limb, member, offene, ungeschützte Körperstelle', arm. marmin 'body, Fleisch' (from dem Iran.ö), lit. meṛmenys 'Fleisch an den kidneys

', lett. mēlmenī 'groin, loins'; different Möhlenbach-Endzelin II 596 (from *meldm- to S. 718);

gr. μέλος n. 'limb, member' and 'gegliederte Weise, song, Melodie', hence μέλιζω 'besinge'; bret. mell m., corn. mel, Pl. mellow 'ankle', cymr. cym-mal 'articulus, junctura, commissura' (proto kelt. *melso- : μέλος = lit. tamsiaṛ : Old Indian taṛmas n.); toch. AB mölk- 'zusammenfügen'.

References: WP. II 292.

Page(s): 720

Root / lemma: mel-6, melə-

English meaning: dark colour (black, dirty, etc..)

German meaning: in Farbbezeichnungen, especially von dunkeln, unreinen, schmutzigen Farbtönen; 'Schmutz, beschmutzen'

Material: Old Indian malina- 'dirty, filthy, schwarz', mlā-na- 'black, swart', maṛla- m. n. 'smut, ordure, Sünde';

gr. μέλας, -αῖνα, -αῖν 'black' (probably for *μέλανα after dem Fem. μέλαῖνα = Old Indian malinī), μέλιτο 'Rötel', μολύβω 'besmirch' (maybe from *μολύβω), μόλλη 'Rotbarbe' (ablaut as lat. mulleus, lit. mulvas), with ō-grade μόλωψ 'Striemen, blutunterlaufene place';

alb. mel-ene (Kollekt. *mel-inio-) 'elm' (from der paint, color of Holzes), mel-eṛze ds., mjere 'unlucky' (*mel-ro- 'black'), etc.;

vorrom. *melix, -ice (frz. meṛleze) 'Lörche';

lat. mulleus 'reddish, purpurfarben' (*m^ulnei_{os}); compare ahd. mol S. 717;

got. mēla Nom. Pl. 'Schriftzeichen', mēljan 'schreiben', ahd. ana-malī 'Fleck, scar', mhd. māl n. 'Fleck', ahd. mālōn, -ēn 'malen, draw, sign', anorw. mæṛla 'färben, malen' (originally 'with schwarzer Farbe malen');

balt. *mēlna- (*melə-no-) in lett. meṛlns 'black', Old Prussian melne 'blauer Fleck', lit. melṣvas 'blöulich' (also lit. meleta-, -ata 'Grönspecht; Hasel-, Waldhuhn', Old Prussian melato 'Grönspechtö'); lit. meṛlas, meṛlynas 'blue', meṛlyne 'blauer Fleck infolge eines Schlages', lett. meṛlš 'dunkelblau' (*mēli_{as}); Old Prussian mīlinan Akk. fem. 'Fleck'; lit. moṛlis, lett. maṛls 'loam, clay';

with u-colored reduplication-grade: lit. *mul˘vas* 'reddish, yellowish', *mul˘v-yti*, -*inti* 'besmear', *mul˘ve* 'slime, mud, swamp, marsh';

russ. *mali˘na* 'Himbeere, blackberry'.

References: WP. II 293 f., WH. II 122 f., Trautmann 177 f., 188.

Page(s): 720-721

Root / lemma: mel-7

English meaning: wool

German meaning: 'Wolle, Wollgewand'ö

Material: Gr. *μ α λ λ ά ς* (**ml˘-no˘-*) 'tuft of wool, Flocke'; lit. *mi˘las* 'kerchief, cloth', lett. *mil(n)a* 'coarse kerchief, cloth', Old Prussian *milan ds.* (skr. *ma˘lje*, Gen. *ma˘ljā* Pl. f. 'Flaum, Milchhaar' is Lw. from ngr. *μαλλια* Pl.).

References: WP. II 294.

Page(s): 721

Root / lemma: mel-8, melə- : mlō-

English meaning: to appear, come up

German meaning: 'hervorkommen, erscheinen, hochkommen; Erhöhung, Wölbung'

Material: Perhaps Old Indian *maṇi-* 'pearl', *maṇika-* m. ' (round) Wassertopf'; gr. *μ ο λ εῖ ν* 'go, come' (Aor.), present *β λ ύ σ κ ω*, Perf. *μ έ μ β λ ω κ α*; *ἔ β λ ω ἔ φ ά ν η*; *α ὐ τ ά - μ ο λ ο ς* 'Überlaufer', *π ρ ο - μ ο λ ή* 'Auslauf eines Berges, Flusses', *μ ο λ ε ύ ω* 'beschneide die Pflanzenschößlinge';

venet. FIN *Mal-ont-ina* 'Maltein' (Körnten), södillyr. PN *Malontum*, etc. (Krahe, Wörrburger Jahrb. 1, 214);

maybe lat. ***mal-ont-ina, montis, mons**, m. a mountain; a mass; a great rock. Also Meru 'mount in India'

alb. *mal* 'mountain' (**mol-no-*); tosk. *maje* 'cusp, peak, acme, apex, summit' (**moli˘ā*); alb. *mol* 'wood, forest' ('Bergwald') from **mēlo-*; geg. *moje* 'hochgelegener Ort' (**mēl-i˘ā*); vorrom. *malga* 'Alpenwirtschaft' (**mal-ikā*);

alb. *malësi* 'highland', illyr. **Molossii** Illyr. TN

obviously **Root / lemma: mel-8, melə- : mlō- : (to appear, come up)** derived from **Root / lemma: mel-1 (also smel-), melə- : mlē-, mel-d- : ml-ed-, mel-dh-, ml-ēi- : mlī -, melə-k- : mlā-k-, mlēu- : mlū - : (to grind, hit; fine, ground).**

air. Akk. Pl. *mailgea* (**mal-ik-*), mir. Nom. Sg. *mala* 'Augenwimper'; mell 'clump, Högel' (**mel-no-*) = bret. mell 'großer ball'; mir. *mul* 'ball, clump' (**molu-*), *mul-lach* 'acme, apex, Scheitel'; abrit. Inselname *Μ α λ α ι ο ς*, later *Malea Insula* (Adamna˘n), neugael. *Muile* 'Mull';

lett. *mala* f. 'edge, bank, border, shore, region'; lit. *ly˘g-mala* 'height of Randes';

serb. *i˘z-molīm, iz-mo˘liti* 'hervorzeigen' (d. h. kausatives 'hervorkommen lassen'), slov. *moli˘ti* 'hinstrecken, hinhalten', *mole˘ti* 'ragen, hervorragen', etc.;

References: WP. II 294 f., Jokl L.-k-U. 162, Berneker II 74, J. Loth RC. 44, 293 ff.; 46, 161 f.

Root / lemma: *melōdh-* (*moladh-*, *m_oladh-*)

English meaning: elevation; head

German meaning: 'Erhöhung, Kopf'

Material: Old Indian *mūrdha* 'n- m. 'head', av. *ka-marəδa-* 'Kopf daēvischer Wesen' (actually 'was for ein Kopf'); gr. βλωθρῶς (**mlodh-roś* or **m_oladhroś* with idg- *l₁*) 'high aufschießend, high gewachsen', also βλαστῶς 'scion, shoot, Trieb' (**mladh-tos*); μῆλαθροῦν 'Stubendecke, roof' (**meladhrom*); ags. *molda* 'the top of the head', afries. *meldke* (**muldi-kō*);

toch. A *malto* 'zuerst'.

References: WP. II 295.

Page(s): 725

Root / lemma: *mels-*

English meaning: to taste

German meaning: 'woran schmecken, kosten'

Material: Air. *mlas*, nir. *blas*, cymr. *blas*, bret. *blaz* 'taste' (**mlasto-*, probably from **ml.sto-*); russ. *mol'sa* 't₁ (**m₁lsati*) 'suck, gnaw', čech. *mlsati* 'lick, naschen', poln. *pomłowski* 'tidbit'.

References: WP. II 300.

Page(s): 725

Root / lemma: *membh-*

English meaning: to reproach

German meaning: 'tadeln'

Material: Gr. μέμφομαι 'tadle', μομφή 'reprimand, Vorwurf'; got. *bi-mampjan* 'deride, verhöhnen'; hat air. *mebul* 'Schande', nir. *meabhal* 'betrayal', cymr. *mefl*, corn. *meul* ds., kelt. -*bl-* from -*mb*l-*öö* For got. *p* compare Specht Idg. Dekl. 261, Anm. 1.

References: WP. II 261 f.

Page(s): 725

Root / lemma: *mendh-*

English meaning: to pay attention to; vivacious

German meaning: 'seinen Sinn worauf richten, lebhaft sein'

Material: Old Indian *mēdhā* 'Weisheit, discernment, Verstand', av. *mazdā*, *mazdāh-* n. 'Gedachtnis, Erinnerung', *mazdāh-* m. name of höchsten Gottes (**mazdhā* from **mn₁dh-tā*);

gr. μάθησις (secondary present to) μάθησμαι, μάθετε 'learn', dor.-*ool*. μάθη, ion. μάθησις n., ion.-att. μάθησις 'Lernen, Unterricht';

μ ε ν θήρ η `forehead; φ ρ ο ν τί ς'; perhaps Μ ο ὓ σ α (*μ ο ν θ (_ α) `Muse';

alb. *mund* `can, win';

Maybe (**mundi*) *Muji* `Heracles of Albanians', *mundje* `struggle, defeat'

cymr. *mynnu* `wollen', corn. *mennaf* `I will', *mynnes*, *mynnas* `wollen, volition',
cymr. *go-fin(n)* `long, want, bid, beg, ask, fragen', corn. *govyn* ds.;

got. *mundōn* `look up', *mundrei* `purpose', aisl. *munda* `aim, strive', ahd. *muntar*
`keen, eager, *munter* ` , *muntari* `eagerness'; ahd. *mendi* `pleasure, joy', *menden*,
as. *mendian* `be glad';

lit. *man* `dras, *mandru* `s `alert, awake, smart, minxish, wanton'; lett. *muo* `drs and
muo `žs ds. (**mandus*), *muo* `stie `s `aufwachen'; abg. *mo*, *drъ* `wise'.

Maybe alb. geg. *men(d)-te* `` `brains', alb. *mend-im* `thought', (**mentsur*) *mençur*
`smart' : lit. *mandru* `s `alert, smart'.

Idg. *men-dh-* through compression from **men-dhē-* `sense, mind whereupon place',
compare Old Indian *man*[*z]-*dhāta* `r- `the thinking, the pious', av. *ma*, *z-dā-*
`commit to memory, memorize' (therefrom *ma*, *zdra-* `sensible, smart, wise'). -
From gr. π ρ ο - μ η θή ς `vorsorglich' (dor. -ā-) to be closed in idg. **mā-dh-*
besides **men-dh-* (as *g^w ā-* : *g^w em-*), seems possible.

References: WP. II 270 f., Trautmann 168 f.

Page(s): 730

Root / lemma: *mend-*, *mond-* (*mn*, *d-ö*)

English meaning: to suck (breast), to feed; breast

German meaning: `söugen, saugen; Brust'; also `junge, saugende Tiere'

Material: Alb. *ment* `suckle, suck', *mezej* `suckle'; *mes*, *mezi* m. `Föllen', *mezat*
`young bull, Tierjunges', *mezore* `young cow' (**mondi*, *o-*); illyr. PN *Menda* f.
`mare', ablaut. PN *Mandeta*; *mandos* `small horse', out of it dial. *mannus*: lat.
`small gall. horse'; messap. Juppiter *Menzana* (**mendi*, *o-no-*) `god, dem Pferde
geopfert wurden'; from dem Illyr. derives rom. *mandius* `Föllen, rother, cattle'
(rum. *minz* `Föllen', *manzat* `young cow', nhd. Tirol *Manz*, *Menz* `unfruchtbare
cow', rheinlönd. *Minzekalb*, bask. *mando* `mulus', etc.); mir. *menn* (**mendo-*),
menna `n `young animal, calf, Föllen', secondary *benna* `n `Kölbchen, kid,
Hirschlein', nir. *binnseach*, gael. *minnseach* `young goat, kid', cymr. *mynnan* `kid',
corn. *min* `haedus', bret. *menn* `young animal', *menn gavr* `young goat, kid'; gall.
PN *Epo-manduo-durum*, brit. PN *Mandu-essedum* (illyr. *Lw.ö*); probably also the
bair. FIN *Mindel*; ahd. *manzon* m. Pl. `teat, udder'; illyr. gall. *mand-* could also idg.
ablaut *mn*, *d-* contain.

References: WP. II 232, WH. II 29 f., Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 384 f., Krahe,
Wörzburg. Jb. 1, 189, 202.

Page(s): 729

Root / lemma: *mend(ā, -om)*

English meaning: defect, flaw

German meaning: `Fehler, Körperfehler, Gebrechen' (also `Makel, Fleck'ö)

Material: Old Indian *mindā* ` `Körperfehler' (for **mandā* `after *nindā* `reprimand');

lat. *mendum*, *menda* `fault, error, Gebrechen', *ē-mendāre* `ausbessern; heal,

cure', whereof *mendicus* 'beggar' and *mendāx*, *-ācis* 'fallacious' (*fehlerhaft);

perhaps air. *mennar* 'macula', zero grade air. *mind* 'mark, token, sign, Merkmal' (**mn̥du* n.; also in the meaning 'diadema' = 'insigne' dass. word), cymr. *mann* 'place', *mann geni* 'birthmark'.

References: WP. II 270, WH. II 69, J. Loth RC. 44, 362 f.

Page(s): 729-730

Root / lemma: *men(e)gh-*, *mon(e)gh-*, *mn̥gh-*

English meaning: abundant, excessive

German meaning: 'reichlich, viel; reichlich geben'

Material: Old Indian *magha* 'n. 'gift, present', *magha* 'van(t)- 'gabenreich, generous'; m. 'Spender', *mam̐ hatē* 'schenkt, spendet', *mam̐ his̐ t̐ ha-* 'in höchsten Maße freigebig, öberaus reich', *mam̐ ha* 'nā 'gern, bereitwillig';

air. *menicc* 'frequent, often, rich, frequent', cymr. *mynych* 'frequenter', corn. *menough* ds. (**meneggi-*, expressive); got. *manags*, ahd. as. *manag*, ags. *manig*, *menig* 'much, a lot of, manch', aisl. *mengi* n. 'bulk, mass'; *mangr*, *margr* 'manch, much, a lot of, freundschaftlich'; Old Church Slavic *mъnogъ* 'much, a lot of' (**m̥onogo-*), compare also lit. *minia* 'bulk, mass' (**m̥eni̯ā*).

References: WP. II 268 f., Trautmann 189.

Page(s): 730

Root / lemma: *men(ə)k-*

English meaning: to knead

German meaning: 'kneten (quetschen, zermalmen)'

Material: Old Indian *ma* 'catē, *man* 'catē 'zermalmt, betrögt, is minxish, wanton (ö)' (Dhātup.; with probably apposition also from:) Old Indian *man̐ ku* 'weak, fluctuating';

alb. *mekem* 'make humid, wet, werde senseless, unconscious, erstarre', *i mekan* 'faint, languid, weak', *meke* 'Dummkopf' (**mn̥k-*);

gr. ion. μάσσω (**mn̥k-i̯ō*), att. μάττω 'push, press, knead, streiche, wische' (paradigmatic combined with Aor. Pass. μαγῆναι, to μαγεύς etc., root *mag* 'n̥', see there; in Gutt. ambiguous μάκτρα 'kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch'), μακάρια βρῦμα ἐκ ζωμοῦ καὶ ἄλφιτων Hes.;

ags. *mengan*, as. *mengian*, mhd. *mengen*, nhd. *mengen* (actually 'durcheinanderkneten'), as. *gi-mang*, ags. (ge)-*mang* n., mhd. *ge-manc*, -ges m. 'Mischung, Gemenge';

lit. *mi* 'nkau, -yti 'dough knead', *mi* 'nkštas 'soft', ablaut. *ma* 'nkau, -yti (= germ. **mangjan*), lett. *mi* 'ci 't 'tread', *mi* 'ksts 'soft';

Old Church Slavic *me* kъ-kъ 'soft', **me* kno ti 'soft become', *o-me* -čiti 'erweichen', russ. *mja* 'kiš 'das Weiche of bread', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *mo* ka 'meal, flour' (skr. *mu* 'ka, russ. *muka* 'ds.), *mo* ka 'agony' (skr. *mu* 'ka ds.) etc.;

References: WP. II 368, WH. I 508, II 3, 23 f., Trautmann 184 f.

See also: compare die similar roots *māk-* and *mag* 'n̥.

Root / lemma: *meng-*

English meaning: pretty, beautiful; useful thing (ö)

German meaning: `schöner machen, schwindelhaft verschönern'

Note: only nominal

Material: Old Indian *man* *ṣu* -, *man* *ṣula* - `already, mellifluous', *man* *ḡala* - n. `good Omen, luck'; osset. *möng* `deceit'; gr. *μάγγαλον* n. `magical cure, magic potion; philtre, Kriegsmaschine' etc. (out of it borrowed lat. *manganum* `Maschine', alb. *mange* `Hanfbreche' etc., mhd. *mange* `Wurfmaschine', nhd. *Mange(l)* `Wöscherrolle'), gr* *μάγγων* (out of it lat. *mangō* `betrügerischer Höndler'), *μαγγαλέω* `betröge' etc.; mir. *meng* `deception, artifice', *mengach* `verröterisch'; from nhd. *mange* derives Old Prussian *manga* `Hure', lit. *ma* *nga* `ungezogene person'; toch. A *man* *k* `blame, fault, error'.

References: WP. II 233, WH. II 28 f.

Root / lemma: *men-1*

English meaning: to tower

German meaning: `emporragen'

Material: Av. *framanyente* (:lat. *prō-minēre*) `sie gewinnen protrusion', *mati-* (**mn*, *ti-*) `protrusion of mountain range';

lat. *ē-mineō*, *-ēre* `heraus-, hervorragen', *im-minēre* `threatening about etwas hereinragen', *prō-minēre* `hervorragen'; from diesen compounds is probably also das *i* folgender words to define: *minae* `die hervor raffenden Zinnen (*murorum*); Drohungen', *minor*, *-ārī* `emporragen, überragen, threaten', *mināx* `ragend, überragend, threatening'; *mōns*, *-tis* `mountain' (hybridization from **montos* and **mn*, *ti-*); *mentum* `chin, Geböudevorsprung', with cymr. *mant* `maxilla, mouth' as **mn*, *to-* equatable (out of it mir. *mant* `die Stelle eines ausgefallenen Zahnes, gums'); abret. *-monid*, umgelautet cymr. *mynydd*, corn. *meneth*, bret. *menez* `mountain' (**monii*, *o-*), cymr. *gor-fynydd* `Aufstieg' (formal = air. *formna* `shoulder'); s. also under **menth-2**;

aisl. *mō* *nir* `ridge of the roof' (lengthened grade besides kelt. **mo* *nii*, *o-*), *mō* *na* `emporragen';

related is probably ***mono-** `nape, neck'.

References: WP. II 263, WH. II 73 f., 90, 108 f.

Root / lemma: *men-2*

English meaning: to step, tread over, press

German meaning: `treten, zertreten, zusammendröcken'

Material: Old Indian *carma-mnās* Nom. Pl. `Gerber'; öol. *μάτεσσας* `tretende' (**μάτημι*), *ματέσπατες* Hes., Denom. from a *mn*, *-to* *s* `getreten'; cymr. *mathru* `with Fößen treten', bret. *mantra* ds. (**mn*, *tr-*), gall. *-mantalon* (*gestampfter) `way' in *Petro-mantalon* `vierfache road' (= *Petru-*), *Mantalo-magus*

‘Straßenfeld’, phryg. PN $\text{M}\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$; also mir. *men* f. ‘meal, flour, dust, powder’; lit. *minu*, *mi’nti* ‘tread, Flachs brechen, Felle gerben’, lett. *minu*, *mīt* ‘tread, tan, convert hide into leather’; abg. **мыно*, *me ti* ‘to press together’, russ. *mnu*, *mjat* б ‘break, rupture (Flachs or Hanf), knead, tread (loam, clay), zerknittern, zerknöllen’;

gr. $\mu\nu\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$ ‘Moos, Meergras’ ($\mu\nu\iota\alpha\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\mu\nu\iota\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ‘moosig’), $\mu\nu\acute{\omicron}\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\nu\omicron\ddot{\omicron}\varsigma$ (* $\mu\nu\acute{\omicron}\omicron\varsigma$) ‘weicher Flaum’, $\mu\nu\omicron\ddot{\omicron}\omicron\nu\mu\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu$ Hes., lit. *mi’niava* ‘Flachsseide, Filzgras’.

References: WP. II 263, Veudryes BSL 38, 113 f., Trautmann 185.

Page(s): 726

Root / lemma: *men-3*

English meaning: to think, mind; spiritual activity

German meaning: ‘denken, geistig erregt sein’

Note: extended *menə-* : *mnā-* and *mnē-*, *m_enēi-* : *m_enī-*

Material: Old Indian *ma’nyatē* ‘denkt’, av. *mainyeite* ds., ap. *mainyāhay* (idg. **m_en-i_h-o-*, = gr. $\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ‘rase’, air. -*muiniur*, slav. *мыно* ‘meine’, see under), Old Indian Perf. *ma-mnē*, *mēnē*; *manāy-ati* ‘is keen, eager’, *manā-yu-* ‘keen, eager, godly, pious’, *manī-sā-* ‘Weisheit, Verstand; devotion, prayer’ (**m_enēi-* : *m_enī-*); Old Indian *manutē* ‘denkt’; *ma’nati* ‘erwöhnt’ (= lit. *menu*, poln. -*mione*, čech. -*menu*); Old Indian *māna’yati* ‘ehrt’, (: lit. *i š-monis* ‘Verstand’), av. *ma_h nayan* ‘man could believe’; Supin. Old Indian *ma’ntum*, participle Perf. *mata-* ‘gedacht’ (= gr. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, lat. *commentus*, lit. *min tas*, air. *dermat*);

from the *ā*-basis (= gr. $\mu\nu\acute{\alpha}$): Old Indian *mnāta-* ‘erwöhnt’; *mnāya tē* ‘wird erwöhnt’;

Old Indian *ma’nas-*, av. *manah-* n. ‘sense, mind’ (= gr. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$); Old Indian *durmanā’s* (= $\delta\upsilon\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\acute{\eta}\varsigma$); ap. *Haxā-maniš* ‘A χαλιμένης’ ‘from Freundessinn beseelt’; Old Indian *ma’nman-* ‘sense, mind, thought, notion’ (= air. *menme*); *manta r-* ‘thinker’ (= gr. $\text{M}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omega\rho$, lat. *commentor*); *mu’ni-* m. ‘Begeisterter, seer (compare $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\varsigma$), Asket’; *ma’ntra-* m. ‘religiöse formula’, av. *ma_h rō* ds.;

Old Indian *su-mna-* n. ‘Wohlwollen’; Old Indian *mati-*, *ma’ti-*, av. -*maiti-* ‘sense, mind, thought, notion, opinion’ (= lit. *minti’s*, abg. *pa-me tь*, got. *ga-munds*, lat. *mēns*), next to which also Old Indian *manti-* ‘think’ (= got. *ana-minds*); *ma’ntu-* ds.; *abhi-māti-* f. ‘pestering, temptation; snare’ (*-*mn. t-i-*);

arm. *i-manam* ‘verstehe’ (**m_enā-mi*, compare under ahd. *manōn*);

gr. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\nu\alpha$ ($\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\tilde{\mu}\epsilon\nu$; $\mu\epsilon\mu\alpha\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$, with metr. lengthening $\mu\epsilon\mu\alpha\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$) ‘gedenke, have lust, demand’ (Präteritopräs. as lat. *memini*, unredupl. got. *man*), Imper. Perf. $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ (= lat. *mementō*); $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ‘from sich selber herausdenkend and handelnd’; $\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ‘bin verzöckt, rase’ (= *mā’nyatē* etc.), Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\nu$, Perf. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu\alpha$; compare $\mu\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha\tilde{\omega}$ ‘fury’, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\varsigma$ ‘seer’, $\mu\alpha\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, - $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ ‘die Verzöckte’, $\mu\alpha\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\varsigma$, - $\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ‘frenziert’;

from the basis auf *ā-*: Perf. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ (dor. -*ā-*) ‘bin eingedenk’, present $\mu\iota\mu\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\kappa\omega$ (öol. $\mu\iota\mu\nu\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma\kappa\omega$) ‘erinnere’, Med. ‘erinnere mich’, Fut. $\mu\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$; $\mu\nu\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ‘erinnere mich’ in hom. $\mu\nu\omega\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\nu\acute{\omega}\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$; $\mu\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\iota\varsigma$ f. ‘Erinnerung’, $\mu\nu\acute{\eta}\mu\omega\nu$ ‘eingedenk’, $\mu\nu\acute{\eta}\mu\alpha$, dor. $\mu\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ ‘Erinnerungszeichen, Grabmal’; $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ n. (= Old Indian *ma’nas-*) ‘courage, rage, fury’; $\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ‘have in sense, mind, have vor’, $\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\iota\nu\acute{\eta}$ ‘wish’,

due to eines Subst. *μ ε νύ(ι) (compare den woman's name n M ε ν ωί, M ε νύ and die derivative M ε ν οί τ η ς, M ε ν οί τ ι ο ς); μήνις, dor. μῆνις `Groll' (*μ νῑνις ö); compare above S. 693;

alb. *mund*, *me* `nd `kann' (**mn*,-dh-);

lat. *meminī* `erinnere mich, bin eingedenk' (: gr. μ έμ ο ν α; compare osk. *memnim* `monumentum, memoriam'); from the basis auf -ī (: -ēi) *miniscitur* ds., *comminiscor* `erinnere mich'; *mēns*, -tis `Sinnesart, Gemö't, Denkvermögen, reason' (from **mn*ti-, see above Old Indian *mati* - etc.), *mentiō* `Erwö'hnung' (= air *air-mitiu*), Denom. *mentior*, -irī `lie' (compare Old Prussian *mēntimai* `wir lie' i.e. `Ersonnenes vorbringen', compare z. meaning still *commentum* `Erdichtung, plan', to participle *commentus* `ersonnen', and lit. *pra-many* *tas* `erdichtet, incorrect'); Kaus. *moneō* `mahne' (= lit. *iš-many* *ti*, lengthened grade Old Indian *māna* *yati*), *monitor* m. `Mahner', *monumentum* `Erinnerungszeichen', *mōnstrum* `Mahnzeichen, Ungeheuer' (**mone-strom*), *mōn-strāre* `indicate', etc.;

air. *do-moiniur* `glaube, meine' (= μ αί ν ο μ α ι, Old Indian *ma* *nyate*, with -*mo*- from -*ma*-) and viele other compounds; Simplex in *ro-mēnair* `er hat ö'berlegt', *diarumuinstar* `for die er bestimmt hat'; mito-grade (compare *moneō*) abret. *guomonim* gl. `pollicēri'; air. *cuman*, *cuimne* (= mcymr. *covein*) `Erinnerung', cymr. *co-f* (**kom-men*) ds.; air. *menme* (= Old Indian *manman*-) `ghost, sense, mind'; air. *dermat* `oblivion' (*-*mn*.to-), *airmitiu* (**are-menti*ō) `honor', etc.;

Maybe alb. *dërrmoj* `destroy'.

got. **man*, *munum* (Inf. *munan*, preterit *munda*) `mean, believe' (preterit-present as μ έμ ο ν α, *meminī*, μ έμ ν η μ α ι), *ga-munan* `sich a thing remind', aisl. *muna* `gedenken, sich remind', *munu*, *mono* `intend, mean, aim, become', ags. *mon*, *man* `(ge)denke', as. *far-munan* (preterit -*munsta*) `not gedenken, verleugnen'; got. schw. V. *munan* (3. Sg *munaib*, preterit *munaida*) `gedenken (to do), μ έλ λ ε ι ν ι (*munaib* from **m*ēnēi-*eti* = Old Indian *manāy-ati*, compare *m*ēnē in:) ahd. *firmonēn* `despise' (and slav. *mone* *ti*, lit. *mine* *ti*, as well as - if old - gr. μ α νήν α ι); o-stuf. ahd. as. *manōn*, ags. *manian* `mahnen' (ahd. *manōt* 3. Sg. = lit. *ma* *no* `understands', compare reduced grade arm. *i-manam* `verstehe' from **m*ēnāmī); got. *muns* m. `thought, notion, opinion', aisl. *munr* `sense, mind, desire, lust', ags. *myne* `Erinnerung, desire, love', as. *muni-līk* `mellifluous' (= Old Indian *mu* *ni*); got. *ana-minds* `suspicion' (= Old Indian *manti* -), *ga-minbi* n. `Andenken', aisl. *minne* `Erinnerung', ahd. as. *minn(e)a* `love, Minne' (**minbjā*, **mindjā*); got. *ga-munds*, ags. *ge-mynd*, ahd. *gi-munt* `Andenken, Gedachtnis' (= Old Indian *mati* - etc.);

lit. *menu* (= wslav. *-*meno* , Old Indian *ma* *natī*), *min* *ti* `gedenken', red.-stuf. *miniu* , *mine* *ti* (: ahd. *firmonēt* etc.) `ds., erwö'hnēn', lett. *mine* *t* ds., ablaut. lit. *many* *ti* `understand, comprehend'; lengthened grade *i* *š-monis* `Verstand'; lit. *minti* *s* `thought, notion' (= Old Indian *mati* - etc.); *me* *nas* m. `Kunst'; *pra* -*mintas* `benannt'; Old Prussian *mēntimai* `wir lie';

Old Church Slavic *тънѡ* (*т ъ нѡ*), *тъне* *ti* `mean', *по-тъне* *ti* `gedenken, sich remind', *памѣ* *тъ* `Gedenken'; toch. A *mnu* `Denken', B *man* *u* `desire';

hitt. *me-im-ma-i* (*memmāi*) `sagt', whether from **memn*- or **men*-ö compare Benveniste BSL. 33, 140, Pedersen Hitt. 116, Bonfante Lg. 17, 205 ff.

References: WP. II 264 ff., WH. II 65 ff., 68 ff., 107, 109 f., Trautmann 180 f.

Page(s): 726-728

Root / lemma: *men-4*

English meaning: small, to diminish

German meaning: `klein, verkleinern; vereinzelt'

Note: partly with *u-*, *u_o-*, partly with *k*-formant

Material: *u-*, *u_o*-stem: arm. *manr*, Gen. *manu* 'small, thin, fine', *manuk* 'kid, child, knave, boy, servant'; gr. μάνυ-ζα μ ο ν ο κ έ φ α λ ο ν σ κ ό ρ ο δ ο ν Hes., μάνυ μ ι κ ρ ό ν (Hs. π ι κ ρ ό ν) 'A θα μ α ῖ ν ε ς Hes., μα ῖ ν ό ς, att. μα ῖ ν ό ς (*μα ν Fό ς) 'thin, lax, sparse', diss. β α ν ό ν (= μα ν ό ν) λ ε π τ ό ν Hes.; in addition as 'isoliert sich' after Brugmann RhMus. 62, 634 f. (Lit.) μα ν α ῦ ε τ α ι πα ρ έ λ κ ε τ α ι Hes.; i.e. 'drückt sich, slinks sich weg' and with Diss. possibly att. β ά ν α υ σ ο ς '(*wer sich abseits, from other fernhölt' =) 'the small Mann with beschränktem Gesichtskreis'; o-grade ion. μ ο ῖ ν ο ς, dor. μ ῶ ν ο ς, att. μ ό ν ο ς (*μ ό ν F o ς) 'allein, occasionally'; air. *mīn* (**mēni*-) 'smooth, gentle'; *menb* 'small', old *Menuh* Gen., cymr. *di-fanw* 'unbedeutend', *di-fenwi* (**mn.u_-*) 'verkleinern, vilify, scold'.

With *k*-formants: Old Indian *manā k* 'ein wenig'; ahd. *mengen* (**mangjan*) and *mangolōn* 'entbehren', nhd. *mangeln*, mhd. *manc* (-g-) 'lack, Gebrechen'; lit. *men kas* 'small, unbedeutend', *me ųke* 'codfish, Aalquappe', etc.;

Maybe alb. *mungonj* 'lack' also ital. *mancare* 'be lacking, missing'

toch. B *menki* 'minder'; hitt. *ma-ni-in-ku-wa-an-te-eš* Nom. Pl. 'short'.

References: WP. II 266 f., WH. II 93.

Page(s): 728-729

Root / lemma: *men-5*

English meaning: to stay, stand still

German meaning: 'bleiben, (sinnend) stillstehen'

Note: (= *men-* 'think'ö)

Material: Old Indian *man-* (*parimamandhi*, *a māman*) 'hesitate, stillstehen', av. ap. *man-* 'bleiben, wait, hold on', av. *fra-man-* 'ausharren'; arm. *mnam* 'bleibe, erwarte' (**mēnā*-); gr. μένω, μί μ ν ω (μ ε μέ ν η κ α) 'bleibe', μ ο ν ή f. 'das Bleiben', μ ό ν ι μ ο ς 'ausharrend', μέ μ ν ω ν 'donkey' ('persistent'); lat. *maneō*, -ēre (compare μ ε μέ ν η - κ α) 'bleiben' (**m_enei.ō*), Denomin. *mantāre* 'saepe manēre'; air. *ainmne*, cymr. *amynedd*, mcymr. *anmynedd* 'Geduld' (**an-meni.ā*);

toch. A B *mōsk-* 'sein'; hitt. *mi-im-ma-i* 'refuse'.

References: WP. II 267, WH. II 26, Pedersen Hitt. 121.

Page(s): 729

Root / lemma: *menth-1, meth-*

English meaning: to mix up, stir

German meaning: 'quirlen, drehend bewegen'

Material: Old Indian *ma nthati*, *mathnā ti* 'quirlt, röhr, schüttelt', *ma nthā-* m. 'gyration, Röhröffel', av. *mant-* 'bestir';

gr. μ ά θ ο ς m. 'Schlachtgetömmel', μ ά θ ο υ ρ α (*μ ο θ ο ρ F α) f. 'Heft of Ruders', dor. μ ά θ ω ν m. 'Metökenkind'; att. 'Frechling', lak. μ ά θ α ξ ds.;

lat. (osk.) *mamphur*, better *manfur* 'ein Stöck the Drehbank';

aisl. *mo. ndull* m. 'Drehholz an the Handmöhle', nhd. *Mandel, Mandelholz* 'Rollholz, walzenförmiges wood';

lit. *mentu`ris, -u`re`* (lett. *mieturis*) 'Quirl, Röhrstock', *menčiu`*, *me. `sti`stir* (meal, flour)', lit. *mente`* 'Spatel', *men`te`* f. 'scapula'; abg. *me. to. , me. sti`* τ α ρ ά τ τ ε ι ν, *turbare'*, lter. *mo. titi, *s`-metana* (russ. *smeta`na* etc.) 'cream, Milchrahm', dissimil. from **s`-me. tana`*;

abg. *motati se. `agitari'*, russ. *mota`t`* 'aufwickeln, shake; verschwenden', etc.

References: WP. II 269, WH. II 22 f., Specht KZ 64, 13; 66, 49, Trautmann 181 f.

Page(s): 732

Root / lemma: *menth-2*

English meaning: to chew, mouth

German meaning: 'kauen; Gebiß, Mund'

Material: Old Indian *math-* 'devour':

gr. μάθ υ ι α ι γ ν ά θ ο ι Hes. (compare ματτύνη 'maked. Fleischgericht'), μασάομα ι 'chew, bite' (from *μαθ ι α-, idg. **mn.th-i.ā*), μαστάζω 'chew', μάσταξ f. 'mouth' and 'mouthful', μαστ ι χάω 'knirsche with den Zähnen', μοσούνε ι ν μασάσθα ι βραδέως Hes. (probably with o from α before υ, from *μασ(σ)ύνε ι ν 'assumed from att. Μασουντία ς, παρ α μασύνη ς m. 'parasita'); e-grade μέστακα τη ν μεμασ η μέν η ν τ ρ ο φ ή ν Hes. (**menth-to-*);

lat. *mandō, -ere, -i, mansum* 'chew' (**m_enthō*);

nir. *me`adal* 'belly, Gedarme' (**menth-lā* or **mn.th-lā*);

ahd. *mindil, gamindel* n. 'Gebiß am bridle, rein', ags. *mǣl* ds., aisl. *mēl* (**minþl*), aschwed. *mīl* ds.; aisl. *minna-sk* 'kiss'; zero grade got. *munþs*, aisl. *muðr, munne*, ags. *mūð*, ahd. *mund* 'mouth'; or to cymr. *mant*, see above **men-1**.

References: WP. II 270, WH. II 24; Specht Idg. Dekl. 253 f.

Page(s): 732-733

Root / lemma: *meregh-*

English meaning: to soak, drizzle

German meaning: 'benetzen, rieseln'

Material: Gr. βρεχω 'benetze, regne, überströme', βροχή, βροχετός 'rain'; lett. *merguo`t`* 'gentle rain', *me. r`ga, mārgā`* 'sanfter rain'; čech. *mrholiti`* 'nieseln', *mrhu`lka`* 'fine rain', russ. *morgat`* 'tröbe become' (**m`rgat`*), *moroch, morozga`* 'fine rain' (**morgħ-s-*), *morosit`* 'fein rain'.

References: WP. II 280, Trautmann 182.

Page(s): 738

Root / lemma: *mereg`*

English meaning: edge, border

German meaning: 'Rand, Grenze'

Material: Npers. *marz* 'Landstrich, Mark'; lat. *margō*, *-inis* 'edge, limit, boundary' (**m_erg* -ōn-, -en-); air. *mruig*, mir. *bruig* (**mrogi*-) 'Mark, Landstrich', cymr. corn. bret. *bro* 'district, region, area', *brogae* Galli agrum dicunt (Schol. to Juvenal VIII 234), gall. PN *Brogi-māros*, VN *Allobroges* (= urnord. *alja-markiR* 'Ausländer') under likewise; got. *marka* f. 'limit, boundary', ahd. *marc(h)a* 'limit, boundary, Grenzland', ags. *mearc* ds., aisl. *mo_rk* f. 'Grenzland, wood, forest' (**morg*ˆā), aisl. *landa-mark* n., ags. *gemearc* n. 'limit, boundary, Grenzstrich, Abgrenzung, Definitio' (**morg*ˆom), probably also anord. *mark* n. 'mark, token, sign, Kennzeichen', mhd. *marc(h)* n. 'Marke, Kennzeichen', nhd. *merken* (also *Mark* as Geld, actually probably 'Merkstrich am Gewicht').

References: WP. II 283 f., WH. II 39 f.

Page(s): 738

Root / lemma: *mer*ˆdh-, *mr*ˆadh-

English meaning: to boil; to jolt, shake

German meaning: 'aufsprudeln, aufschütteln' ö

Material: Gr. βράσσω, att. βράττω (*μρᾱˆθ-(ι)ω), Aor. ἔβρασσα, ion. ἐκβρήσσω 'simmer, seethe, roar, foam auf, worfle', βρασμός 'das Sieden'; lett. *muˆrde*ˆt 'to bubble up', *murdi* 'Sprudel', lit. *muˆrdau*, *-yti* 'hineinstoßend versenken'.

References: WP. II 280.

Page(s): 738

Root / lemma: *merg*ˆ-1

English meaning: to strip off, to wipe

German meaning: 'abstreifen, abwischen'

Note: (partly also ostidg. *merg*-)

Material: Old Indian *mr*ˆ-ṇi *a-j-āni* (1. Sg. Konj.), *mr*ˆ-ṇi *jata* (3. Pl.) 'whisk, abstreifen' (compare ᾰμόργυνυμι); s. also under *melg*ˆ-; arm. *meržem* 'scaccio, espello'; gr. ἀμέργω 'streife ab (leaves, Früchte)', ἀμοργός 'ausdröckend', ᾰμόργη 'mulsche mass der ausgepreßten Oliven' (out of it lat. *amurca*); ᾰμόργυνυμι 'wische ab; push, press from' (-ορ- probably from -er- under Einwirkung of consecutive υ); lat. *mergae*, *-ārum* 'Möhgabel', *merges*, *-itis* f. 'fascicle, sheaf' ('Zusammengestreiftes').

References: WP. II 283, WH. II 76.

Page(s): 738

Root / lemma: *merg*ˆ-2

See also: see under *merk*-1.

Page(s): 738

Root / lemma: *meri*ˆo-

English meaning: young man, woman

German meaning: 'junger Mann' and zugehörige or öhnlliche Femininbildungen

Material: 1. Old Indian *ma'rya-* m. 'man, young man, lover, suitor', *maryaka-* m. 'Mönnchen' (= mpers. *mērak*), gr. *μ ε ῥ α ξ* m. f. 'knave, boy, girl', *μ ε ῥ ά κ ι ο ν* 'knave, boy' (the vowel the 2. syllable probably after *π ά λ λ α ξ*); alb. *sheme're* f. 'Nebenfrau, Rivalin' (**sm.-mērī*), compare *me'rkosh* 'Mönnchen, Wöchner' (of Mönnerkindbett), perhaps also *martoj* 'I verheirate' (**me'r-e'tonj*), Jokl L.-k U. 5 ff.;

ein fem. **mērī* 'young woman' kann vorliegen in lat. *marītus* 'beweibt, verheiratet (of Manne)'.
 2. With **g**-formant: lit. *merga* 'girl, Dienstmädchen, bondmaid'; presumably also with brit. *-ch-* from *-kk-* (consonant-Doppelung in Kosewort): cymr. *merch*, bret. *merc'h*, corn. *myrgh* 'daughter, woman'; with *-gn-* behind formant *i*: kelt. **morignā*, acorn. *moroin* 'virgo, puella, ancilla', cymr. *morforwyn* 'Seejungfer, Sirene' (from dem Brit. derives air. *muir-* *moru* ds.).

3. Auf **-tī**: lit. *marti* 'bride, Jungfer', Old Prussian *mārtin* Akk. Sg. 'bride', lett. *mā'rša* 'of brother woman', krimgot. *marzus* 'nuptiae' (i.e. *marbus* or from **marbjōs* assibiliert), gr. probably (ö) in *Β ρ ι τ ά μ α ρ τ ι ς*, dem kret. names the Artemis.

References: WP. II 281, WH. II 40 f., Trautmann 170.

Page(s): 738-739

Root / lemma: *merk-1*, *merg-*, *merək-*, *meræg-*

English meaning: to rot

German meaning: 'morschen, faulen, einweichen'

Note: originally = (**mer-**), **merk-** 'aufreiben' (see 737), though already grundsprachlich through die relationship auf die dampness verselbstöndigt

Material: Lat. *marceō*, *-ēre* 'wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, slack sein', *marcidus* 'wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, slack', *marcor* 'Welkheit, Morschheit, Schlaffheit'; gall. *bracis* 'species of grain zur Malzbereitung'; mir. *mraich*, *braich*, cymr. corn. *brag* 'malt', i.e. 'eingeweichtes, gequollenes corn, grain'; gallorom. **bracu-* (**mraku-*) 'morass' (: slav. **morky* ds.), cymr. *brag-wellt* 'Sumpfgras'; gall. *mercasius* 'swamp, marsh', afrz. *marchais*; gall. *embrekton* 'eingetunkter morsel, mouthful' (out of it lat. *imbractum*); mir. *brēn*, cymr. *braen* (**mrakno-*) 'morsch, faul'; mhd. *mer(e)n*, mnd. *meren* 'bread in Wein or Wasser eintunken' (**merhen*), lit. *merkiu*, *mer'kti* '(Flachs) steep', ablaut. *mirkstu*, *mir'kti* 'in Wasser lie', *marky'ti* 'steep', *marka* 'Flachsröste', lett. *marks* ds., *mē'rka* 'dampness', *mē'rce't* 'tunken'; klr. *morokva* 'morass' (reshuffling from **morky*), wruss. *mjare'ča* ds. (**merki_ā*).

Note:

mir. *mraich*, *braich*, cymr. corn. *brag* 'malt': lat. *bracchiāle* 'Armspange', *bracchiolum* 'Armchen': alb. alb. *bërryl* 'elbow' from abbreviated diminutive of lat. *bracchiōlum* (*brāch-*), i, n. dim. [bracchium] a small, delicate arm]

bracchium (less correctly brāchī-um ;

I. gen. bracchi, Lucr. 6, 434), ii, n. [perh. kindr. with Gr. brachiôn; but cf. Sanscr. bāhu;

Albanian krah, krahi 'arm' (*ph-* > *h-* in arm.): rum. cracă branch, branching, limb, arm, bough, roost

like frango, Sanscr. bhang, Bopp, Gloss. p. 239 a], the arm; particularly,

I. Lit., the forearm, from the hand to the elbow (while *lacertus* is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder)

Greek: β ρ α χ ί ω ν , - ο ν ο ς

Grammatical information: m.

Meaning: 'Oberarm, Arm' im Gegensatz zu π ῆ χ υ ς = '(Unter)arm' (seit II.).

Derivatives: Davon β ρ α χ ι ὄ ν ι ο ν 'Armspange' (Delos II^a), β ρ α χ ι ο ν ι σ τ ῆ ρ 'ds. (Plu. u. a.); vgl. π ο δ ι σ τ ῆ ρ (πέπλ ο ς A.), ἑ λ ι κ τ ῆ ρ 'Ohrgehänge' (Ar., Lys.), σ ω φ ρ ο ν ι σ τ ῆ ρ 'Weisheitszöhne' (Hp. u. a.) und andere Geröte- und Körperteilnamen bei Chantraine Formation 327f. Außerdem β ρ α χ ι ᾶ λ ι ο ν , - ᾶ ρ ι ο ν (Sm., Th., Aq.) und β ρ α χ ι ᾶ λ ι ο ν (Alex. Trall.) im Anschluß an lat. *bracchiāle* 'Armspange', *bracchiolum* 'Ärmchen', s. unten.

Etymological information: Nach Pollux 2, 138 wird der Oberarm β ρ α χ ί ω ν genannt, ἔ τ ι ἐ σ τ ἰ τ ο υ π ῆ χ ε ω ς β ρ α χ ῖ τ ε ρ ο ς ; vgl. Bechtel Lex. s. v. Wohlbegründete Bedenken bei Seiler Steigerungsformen 42f. - Daraus als LW lat. *bracchium*, woraus ferner kymr. *braich* usw.; vgl. W.-Hofmann s. v.

merk - in same meaning (compare S. 736 *mer-*, *merk-* 'aufreiben'):

Alb. *mardhem* 'fröstle, schauere', *marth* m. 'strong frost' (= slav. **morzъ*); air. *meirc* (nir. *meirg*) 'Rost', *mergach* 'corrugated' (**mergi-*); nir. *meirgeall* 'scabrousness', cymr. *merydd* 'humid, wet, idle'; *merddwfr* 'Brakwasser', abret. *mergidhaam* 'hebesco' (bret. *mergl* 'Rost' is ir. Lw.); mhd. *murc* 'morsch, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered', nisl. *morkinn* 'morsch, mörbe from decay', aisl. *morkna* 'morsch become'; bulg. *mrъzel* 'Faulheit', Old Church Slavic *mrъzitiъ* (**miržiti*) 'β δ ε λ ῦ τ τ ε σ θ α ι', slov. *mrziti* 'disgust' (basis **merag* -), compare ahd. *bruoh* 'Moorboden, swamp, marsh', mnd. *brōk*, ndl. *broek*; with it is as 'Költe infolge Nösse' or as 'goose bumps' (compare air. *meirc* 'wrinkle') identical Old Church Slavic *po-mrъzno, ti* 'freeze', *mrazъ*, russ. *moro* 'z (likewise intonation the heavy basis) 'frost'.

Maybe alb. *mërzit* 'bother, annoy', (**morzъ*) *muzg* 'dusk, darkness'.

References: WP. II 281 f., WH. II 36 f., 129, Trautmann 182, 187.

Page(s): 739-740

Root / lemma: *merk-2*, *mork-*

English meaning: sullen

German meaning: 'verdießlich'

Material: Corn. *moreth* 'Ärger, distress', bret. *morc'het* 'souci, malheur'; poln. *markotъ* 'growl, growl', *markotny* 'querulous, sullen' (out of it lit. *markatnus* 'sullen' and wruss. *markocic* 'verdießlich make', *markotny* 'langweilig').

References: WP. II 282.

See also: relationship to (*mer-*), *merk-* 'aufreiben, consume' (see 737) probably.

Page(s): 740

Root / lemma: *merk* -

English meaning: to grab

German meaning: `fassen, ergreifen'

Material: Old Indian *mr̥s á ti* `beröhr̥t, faßt an', gr. βράκεῖν σὺν λέναι, δὺσβράκωνος `heavy to behandeln' Hes., βράκετον πλῆθος, βράττεῖν πλῆθύνεῖν βαρύνεῖν Hes.:

besides through assimilation from **marktō*: gr. μάρπτω, μάρφαλι `gripe', μάρπτεις `Rauber'; through metathesis: βράφαλι `gripe', βράπτειν ἔσθίειν under likewise, Hes.;

doubtful is affiliation from lat. *merx* `Ware', *mercēs*, *-ēdis* `Preis, earnings, Sold', *mercārī* `handeln', osk. *amiricadut* `handelsmößig', *amirikum* `commercium'.

References: WP. II 283, WH. II 78 f.

Page(s): 739

Root / lemma: *mer-1*

English meaning: to plait, bind; rope

German meaning: `flechten, binden; Schnur, Masche, Schlinge'

Note: extended *meregh-*, *merəgh-*

Material: Gr. μέρμις, -ιθός f. `filament'; lengthened grade μῆρύομαλι `wickle together, wickle auf', μήριον θός `filament, cord' (σμήριον θός Plato with secondary σ-), assumed, daß μέρεται Theokrit 1, 29 Hyperdorisismus is; aschwed. *merpi*, aisl. *merð* `fish-Reuse'.

meregh-, merəgh-: gr. βρόχος (*μρόχος) m. `rope, loop, noose, snare, Masche', Demin. βροχίς f., μρόπτον `basket from bark' (from *μρόπτον); mir. *braige*, *braga* `captive'; lett. *merga*, ablaut. *marga* `handrail', perhaps lit. *ma rška* `linen, fishing net', whether from **morəgh-ska*; Old Church Slavic *mre ža* `net, loop, noose, snare', russ. *mere ža* `Netz sack, Beutelnetz', Demin. *mere žka* `Masche in net, feines Muster' (out of it zurückgebildet *mere ga* `Gewebe, netting, embroidery'), serb. *mre ža* `net'.

References: WP. II 272 f., Trautmann 182.

Page(s): 733

Root / lemma: *mer-2* ; *extended *mer-ek-*

English meaning: to shimmer, shine

German meaning: `flimmern, funkeln'

Material: Old Indian *ma rīci-*, *marīci* `Lichtstrahl, Luftspiegelung' (*marī-*: gr. μαῖρα, μαρίλη);

gr. μαρμαίρω, μαρμαρίζω `schimmere', μαρίλη `Glutkohle', Μαῖρα `the funkeln der Hundsstern'; ἄμαρύσσω `funkle', ἄμαρυγή `radiance, Funkeln' (-u- through metrische lengthening, compare:) μαρμαρυγή `radiance, schnelle Bewegung', μαρμαρύσσω (*-kiō) `funkle', probably from a basis *meru-*; perhaps μορφή f. `shape, (*schimmerndes) Außeres' (**mor-bhā*), ἄμειρος αἰσχροβύ Hes., μορφνός `swart' (rhyme word to ἄρφνός ds.);

lat. *merus* `bare, pure, unvermischt', probably originally `clear, bright, bright';

ags. *ā-merian* `löutern; prüfen, auf die Probe stellen', ags. *mare* f., ablaut. aisl. *mura* f. `Silberkraut';

russ. dial. *mar* ʔ `Sonnenglut; sleep', *ma* ´revo `heat, by the die Luft tröb white is; Höhenrauch, Luftspiegelung' (**mōreu*om) under likewise; with **m* ʔr- klr. *mryj* `misty, dismal, dank', *mri* ´ju, *mri* ´ty `shimmer, dömmern, misty become';

doubtful mir. *brī* `Forelle' as previous Fem. **mrī* to lat. *merus*, as well as gr. (σ)μ α ρ ι ς `ein gewisser small fish'.

guttural extensions:

mer(ə)k- `flicker, vor den Augen flimmern; sich verdunkeln', also of twilight.

Air. *mrecht-* `buntscheckig' (**mr.kto-* `varicolored'), nir. *breachtach* ds., ncymr. *brith*, f. *braith* ds., corn. *bruit* `varius', bret. *briz* `fleckig', cymr. *brithyll* `Forelle', corn. *breithil* `mugil', bret. *brezel* `Makrele' (Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 373 f. under apposition from :) isl. *murta* `small Forelle', norw. *mort* `Rotaug';

got. *mau* ´rgins `morning', aisl. *myrginn*, *morg-inn*, -unn, ags. *mergen*, *morgen*, as. ahd. *morgan* `morning'.

lit. *me* ´rk-*iu*, -*ti* `die Augen shut, blink', *mi* ´rks-*iu*, -*e* ´*ti* `fortwöhrend blinzeln', ablaut. *u* ž-*marka* `someone, the etwas anblinzelt', *markstau* ~, -*y* ´*ti* `blink';

slav. **m* ʔrknoti in Old Church Slavic *mr* ʔknoti `sich verdunkeln', Aor. *po-mr* ʔče, serb. *mr* ´knuti `dark become', Old Church Slavic *nemr* ʔčemyj ʔ `unzugänglich', ačech. *mrkati* `dömmern', čech. `blink, drowse, finster become'; in addition slav. **m* ʔrk ʔ in serb. *mr* ´k `black', slovak. *mrk* `cloud', klr. *smerk* `dusk, twilight', ablaut. slav. **mork* ʔ in Old Church Slavic *mrak* ʔ `darkness', russ. *mo* ´rok `darkness, fog, clouds'; russ. *me* ´rek `Phantasieren, apparition; böser ghost', bulg. *mre* ´zgav `tröb, unfreundlich (of weather)', *mr* ʔžd ʔ, *mr* ʔšt ʔ `werde tröb, finster', *mr* ʔždole ~j ʔ `flimmere' (stimmhafter Wurzelaslaut through Fernassimilation), čech. dial. *mr* ´žde ~*ti* se `dömmern';

mer(ə)g^w-:

Gr. ὀ μ ο ρ β ῑ ς `dark' (öol. ο ρ for α ρ); alb. *mje(r)gule* ~`fog, darkness';

Note:

gr. Gr. ὀ μ ο ρ β ῑ ς `dark' derived from alb. *mje(r)gule* ~`fog, darkness' [common gr. β < gw, ρ < kw phonetic mutation]; alb. proves that from **Root / lemma: mer-2**; *extended **mer-ek-:** `to shimmer, shine' derived the truncated **Root / lemma: meigh-**, also **meik-** : `to glimmer, twinkle; mist'.

aisl. *myrkr* (**mirkwa-*), acc. *myrkvan* `dark', *mjo*, *rkvi*, *myrkvi* m. `darkness', as. *mirki*, ags. *mierce* `dark';

lit. *mi* ´rgu, -*e* ´*ti* `flicker', lett. *mir* ´dze ~*t* `flicker, blink, glitter, flash', *mir* ´gas `abrupt Hervorblinden', lit. *ma* ´rgas `varicolored', *mar* ´guoti `bunt shimmer', lett. *marga* `Schimmer', *mu* ´rgi `Phantasiebilder, Nordlicht'; russ. *morgat* ʔ `blink, winken';

perhaps here die family of Old Indian *mr.ga* ´- `gazelle' etc. as `scheckiges animal' (whereof *mr.ga* ´yati `hunts, scuds, chases')ö

References: WP. II 273 ff., WH. II 78, Trautmann 182 f.

Page(s): 734

Root / lemma: (mer-3), mor-(u)-

English meaning: to blacken, dark spot

German meaning: `schwörzen, dunkle Farbe, Schmutzfleck'

Material: Gr. μόρυχος `σκοτείνω', μεμоруχμένος
 `(rauch)geschwörtzt'; lit. *morai* `Pl. `mildew'; russ. *mara* `ju, -tʹ `schmieren,
 slander', *maru ška* `Fleck, Mal', čech. *morous* `aschfarbig gestreiftes rother,
 cattle', *moraty* `black gestreift', poln. *morus* `Schmutzfink'; *n*-stem in poln.
mora *g* `bunt gestreift' under likewise; here also gr. μόρον εἶδος δειττοῦ
 καὶ ξανθός Hes. (`schmutziggelb'). μορτάς μέλας φαίος Hes.,
 perhaps also with *s*-extension arm. *mr̄ ayl* `darkness, fog, cloud; finster, dark'
 (**mur̄ ayl* due to from **mor-so-*), *mar̄ axul* `thick vapor, darkness' (*mr̄.so-*) and lit.
mu ršinu `besmirch', *mu r(k)šlinu* `wash, sudle'.

References: WP. II 279 f., Trautmann 169, Specht Idg. Dekl. 119.

Page(s): 734

Root / lemma: *mer-4*, *merə-*

English meaning: to die

German meaning: `sterben'

Note: (= *mer-5* `aufgerieben become')

Material: Old Indian *marati*, *ma ratē* `stirbt', arm. *mer anim* `die', gr.
 ἔμоротεν `starb' Hes. (compare lit. *me ris* m., *mi re* f. `death', *me rde ti* `in
 Sterben lie'); causative Old Indian *māra yati* `slays', osset. *māryn* `slay', lit.
mari nti, serb. *mo riti* ds., etc.; zero grade Old Indian *mriya tē* `stirbt', av. *miryeite*
 (= *mārye'te*) ds., Old pers. *a-mariyatā* `er starb', lat. *morior* (**mr̄-i-ōr*) `I die';
 baltoslav. **mirē-* in lit. *mi rštu*, *mir ti* `die', lett. *mir štu*, *mir t* ds. (in addition lit.
mi re `the Tote', lett. *mirējs* m. `Sterbender'); Old Church Slavic *mьro*, *mre ti* and
-mьre ti ds., hitt. *me-ir-ta* (*mert*) `starb'.

participle *mr̄-to* - `dead' in Old Indian *mr̄.ta* - = av. *marata-* `gestorben', arm.
mard `person' (`mortal, human being'), lat. *Morta*, `Death goddess', baltoslav.
 **mirta-* `dead' in lit. *mirto ji diena* `Todestag', Old Church Slavic *u-mr̄ tije* n.
 `death', etc.; *n-mr̄-to-* `immortal, lebendig' in Old Indian *amr̄. ta-*, av. *amāš a-*,
 gr. ἄμβροτος (öol. ρο for ρα), therefrom ἄμβρόσιος `belonging to the
 immortal'; from ἄμβροτος abstracted βροτάς `perishable' and βρότος
 `blood that has run from a wound, gore, coagulated blood' (M. Leumann, Homer.
 Wörter 126 ff.).

mr̄-to -m `death' in Old Indian *mr̄.ta* - n. `death', ahd. *mord*, ags. aisl. *morð* n.
 `murder' (besides **mr̄-tro-m* in got. *maurþr* n., ags. *morðor* n. `murder').

Maybe alb. *mort* `funeral', *mortje* `death'

mr̄-ti- `death' in Old Indian *mr̄.ti-*, av. *marati-*, lat. *mors*, *-tis*, lit. *mirti* `s, Old
 Church Slavic *sъ-mr̄ tь* (from **mr̄ tь*), serb. *smr̄ t*, etc.

mr̄-tu - `death' in arm. *mah*, older *marh*; with *-ti-* contaminated: Old Indian
mr̄.tyu -, av. *marā ōyu-* ds.

mo r-to- `perishable' in Old Indian *ma rta-*, av. *maša-* `person', with Tonwechsel
marata- `perishable, mortal, human being', gr. μορτάς `person, mortal, human
 being' Hes. (for *μόρτος); derived **mor-ti-o-* in Old Indian *martya-*, av. *mašya-*,
 Old pers. *martiya-* `perishable, mortal, human being'.

mr̄-u o - `dead' in air. *marb*, cymr. etc. *marw*, gall. **marvos* (M.-L. 5387a);
 unclear gall. (ö) *Mori-marusa* `mortuum mare'; through influence of *mr̄-tu-* to
 **mr̄-tu-o-* in lat. *mortuus* `dead', Old Church Slavic *mr̄ tvъ* (*mr̄ tvъ*) ds.

mo ro-s `death' in Old Indian *mā ra-* `death', lit. *ma ras* `Pest', Old Church Slavic
morъ ds.

After Thieme Studien 55 here (ö) gr. *μάρτυρος* (*-ρς), -ρς, hom. *μάρτυρος* 'Zeuge' ('Schwörender') from **mr̥t-tur-* (öö) 'the death griping' (root *tu_er-* 'catch').

References: WP. II 276, WH. 112 f., Trautmann 186 f., Thieme Studien 15 ff.

Page(s): 735

Root / lemma: *mer-5*, *merə-*

English meaning: to rub, wipe; to pack, rob

German meaning: 'aufreiben, reiben' and 'packen, rauben'

Material: Old Indian *mr̥n āti*, *mr̥n āti* 'raubt', *ā-marī-ta ī-* 'Rauber', *a īmr̥n at* 'raubte', *mali īmlu-* 'Rauber'; but *mr̥n ā ti* 'zermalmt, zerdrückt, zerschlägt', *mūr̥n a ī-* 'zermalmt, aufgerieben' belong rather to *mel-1*; also *maru ī-* m. 'sand, desert, waste, wasteland, Fels';

gr. *μαρᾶνω* 'reibe auf, consume, entkröfte', Pass. 'verzehre mich, verschwinde allmählich, ermatte', *μαρᾶσμός* 'Hinschwinden, Kröfteverfall'; *μαρῶναμα* 'kömpfe'; *μαρμαρὸς* 'stone, Felsblock' (compare lat. *rūpēs* : *rumpō*), later (after *μαρμαῖον*) 'white stone, Marmor' (out of it lat. *marmor*);

lat. *mortārium* 'mortar' (due to from **mr̥-*to īs 'zerrieben'); about *morētum* 'Mörsergericht' s. WH. II 112; *morbus* 'disease, malady' (**mor-bhos*);

air. *meirb* 'leiblos', mir. *meirb*, cymr. *merw* 'slack, weak' (*meru-i-*); mir. *meirle* f. 'robbery, theft', *meirlech* 'robber'; air. *mrath* 'betrayal', cymr. *brad* ds. (**mrə-to-*) to air.**marnaid* 'verröt', subjunctive *-mera*;

aisl. *merja* (preterit *marða*) 'hit, zerstoßen'; ahd. *maro*, *marawi* and *mur(u)wi* 'mörbe, tender, reif', ags. *mearo* 'mörbe, tender', aisl. *morna* 'hinwelken', norw. *moren*, *maren* 'morsch'; nisl. *mor n.* 'dust, powder', aschwed. *morp* 'bröckelige mass, offal';

serb. *mr̥va* 'crumbs'; abg. *iz-mr̥mъrati* 'roden', aruss. *-moromradi* 'gnaw, zerkrömmeln';

hitt. *marriattari* 'wird zerschmettert'.

morā f. 'Alp': air. *mor-(r)igain* 'lamia', actually 'Alpkönigin' (*mōrrigain* angelehnt an *mōr* 'big, large'), aisl. *mara*, ahd. *mara*, ags. *mare* (nhd. *Mahr*, *Nachtmahr* m.) 'öberrnatürliches female creature, das sich in the night den Schlafenden auf die Brust places', skr.-Church Slavic *mora* 'witch', klr. *mora* 'Alp, Drude, Nachtmönnchen' etc.

mer-g-:

mnd. *morken* 'crush', ags. *murc(n)ian* 'sich grömen', *murc* 'drückend, nagend (of hunger)'; s. further under (*merk-*), *merg-* 'morschen, faulen' etc.

mer-d-:

Old Indian *mr̥dnāti* (*mr̥dnīta-*, *mr̥dita ī-*), *ma īrdati*, *marda īyati* 'zerreibt, zerdrückt, zermalmt, reibt auf', av. 3. Sg. *mōrəndat* (= *mr̥nd-*) 'vernichtet' (diese ar. words become also idg. *meld-* fortsetzen, s. *mel-1*; Old Indian *mr̥dnā ti* perhaps instead of **mr̥n a ītti* (**mr̥-n-ed-ti*) through influence of *mr̥n ā ti* (see above S. 735);

arm. *mart* 'fight, struggle';

gr. *βαρδῆν τὸ βλάξασθα* *ἡ γυναικας* 'Αμπρακῖται Hes. (**mr̥d-*); *ἄμερον* 'rob' and 'blind, verdunkle' ('rob of Glanzes, of

Augenlichtes'), μέροδελκωλύε(βλάπτει Hes.; to Aor. ἄμεροσα(neologism ἄμερίρω;

ostfries. *murt* 'brockelige mass, dust, powder', nd. *murten* 'zerfallen', mhd. *murz* 'stump', schweiz. *murz, morz* 'small shred';

lett. *me ģrde ģt* 'abmergeln, starve lassen; eines people Tode beiwohnen' (latter meaning nōher zult. *me ģrde ģti*, present *me ģrdmi*, *me ģrdģiu* 'die', das auf *do-* or *dho-* present to **mer-* 'die' based on, as also *mer-d-* 'rub' in letzten Grund auf ein solches *do-* present go back wird; is lett. *me ģrde ģt* likewise to *mer-* 'die' to pull, dragö);

lat. *mordeō, -ēre, momordī* 'bite' (= Old Indian *marda ģyati, mamr.dē*), also from Geföhlen and Geschmacksempfindungen;

compare die **s**-forms:

gr. σμεροδνός, σμεροδάλεος 'terrible, dreadful' (*aufreibend'), ahd. *smerzan* 'ache', *smerzo* 'pain', mnd. *smerten*, nd. ndl. *smarten*, ags. *smeortan* 'ache', engl. *smart* 'biting, sharp, witzig' and 'nett, dainty'; compare also **smerd-** 'stink'.

mer-k-

Old Indian *marca ģyati* 'geföhrdet, injures, hurts, disables, damages', *mr.kta* 'injures, hurts, disables', *marka* - m. 'Hinsterben, death' = av. *mahrka-* 'death', conservative stem Old Indian Instr. Sg. *mrc-ā*, av. *māṛaxš* 'ruin, destruction', av. *māṛančaiti* 'injures, hurts, disables, destructs'; arm. *morč* 'young, tender' (**morki_o-*); perhaps alb. *morr* 'louse' (**mörko-* 'die Kratzende or likewise'ö compare φθερίρds.: φθερίρω); lat. *murcus* 'mutilated' (out of it sizil. μύρκος 'dumb') and *murcidus* 'idle, slack'; mhd. *morgen* 'slack'.

With anl. **s-** lit. *smer ģkti* 'in Not to versetzen suchen', *smarku* 's' 'cruel, savage', *pa-smer ģkti* 'spoil', nhd. dial. *schmorgen* 'darben, notleiden'.

Here (as 'Höcksel') ags. *mearg* 'sausage' = aisl. *mo.rr* 'ds., Eingeweidefett' (**marhu-*), redupl. gr. μίμαρκυς 'Blutwurst'; hitt. *mar-ka ģn-zi* 'zerschneidet'.

see also *merk-2* 'sullen' and 1. *merk-* 'morschen, faulen etc. '.

mer-s-

Old Indian *maṣ, am, maṣ, īm kar-* 'pulverisieren', *maṣ, i-*, *maṣ, ī* 'Pulver';

ahd. *morsāri* 'mortar' (reshaped from lat. *mortārium*, s. S. 736), mhd. *zermörsen* 'crush, zerquetschen', md. *zermorschen* ds., schweiz. *morsen, mörsen* 'crunch, kleinstoßen', mhd. nd. *mursch, murs*, nhd. *morsch*, ndl. *morzelen* 'grind'.

References: WP. II 276 ff., WH. 42, 110 ff.;

See also: identical with *mer-4*.

Page(s): 735-737

Root / lemma: *mer-6, mer-s-*

English meaning: to bother, anger, etc..

German meaning: 'stören, örgern, vernachlässigen, vergessen'

Material: Old Indian *mr. ģs, yate* 'vergißt, vernachlässigt, verzeiht', *maṣ, a-* m. 'Geduld', *mr. ģs, ā* 'free, irrig', Kaus. *maṣ, ayati* 'duldet, verzeiht'; arm. *mor' anam* 'vergesse' (Meillet, Esquisse² 40); got. *marzjan* 'anger', ags. *mierran*, as. *merrian*, afries. *meria*, ahd. *marren, merren* 'hinder, stören';

Maybe alb. *i marrë* 'crazy, angry, mad', *marrëzi* 'madness'

ags. *ā-mierran* 'spoil', afries. *mēre* 'band, strap, manacle'; lit. *mar šas* 'oblivion', in addition *maršu š* 'vergeßlich', lett. *a iz-ma rša* f. 'Vergeßlichkeit'; lit. *mirštu*, *mir šti* (only with *už-, pa-*) and lett. *a iz-mi rstu*, *a iz-mi rst* 'forgotten', lit. Kaus. *marši nti* 'vergessen make'.

Maybe alb. *mërzi* 'boredom', *mërzej* 'rest at noon (livestock)'

References: WP. II 279, Trautmann 187.

Page(s): 737-738

Root / lemma: *met-*

See also: see above S. 703 f. under *mē-2* and *mē-3*.

Page(s): 741

Root / lemma: *meug-1*

English meaning: to take by surprise, wily

German meaning: 'heimlich and töckisch lauern'

Material: Lat. *muger* 'the Falschspieler beim Würfelspiel' (**mug-ro-s* 'lauernd');

ahd. *mūhhari*, *mūhh(e)o* 'Wegelagerer, Straßenrüber', *muhhōn* 'clandestine lauern, anfallen', mhd. *vermūchen* 'clandestine auf die Seite make', late-ahd. *mūhhilāri* (to **mūchilōn*), nhd. *Meuchler*, mhd. *miuchel* 'clandestine', ahd. *mūh-heimo* 'cricket', ablaut. mhd. *mocken* 'versteckt lie', mengl. *micher* 'thief', engl. dial. *to mich* 'versteckt sein, steal'.

References: WP. II 255, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 137; probably to Folgendem.

Page(s): 743-744

Root / lemma: *meug-2, meuk-*

English meaning: to slide, slip

German meaning: A. 'schlöpfen, schlöpfrig', out of it 'schleimig, Schleim'; andererseits B. 'darüber streichen, gleiten, entgleiten'

Note: also with anlaut. *s-*

Material: A. Lat. *mūcus* 'mucus', *mūcor* 'mildew', *ē-mungō*, -ere 'ausschneuzen' (figurative 'um Geld prellen'); *mūgil* m. 'Schleimfisch';

gr. ἀπο-μύσσω 'schneuze; betröge', ἀπό-μυξις 'das Schneuzen' (: lat. *ē-munctiō*), μυκτήρ 'nose, nostril', μύξα 'mucus, nose' (based on auf *μυκ-σ-ός 'schleimig', as also:) μύξος, μυξίνος, μύξων 'Schleimfisch' (also σμύξων with anl. *s-*, as by Hes. also σμύσσεται, σμυκτήρ), μύσκοις μίασμα Hes. (*μυκ-σ-κοις), ἀμυσχρός, ἀμυχνός 'unbefleckt, pure, holy'; μύκης, -ητος 'fungus';

cymr. *mign* (**mūkino-*) 'swamp, marsh'; with anl. *s-* gael. *smu* 'c, *smug* 'Rotz' (expressive); mir. *mocht* 'soft', cymr. *mwyth* ds. (**muk-to-*);

aisl. *mygla* f. 'mildew', *mugga* 'fine rain', mengl. *mugen* 'nebelig become', nhd. dial. *maugel* 'nebelig, bewölkt, dömmrig', ags. *for-mogod* 'decayed'; with idg. **g:**

aisl. *mykr* and *myki* f. (**mukī*) 'manure', mhd. *mucheln*, *möcheln* 'schimmelig smell', aisl. *mjúkr* (out of it engl. *meek*) 'soft', changing through ablaut got. *mūka-mōdei* 'Sanftmut', mnl. *muik* 'soft', nhd. dial. *maukig* 'decayed', schweiz. *mauch* 'morsch, faint, languid, hungry' (as schweiz. *mucht* 'faint, languid, hungry'); mhd. *mūche* 'Pferdefußkrankheit', got. **maukō* in prov. *mauca* 'Gedörm';

lett. *mukls*, *muklai* 'ns' 'paludōsus', *mu* 'ku' (**munku*), *mukt* 'in einen Sumpf sink in';

skr. *mukljiv* 'humid, wet'.

B. Old Indian **muna* 'kti, *mun* 'ca 'ti, *muca* 'ti 'befreit, lößt los' (**streift ab*'), *mu* 'kti- 'Lösung, Befreiung, Aufgeben'; av. *fra-muxti*- 'Losbinden'; compare Old Indian *mun*, *t* *hate* 'flieht', Old pers. *amu(n) ōa* 'er floh' from **mu-n-eth-mi*;

lit. *munku* 'mu' 'kti' 'escape; to get away' = lett. *mu* 'ku, *mukt* 'sich losmachen, flee' (and 'in einen Sumpf einsinken' see above); lit. (*s*)*mau* 'kti' 'gleitend stripe', lett. *maukt* 'abstreifen', lit. (*s*)*munku* 'mu' 'kti' 'gleitend sinken, entgleiten';

slav. *(*s*)*mъkno*, *ti* '(ent)glide, slide' in čech. *smeknouti* 'abziehen', Old Church Slavic Refl. *smýčo*, *smykati se* 'grovel, truckle, creep' (modern slav. also 'schlöffeln, glide, slide, abstreifen'), russ.-Church Slavic *mъknuti sja* 'transire', Old Church Slavic *mъčati* (*mъkē*) 'jactare', etc.

A root form **meukh-** with the specific meaning 'hineinschlöffeln' probably in arm. *mxem* (**muxam*) 'stecke hinein, tauche ein, bade', *mux* 'dyeing', *mxim* 'enrare, insinuarsi, ingolfarsi', at first to gr. *μυχαός* m. 'innerster angle' (perhaps '*hiding place, nook, bolt-hole'), *μύχλιος* 'innerst'.

Auf (**s**)**meugh-** based on die germ. family of:

aisl. *smjuga* 'hinein- or durchkriechen', ags. *smūgan* 'schlöffeln, grovel, truckle, creep', mhd. *smiegen* 'sich ducken', nhd. *schmiegen*, Kaus. aisl. *smeygia* 'schmiegen, anziehen', mhd. *sich smougen* 'sich ducken', ags. *smēag* 'smart, sharp witted, shrewd', *smēagan* 'think, suchen', *smēagol* 'eng, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin', aisl. *smuga* f. 'Schlupfloch', further schwed. *i mjugg*, norw. *i mugg* 'verstohlen', with **s-** dö.n. norw. *i smug*, ndl. *ter smuig* (and *ter smuik*) ds., dö.n. norw. *smughandel* 'Schleichhandel', ndd. *smuggeln*, nhd. (out of it) *schmuggeln* (with *kl* ndl. *smokkelen* ds.); probably also nhd. *mogeln*, nd. *mogelen*, *muggelen* 'heimliches, betrögerisches Spiel drive, push'; with germ. *k(k)*: norw. dial. *smokla*, *smukla* 'lurk, sich vorwärts schleichen', schweiz. *schmauchen* 'clandestine entwenden, naschen'; in the meaning 'schmiegen, hineinschliefen' mhd. *smuck* 'das Anschmiegen, jewellery' (originally anstreifbarer), *smöcken*, mnd. *smucken* 'anschliefen, kleiden, adorn', ahd. *smocco*; ags. *smock* 'Hemd', aisl. *smokkr* m. 'Frauenbrustlatz', mnd. *smuk* (-ck-) 'ductile, schmuck', mhd. *gesmöcket* 'slim';

-g- or -gh- in lett. *smaugs* 'slim', lit. *sma* 'ugti' 'erdrosseln', lett. *smudži*, *smūdzi* 'Möcken, small Fliegen', poln. *smug*, *smuga* (besides *smuk*) 'Engpaß, schmaler stripe'.

References: WP. II 253 ff., WH. I 402 f., Trautmann 189 f., 271, Kuiper Nasalprös. 124 f., 129.

Page(s): 744-745

Root / lemma: *meuk* ^

English meaning: to scratch, tear

German meaning: 'kratzen, ritzen'

Material: Gr. *ἀμυκάλα* *αἰ* *ἀκί* *δε* *ς* *τῶν* *βελῶν*, *παρὰ τὸ ἀμύσσειν* Hes., *ἀμύσσω*, att. *ἀμύττω* 'ritze, zerkratze', *ἔμυ* *χρή* 'crack, scratch', etc.;

lat. *mucrō* 'sharp cusp, peak, spear, javelin, sword'; perhaps to ags. *ge-myscan* 'plague, deform' (**muhskjan*) and lit. *mu šti* 'hit'; perhaps also Old Indian *mus, ti* f., av. *mušti-* 'fist' ö

References: WP. II 255, WH. II 117 f.

Page(s): 745

Root / lemma: *meu-1, meu_ø : mū -*

English meaning: wet; dirt; to wash, etc..

German meaning: 'feucht, moderig, netzen, unreine Flüssigkeit (also Harn), beschmutzen', also 'waschen, reinigen'

Material: A. Old Indian *mū tra-* n. 'urine', av. *mūšra-* n. 'filth, smut' (: mnd. *modder* etc.);

Maybe alb. *mut, mutra* (pl)'excrement, dirt'

arm. *-moyn* 'plonge' dans' (**mou-no-*);

gr. kypr. *μυλάσασθα* 'sich wash', Hes. (**mū-dlo-*);

maybe alb. geg. (**mū-d*) *mys, myt, tosk. mbys, mbyt* 'drown' [the shift M > MB]

mir. *mūn* m. 'urine'; *mūr* 'slime, mud';

perhaps (ö) ndl. *mooi*, mnl. *moy*, nd. *moi(e)* 'beautiful' (**mou-i_o-* 'gewaschen');

lett. *mau t* 'submerge, swim, swig', Old Prussian *aumūsnan* 'Abwaschung', causative (Iterat.) lit. *ma ūdyti*, lett. *mauda t* 'jemanden bathe', lit. *ma ūstyti* ds.; lett. *mude t* 'soft, schimmeligwerden';

abg. *myjo*, *myti* 'wash, spülen', *mylo* (proto slav.. čech. etc. *my dlo-*) 'Seife';

with. anl. **s-** lett. *smau lis* 'ein schmutzig gewordener', *smule t* 'befoul', *smulis* 'ein Schmutzfink';

poln. klr. *muż* 'slime, mud', russ. dial. *mu lit* (*vo du*) '(water) tröben' (*mou-lo-*); forms with *r*-suffix, respectively *r*-extension see under;

from **mu-n-d-os* (-*d-* to root extension *meu-d-*) in the meaning 'gewaschen' also lat. *mundus* 'schmuck, sauber, pure, nett', Subst. 'Putz the Frauen; Weltordnung, Weltall' (after gr. *κρόμος*);

B. extensions:

1. **meu-d-; mud-ro-** 'alert, awake, smart' (compare 'humid, wet-cheerful').

Old Indian *mudira* m. 'cloud', lex. also 'frog'; in addition Old Indian *mō datē* 'is funny', *mō da-* m., *mōdana-* n. 'lust, Fröhlichkeit', av. *mao danō-karana-* 'Wollust bereitend', Old Indian *mudita* 'blithe, glad', av. *a-ha musta-* (**a-sam-musta-*) 'dessen man nicht froh become kann, unsavory, distasteful', Old Indian *mud-*, *mudā* 'lust, pleasure, joy', *mudra* 'funny';

gr. *μύζω* (**mudi_ō*) 'suck', *μύδος* m. 'Nösse, decay', *μυδάω* 'bin humid, wet, foul', *μυδαλέος* 'humid, wet' (hom. *υ*: through metr. lengthening, whereupon newer *μυδαῖν* 'bewässere');

lat. *mundus* (see above *meu-*);

mir. *muad* (**moudo-*) 'pure, stout, proud';

md. *mūten* 'das Gesicht wash', ahd. *muzzan* 'putzen', schwed. dial. *muta* 'fein rain', ndl. *mot* 'fine rain'; with anl. *s-* engl. *smut* 'smirch, stain, splotch', mhd. *smuz*, nhd. *Schmutz*, engl. *smotten*, *smoteren* 'befoul';

Maybe alb. *mot* 'weather' : ndl. *mot* 'fine rain' [common alb. *sm-* > *m-* shift]

lit. *mudru* 's, lett. *mudrs* 'alert, awake, smart' (: Old Indian *mudra* '(-), lit. *mu* 'drinti, lett. *mudi* 't 'antreiben'.

From in **-es-stem m(e)udes-** have derived:

Lat. *mustus* (**muds-to-s*) 'young, fresh, neu' (originally 'damp, humid, wet'); gr. *μύσος* (**μυδσος*) n. 'Befleckung, Makel'; *μυσορός* 'ehrlos'; air. *mossach* 'impure, unclean' (**mud-s-āko-*), cymr. *mws*, bret. *mous* ds.; ndd. *mussig* 'dirty, filthy'; russ. *mu* *slitʹ* 'begeifern, besabbern', *muslja* 'kʹ 'Sabberer, unsauberer person'.

Maybe alb. *musht* 'must, new wine' a lat. loanword.

2. **meug-, meuk-** 'schlöpfrig' see under esp. Schlagworte.

3. **meu-r(o)-** etc.:

Arm. *mōr* 'smut, swamp, marsh' (**məu-ri-ö*), *mrur* 'residuum' (**murur*); gr. *μύρω* (**μυριω*), *μυρομαι* 'fließen lassen, weep, cry', *ἄλι-μυροεις* 'ins sea flowing'; whether here *μυροος* 'unendlich', *μυροισ* '10.000'ö lat. *muria* 'Salzlake'ö lit. *murstu*, *mu* 'rti 'durchweicht become', m. Pl. *maurai* 'Entengrön', lett. *mau* 'rs m. 'lawn', lit. *ma* 'uras 'slime, mud', ablaut. *mu* 'ras m. 'smut', lett. *muri* 't 'befoul'; russ. *mur* m. *mura* 'va f. 'Wiesengras', dial. 'mildew', *mu* 'ryj 'dark grey', etc.; compare S. 741 mir. *mūr* 'slime, mud'.

4. **meus-, muso s**, from which **mūs, muso s**, root nouns 'Moos, mildew'.

Ahd. ags. *mos* n. 'Moos, swamp, marsh', aisl. *mosi* m. ds., zero grade ahd. *mios*, ags. *mēos* 'Moos, Mies', aisl. *my* 'r-r f. (**meuz-ī*) 'moor, fen, swamp, marsh'; lit. *mūsai* m. Pl. 'mildew auf sour milk', ablaut. *mu* 'sos f. Pl.; abg. *mъchъ* 'Moos' (**musos*), nbulg. *muchъl* 'mildew'; in addition presumably arm. *mamur* 'red or purple dye; red or purple color; rouge; in gen., paint, dye of any color; bee-glue, alga, muscus, situs' (**memus-ro-*).

5. With formant guttural: lat. *muscus* m. 'Moos'; norw. dial. *musk* 'dust, powder, fine rain, darkness', dö.n. dial. *musk* 'mildew', mndl. *mosch*, *mosse* ds.; Old Church Slavic; *muzga* (**mouzgā*) 'Lake, Weiher', russ. *mzgnutъ* 'spoil', *mozgnutъ* 'abmagern', abg. *mъžditi* 'schwöchen', russ. *mozgъ* 'rainy weather', *možsitъ* 'steep'.

Maybe alb. *muzg* 'darkness, *fog, dusk', *mys* 'clod (of earth); bread crust' similar to alb. *mut* 'dirt, excrement'.

6. **meut-**:

arm. *mut* 'dark; darkness, fog', *mt* 'ar 'dark'; mir. *mothar* 'thicket, dichte mass', nir. 'swamp, marsh' (**mutro* ' =)

Maybe alb. *mut*, *mutra* Pl. 'faeces, dirt'

md. *modder* 'slime, mud' = md. *moder* 'verfaulender Stoff, swamp, marsh' (nhd. *Moder*, genuine nhd. *Essig-*, *Weinmutter*), engl. *mother* 'yeast' (**mutro-*); engl. *mud* 'slime, mud', mnd. *mudde* 'thick slime, mud' (holl. *modde*), md. *mot* (-*tt-*) 'Torferde, morass' (schweiz. *mott* 'turf'), ostfries. *mudden* 'smudge', *muddig* 'dirty, filthy', schwed. *modd* 'Schneesmutz', dial. *muddig* 'dirty, filthy';

maybe alb. (**mott*) *mot* ' (bad) weather, dark, wet'

with anl. *s-* mnd. afries. *smudden* 'smudge', ndd. *smudden* 'fein rain', wflö m. *smodder* 'morass', mengl. *smod* 'smut', *smudderen*, ndl. *smodderen* 'schmutzen', older ndl. also 'to feast' (originally 'unreinlich eat and drink'; so also ostfries. *smūs*, nhd. *Schmaus*, older ndl. *smuisteren* 'to feast' and 'besmear', nd. ndl. *smullen* 'to feast' and 'pollute, smudge' probably from **smuð-lō* 'n; lit. *smu* 'tnas 'sad' derives from poln. *smutny* ds. (Vasmer briefly).

Maybe abbreviated alb. geg. (**smutny*) *s(ë)mun*, alb. *sëmur* 'sad, ill, sick', alb. geg. *smundje* 'illness, sadness'.

References: WP. II 249 ff., WH. II 126 f., 130, 134, 136, Trautmann 172, 188, 190 ff., Specht Indog. Dekl. 65, 257 f.

Page(s): 741-743

Root / lemma: *meu-s-*

German meaning: 'stehlen'

See also: s. S. 753 (*mūs-*).

Page(s): 745

Root / lemma: *meu₂-2, meu₂-ə*

English meaning: to move

German meaning: 'fortschieben'

Note: (Aryan partly also *mi₂eu₂-ə* : *mīu₂-*)

Material: Old Indian *mīvati* 'schiebt, throngs, moves' = av. *ava-mivāmahī* 'wir beseitigen, nehmen weg', av. *a-muyamnō* 'unbeweglich, whereof nicht abzubringen', Old Indian *ka₁ma-mūta-* 'from love bewegt', *mūra₁-* 'dröngend, hurrying';

gr. *ᾰμ εῦσ α σ θ α λ* 'vorankommen, öbertreffen' (probably from 'sich vorschieben'), gortyn. *ᾰμ εῦσ α σ θ α λ* 'trade drive, push', *ᾰμύ ν ω* 'wehre ab', Med. 'verteidige mich (*schiebe weg)', *ᾰμύ ν τ ω ρ* 'Abwehrer, Röcher', *μύ ν α σ θ α λ* 'vorschötzen', *μύ ν η* 'Vorwand, Ausflucht'; compare air. *mūn-* 'unterrichten' (E. Lewy);

lat. *moveō, -ēre* 'in Bewegung place, move (originally through Fortschieben)', participle *mōtus* (**movi-to-s*) = umbr. *comohota* Abl. Sg. f. 'commota';

lit. *ma₁uju, ma₁uti* 'aufstreifen, anstreifen (e.g. einen ring an einen Finger)', *u₁žmovā* 'all, was aufgestreift wird', *ran₁ktu, u₁žmova* 'Muff'; mnd. *mouwe* f. 'Muff', nhd. *hemds-mauen* 'Hemdörmel'.

A *s*-extension seems **meu-s-* in Old Indian *mus₂ n, ā₁ti, mo₁ś₂ ati* 'stiehlt', *mo₁ś₂ a-* 'robber, thief', frö nk. (Lex salica) *chrēo-mōsido* 'Leichenberaubung'; see under S. 753 under *mūs*.

References: WP. II 252 f., WH. II 116, Trautmann 172.

Page(s): 743

Root / lemma: *mezg-1*

English meaning: to plunge

German meaning: 'untertauchen'

Material: Old Indian *mā j̥jati* 'taucht unter, sinkt unter' (particle Perf. Pass. *magna* - from **mazgna* -), Kaus. *majjayati* 'versenkt'; lat. *mergō*, -ere 'tauche ein, sink, verberge', therefrom *mergus* m. 'aquanaut (Wasservogel); Rebsenker'; balt. iterative **mazgāiō* 'tauche mehrfach ein, wash' in lit. *mazgo* 'ti, lett. *mazga* 't 'wash'. compare estn. *mo* 'skma, mordw. *mus* 'kams, samojed. *masu* ungar. *mosni* 'wash', etc.; doubtful, whether here gr. *μῑ σ γ ω* 'mix, mingle' from **mi-mzgō*; different above S. 714.

References: WP. II 100 f., WH. II 76 f., Trautmann 173, H. Göntert Kalypso 51.

Page(s): 745-746

Root / lemma: *mezg-2*

English meaning: to bind, attach

German meaning: 'stricken, knöpfen'

Material: Ahd. as. *mā* 'sca, ags. *max*, *mæ* 'scr 'Masche', aisl. *mo* 'skvi ds.;

lit. *mezgu* ' , *mē* 'gsti 'tie, bind, knot, knit', *mā* 'zgas, lett. *mazgs* 'knot', lit. *mazgy* 'ti 'ter. 'knit', *maksty* 'ti 'flax, wattle, braid', lett. *mežg* 'é 't, *mižg* 'é 't 'dislocate, luxate, crick', *mežg* 'i 't 'ranken' (russ. *mā* 'zgarb 'spider'ö s. Berneker II 28).

References: WP. II 301, Trautmann 172.

Page(s): 746

Root / lemma: *mē* 'gh-

English meaning: well-disposed, friendly

German meaning: 'wohlgesinnt, freundlich, vergnügt'

Material: Gr. *περ λ - η μ ε κ τ ε ω* 'bin unwilling' (from **ǵ-μ ε κ τ ο ς* 'unwilling'ö); got. *mēgs*, schwed. *mā* 'g 'Eidam' (compare frz. *belle-me* 're), aisl. *māgr* 'kinsman, relative through Heirat', ags. *mæ* 'g, as. ahd. *māg* 'kinsman, relative', etc.; lit. *mē* 'gstu and *mē* 'gmi, *mē* 'gti 'gern have', *mē* 'gi 'nti 'prüfen', lett. *mē* 'gt 'taugen'.

References: WP. II 256, WH. II 5; Hj. Frisk Eranos 50, 11 f.

Page(s): 707

Root / lemma: *mēi-7* : *mōi-* : *mī-*

English meaning: mild, soft

German meaning: 'mild, weich, lieblich'

Note: often with *l-*, *n-*, *r-*, *t-* extended

Material: Old Indian *mā* 'yas- n. 'Labsal, pleasure, joy, lust', in addition **m(i)ē* 'es *dh(ē)* in Old Indian *miyē* 'dha- m. 'Opferspeise', av. *myazda-* m. 'sacrificial meal'; as **mei-dho-* Old Indian *mēdha-* m. 'Fettbröhe', *mē* 'dhas- n. 'sacrifice, oblation';

with *l-*: cymr. *mul* 'bescheiden', *dñful* 'bold' (**mōi-lo-*); Old Prussian *mijls*, lit. *mī* 'elas und *my* 'las 'lieb, pleasant', *mē* 'ile' f. 'love', *meilu* 's 'liebreich', *my* 'liu, *myle* 'ti 'lieben', *pa-mi* 'lstu, *pa-mi* 'lti 'liebgewinnen'; lett. *mīl* 'š (older *u*-stem) and *mīls* (from **mielas*) 'lieb', *mī* 'le 't 'lieben', *mīe* 'luo 't 'host'; Old Church Slavic *mīl* 'z 'erbarmenswert', russ. *mī* 'lyj 'lieb', etc.;

with **n-**: cymr. *mwyn* 'friendly', acorn. *muin*, *moín* 'dainty', bret. *moan* 'thin, winzig' (**mēi-no-*); air. *mīn* 'smooth, gentle' (**mī-no-*);

with **r-**: alb. *mire* 'good, beautiful'; Old Church Slavic *mirъ* 'peace'; ablaut. aserb. *mijer* (**moiro-*), apoln. *mier* 'peace' (alit. *mieras*, lett. *mīe* 'rs ds. are slav. Lw.);

with **t-**: lat. *mītis* 'mild, soft' (**mēit-*); air. *mōith*, *mōeth* (**mōit-*) ds., also (ö) Pl. *mē(i)th* 'fat, fertile'; cymr. *mwyrdo* (**mēit-*) 'erweichen', *mwydion* 'Weichteile'; lett. *at-mist* 'soft become', *at-mī ēte t* 'erweichen'.

References: WP. II 244, WH. II 96 f., Trautmann 174, 175.

Page(s): 711-712

Root / lemma: *mē-1*

English meaning: prohibitive particle

German meaning: '(daß) nicht'

Grammatical information: prohibitiv

Material: Old Indian av. Old pers. *mā*, gr. *μή*, arm. *mi* ds., alb. *mos* ds. (from **mo* = idg. **mē* + *s*, that perhaps goes back to idg. *k^we*).

From PIE the prohibitive particle passed to Altaic:

Protoform: **ma*

Meaning: a negative particle

Turkic protoform: *-*ma-*

Tungus protoform: *-*me*

Korean protoform: **mō-t*

Japanese protoform: *-*ma-*

Note: ОЧЯ 2, 57. A monosyllabic root, but, unlike the 1st p. pron. or the accusative particle, it did not undergo denasalization in PA. This may be explained by the fact that it was in most cases already incorporated into the verbal form as a suffix. It is interesting to note Mong. **böi*, **bu* 'neg. particle' - which may be originally the same morpheme, but functioning as a separate word and thus subject to the rule **mV* > **bV*.

References: WP. II 236 f.

Page(s): 703

Root / lemma: *mē-2*, *m-e-t-*

English meaning: to reap

German meaning: 'möhen'

Material: Lat. *metō*, -*ere*, *messum* 'möhen, reap' (*messor* 'reaper, mower'); cymr. *medi* ds., acorn. *midil* 'messor', air. *meithleōrai* 'messōrēs', mir. *meithel* 'a party of reapers', acymr. *medel* ds., *anter-metelic* 'semiputata', mir. *de-mess* 'scissors' ('Doppelmesser'); ahd. *mād* 'Mahd', ags. *mæð* 'das Möhen, das gemöhte Heu' (= gr. *ἄμνητορ* 'das Ernten', originally **ἄμνατορ*).

Idg. **met-* steht besides **mē-* (or **amē-*) in gr. ἄμω `möhe, cut, bite', ahd. *māen* `möhen', ags. *māwan* ds.; ahd. *mato-screch* `Wiesenhöpfer, locust, grasshopper', nhd. *Matte* `meadow, die gemöht wird', ags. *mæ d f.* `meadow, willow' (**mæ dwu*), engl. *meadow*, aschwed. *maþ* ds.

References: WP. II 259, WH. II 82 f.

Page(s): 703

Root / lemma: *mē lg* ^h- (or *melæg* ^h-ö) (**melæg* ^h-)

English meaning: to pluck; to milk

German meaning: `abstreifen, wischen', europ. `melken'

Grammatical information: present *mēlg* ^h-*mi*, Pl. *mēlg* ^h-*me s*, participle Perf. Pass. *ml g* ^h-*to* ⁻

Material: Old Indian *mā ršt i*, *mā rjati*, *mr ja ti* `wischt, reibt ab, purifies, cleans', participle Perf. *mr s t a* ⁻, *s*-present *mr ks a ti* `streicht, reibt, striegelt', *mr ks a yati*, *mraks a yati* `bestreicht';

common Old Indian *g h-* > *ks* ⁻ : Avestan *g h-* > *xš-* > *š-* : *g h-* > *ž-*, *z-* phonetic mutation

av. *marəzaiti*, *marəzaiti* `berührt streifend', *zastā-maršta-* `through Handschlag (i.e. Berührung the hands) geschlossen (pact, covenant)'; **d**-present Old Indian *mr d a ti*, *mr d a yati* `is gracious, verzeiht, verschont', av. *marəždā-* `verzeihen' (*marəždika-*, *marždika-* `sich erbarmend', n. `Barmherzigkeit'); diese ar. words can also **merg* ^h- contain; nichtpalatalen guttural shows Old Indian *nir-mārga* ^h-) `Verwischung; Abgestreiftes, offal', *ni-mr gra-* `sich anschmiegend', *vi-mr gvarī* f. `reinlich', *apāmarga* ^h- `Achyranthesaspera' (J. Schmidt KZ. 25, 114);

gr. ἄμελγω `melke', hom. ἐν νυκτὸς ἄμολγω `in instant, eye blink of nöchtlichen Melkens'; ἱππημολγός, βοϋμολγός `steed-, Kuhmelker', ἄμολγεύς, ἄμελκτῆρ `Melkköbel';

lat. *mulgeō*, *-ēre*, *mulsi*, *mulctus* (= Old Indian *mr s t a* ⁻ `abgewischt') `milk' (from **molg* ^h*ei* ^ō : lit. *ma lžau*, *ma lžyti*), also *prō-mulgāre legem* `ein law announce, declare' (**hervorziehen*); *mulctra* `Melkköbel';

mir. *bligim* `I melke' (from **mligim*), Perf. *do-om-malg* `mulxi', *mlegun* `das Melken', *melg* n. (*es-stem*) `milk', Gen. *bō-milge* `the Kuhmilch', *mlicht*, *blicht* `milk' (**ml g-tu-s*); besides *bō-mlacht* (from **bō-mlicht* `Kuhmilch'): air. **to-in-uss-mlig-* `prōmulgāre'; causative mir. *bluigid* `milks, erpreßt'; cymr. *blith* m. `milk; milchgebend' (**ml g* ^h-*ti*); gallorom. **bligicāre* `milk';

alb. *miel*, *mil* `melke' (**melg* ^h-);

maybe attribute alb. geg. (**të mel*) *taml* `milk'.

ahd. *milchu*, *melchan*, ags. *melcan* `milk' (st. V.; against it ags. *meolcian*, aisl. *mjolk* Denominative from **meluk-* `milk' see under), ahd. *chumelktra* `Melkköbel' (perhaps lat. *mulctra* replicated), anord. *mjaltr* `milchgebend' (**melkta-*); with zero grade ags. *molcen*, mhd. *molchen*, *molken* `thick milk', nhd. *Molken*, and aisl. schw. V. *molka* `milk', *mylkja* `suckle';

because of second Vokals strittig is die original affiliation from got. *miluks*, ahd. *miluh*, ags. *meolc*, *mioluc*, aisl. *mjo lk* `milk'; eine *i*-extension in ags. *milc* and nhd. hess. *mel χ* (**milli-k-*); after Specht (Idg. Dekl. 126) is generally eine dissyllabic root must be assumed; from dem Westgerm. probably lat. *melca* f. `Sauermilch';

lit. *me ĭžu, mi ĭžti*, participle *mi ĭžtas* (= Old Indian *mr̥ṣ̥ t̥ a* -, lat. *mulctus*) 'milk';
Iterat. *ma ĭžyti*; russ.-Church Slavic *mъlzu, mle ĭsti* 'milk', slav. **melzivo* in slovak.
mle ĭzivo, russ. *molo živo* (etc.) 'beestings'; with **o**-grade: serb. *m̃la z̃ m̃*.
'Milchstrahl' beim Melken (the glottal stop from serb. *mu ĭsti* = **ml̥z-ti* is from the
öfteren Dehnstufenform of Inf. *mle ĭsti* = lit. *me ĭžti* übernommen);

toch. A *mālklune* 'das Melken'; Amalke, B *malk-wer* 'milk'.

References: WP. II 298 f., WH. I 741 f., II 62 f., 121 f., Trautmann 178, Specht
Idg. Dekl. 147 f.;

See also: compare also *melk-* and *merg* ^-.

Page(s): 722-723

Root / lemma: *mēlo-*, *smēlo-*

English meaning: small animal

German meaning: 'kleineres Tier'

Material: Gr. *μῆλον* n. 'small cattle, sheep'; air. *mīl* n. '(small) animal', cymr.
mil, acorn. bret. *mil* 'animal'; germ. in *māla* (Lex Salica), ndl. *maal* 'young cow',
agerm. *Μηλί-βόκος ὁ ῥοσ* 'the resin'; changing through ablaut arm. *mal*
'sheep, aries, ram'.

Da 'small cattle' eine old Substantivierung eines Adj. the meaning 'small' sein
kann, one compares further abg. *malъ* (**mōlo-*) 'small, little' (whereof klr. *mal'* f.
collective 'young sheep', etc.), lat. *malus* 'evil, bad' (as small'), osk. *mallom*,
mallud 'malum' (with expressive *llō*); with anl.**s-** got. *smals* (**smā-lo-*), ahd. as.
smal, ags. *smæl* 'small, little, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin', aisl. *smale* n.
'small animal', ahd. *smala-nōz, smalaz fihu*, mhd. *smal-nōz, smal-vihe* 'ds.,
Schmaltier', mhd. *smal-hirte* 'herdsman, shepherd for small cattle'.

Maybe alb. **maal, māl* 'longing, missing, suffering (of love)' [common alb. shift **li**,
lu > **ll**] probably from the same root as ndl. *maal* 'young cow' as 'small and lovely
animal, human'.

References: WP. II 296, WH. II 20.

Page(s): 724

Root / lemma: *mē-3, m-e-t-*

English meaning: to measure

German meaning: 'etwas abstecken, messen, abmessen'

Material: Old Indian *mā ti, mi māti* 'mißt', *mita* - 'gemessen', *mātrā* f., *mātrā* n.
'Maß', *māna* n. 'das Messen, Maß' (: čech. *měřiti*), *māti* f. 'Maß, richtige
cognition' (= gr. *μέτρος*, ags. *mæð*), *u pa-māti* 'Zuteilung', *miti* 'Maß,
Gewicht, cognition', prākṛ. *mettam* ds. (= Old Indian **mitram*); about *māyā* s. 1.
mā;

av. ap. *mā* 'messen', participle *-mī ta-*, *-māta-*, ap. *fra-mātar* 'lord, master', av.
miti 'Maß, Gewicht, Wert';

gr. *μέτρος* 'Maß' (after Brugmann Grundr. II² 1, 342 as Old Indian *d-a tra-m*
'gift' to **dō-*); *μήτις* 'plan, artifice', *μητιλάω* 'beschließe', *μητιλάομαι*
'ersinne';

alb. *mat, mas* (**mati.ō*) 'messe', *mate* 'Maß', *mōt* (**mēto-*) 'year, weather',
matem 'erhebe die Hand zum Schläge, throw, cast' ('abmessen = aim');

ir. *to-math-* (e.g. 3. Sg. *do-mathi*) 'threaten';

lat. *mētor*, *-īrī*, *mēnsus sum* (rhyme meaning to *pēnsus*) 'messen, abmessen', whereof probably *mēnsa* 'table, desk, Eßtisch; die Speisen selbst' = umbr. *mefe* 'mēnsae', *mefa* 'lībūm' as subst. Fem. of participle Perf. Pass.;

mcymr. *medru* 'ein Ziel treffen, to be able', to *medr* 'dexterity' (: gr. *μέτρο* *o v ö*); gall. *mataris* 'spear, lance'; perhaps here acymr. *maut*, mbret. *meut* (**mōtā*), ncymr. *bawd* 'Daumen' (as Maßö);

ags. *mæ ð f.* 'Maß'; got. *mēla* m. 'bushel'; aisl. *mæ lir* m. ds., ags. *mæ le*, *mēle* 'paten'; aisl. *mæ la* 'messen'; got. *mēl* n. 'time', aisl. *māl* 'Maß, Zeitpunkt, repast, meal', ags. *mæ l* ds., ahd. *māl* 'Zeitpunkt, repast, meal', nhd. *mal* 'meal';

lit. *me tas* 'year, time, Maß', Old Prussian *mettan* 'year', lett. *me ts* 'stretch of time' (vokalisches gr. *μέτρο* *o v* to beurteilen); in addition (*abmessen > *aim > throw) lit. *metu*, *me sti*, lett. *metu*, *mest* 'throw', Iterat. lit. *me tyt*, lett. *me ta t* 'hin and her throw'; Old Prussian *metis* = lit. *me tis* m. 'Wurf'; *ma stas* m. 'Maß', *ma tas* m. ds., *matu ōti* 'messen', *pa matas* 'foundation' etc.;

Old Church Slavic *meto*, *mesti* 'throw', slov. *mota ti* 'aufwinden', russ.-Church Slavic Iterat. *vme tati* 'throw', slov. *me t* 'Wurf', etc.; Old Church Slavic *me ra* 'Maß', *me riti* 'messen'; čech. old *me n* 'Maß' (: Old Indian *māna*-), russ. *me tit* 'aim; trachten', etc.;

toch. A *me-*, B *mai-* 'messen'.

References: WP. II 237 f., WH. II 70 f., 81 f., Trautmann 179, 183; related with 1. *med-*.

Page(s): 703-704

Root / lemma: *mē-4*, *mō-*

English meaning: big, important

German meaning: 'groß, ansehnlich'

Material: Positiv *mē-ro-s*, *mō-ro-s*: gr. *-μωρος* in *ἐγχεστέ-μωρος* 'big, large (ö) in Speerwerfen' under likewise, air. *mōr* (das *ō* from dem comparative), *mār* 'big, large', cymr. *mawr* 'big, large', bret. *meur* ds., gall. *-māros* in Eigennamen as *Nerto-māros* ('big, large in power'); with *ē* ahd. *-mār* in names as *Volk-mār* etc., further das denominative germ. **mērjan* 'as groß darstellen, vaunt', from which 'könden': got. *mērjan*, as. *mārian*, ahd. *māren*, anord. *mæ ra* 'announce, declare', wherefore nhd. *Mör*, *Mörchen* under likewise, as well as das post-verbal Adj. ahd. as. *māri* 'illustrious, gleaming', ags. *mæ re*, anord. *mæ rr* ds., got. *willa-mēreis* 'from gutem shout, call';

slav. *-me rъ* in names as *Vladi-me rъ*;

mō-lo- in cymr. *mawl* 'Lob', *moli* 'praise, laud' (out of it air. *molur* 'praise'), bret. *meuliff* ds.;

comparative **mē-i-es*, *-is*, respectively (with the zero grade of Superlativs) *mæ-i-es*, *mæ-is*: air. *māu*, out of it *mo u*, *mo* (from **mā-i-ōs*); cymr. *mwy*, corn. *moy*, bret. *mui* 'more' from **mēis*; eine Abstraktbildung auf proto kelt. *-antī* (**mantī* from *ma-antī*) in air. *mēit* 'greatness, bulk, extent', acymr. *pamint* gl. 'quam', ncymr. *maint* 'greatness, bulk, extent', corn. *myns*, mbret. nbret. *ment*; perhaps osk. *mais* (**mā-is-*) Adv. 'more', *maimas* 'maximae' (probably from **mais[e]mo-*), GN *Maesius* 'Maius', umbr. *mestru* f. 'maior' (from **maisterā*); got. *mais* 'magis', *maiza* 'maior', *maists* 'maximus', aisl. *meir(i)* 'more', ags. *mā*, *māra*, *mæ st*, as. *mēr*, *mēro*, *mēst*, ahd. *mēr*, *mēro*, *meist*; Old Prussian *muieson* Adv. 'more' (*muīs*

from **mājis-*); toch. A *mānt* `as', B *mantā* `so' (= air. *me itō*).

References: WP. II 238, 292, WH. II 14.

Page(s): 704

Root / lemma: *mēmso-*, *mē(m)s-ro-*

English meaning: flesh

German meaning: `Fleisch'

Grammatical information: n. conservative stem *mēs* n. (from **mēms*)

Material: Old Indian *mām' sa* 'n. `Fleisch', *mām' s-pacana-* `Fleisch cooking'; *mā s* n. `Fleisch';

arm. *mīs*, Gen. *msoy* `Fleisch';

gr. *μῆν υ γ ξ* `skin, Fleischhaut, Hirnhaut' (**mēsno-* or **mēmsno-*); *μ η ρ ό ς* `Schenkelstöck', *μ η ρ ο ι* `einzelne Schenkelstöcke', *μῆρ α*, *μ η ρ ί α* `die ausgeschnittenen Schenkelknochen' (*μ η ρ ό ς* = air. *mīr*, idg. **mē(m)sro-*);

alb. *mish* `Fleisch' (at first from **minsa*);

lat. *membrum* `limb, member' (**mēmsro-* `fleischiges'), *membrāna* `dönnne, zarte skin';

air. *mīr* `morsel, mouthful' (*`Stöck Fleisch'; = *μ η ρ ό ς*);

got. *mimz* n. `Fleisch';

Old Prussian *mensā* `Fleisch', lett. *mi`esa* ds.; lit. žem. *meisa*, lit. *me' sa* `ds. (slav Lw.ö);

abg. *me so* `Fleisch'; slav. **me zdra* in russ.-Church Slavic *me zdrīca* `skin of Eies', russ. *mjazdra* (**memzdhra*) `Fleischseite of Fells' etc.; probably also klr. *m`a znu ty* `dick become', *m`az* `muscle; Beileibtheit, mass' etc.;

toch. B *misa* n. Pl. `Fleisch'.

References: WP. II 262, WH. II 64 f., Trautmann 178 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 50.

Page(s): 725

Root / lemma: *mē-5*, *mō-*, *mə-*

English meaning: to have a strong will; to be intent on smth.

German meaning: `heftigen and kröftigen Willens sein, heftig streben'

Material: Gr. *μαί ο μ α ι* (öol. *μά ο μ α ι*) `strebe, trachte', wherefore die names *Εὔ μ α ι ο ς*, *Οἷ ν ό μ α ο ς*, *Μ α ί ω ν* (**mə-i-o-*); with Intensivredupl. *μ α ι μ ά ω* `demand violent' (-*μάω* with reduplication-grade the root as *δατ-δαλλω* etc.), Infin. *μῶ σ θ α ι* `strive', participle *μώ μ ε ν ο ς*; *μῶ τ α ι* (Epich.) *ζ η τ ε ῖ*, *τ ε χ ν ά ζ ε τ α ι* Hes. (and other Glossen), from o-grade Perf. grown; *Μ ο ῦ σ α* `Muse' here or to *mendh-ö*

auf a participle **μ α τ ό ς* based on *μ α τ ε ύ ω* `search, seek, suche auf; strebe'; participle **μ α σ τ ό ς*, where after also *μ α σ τ ε ύ ω* = *μ α τ ε ύ ω*; *μ α τ ε ῖ* *ζ η τ ε ῖ* Hes.;

lat. *mōs*, *mōris* `die jedem eigene kind of; custom; through consuetude festgewordener custom', *mōrōsus* `eigensinnig';

got. *mōps* (-d-) 'courage, rage, fury' (*mōdags* 'angry, irate'), ahd. mhd. *muot* 'power of Empfindens; ghost, courage, rage, fury, Begehren, Entschluß', nhd. *Mut, Gemōt*, ags. *mōd* ds., aisl. *mōðr* 'rage, fury';

baltoslav. **matō* 'take wahr' in lett. *matu, mast* 'wahrnehmen, feel', originally iterative lit. *matau*, *maty ti* 'see', lett. *matu, mati t* 'feel', lit. *matru s* 'careful'; auf a Subst. **motro-* based on Church Slavic *moštrjo*, *motriti* 'spectare', etc.; in addition probably abg. *sz-me jo, -me ti* 'venture, risk'.

References: WP. II 238 f., WH. II 114 f., Trautmann 171; probably to *mō-*, *mō-lo-*.

Page(s): 704-705

Root / lemma: *mēnōt*, Gen. *mēneses*, from which *mēnes-*, *mēns-*, *mēs-*, *mēn-*

English meaning: month; crescent

German meaning: 'Monat' and 'Mond'

Grammatical information: m.

Note: probably as personified 'Zeitmessung' to *mē-* 'messen'

Material: Old Indian *mā́s*, *mā́sa-* m., av. *mā́*, Gen. *mā́ ghō*, npers. *māh* 'moon, Monat'; arm. *amis*, Gen. *amsoy* 'Monat' (**mēnsos*); gr. att. neologism *μήν*, to Gen. *μηνός* (lesb. *μήννός*), Nom. ion. *μείς*, dor. *μής* m. 'Monat' (**mēns*), *μήν η* (**μηνος*) 'moon'; alb. *muai* 'Monat' (**mōn-* from idg. **mēn-*); lat *mēnsis* m. 'Monat' (conservative Gen. Pl. *mens-um*), *mēnstruus* 'monatlich' (GN *Mēna* is gr. Lw.), *sēmē(n)stris* 'sechsmonatig, halbjöhrig', umbr. *mēnzne* 'mense'; air. *mī* (**mēns*), Gen. *mīs* (**mēnsos*), cymr. acorn. *mis*, bret. *miz* 'Monat'; got. *mēna*, aisl. *māni*, ags. *mōna*, as. ahd. *māno* 'moon' (-en-stem); got. *mēnōps*, aisl. *mānaðr*, ags. *mōnað*, as. *mānuth*, ahd. *mānōt*, nhd. *Monat* (**mēnōt-*), lit. *mė́nuo* (**mēnōt*), *mė́nesis* m. 'moon, Monat', lett. *mė́nes(i)s* 'moon, Monat' (dial. lit. *mė́nas* from a neutr. **mēnos*), Old Prussian *menins* 'moon'; abg. *me se, съ m.* 'moon, Monat' (**mēs-n.-ko-*);

toch. A *man* 'Monat', *man n kōt* 'moon' (= 'god Monat'), B *men ē* 'Monat', *mem* 'moon'.

References: WP. II 271 f., WH. II 71 f., Trautmann 179 f., Brandenstein Studien 11 f.

Page(s): 731-732

Root / lemma: *mēudh-*, *məudh-*, *mūd-*

English meaning: to complain or care about smth.

German meaning: etwa 'worauf bedacht sein, sehnlich verlangen'

Material: Npers. *mōja* 'lament' (-j- from -d-, compare:) *must* 'klage' (-st- from -dhst); gr. *μῦθος* m. 'discourse', *μυθηόμας* 'rede, überlege', *μαυδία* 'maudjan, ga-maudjan' 'jemanden remind'; lit. *maudžiu*, *mau sti* 'sehnlich long, want', a *pmaudas* 'displeasure, care'; abg. *myslъ* 'thought, notion' (**mūd-sli-o-*); perhaps nir. *smu ainidh* 'denkt'.

References: WP. II 255 f., Trautmann 171 f.

Page(s): 743

Root / lemma: *mə-r*, Gen. *mə-n-e s*, *mn.to s*

English meaning: hand

German meaning: `Hand'

Grammatical information: heteroklitischer *r/n*-stem

Material: Auf dem *r*- nominative based on: gr. *μᾶρ η* f. `hand', *εὐμαρής* `light to handhaben', *μᾶρ ις*, -εως m. `Flössigkeitsmaß'; alb. *marr* `take, empfangen, hold, catch' (**marnō*, *n*-present as Denominativbildung from **mar*- `in die Hand bekommen').

Auf dem **m̥n-* the case oblique based on: lat. *manus*, -ūs f. `hand' (the *u*-stem), umbr. *ma`nuv-e* `in manu', Abl. *mani*, osk. Akk. *manim*, consonant-stem still in umbr. *manf* Akk. Pl.; lat. *mancus* `mutilated' (originally `an the hand'); here lat. *mandō*, -āre `entrust, order', osk. *aama-naffed* `mandāvit', *manafum* `mandavi' ö from *manus* and -dere (root *dhē-*), wörtl. `in die Hand lay, place'; mir. *montar*, *muinte* `rechtmäßige wife';

Maybe ital. *manca* `left hand, left' : alb. *majta* `left hand, left'

with a similar meaning as lat. *manipulus* `bundle' (**mani-plos* `eine Hand föllend') also kelt. **manatlo-* in corn. *manal* `fascicle, sheaf', mbret. *malazn* (for **manazl*), nbret. *malan* ds.;

perhaps got. *manwus* `willing, ready' (`zur Hand' ö), *manwjan* `willing, ready-, zurechtmachen';

hitt. *manii* *ahh-* `einhöndigen, verwalten'.

Auf *mn* -t- based on aisl. *mund* f. `hand', *mundr* m. `Kaufpreis the Braut and die through den Kauf erworbene Vormundschaft about diese', got. PN *Mundila*, ags. *mund* f. `hand, protection, Bevormundung', ahd. *munt* f. ds. nhd. *Vormund*.

References: WP. II 272, WH. II 24 f., 34 f., Vendryes RC. 43, 210.

Page(s): 740-741

Root / lemma: *mizdho* ^h-

English meaning: fee

German meaning: `Lohn, Sold'

Material: Old Indian *mīd* *ha* ^h- n. `Kampfpreis, contest', av. *mīžda-* n., osset. *mizd*, *myzd* `earnings', np. *muzd* `earnings'; gr. *μ ι σ θ ᾱς* `Sold'; got. *mizdō* `earnings', ags. *meord* ds. and ags. *mēd*, as. *mēda*, ahd. *mēta*, *miata* ds., nhd. *Miete*; Old Church Slavic *m ъ zda*, *m ъ zda* `earnings'.

References: WP. II 301, Trautmann 188.

Page(s): 746

Root / lemma: *modhro-* or *madhro-*

English meaning: blue; a kind of plant

German meaning: `blau; Förberpflanze' ö

Material: Aisl. *maðra* `galium verum', isl. *hvīt-*, *kross-maðr a* etc. `Galium boreale, glatte Wiesenröte', ahd. *matara* `Förberröte', ags. *mædere*, *mæddre* f. ds., mnd. *mēde*, afries. *mīde* ds.; slav. **modr ъ* (e.g. čech. *modry* ^h) `blue'.

References: WP. II 305.

Root / lemma: *moiso-s* or *maiso-s*

English meaning: sheep; hide, leatherwork

German meaning: `Schaf; Fell, out of it gefertigte Schläuche, Söcke'

Material: Old Indian *mēša* - m. `aries, ram', *mēs, ī-* `Schaffell', av. *maēša-* `aries, ram, sheep';

aisl. *meiss* m. `basket', ahd. *meis(s)a* `Gepöck', mnd. *mēse* `barrel'.

abg. *me* `chъ `hose', russ. *me* `ch `fell, fur, hose; sack, bag' (etc.); lit. *ma* `išas, *ma* `iše `Heunetz under likewise', lett. *ma* `īss, *ma* `īkss `sack, bag', Old Prussian *moasis* `bellows';

References: WP. II 303, Trautmann 165, Specht Idg. Dekl. 52 f.

Root / lemma: *mok̂s*, Aryan **mok̂sū*

English meaning: soon

German meaning: (Lokativ Plur.ö) `bald'

Material: Old Indian Adv. *makŝ, ū* `rash, hasty, bald, early, matutinal', *makŝ, ū* *makŝ, u* `right bald'; Instr. Pl. *makŝ, ū* *bhih̄*, Superl. *makŝ, ū* *tama-*; with nasal: Old Indian *maṅkŝ, u* `bald'; av. *mošu* `alsbald, immediately, right away'; common Old Indian *ĝh-* > *kŝ* - phonetic mutation

lat. *mox* `bald' = mcymr. *moch* `bald' (out of it mir. *moch* ds.), air. *mo* `bald', as preverb *mos-*, *mus-* : *mos-riccub-* *sa* `bald werde I come', *mus-creitfet* `bald become sie glauben'.

References: WP. II 303 f., WH. II 117.

Root / lemma: *molko-*

English meaning: leather pouch

German meaning: `Ledersack, Ledertasche'

Material: Ahd. *malaha*, mhd. *malhe* `Ledertasche', aisl. *malr* `sack, bag', gr. tarent. *μ ο λ γ ῶ ς* `sack, bag from Rindsleder'; die Unstimmigkeit in Gutt. expounded sich probably through borrowing from *μ ο λ γ ῶ ς* from an other language (Thrak. ö) and Einsatz from gr. *g* for deren *k*.

References: WP. II 308; Vendryes BSL. 41. 134 ff.

Root / lemma: *mono-*

English meaning: neck

German meaning: `Nacken, Hals'

Note: in derivatives (esp. with formants *-ī*, *-ī_o-*) also `necklace, Halsschmuck'

Material: Old Indian *ma nyā* f. `nape'; av. *minu-* `Halsgeschmeide' (*i* from avest. ə) and with lengthened grade *manao* *ʒrī* `neck, nape' (**mon-eu-tro-*); pōn. μᾶν-αποϝ, -ωποϝ `Wisent' (`möhnenartig'); gall.-gr. μαυλακηϝ, μάυνοϝ, μαυνάκτοϝ `collar, neckband keltischer Völker' (μάυνοϝ dorischö); lat. *monile* `collar, neckband as jewellery' (from **monī-* as abg. *moni-sto*); air. *muin-* `neck' in *muin-torc* `necklace', *muinēl* `neck' (**moniklo-*), cymr. *mwn*, *mwnwgl* `neck'; air. *formnae* `shoulder' (**for-moni_o-*); air. *muince* `collarium', Lw. from acymr. *minci* `monile' (from *mwng* `Möhne' + *ci*, see above S. 518); from **monii_o-* `neck': cymr. *mynydd* `mountain', corn. *meneth*, abr. *-monid*, bret. *menez* ds.; aisl. *men*, ags. *mene*, ahd. *menni* (**mani_an*) `Halsgeschmeide', aisl. *mo_n*, ags. *manu*, ahd. *mana* (germ. **manō*) `Möhne'; Old Church Slavic *monisto* `collar, neckband', polab. *mimeī stia* `Koralle'; with formant *g*: mir. *mong* `Möhne, hair', cymr. *mwng* `Möhne', aisl. *makke* `upper part of Pferdehalses', dö.n. *manke* `Möhne'; perhaps here illyr. (paeon.) μᾶν-αποϝ, -ωποϝ `Wisent' (`möhnenartig');

References: WP. II 305, WH. II 108, Trautmann 169, J. Loth RC 45, 196 ff.

See also: compare above S. 726 *men-* `emporragen'.

Page(s): 747-748

Root / lemma: *mori*, *mōri*

English meaning: sea

German meaning: `Meer'; germ. also `stehendes Wasser'

Material: Lat. *mare*, *-is* n. (*i*-stem; Gen. Pl. *marum* secondary; with unclear *a*); air. *muir* Gen. *mora* n., cymr. corn. bret. *mor* `sea', gall. *Mor-inī*, *Aremori-cī* VN `Meeranwohner', *mori-marusa* `mare mortum'; PN *Mori-dūnum* `Murten'; got. *marei* f. `sea', as. *meri*, ahd. *marī*, *merī* ds. (*-īn*-stem); got. *mari-saiws* m. `sea', aisl. *marr*, Gen. *marar* m. `sea, sea', ahd. *mari*, *meri* (Gen. *meres*) m. n. `sea', ags. *mere* m. `sea, sea, pond, pool', as. *meri* m. `ditch, trench, channel, pond, pool'; with **-sk**-Suff. ags. *merisc* m. `swamp, marsh' (compare mlat. *marisca* ds., germ. Lw.), as. *mersc*, mndd. *mersch*, *marsch*, `Marsch'; with **-g**-Suff. ags. *merece* m., aisl. *merki*; lengthened grade ags. *mōr* m., as. *mōr* n., ahd. *muor* n. `moor, fen, sea', aisl. *mørr* f. `Sumpfland', ahd. *salz-muorra* `Salzsumpf' (**mōri_ō*); Old Prussian *mary* `Haff' (**marē*); lit. *ma rē*, mostly f. Pl. *ma rē s*, *ma rios* `sea, Ostsee, kurisches Haff'; Old Church Slavic *morje* `sea'; baltoslav. **pa-marii_a-* n. `Meeresgegend' in lit. *pa-mary š m.*, *pa-ma rē* f. `Seeköste', Old Church Slavic *po-morije* `Meeresgebiet', nhd. *Pommern*.

References: WP. II 234 f., WH. II 33 f., Trautmann 169 f.; after Specht Idg. Dekl. 119 to **mer-3**.

Page(s): 748

Root / lemma: *mormor-*, *murmur-*

English meaning: to murmur

German meaning: Schallwort `murmeln, dumpf rauschen'

Material: Old Indian *marmara-* `soughing' m. `das Rauschen', *murmura-* m. `knisterndes fire', *murmurā* `name eines Flusses'; arm. *mrmmram*, *mrmmrim* (**murmur-am*, *-im*) `grumble, murmle, brölle'; gr. μορμούρω (**μορμυρ(ω)*) `murmle, rausche'; lat. *murmurō* `murmle', *murmur* n. `murmur, Gemurr'; ahd. *murmurōn*, *murmulōn*, nhd. *murmeln*, short form anord. *murra*, mhd. nhd. *murren*; further formations ags. *murc(n)ian* `wail, murmur'; changing through ablaut norw. dial. *marma* `roar (of sea)'; lit. *murmle ųti*, *murme ųti* `mumble, murmur',

murme`ti, marme`ti`murmur, drone, grumble'; ablaut. *marmalai`big, giant Bremsen'* (eine short form with Dissim.*m - m to m - v* seems *marva` , merva` gadfly, brake'*); Old Church Slavic **mrъmrati`mumble, murmur'*.

Maybe alb. *mërmërij`murmur'*.

Unredupl. with *n*-suffix ir. *muirn (*murni-)* f. `Lörmen, Sausen'.

References: WP. II 307 f., WH. II 130 f., Trautmann 190;

See also: to consecutive (**mormo(ro)-**)ö

Page(s): 748-749

Root / lemma: **mormo(ro)-**

English meaning: fear, terror

German meaning: `Grausen, grausig, especially von Gespensterfurcht'ö

Material: Gr. *μ ο ρ μύ, μ ο ρ μύ ν* f. `bugbear, spectre, bogeyman', *μ ό ρ μ ο ρ ο ς`fear'*, *μ ο ρ μ ο - λ υ κ ε ῖ ο ν`Schreckbild'*, *μ ο ρ μ ο - λ ύ τ τ ο μ α ι, μ ο ρ μύ ν ω`put in fear'*, *μύ ρ μ ο ς φό β ο ς* Hes., *Μ υ ρ μ ι δό ν ε ς* actually `das people the Schreckgespenster';

lat. *formidō`das Grausen, peinigende fear; esp. religiöse Ehrfurcht'; form-* diss. from **morm-* (as by *formīca* : *μύ ρ μ η ξ*).

References: WP. II 308, WH. I 532.

Page(s): 749

Root / lemma: **moro-**

English meaning: blackberry

German meaning: `Brombeere' (dann södeurop. auf die Maulbeere öbertragen)

Material: Arm. *mor, mori, moreni`blackberry'*;

gr. *μ ό ρ ο ν (μ ῶ ρ ο ν* Hes.) `Maulbeere; blackberry'; cymr. *merwydden`Maulbeere'*, is but with *e* as umlaut from. *o* also as eine further formations eines Celtic *moro-* deutbar; lat. *mōrum`Maulbeere, blackberry'* gr. Lw., lat. *ō* as replacement of geschlossenen gr. *o-* good from borrowing explicable; is also perhaps ein **mo`rum`blackberry'* through das borrowed *mōrum* from *μ ό ρ ο ν* phonetically absorbiert wordenö from to **mer-3** S. 734ö

From dem Lat. derive ahd. *mūr-, mōrbere*, mhd. *mülber`Maulbeere'* and lit. *mo`ras* ds.

References: WP. II 306, WH. II 114, Specht Idg. Dekl. 119.

Page(s): 749

Root / lemma: **moru_ĩ`**

English meaning: ant

German meaning: `Ameise'

Note: distorted taboo **u_ormo-, mormo-, mouro-** (germ. also **meuro-**)

Material: Auf **moru_ĩ`** - are zurückföhrbar: av. *maoirĩ-* (secondary m. *maurvay-*),

sogd. 'm'wrč f., npers. *mōr* 'Ameise';

air. *moirb*, Pl. cymr. *myrion*, bret. *merien*, corn. *muryon*; abg. *mravi* (out of it reshaped russ. *murave* 'j', slov. *mra* 'v, bulg. *mravija*).

Auf **morm-**: lat. *formica* (compare to phonetically above lat. *formīdō*: gr. μ ο ρ μ ώ); gr. μύ ρ μ ο ς (Lycophr.), μύ ρ μ η ξ, dor. μύ ρ μ α ξ (k-extension to ā-stem, as ὄ ρ μ ι κ α ς lat. *formica*, Old Indian *valmī-ka-* to ī-stem, and Old Indian *vamra-ka-* to o-stem); unclear arm. *mrjiun* (**murjimno-*), Gen. *mrjman*.

Auf **u orm-**: gr. βύ ρ μ α ξ, βό ρ μ α ξ Hes. (β - Schriftbehelf for F, compare also ὄ ρ μ ι κ α ς μύ ρ μ η ξ Hes.); Old Indian *valmīka-* m. 'Ameisenhaufen'; besides with ganz alleinstehender Lautfolge *vamra* - m., *vamrī* 'f. 'Ameise'.

Auf **mouro-**: aisl. *maurr*, besides **meur-* in dö n. *myre*, schwed. *myra* (**meuriōn-*), mndl. Pl. *mure* (once covered) *miere*, nndl. *mier*, mnd. *mīre* (to ī s. van Wijk), mengl. *mire*, *my re* (skand. Lw.), ags. *my re*, engl. *mire*, nowadays only still *pis-mire* (of Ausspritzen ihrer Sö ure), krimgot. *miera*.

References: WP. II 306 f., WH. I 531 f., Trautmann 170, Specht Idg. Dekl. 45.

Page(s): 749

Root / lemma: *mo[u]-lo-* : *mū-lo-*

English meaning: root, plant

German meaning: 'Wurzel, Pflanze'

Note: as 'mouth of the plant' to *mū-* S. 751.

Material: Old Indian *mūla-* n. 'root', *mūla-karman-* n. 'Zauberei with roots';

gr. μῦ λ υ 'ein fabelhaftes Wunderkraut (Hom.); gelbblö hende Knoblauchart (Theophr. Dioscor.)', μύ λ υ ζ α 'Knoblauchart'.

References: WP. II 303, 310, Wackernagel Sitz.-Ber. Pr. Akad. 1918, 410 f.

Page(s): 750

Root / lemma: *moz-g-o-*, *moz-g-en-*, *mos-k-o-*

English meaning: brain

German meaning: 'Mark, Hirn'

Material: Old Indian *majja* 'n, *majjā* ' , *majjas-* 'Mark', *masti* 'ś ka- 'Gehirn', *ma* 'staka- 'head, cranium'; av. *mazga-* 'Mark, Hirn'; ahd. *mar(a)g*, *mar(a)k*, as. *marg*, ags. *mearg*, aisl. *mergr* (Gen. *mergjar*) 'Mark', aschwed. *miærgher*; Church Slavic *mozg* ъ 'Gehirn', *moždan* ъ (**mozge* 'нъ), Akk. Pl. *moždeni* 'Mark', Old Prussian *musgeno* 'Mark', wherefore (with rearrangement from **mazgene* ' s) lit. f. Pl. *sma* 'gene' s, lett. *smadenes* 'Gehirn'; toch. A *mös* 's 'unt 'Mark'.

References: WP. II 309, Trautmann 172 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 78 f.

Page(s): 750

Root / lemma: *mozg* 'ho-s

English meaning: young bull

German meaning: 'junges Rind'

Note: only arm. and gr.

Material: Arm. *mozi* 'young rother, cattle, calf' = gr. $\mu\sigma\chi\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$, Demin. to $\mu\acute{\sigma}\chi\omicron\varsigma$ m. 'young bull, calf', f. 'young cow, girl'; probably identical with $\mu\acute{\sigma}\chi\omicron\varsigma$ 'Pflanzentrieb, sprout'.

References: WP. II 309.

Page(s): 750

Root / lemma: *mōd-* : *məd-* or *mād-* : *məd-*

English meaning: to meet, approach

German meaning: 'begegnen, herbeikommen'

Material: Arm. *matčim* 'nō here mich', Aor. *mateay*, *matucanem* 'bringe nahe' (*maut* 'nahe' after Pedersen with arm. *u*-Epenthese);

aisl. *mōt* n. 'Begegnung, Zusammenkunft, öffentliche congregation, meeting', ags. (*ge*)*mōt*, as. *mōt*, mhd. *muoz* ds., got. *ga-mōtjan*, aisl. *mǿta*, as. *mōtian*, ags. *mētan*, engl. *meet* 'meet'; auf idg. **mₑ[d]-tlo-m* based on got. *maþl* 'Versammlungsort, market', ags. *mæðel* 'Ratsversammlung, discourse' and (as **maðla* -) ags. *mæ̃l* 'discourse, fight', mnd. *māl* 'congregation, meeting', as. ahd. *mahal* n. 'Gerichtsstätte, court, pact, covenant' (nhd. *Mahlstatt*), aisl. *māl* 'Sprechvermögen, discourse, Verhandlung, Rechtssache', mlat. (germ.) *mallum*, *mallus* 'Gerichtsstätte, gerichtlicher Termin', whereof got. *maþljan*, ags. *maðelian*, *mæðlan* and *mæ̃lan*, ahd. *mahelen*, aisl. *mæla* 'talk' and (from dem öffentlichen promise) ahd. *gi-mahalo* 'husband, Gemahl, bridegroom', *gi-mahala* 'wife, Gemahlin, bride', nhd. *vermöhlen*.

References: WP. II 304 f., Feist³ 349 f.

Page(s): 746-747

Root / lemma: *mō[u]-ro-* : *mū-ro-*

English meaning: stupid, crazy

German meaning: 'stumpfsinnig, töricht'

Material: Old Indian *mūra* 'stumpfsinnig, dull, stupid'; gr. $\mu\omega\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, att. $\mu\tilde{\omega}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ 'stupid, crazy' (out of it lat. *mōrus* 'foolish, loony, clownish').

References: WP. II 303, WH. II 114.

Page(s): 750

Root / lemma: *mō-*, *mo-lo-*

English meaning: to strain oneself

German meaning: 'sich möhen'

Material: Gr. $\mu\tilde{\omega}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ 'Anstrengung, toil', $\mu\omega\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, kret. $\mu\omega\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$ 'prozessiere', $\mu\tilde{\omega}\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$ 'ermattet', perhaps $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ 'barely' (\omicron for ω after $\mu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\iota\varsigma$); $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'fatigueless'; lat. *mōlēs* f. 'load, mass', Denom. *mōlior*, *-īrī* 'with Anstrengung wegschaffen', *mõlestus* 'sullen, grievous, troublesome, annoying, beschwerlich' (analogy to *modestus*); got. *af-mauīps* 'ermödet', ahd. *muoan*, mhd. *mōen*, *mōejen* 'beunruhigen, beschweren', ndl. *moeijen* 'belöstigen, bemöhen'; ahd. *muodi*, as. *mōði* 'tired', ags. *mēðe* 'tired, grieving', aisl. *mōðr* 'tired'; lit. *pri-si-muolē* 'ti' 'sich abmöhen'; russ. *ma j-u, -atʹ* 'exhaust, plague', *maja* 'majeta

`plague, hard Anstrengung', etc.

References: WP. II 301 f., WH. II 101 f., Trautmann 188;

See also: probably to *mē-5*.

Page(s): 746

Root / lemma: *mregh-m(n)o-*

English meaning: brain

German meaning: `Hirnschale, Hirn'

Material: Gr. β ρ ε χ μ ᾶ ς, β ρ ε χ μ α n. (and β ρ ε γ μ α) `Vorderkopf, Oberschödel', ags. *bregen, brægen* n. `Gehirn' (engl. *brain*), afries. *brein*, mnd. *bragen, bregen*, nhd. *Brögen* m. ds.

References: WP. II 314.

Page(s): 750

Root / lemma: *mreg`hu-, mr.g`hu-*

English meaning: short

German meaning: `kurz'

Material: Prākr. *mu`hu-*, av. *mārəzu-jīti-*, -*jva-* `β ρ α χ ὕ β ι ο ς', sogd. *murzak* `short';

gr. β ρ α χ ὕ ς `short', β ρ ᾶ χ ε α `seichte Stellen'; in addition β ρ α χ ῖ τ ω ν `upper arm', comparative besides β ρ ᾶ σ σ ω ν;

lat. *brevis* (at first from dem Fem. **bre(χ)u.ī*) `short', *brūma* `Wintersonnenwende, winter, coldness' (**brevi-mā, *breu-ma* `time the kürzesten days');

maybe alb. *bryma* `hoar, rime, frost, hoarfrost', *murriz* `haw, hawthorn, thorn-apple, brier, whitethorn, short shrub', *mbrëmja* `night, longest night' [related to lat. *bruma* -ae f. `the winter solstice; in gen., winter, wintry cold'.] when night is the longest.

got. *gamau`rgjan* `verkörzen', ahd. *murg(i)* `short', *murgfāri* `frail, breakable', ags. *myrge* `pleasant', engl. *merry*.

References: WP. II 314, WH. I 115.

Page(s): 750-751

Root / lemma: *mrk-*

English meaning: edible root, carrot

German meaning: `eßbare Wurzel, Mohrröbe, Möhre'ö

Material: Gr. β ρ ᾶ κ α ν α `wild vegetables' Hes.; ahd. *mor(a)ha* `Daucus carota', nhd. *Mohr-röbe, Möhre*, ags. *more, moru* ds., spöthd. Demin. *morhila* `Morchel' (möhrenö hnlicher fungus); against it seems russ. *morko* `въ, morkva `Möhre', serb. *mrkva* from dem Germ. borrowed to sein.

References: WP. II 313.

Page(s): 750

Root / lemma: *mut-o-s*

English meaning: circumcised

German meaning: `gestutzt' ö

Material: Lat. *mutilus*, *mutidus* `mutilated', **muticus* `truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off, circumcised', *mūtō*, *muttō* `penis', GN *Mutunus*, rom. *mutt-* `abgestumpft'; ir. *mut*, gael. *mutach* `short' (with expressive *tt*); perhaps also ir. *moth* `penis' as `Stummel'.

References: WP. II 312, WH. II 136 f.; after E. Lewy rather to lat. *mūtus* S. 751, compare `dumb': `verstömmeln'.

Page(s): 753

Root / lemma: *mū k-*

English meaning: heap, etc..

German meaning: `Haufe' and Zuhörö

Material: Gr. *μύκων σωρός* *θημύν* Hes.; proto gall. **mukina* `Steinhaufe' (Jokl V. Rom. 8, 193); aisl. *mūgi*, *mūgr* `heap, bulk, mass', ags. *mūga* m. `(corn, grain-)heap', *mūha* ds. (also *mūwa*), compare further schwed. dial. *moa* `zusammenhöfen' (**mūhōn*), ahd. *mū-werf* `Maulwurf', with *-k(k)-*: mnd. *mūke*, ndl. *muik*, mhd. *mūche*, nhd. (half nd.) *Mauke* f., bair. (genuine hochd.) *Mauche* `hunch, outgrowth, Fußgeschwulst the Pferde; mallenders', schweiz. *mauch* m. `hunch, outgrowth an Rebholz, unordentlicher heap' and with *ū*: norw. dial. *mukka* `heap, bulk, mass', mhd. *mocke* m. `clump, gobbet' (with it identical is mhd. *mocke* `Zuchtsau'); aisl. *mostr* `big, giant bulk, mass' (**muh-stra-*); einzige lengthened grade form in ags. *mēagol* `(*lumpy, massig' =) `tight, firm, strong'.

maybe alb. (**urif*), *urith* `mole' [common alb. *f > th* shift] from ahd. *mū-werf* `mole' or maybe a contamination from germ. **Maulwurf** `mole'.

References: WP. II 311; after Hubschmid ZnPh. 66, 33 f. nichtidg.

Page(s): 752

Root / lemma: *mū -l*

English meaning: to murmur, moo (expr.)

German meaning: Schallnachahmung for den with gepreßten Lippen erzeugten dumpfen Laut: `undeutlich reden, unartikulierte murmeln (hence also words for `stumm'); mouth, muzzle; den Mund geschlossen halten or schließen'

Material: 1. Gr. *μύ*, *μῦ* `Ausruf gepreßten Schmerzes', lat. *mū facere*, *mutmut facere* `mucksen'.

2. Old Indian *mū ka-* `dumb', arm. *munj* `dumb', gr. *μῦκας*, *μῦτις*, *μυττας*, *μύδος*, *μυναρός*, Hes. *μυνδός* `dumb', lat. *mūtus* `dumb'; compare also older dö.n. *mue*, norw. *mua* `schweigen, not mucksen'; ahd. *māwen* `cry', lett. *maunu*, *māwu*, *mau t* `roar, bellow', čech. *myjati* `muhen'; here also nhd. *Möwe*, ags. *mæ w*, *mēw*, aisl. *mār* (Pl. *māvar*), as. *mēu* ds.

3. [Old Indian *mukha* - n. `mouth' derives from dem Dravidischen]; gr. *μύλλων* `lip'; *μυλλάλων* `verziehen mouth, cut, bite Gesichter' (*μύσταξ*

`Oberlippe, whisker, moustache', s. Boisacq m. Lit.), ahd. *mūla* f., mhd. *mūl* n. 'muzzle', mnd. *mūle* 'muzzle, snout', aisl. *mūli* 'muzzle', esp. Oberlippe an animals, hervorragende crag', got. *fau ʀmūljan* 'das Maul zubinden' (whether with anl. s- in addition norw. *smaul*, lett. *smaule* 'muzzle'öö); s. also under *mōu-lo-* S. 750.

4. With dental formant:

Lat. *muttiō, -īre* 'mucksen', *muttum nullum* 'keinen Muckser' (compare above *mutmut*); ahd. *mutilōn* 'mumble, murmur, trickle', *musse* 'wellspring', aisl. *muðla* 'mumble, murmur', besides with germ. t: norw. dial. *mutra*, mengl. *muteren*, engl. *mutter* ds.; lit. *mu ʹte* 'muzzle'.

5. guttural extensions (compare above 2.):

With **k**: gr. *μῦκῶμα* 'brölle', *μυχθῶζω* 'snort, spotte', mhd. *mūhen, mūgen, mūwen* 'roar, bellow', abg. *mykъ* 'bellowing, braying, roar', russ. *myčatъ* 'roar, bellow', skr. slov. čech. *mukati* 'roar, bellow'.

With **g**: Old Indian *mu ʹn ʹjati, mō ʹjati* 'gives einen Ton from sich' (Dhātup.); *mucchanā* 'schwellender sound, tone'; gr. *μύζω* 'bringe with geschlossenen Lippen einen sound hervor, stöhne' (out of it lat. *mussāre*), *μυγμός* 'sigh';

lat. *mūgiō, -īre* 'roar, bellow', *conmūgentō* 'convocantō', *mūgīnor* 'murmele loud, roar, foam' (also 'nūgārī et quasi tardē cōnārī'), umbr. *muīeto* 'muttītum', *mugatu* 'muttītō', lat. *mūgilāre* of Naturlaut of Esels; ahd. *muckazzen* 'leise talk, mucksen', nhd. mnd. *mucken* 'with halboffenem Munde talk' (*kk* is expressive), ostfries. *muk* 'kiss'.

6. **s**-extension: gr. *μύω* 'sich shut, from den Lippen and den Augen' (hence *μύωφ* 'die Augen zusammenkneifend, shortsighted'; *μυάω* 'bite die Lippen together'; from **μυστρός* 'verschwiegen': *μύστης* 'in die Mysterien Eingeweihter', *μυστικόν* 'die Mysterien betreffend', *μυστήριον* 'mystery, geheime Zeremonie', compare also *μυστήριον* 'in die Mysterien einweihen'; norw. *my ʹsa* 'die Augen zukneifen'; from dem Germ. here also mnd. *mummelen*, engl. *mumble* 'mumble, murmur', *mump*, norw. *mumpa* ds.; mhd. *mupf, muff* 'Verziehung of Mundes', *mupfen, muffen*, mnd. *mopen*, engl. *mope* 'gawk', engl. *mop* 'Fratze'; perhaps nhd. bair. *möuen* 'wiederkauen' under likewise;

lett. *musina ʹt* 'flustern, mumble, murmur'; hitt. *mu-u-ga-ā-mi (mūgāmi)* 'spreche Klagegebete'.

References: WP. II 309 ff., WH. II 117, 119 f., 135, 139 f., Trautmann 188.

Page(s): 751-752

Root / lemma: *mū-2, mus-*

English meaning: fly n.

German meaning: schallnachahmend for 'Möcke, Fliege'

Material: Arm. *mun*, Gen. *mnoy* 'a mosquito, gnat' (**mus-* or **mu-no-*); alb. *mō-ze ʹ, mī-ze ʹ* (ze ʹ Diminutivsuffix) 'mosquito'; gr. *μύττα* (**μυστικόν*) 'fly'; *rhatsca*; aisl. *my ʹn*. (**mūja-*) 'mosquito'; schwed. *mygg, mygga*, ags. *mycg*, as. *muggia*, ahd. *mucka* 'mosquito' (**muki ʹā*); with -s- gotlōnd. *mausa* (**mūsa*), flōm. *meuzie* (**musī*); lit. *muse ʹ*, Old Prussian *muso*, lett. *mu ʹsa, muša* 'fly'; abg. *mucha* 'fly' (**mousā*), *mъšica* 'mosquito'.

References: WP. II 311, WH. II 133, Trautmann 191, Specht Idg. Dekl. 43.

Page(s): 752

Root / lemma: *mūs*

English meaning: mouse

German meaning: `Maus' also `Muskel'

Note: (older **muś*, *musoś* from **meus*, *musoś*)

Material: Old Indian *mūś* - m. `mouse, Ratte', np. *mūś* `mouse';

arm. *mu-kn* `mouse, muscle'; gr. *μῦς* (*μύς*, *μῦν* after *ῦς*, *ῡς*, *ῡν*) `mouse', also `muscle'; alb. *mī* `mouse', lat. *mūs* m. `mouse' (*mūrīnus* : mhd. *miusīn* `from Mausen'); ahd. mhd. as. mnd. aisl. ags. *mūs* `mouse, muscle' (consonant-stem); abg. *myśь* f. `mouse'.

Vielfach auf Körperteile angewendet: arm. *mukn* `muscle', gr. *μῦς* `muscle', *μυών* `muskelreiche region of Leibes' (from which also `wollöstiges woman' in gr. *μυών*), *μούαξ*, -*ακός* m. `Miesmuschel, spoon': lat. *mūrex* `Purpurschnecke'; lat. *musculus* ds., `muscle', ahd. etc. *mūs* `muscle, esp. of Oberarms', mnd. *mūs* esp. `the Fleischballen of Daumens', nhd. *Maus*, *Möuschen*, abg. *myśь* *с а* `βραχιών'; on the other hand Old Indian *muś ka* - m. `testicle, vulva', npers. *mušk* `Bibergeil' (from dem Pers. derives gr. *μόσχος*, nhd. *Moschus*); gr. *μόσχος* `Geschlechtsorgan';

Maybe alb. geg. *muskul* `muscle', *mushk* `shoulder', *mushkëni* `lungs, *chest'.

probably to Old Indian *muś n ā ti* `stiehlt, raubt' etc., see under **meu-2** `fortschieben'.

References: WP. II 312 f., WH. II 132 f., Trautmann 191, Specht Idg. Dekl. 40 f.

Page(s): 752-753

Root / lemma: *mēni-*

English meaning: a kind of fish

German meaning: `Fischname'ö

Material: Gr. *μαίνη* (out of it lat. *maena*), *ματινίς* `ein small Seefisch', slav. **mъnъ*, russ. *menъ* etc. `Aalraupe'; but Old Indian *mīna* - m. `fish' (whereof *māinika* -, *māinala* - `fisherman') is dravid. origin; perhaps here ahd. *muniwa*, ags. *myne*, engl. *minnow* `Elritze, ein fish'.

References: WP. II 267 f.;

See also: belongs probably to *men-4*.

Page(s): 731

Root / lemma: *nak-*

English meaning: fur

German meaning: `Fell'

Material: Gr. *νάκος* n., *νάκη* f. `wolliges fell, fur, Vlies', *ἀρνακίς* f. (for **ἀρνο-νακίς*) `Schaffell', *νακού(δ)ριον* *δέρμα* Hes.; ags. *næsc* `weiches leather as e.g. Hirschleder' (**nak-s-ko-*, -*kā*; compare den -es-stem *νάκος*); Old Prussian *nognan* (from **noknan*) n. `leather' (**nāk-no-*); in addition after E. Lewy Old Indian *nāka*- `Himmelsgewölbe'.

References: WP. II 316.

Page(s): 754

Root / lemma: *nana*, *nenā* etc.

English meaning: mother, etc.. (child word)

German meaning: Lallwort

Material: Old Indian *nanā* 'mother, Mütterchen', **nanānā* reshaped (after *svasā* : *svasr-*) to *nanāndar* 'of Mannes sister', np. *nana* 'mother'; gr. *νάνα*, *νύνη* 'Base, aunt', *νάνος*, *νάνος* 'uncle'; alb. *nane* 'mother, wet nurse'; lat. *nonnus* m., *nonna* f. late 'Mönch, Nonne', also 'Pflegerin eines Kindes'; cymr. *nain* (**nanī*) 'grandmother'; russ. *njanja* 'Kinderwörterin' (dial. also 'older sister'), bulg. *neni* 'the Ältere', skr. *nenā*, *nana* 'mother', sorb. *nan* 'father'; compare also nhd. *Nenne*, Kinderwort for 'milk'.

References: WP. II 317, WH. II 175.

Page(s): 754

Root / lemma: *nant-*

English meaning: to dare, risk

German meaning: 'wagen, sich erkönnen'

Note: only kelt. and germ.

Material: Air. *neít* m. 'fight, struggle' (**nanti-*); got. *ana-nanþjan* 'venture, risk', aisl. *nenna* 'öbers heart bringen', ahd. preterit *ginand* 'courage wherefore have', *ginenden*, as. *nāthian*, ags. *nēþan* 'venture, risk', aisl. *nenninn* 'tätig, strebsam' (**wagefroh*) mhd. *genende(c)* 'keen, eager', ahd. *nand* (also in names as *Ferdinand*), ags. *nōð* f. 'courage'.

References: WP. II 317.

Page(s): 755

Root / lemma: *nas-* (**ṇenah-*)

English meaning: nose

German meaning: 'Nase'

Note: (*nās-* from the lengthened grade case this conservative stem, originally Nom. Sg.), originally probably 'nostril'

Root / lemma: *nas-* : 'nose' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *an(ə)-* 3 (**ṇenah-*): 'to breathe'

Material: Old Indian *nas-ā*, *-ī*, *-ō* *ḥ*. Instr. Lok. Sg., Gen. Du.; *nāśā* Nom. Du. 'nose' (originally 'nostril'), secondary *nāśā* f. 'nose', *nas-ta* *ḥ*. Adv. 'of the nose', *nasya-* 'an the Nase situated', etc., *nāśikā* 'nostril, nose'; av. *nāh-*, *nāḡhan-* 'nose', ap. *nāham* Akk. Sg. (= lat. *nārem*) 'nose'; lat. *nāris*, mostly Pl. -*ēs*, *-ium* 'nostril' (*i*-stem geworden; Akk. Sg. Pl. still conservative form); *nāsum* n. (alat.) and *nās(s)us* m. 'nose' (expressives ss);

Note:

lat. (**nāsus*) *narīs* f. 'the nostrils, nose' reflect common lat. *s > r* rhotacism.

ags. *nōse* f. 'foreland, promontory', aschwed. norw. *nōs* 'snout', afries. *nōsi* ds. (**nās*-); ablaut. ahd. *nasa* 'nose', anord. *no* s f. 'nostril, nose, projecting cliff', ags. *nasu* 'nose' (presumably Dual 'both nostrils'); *næs*- in compound, anord. *nes* n., Gen. Pl. *nesja* 'foreland, promontory, Landzunge', mnd. *nes* (-ss-) m. ds., ags. *næss* m. ds. (germ. **nasja*-); Old Prussian *nozy*, lit. *no* 'sis f. 'nose', *nasrai* m. Pl. 'Rachen' (old *na* 'sras 'mouth'), Old Church Slavīc *nozdrī* 'Nasenlöcher' (from -sr-), *nosъ* 'nose' (russ. 'foreland, promontory').

Maybe zero grade of attribute noun in alb. (**nasu-ta* 'h,) *hunda* 'nose' [the old laryneal *h*-] : Old Indian *nas-ta* 'h, Adv. 'of the nose' : Hittite *titita* 'nose' see alb. numbers. Also Old indian *r. jūnas-* [m] PN (RV .052.02); *urūn asa* - [adj] 'with a broad nose' (RV 10.014.12); Also *nasy-ota* - [adj] 'grabbed at the nose' (TS+); *pavīnasa* - [adj] 'with a nose like a fellow' (AV); *nasva* 'nt- [adj] 'nosed' (AV)

Luwian *titita* (**nini-ta* : *ntintita*) : Hittite *titita* 'nose' : av. *nāh-*, *nā* 'ghan- 'nose' common Anatolian, Albanian attribute nouns with -*ta* suffix (see alb. numbers).

References: WP. II 318, WH. II 143 ff., Trautmann 193 f., Holthausen KZ. 69, 166 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 75.

Page(s): 755

Root / lemma: *nāg^w h-*

English meaning: sober

German meaning: 'nöchtern'ö

Note: Only arm. and gr.

Material: Arm. *naut* 'i 'sober'; gr. νήφω, dor. νάφω 'bin sober'.

References: WP. II 317.

Page(s): 754

Root / lemma: *nā-1*

English meaning: to help, be of use

German meaning: 'helfen, nützen'

Material: Old Indian *nā* 'tha- n. 'help', m. 'Schötzer', *nā-tha-tē* 'fleht'; gr. ὁ-νέ-νη-μεν, -νέ-μεν 'nötze', Fut. ὁ-νέ-σω, Med. ὁ-νέ-ματ, Aor. ὁ-νέ-μεν 'have benefit', ὁ-νέ-ματ n., more properly ὁ-νέ-ματ, -ατ oς 'benefit' (**o-nā-u* r.), etc.

References: WP. II 315.

Page(s): 754

Root / lemma: *nā-2*

English meaning: to be afraid, ashamed

German meaning: 'sich fürchten, schömen'

Material: Air. *nār* 'bescheiden' (**nā-sro-*), *na* '(i)re 'the genitals' (**nā-srii* ā); hitt. *na* (h)- 'fear, dread, sichfürchten', *na* 'šarii a- 'be afraid'.

References: H. Pedersen Hittisch 187.

Root / lemma: *nāu-2* : *nəu-* : *nū-*

English meaning: death; corpse

German meaning: A. 'Tod, Leiche', B. 'bis zur Erschöpfung abquölen; ermattet zusammensinken'

Material: A. Got. *naus* 'corpse' (*ga-nawistrōn* 'bury'), aisl. *nār* ds., ags. *nē(o)* m. ds.; aruss. *навъ* 'corpse', ačech. *na v*, -i m. 'Jenseits, hell', lett. *na* 'we' 'death', therefrom *na* 'we' 't' 'slay', *na* 'wi' 'tie' 's' 'sich möhen, sich slay'; Old Prussian *nowis* 'trunk'.

B. air. *nūne* (older *naunae*) f., cymr. *newyn* m. 'Hungersnot' (**nəu* *ni* *o*-), bret. *naoun* (**nəu* *no*-) ds.; mcymr. *neued* 'Sehnsucht, need' (**nāu* *-itā*); lett. *na* 'wi' 'tie' 's' (see above), lit. *no* 'vyti' 'torment, smite, slay', *iš-no* 'vyti' 'destroy'; causative Old Church Slavic čech. *unaviti* 'exhaust', Postverbal čech. *u* 'nava' 'Ermödung', russ. dial. *ona* 'va' 'tiredness', zero grade Old Church Slavic *unyti* 'slack sein, erschlaffen', čech. *ny* 'ti' 'dahinschmachten', russ. *ny* 't' 'elegiac become'.

nəu-ti- in got. *naups* f. 'need, Zwang', aisl. *nauð*, *nauðr* f. 'Zwang, tribulation, Notwendigkeit', as. *nōd*, ahd. *nōt* 'crowdedness, tribulation, need', ags. *nēad-*, *nīed* f. 'need, obligation, tribulation'; Old Prussian *nautin* (**nāuti-*) (Akk.) 'need'; in Slav. forms with *u* and *o*, *t* and *d* (see Meillet, *Slave commun*² 61 f.): Old Church Slavic *no*, *žda* 'Zwang, force, might, Notwendigkeit', poln. *ne*, *dza* 'need', abg. *no*, *diti* 'nötigen', but also Old Church Slavic *nužda* 'Zwang, need', *nuditi* 'nötigen', poln. *nuda* 'Langeweile'; with *t* poln. *ne*, *t* 'Lockung', bulg. *nut* 'Zwang', poln. *nucic* (16. Jhdt.) 'constrain, oblige'; das -*d*- steht as idg. extension besides -*t*-, das *o* is through secondary nasalization originated.

References: WP. II 316, Trautmann 201 f.; Loth RC 45, 199 ff.

Page(s): 756

Root / lemma: *nāus-1*

English meaning: boat

German meaning: 'Schiff' (ausgehöhlter Einbaum)

Grammatical information: f. Akk. *nāu* *m*.

Material: Old Indian *nāu-* (Nom. *nā* 'uh') 'ship, boat' (*nāvya-* 'schiffbar'); ap. *nāviyā* 'fleet' (: gr. *ναῦς* 'zum Schiff gehörig'); *nāvāja-* m. 'Schiffer', av. *navāza-* ds. (: gr. *ναύς* - *η* *γός* ds., compare also lat. *nāvig-āre*, -ium); av. *nāvaya-* 'schiffbar' (about Old Indian *ati-nu* s. Brugmann II¹ 137 Anm. 2); arm. *nav* 'ship' (from dem Pers. *ō*); gr. hom. *ναῦς*, *ναός* (**να* *ῥός*), att. *ναῦς*, *νεός* 'ship'; lat. *nāvis* ds. (originally conservative stem, compare Akk. *nāvem* = Old Indian *nā* 'vam, gr. *ναῦς*; air. *na* 'u (Gen. *nōe* , Dat. Pl. *nōib*) 'ship'; cymr. *noe* 'flaches vessel, kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch', bret. *neo* ds. (**nāu* *i* *ā*); here gall. (vorrom.) *nāvā* 'Talschlucht', also FIN; gall. *nausum* 'ship'; aisl. *nōr* m. 'ship', *nau-st* 'Schiffsschuppen', *nōa-tūn* (*nōa* = gr. *ναῦς*) 'Schiffsburg', ags. *nōwend* 'Schiffer', (but mhd. *nāwe*, *næwe* 'small ship', nhd. dial. *Naue* from dem Lat.); norw. *nō* 'trough from a ausgehöhlten tree truck', *nōla* (**nōwilōn-*) 'großer trough, schweres boat' ahd. *nuosc*, mhd. *nuosch* m. 'trough, gully', afries. *nōst* 'trough', mnd. *nōste* 'Viehtrog, Wassertrog'; here the lit. FIN *No* 'va, polonis. *Nawa*.

Maybe alb. **nāviyā*, *anija* 'ship'

References: WP. II 315, WH. II 148 f., J. Hubschmid R. int. d'Onom. 4, 3 ff.

Page(s): 755-756

Root / lemma: *ne 2, nē*

Enclitic particles

German meaning: enklit. Partikeln

See also: see above S. 320 f. (*eno-*).

Page(s): 758

Root / lemma: *nebh-1*

English meaning: to burst

German meaning: `bersten' ö ö

Material: Old Indian *na bhatē* `cracks'; aisl. *næ fr* `die outer birch bark' as `berstend, sich losschörend'.

References: WP. II 330.

Page(s): 758

Root / lemma: *nebh-2*

See also: see above S. 315 f. (*enebh-*).

Page(s): 758

Root / lemma: *ned-1 : n_ed-*

English meaning: to roll up; to attach, bind

German meaning: `zusammendrehen, knöpfen'

Material: 1. Lat. *nōdus* `knot' (idg. **nōdos*); presumably *nassa* (**nad-s-ā*) `fish snaring net, geflochtener Korb mit engem Halse'; *nectō*, *-ere*, *nexī*, *nectum* `tie, bind, knot, bind' is neologism after *plectō*; with the meaning `nahe' from `eng joined': osk. *nessimas* Nom. Pl. f. `proximae', umbr. *nesimeī* `proxime';

air. Kompar. *nessa*, Sup. *nessam* `propior, proximus', cymr. *nes*, *nessaf*, corn. *nes*, mbret. *nes*, *nessaff* ds.; air. *nascim* `bind, verpflichte' (**n_ed-skō*), *arnenas* `I will bind' (etc.), *naidm* `das Binden, pact, covenant', *for-naidm* `band, strap', *nasc* `ring' (compare zur *-sk-*formation ahd. *nusca*, das also *imu* = *e* `öbereinstimmt, further av. *naska-* `Textsammlung', probably eig. `bundle'); bret. *naska* `anbinden';

got. *nati*, ahd. *nezzi*, as. *ne*, *t*, *ne*, *tti*, ags. aisl. *net* `net', lengthened grade (as lat. *nōdus*), aisl. *nōt* f. `big net';

with formant *-s-k-*, *-st-*: ahd. *nuska*, mhd. *nösche* `Mantelschnalle', as. *nusk(i)a* `Spange' (see above); aisl. *nist*, *nisti* n. `Spange am Kleid', *nista* `zusammenheften'; *nesta* `festheften, festnageln', mhd. *nesten* (*nesteln*) `festbinden, lace, tie', ahd. *nestilo*, *nestila* `loop, Schnörriemen, Binde', nhd. *Nestel*, as. *nestila* `Binde, Haarband', agutn. *nast*, *nestli*; reduced grade ags. *nos(t)le* `band, strap';

daß *ned-* eine extension from (s)*nē-* `zusammendrehen' sei, wird besides through

die meaning also through die *s*-anlaut. forms air. *snaidm* 'knot' (compare above *naidm*) and nhd. hess. *Schnatz* 'das geflochtene und um die Haarnadel gewickelte Haar the Frauen, Kopfputz the Bröute' (**snatta-* with germ. *-tt-*) probably.

2. Here presumably die appellation the nettle (as older Gespinstpflanze):

Gr. $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$ (**n₁d-ikā*); ahd. *nazza*, aisl. *no₁tr*, ahd. *nezzila* (germ. **natilōn*), ags. *netele*; besides with idg. *-t-* (also **n₂a-t-*, *nō-t-* as *t*-extension zur vermutlichen root (s)*nē-*) Old Prussian *noatis*, lit. *no₁tere₁*, *notre₁* 'nettle', *no₁tryne₁* 'Taubnessel', lett. *na₁tre*, *na₁tra* 'nettle', slav. **nat₁ь* 'Krautblötter' in slov. *na₁t* (Gen. *nati₁*), poln. *nac₁* ds. and at most (as redupl. proto kelt. **ni-nati-ō*) mir. *nenaid*, nir. *neanto₁g* 'nettle', dissimil. bret. *linad* ds.

References: WP. II 328 f., WH. II 144 f., 155 f., 172 f., Trautmann 194, H. Jacobsohn Arier under Ugrofinnen 90 f.;

See also: see under (s)*nē-*.

Page(s): 758-759

Root / lemma: *ned-2*

English meaning: to sound, roar, etc..

German meaning: 'tönen, bröllen, rauschen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *ned-2* : 'to sound, roar, etc...' : **Root / lemma:** *neid-2* : *nid-* : 'to flow, stream' derived from **Root / lemma:** *neig^w* - : 'to wash'.

Material: Old Indian *na₁dati* 'sounds, bellow, roar, soughs', *nada-* m. 'Bröller, bull, river', *nadī-* f. 'river, flood', *nadī-na-* m., *nadī-s₁a-* m. 'sea', etc.; av. *nad-* 'vilify, scold'; gr. (illyr.) FIN $\acute{\text{N}}\acute{\epsilon}\delta\alpha$ (Arkad.), $\acute{\text{N}}\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\nu$ (Messen.); thrak. FIN $\acute{\text{N}}\acute{\epsilon}\delta\tau\omicron\varsigma$; illyr. FIN $\acute{\text{N}}\acute{\epsilon}\delta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (Dalm.) from **ned-to-*.

Maybe MoHG *Nette* N of a river; MoHG *Netze* Name of a river

Note:

Again illyr. displays satem characteristics the same as alb.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**na₁dati*) *deti* 'sea' : Old Indian *nadī-s₁a-* m. 'sea'.

References: A. Mayer Me¹l. Boisacq II 132 f., Krahe IF. 58, 209 ff.

Page(s): 759

Root / lemma: *nedo-*

English meaning: reed

German meaning: 'Schilfö'

Material: Old Indian *nada₁* - m. presumably 'reed', npers. *nai*, dial. *nad* 'reed'; arm. *net* 'Pfeil'; lit. *ne₁ndre₁* (and *le₁ndre₁*) 'reed' (with nasal after *len₁kti* 'bend'ö); lett. *našl₁i* 'reed' from **nadslisö*

References: WP. II 329; compare Kuiper, Proto-Munda 82.

Page(s): 759

Root / lemma: *neg^h*

English meaning: to pierce, stick

German meaning: `durchbohren, stechen'

Material: Mir. *ness* `wound' (**neg h-s-*); reduced grade Old Church Slavic *ν̑-*n̑zo** `stecke hinein', Infin. *ν̑-*n̑zno** *ti* , Kaus. russ.-Church Slavic *ν̑-*noziti** `hineinstecken'; Old Church Slavic *nožь* `knife'; whether here Old Indian *a kš u-* `shaft, pole' (**n.g h-su-*)ō common Old Indian *g h-* > *kš -* : Avestan *g h-* > *xš-* > *š-* : Slavic *g h-* > *ž-*, *z-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 326 f., Trautmann 200.

Page(s): 760

Root / lemma: *neid-1*

English meaning: to scold, put to shame

German meaning: `heruntermachen, schmöhen'

Material: Old Indian *nī ndati*, Pass. *nīdya -tē* `vilify, scold, rebuke, reproach, despise', *a nēdya-* `not to vilify, scold', *nī d-*, *nīd ā*, *nīdā* , *nīdā* `Schmöhung, reprimand, disdain, contempt'; av. *naēd-* (*nāismī*) `vilify, scold'; arm. *anicanem*, Aor. 3. Sg. *anēc* `fluche' (**oneid-s-et*);

gr. ὀνειδισμός `Vorwurf, disgrace, shame', ὀνειδίζω `schmöhe' (*o*-prefix `be-schimpfe', as also arm. *anicanem*); got. *ga-naitjan* `vilify, scold', *naiteins* `Lösterung', ahd. *neizzen* `torment, smite, plague', ags. *næ tan ds.*; lit. *nī éde' ti*, lett. *nī st* `despise', *nai ds*, *nai dus* `hate, enmity'.

References: WP. II 322 f., Kuiper Nasalprös. 130, Trautmann 193;

See also: probably to *nei-* S. 312 f.

Page(s): 760

Root / lemma: *neid-2 : nid-*

English meaning: to flow, stream

German meaning: `fließen, strömen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *ned-2* : `to sound, roar, etc...' : **Root / lemma:** *neid-2 : nid-* : `to flow, stream' derived from **Root / lemma:** *neig^w-* : `to wash'.

Material: Old Indian *nēdati* `flows, streams'; gall. FIN *Nida* `Nidda' and `Nied', brit. FIN *Nida*, cymr. *Nedd* `Neath'; full grade poln. FIN *Nida*, lit. FIN *Nieda* , Old Prussian FIN *Nyda* `Neide'.

References: J. Löwenthal ZONF. 6, 81, Krahe BzNF. 1, 248 ff.

Page(s): 761

Root / lemma: *neig^w-*

English meaning: to wash

German meaning: `waschen'

Grammatical information: Pass. participle *nig^w-to-*

Material: Old Indian *nḗ nēkti* 'wascht, purifies, cleans', Aor. *anāikšīt*, Pass. *nijyatē*, participle *nikta* -, *ninikta* Imper. 'waschet', Kaus. *nējá yati*; Aor. *naēnižaiti* Intens. 'wöscht ab, swills weg'; gr. *νί ζ ω* (**nig^w i₂ō* = ir. *nigim*) 'wash', Fut. *νί φ ω*, Aor. *ἔ ν ι φ α*, *νί π τ ρ ο ν* 'Waschwasser', *χ έ ρ - ν ι ψ δ σ.*, *ἄ - ν ι π τ ο ς* 'ungewaschen' (= Old Indian *nikta* -, ir. *necht*); gr. *ἄ ν ι γ ρ ό ς* 'ἄ κ ά θ α ρ τ ο ς'; lat. *noegeum* (**noig^w -i₂o-*) 'Schweißstuch'; common Old Indian *g^h-* > *ks₁-* : *g^h-* > *ž-* : gr. *g^h-* > *z-* phonetic mutation

air. *nigid* 'wöscht' (**nig^w i₂eti*, loss the Labialisierung before *i₂*), Fut. *-ninus* = Old Indian (Gramm.) *niniks₁ ati*; *necht* 'pure'; mcymr. *enneint* 'spa, bath' (**an-nig-antio-*; das *g* from dem present figurative);

germ. **nikwes*, -us- in aisl. *nykr* (Gen. *nyks*) 'Wassergeist, Flußpferd', ags. *nicor* 'Wasseruntier, Krokodil', ahd. *nihhus*, *nichus* 'Flußuntier, Wassergeist', nhd. *Nix*, ahd. *nichussa* 'female Wassergeist, Nixe', mnd. *nicker*, mnd. *necker* 'Wassergeist'.

References: WP. II 322, Thurneysen Gr. 115; different Vendryes RC. 47, 442 ff.

Page(s): 761

Root / lemma: *neik-*

English meaning: to winnow grain

German meaning: 'Getreide schwingen'

Material: Gr. *λ ι κ μ ά ω* 'handhabe die Getreideschwinge', *λ ι κ μ η τή ρ* 'the das corn schwingt', *λ ι κ μ ό ς*, *λί κ ν ο ν* 'Getreideschwinge', diss. from **ν ι κ μ ό ς*, **νί κ ν ο ν*, compare *ν ε ῖ κ λ ο ν*, *νί κ λ ο ν*, *ν ι κ α λ ι κ μ α* Hes., as also *ι κ μ α ῖ ν λ ι κ μ α ῖ ν* Hes. (or haplology behind *α ν α ῖ ἄ ν ι κ μ ῶ μ ε θ α*); mir. *cruth-necht* 'roter wheat', cymr. *nithio*, bret. *niza* 'winnow, fan' (also probably cymr. *gwenith*, bret. *gwiniz*, corn. *gwaneth* 'wheat'); lit. *niekó tī*, lett. *nieká t* 'corn, grain through Schwingen clean'; besides lit. *liekú ōti* ds., lett. *liekša* 'winnowing shovel'; das balt. *l-* lößt sich not through dissimilation define.

References: WP. II 321, Trautmann 195 f.; J. Loth RC. 40, 352 f.; 41, 193 ff.

Page(s): 761

Root / lemma: *nei-1*, *nei^ϑ-* : *nī-*

English meaning: to lead

German meaning: 'führen'

Material: Old Indian *ná yati* (participle *nīta* -), av. *nayeiti* 'leads', mpers. *nītan* 'guide, lead, drive, push', Old Indian *nīthā́ f.* 'direction, way', *nītho*, *netā́* 'guide, leader', *nḗ tar-*, *nētá r-* m. ds., *nētra* - n. 'direction, eye'; mir. *nē*, *nīa* 'warrior, Held' (**neit-s*), Gen. Sg. urir. *nētas*, air. *nīath* (**nei-t-os*; s. also *nei-2*); hitt. *nāi-* 'lenken, guide, lead'.

References: WP. II 321, Pedersen Hitt. p. 77 f., 81, Frisk Suffixales -th- 5 f.

Page(s): 760

Root / lemma: *nei-2*, *nei^ϑ-* : *nī-*

English meaning: to move vividly, be excited; to shine

German meaning: 'lebhaft bewegt sein, erregt sein, glö nzen'

Material: Lat. *niteō*, *-ēre* 'gleams, strahle', *nitidus* 'gleaming', *nitor* 'radiance' (from a participle **ni-to-*); perhaps *re-nīdeō* 'erglōnzen' (with präsensbildendem *-d(h)-*); **nei-bho-* in mir. *nīab* 'vitality', cymr. *nwyf* ds.; ***noi-bho-*** in Old pers. *naiba-*, npers. *nēw* 'beautiful, good', air. *noīb* 'holy'; **nei-mā* in mir. *nīam* 'radiance, beauty'; **nei-ko-* in mir. *nīach* m. 'Held', *nīachus* m. 'Tapferkeit'; ****nei-to-*** in cymr. *nwyd* 'ferventness, passion', hispan. Kriegsgott *Nētō*; air. PN *Nīall* (Gen. *Nēill*) from **neit-s-lo-s*; placed perhaps also in air. *nīa* 'Held' (see *nei-1*); germ. **nīpa-* in got. *neip* n. 'envy', ags. *nīð* m. 'fight, struggle, hate, enmity', as. afries. *nīth* 'eagerness, hate, envy', aisl. *nīð* 'derision, ridicule, disgrace, shame'; could also to air. *nīth* n. (idg. ****nītu-***) 'fight, struggle' belong; dubious Old Indian *nīla-* 'bluish black', *nayanā* - n. f. 'eye', *nētra-* n. ds.

References: WP. II 321, 336, WH. II 168, 171, Vendryes RC. 46, 265 ff.

Page(s): 760

Root / lemma: *nei-3, ni-*

See also: see above S. 312 f. (***en-***).

Page(s): 760

Root / lemma: *nek* -

English meaning: death, dying; dead person

German meaning: 'leibliche Todesvernichtung'

Material: Old Indian *nas* 'yati, *nas* 'ati 'geht verloren, verschwindet, vergeht', *nās* 'a 'yati 'makes disappear, richtet zugrunde' (lengthened grade compared with lat. *noceō*), av. *nasyeiti* 'verschwindet', participle Old Indian *nas*, *ṭa* - 'verlorengegangen', av. *našta-* ds. (= lat. *ē-nectus*), *nasišta-* 'verderblichst', *nas-* f. 'need, misfortune' (= lat. *nex*, gr. νέκ-τ α ρ, νέκ ε ς; Old Indian *-nas* 'Adj.'), *nasu-* 'corpse, carrion' (= gr. νέκ υ ς, lat. *nequ-ālia*; compare **n.k* ū- in air. *e* 'c' etc.), lengthened grade Old Indian *nās* 'a- m. 'das Zunichtewerden'; gr. νέκ ε ς ν ε κ ρ οί Hes. (therefrom ν ε κ á ς 'heap Leichen', example δ ε κ á ς), νέκ υ ς, ν ε κ ρ á ς 'corpse', ν ω κ α ρ n. 'sluggishness, Todesschlaf'; about νέ ν τ α ρ 'Göttertrank' s. Kretschmer Anz. O"sterr. Akad. 1947, Nr. 4 (to toch. B *n* 'ōkt 'god'ö) and Thieme Studien 5 ff. ('about den Tod hinwegrettend'ö); lat. *nex*, *necis* f. 'death, murder', therefrom *dēnicāles fēriae* 'de nece purgantes', *necō*, *-āre* 'slay', *ē-nectus* 'erschöpft', whereof *ēnectāre* 'umbringen, torment, smite'; *perniciēs* 'ruin, Untergang', *interneciēs*, *-necium* ds.; *noceō* 'schade', *s*-Konj. *noxit*; *noxa* f. 'damage, punishment, blame'; *nequālia* 'dētrimenta' (due to of stem *nek* ū-); air. *ēc*, bret. *ankou*, corn. *ancow*, cymr. *angeu* 'death' (**n.k* ū-); bret. (Vannes) *negein* 'slay', aisl. *Nagl-far* 'Totenschiff'; toch. A *nök-* 'vergehen', B 'destroy', Med. 'vergehen'; about lat. *necesse* see under *sed-*.

References: WP. II 326, WH. I 153 ff.;

See also: s. also *ank-1* above S. 45.

Page(s): 762

Root / lemma: *nek^w-(t-), nok^w-t-s*

English meaning: night

German meaning: 'Nacht'

Grammatical information: stem *nok^wt-* f. (originally neutr.öö), *nok^wti-*, *nok^wtu-* f., *nok^wt(e)r* n.

Note: about Ablautformen see under

Root / lemma: *nek^w-(t-), nok^w-t-s* : night' derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ong^w-* : to anoint, dark ointment' : Old Indian *aktā* - [f] `night' (RV 01.062.08) {2}; *aktu* - [m] `flowing; ointment; (light or dark) color; (final part of the) night' (RV+) {3}.

Material: Old Indian *na k* (**na kt*) Nom. `night' (*nag jihītē*), *naktā* f. Du., *naktam* Adv. solidified Akk. `nachts', Instr. Pl. *nakta bhih* ds. (imitation from a *habhih*), Akk. Pl. *na ktih* `Nöchte';

gr. *νύξ*, *νυκτός* f. `night', in compound *νυκτ(-)*, *νυκτo-*, *νύκτωρ* Adv. `nachts' (*Akk. shaped as *ῥύδωρ*), *νυκτερός*, *νυκτερ(νός)* `nöchtlich' (: lat. *nocturnus*); unclear are *νύχα νύκτωρ* Hes., hom. *εἰ νάνυχες* `neun Nöchte hindurch', *ἔννυχος* `nöchtlich', *πᾶν νύχλος* `die ganze night lasting', *αὐτόνυχ(ος)* `in the same night';

alb. *nate* ``night';

Note:

Clearly alb. geg. *notë*, tosk. *natë*, *net* Pl. `night' derived from aisl. *nött*, *nätt* `night'.

lat. *nox*, *noctis* `night' (Gen. Pl. *noctium* *i*-stem, but distinct conservative stem in Adv. *nox* `nachts' from Gen. **nokt-es, -os*); *nocturnus* `nöchtlich' (: *νυκτερ(νός)*, *νύκτωρ*); of stem **noktu-*: lat. *noctū* `by night', *noctua* `Nachteule';

air. *i-nnocht* `hac nocte', mcymr. *peu-noeth* `jede night', *trannoeth* `am consecutive Tage', acymr. *henoid*, cymr. *he-no* `hac nocte', corn. *haneth*, mbret. *henoz* ds.; cymr. corn. *nos*, bret. *noz* `night', probably from **nokt-s u-* cymr. *neithiwyr*, *neithwyr* (contains *hwyr* `evening') `last night', corn. *nehues* mbret. *neyzor*, nbr. *neizeur* ds.;

got. *nahts* (Dat. Pl. *nahtam* after *dagam*), aisl. *nött*, *nätt*, ahd. as. *naht*, ags. *neah*t, *niht* `night' (conservative stem), ags. *nihterne* `nöchtlich';

lit. *nakti* s (conservative Gen. Pl. *naktū*), lett. *nakts*, Old Prussian *naktin* (Akk. Sg.) `night', *nak(t)v-y ne* `Nachtherberge', *nak(t)vo ti* `öbernachten', *na kvinas* `zur night herbergend', abg. *nošt* ѣ `night', russ. *netopy r* `Nachtschmetterling, Fledermaus';

hitt. *neku-* `dömmern'; Gen. *ne-ku-uz* (*nekuz*) `night'; toch. A *n[a]ktim* `nöchtlich', B *nekciye* `abends';

zero grade: Old Indian *aktā* - `night' (perhaps *n*-stem), *aktu* - m. `darkness, night, light, ray' (actually `dawn, twilight'), compare in latter meaning got. *ūhtwō* (: lat. *noctū* etc.), aisl. *ōtta*, ahd. *ūhta* (*uohta*), mhd. *ūhte* (*uohte*), as. *ūtha* f., ags. *ūth(a)* m. `fröhe Morgenzeit', got. *ūhteigs* `zeitig';

eine other ablaut grade **onk^wt-* seems lit. *anksti* `fröhe', *i š an ksto* `from fröh an', *ankstu* s Adj. `early, matutinal', Old Prussian *angstainai*, *angsteina* Adv. `fröhmorgens'.

References: WP. II 337 ff., WH. II 181 ff., Trautmann 9, 193, Specht Idg. Dekl. 11.

Page(s): 762-763

Root / lemma: *ne 1, nē, nei*

English meaning: negative particle

German meaning: Satznegation der reinen Verneigung

Note: (*ne* einzelsprachlich also Wortnegation geworden)

Material: *ne* : Old Indian *na* 'not', *ne* 'd' (*na* 'id) ds., av. ap. *na*- 'not', av. *nōit* (= Old Indian *ne* 'd), Old Indian *na* 'vā = av. *na*-va 'or not' (compare lat. *nē*-ve, and genauer air. *nō* see under); Old Indian *naca* 'and not' (= lat. *neque* etc.); = alb. *nuk* 'or not'

about *ne*- in Arm. (*nuaɬ* 'languissant' from **ne*-val-, etc.) s. Dumezil BSL. 40, 48 f.;

gr. ν ε - only (as replacement from *n* -) before verbalen, then also other Adj. with dem anlaut *ā* , *ē* , *ō* , with denen es contracted is, e.g. νήκεστος, νηλεής, νύνυμ(ν)ος (thereafter secondary νη- in νήπιος 'ungeröcht', dor. νάπιος, etc.);

lat. *ne* - in *ne*-fās, *ne*-sciō (*ne*-sciens, *ne*-scius), *ne*-cesse, *ne*-uter, *n'unquam*, *nusquam*, *nūllus*, *nōn* (**n*oin[om], compare ahd. nhd. *nein*), *ne*-que 'not; and not, nor; rarely not even' (= osk. *nep*, got. *nih*, air. *na*[ch] 'not', Old Indian *na*-ca), osk. *ne* 'non, *nē*'; compare also lat. *neg*[āre, -ōtium] above S. 418; lat. *neu*, *nē*-ve, old *neive*, *nīve* 'or not';

air. *ne*-ch 'aliquis', cymr. *nep* 'quispiam' (= Old Indian *nakis* 'niemand', but with Abstreifung of negativen Sinnes in Sätzen with wiederholter, but einander nicht aufhebender negation; the same Vorgang in lit. *ne* 'kas 'irgend somewhat', *nekuri* 's 'a certain, a kind of, as one might say', etc.; similarly gelangte ***ne-u_e*** 'or not' zur positive meaning 'or' in:) air. *nō* , *nū* , cymr. *neu*, abret. *nou* 'or', also verbal Stützpartikeln (for pronoun infixa and das relative -n-) air. *no*-, *nu*-, mcymr. *neu*- as originally formelhaft prefixed 'or notö': proklitisches **ne* ergab **na* (as e.g. ir. *ass*- 'ex') in Vorton in the connection air. *na*[ch], mcymr. *nac* (etc.) 'not' from ***ne-k^e*** with proto kelt. Apokope (ö) of auslaut -e;

got. *ni*, ahd. as. *ni*, *ne*, ags. *ne* 'not'; aisl. *nē* in the only poet. meaning 'non', during *nē* in the meaning 'neque' = got. *nih* (equal meaning with *ni* geworden) from **ne-k^e* = ahd. *nih*-ein, as. (with gramm. variation) *nig-ēn* 'not' (but as. *nec* 'and not' = lat. *neg*-, see above S. 418); ahd. Konjunktion *noh* 'yet' from **neh* (**ne-k^e*) or from *ne* + ahd. *ouch* 'also'; ahd. *nein*, as. *nēn* 'no' from **ne* + *oinom* 'nicht einer' (see above lat. *nōn*, *nūllus*); ags. *nā* 'nie, not, no', engl. *nō* 'no' (also aisl. *nei* 'no' from **ni* + *aiw* = as. ahd. *nio* 'nie');

maybe alb. (**nio*) *jo* 'no'

Old Prussian *ni*, lit. *ne* 'not', *ne* 'kas, *nekuri* 's (see above); Old Church Slavic *ne* 'not';

maybe alb. (**ne-k^e*), *nuk* 'not' = lat. *ne*-que 'not; and not, nor; rarely not even' a compound of **Root / lemma: ne 1, nē, nei** : negative particle + **Root / lemma: k^e 1** : and (encl.)

Note: Germanic and Baltic cognates could be of proto illyr. origin.

hitt. *natta* 'not', *nāwi* 'noch nicht'.

nē: Old Indian (ved.) *nā* 'not'; lat. *nē* 'not' in *nē*-quidem, *nē*quāquam, *nē*quīquam, *nē*quam, gekörzt probably in *ne* utiquam (but *ne* -uter with old **ne* , see above), *nē* Konj. 'daß nicht', osk. *ni* 'ne' (*ni*-p 'nēve'), marruc. *ni* 'nē'; air. *nī* , mcymr. *ny*, ncymr. *ni*, corn. *ny*, bret. *ne* 'not' (partly with secondary abridgement); air. *nī* 'is not' is das gewöhnliche *nī* with ausgelassener copula;

got. *nē* 'no'.

nei accentuated 'not': av. *naē*-čiš 'keiner', adv. *naē*čiš intensified negation; lat. *nī*, altlat. *nei* Adv. and Konj. 1. older 'not, daß nicht', 2. 'si non', *quid-nī*; osk. *nei* 'not' (*nei*-p 'neque'); got. *nei* (𐌺𐌿𐌸. λ ε γ.) 'not', aisl. *nī* 'no', ahd. *nī* emphatisches 'not'; lit. *nie* -kas 'niemand', *nei* 'also not, nicht einmal'; Old Church Slavic *ni* 'neque',

ní-k ɔto 'niemand'; die germ. forms perhaps but = Old Indian *nēd* 'absolutely not, with it nicht', av. *nōit*, ap. *nay* from idg. **ne id* 'das nicht'; perhaps is idg. *nei* from **ne + ī* (compare οὐ τ ο σ-ί:) to deuten.

n - Verneinungspartikel as erstes part: Old Indian av. ap. *a-*, before Vokalen (also *i*-, *u*-) *an-*; gr. *ἀν-*, before vowel *ἀν-*; lat. *in-*, oldest *en-* (die vorkonsonantische form); osk. umbr. *an-*; air. *in-* (before Med.), *ē-* (before Tenuis), *an-* (before vowel), cymr. corn. bret. *an-*; got. ahd. as. *un-*, aisl. *ō-*, *ū-*; in Bsl. absolutely through *ne-* verdrängt; about Church Slavic *ne-je* -ve *ръ* 'unglücklich', *ne-je* -syť 'unersöttlich' = Pelikan' s. Berneker 429; toch. AB *a(n)-*, *am-*, *e(n)-*, *em-*, *on-*; through mehrere Sprachen durchgehende equivalent are e.g.: Old Indian *amr* *ta-*, *ἄμρ ο τ ο ς*, *immortalis*; Old Indian *a jñ āta-*, *ἄγ ν ω τ ο ς*, arm. *ancanaut*, *ignōtus*, air. *ingnad*, got. *unkunþs*; Old Indian *anudra* -, *ἄν υ δ ρ ο ς*, etc.

References: WP. II 319 f., WH. II 150 f., 152, 165 f., Trautmann 194 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 431 f., 2, 590 ff.

Page(s): 756-758

Root / lemma: *ne-3*, *nō-*, Plur. *nē s-*, *no s-*

English meaning: we

German meaning: 'wir'

Note: (originally out of Nominativs; Nom. see under **u_e*)

Material: 1. Old Indian Du. Akk. Dat. Gen. *nāu*, gthav. Gen. *nā*, Old Church Slavic *nā*, gr. νῶ, hom. νῶι from *ν ω-F ι (dessen 2. part the Nominativst. **u_e-*, **u_i-* is); air. *nā(tha)r* Gen., got. *ugkis*, as. *unc*, anord. *okkr* 'uns both(n)' (*unc* = **n_-ge*, compare *mik* from **me-ge*).

2. Pluralisch: Old Indian *nah* enklit., av. *nə*, *nā*, *nō*, lat. *nōs*, alb. *na* Nom. (**no s*), *ne* Gen. Dat. Akk. (**nōs*); ir. *ni* etc. (seems **s-nēs*), Gen. *ar n-* (**n_s-rō-m*), cymr. corn. bret. *ni*, *ny* 'wir' (**nēs*), got. ahd. *uns*, as. *ūs*, anord. *oss* 'uns' (**n_s*), Old Church Slavic *nas* ɔ Gen. (**nōs-sōm*), Old Prussian *nōuson* (also);

auf **n_sme* (probably *n_s* + particle **sm-*, related with dem *-sm-* the Pron.-Dekl., e.g. Old Indian *ta* -*sm-āt*) based on av. *ahma* (Old Indian *asmān*, ap. Gen. *amāxam*) = öol. ἄμ μ-, dor. ἄμ μ-, ion.-att. ἄμ μ-; Poss. lesb. ἄμ μ ο ς, dor. ἄμ μ ο ς = av. *ahma-*, ion.-att. ἄμ ἐ τ ε ρ ο ς) etc.; hitt. Dat. Akk. *anzāš*, enkl. *naš* 'uns'.

References: WP. II 320 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 600 f.

Page(s): 758

Root / lemma: *nem-1*

English meaning: to take; to put in order, count

German meaning: 'zuteilen, nehmen' (von the Vorstellung der hingestreckten Hand); von 'zuteilen' from 'anordnen, rechnen, zählen (Geldwesen)'

Material: Av. *nəmah-* n. 'Darlehen';

gr. νέμω 'divide from, lasse weiden'; later 'beherrsche', Med. 'teile mir to, devour, weide', Herod. ἀν α-νέμ ε σ θ α ι 'allot, aufrechnen', ν ο μή 'distribution; Weideplatz', ν ο μά ς, -ά δ ο ς 'weidend, after willow wandering', ν ο μ εύ ς 'herdsman, shepherd; Verteiler', ν ο μ ά ς 'willow, Wohnsitz', νόμ ο ς 'alignment, order', ν ο μί ζ ω 'see, observe as geltend an', νόμ ι σ μ α 'custom, custom, Einrichtung, gebräuchliche Geldwährung'; lengthened grade ν ω μ ά ω 'divide to'; νέμ ε σ ι ς 'Unwille, göttliche revenge, vengeance'

(*νεμετελις, eig. 'das Zurechnen'), νεμεσ(σ)άω, -άοματι, -ίξιματι
'be angry with, rebuke, reproach', νεμετέωρ 'Röcher'; alb. *name* 'ne 'me
'curse, oath, malediction, imprecation', formal = νεμός; *ne 'me s* 'the
Fluchende, Gotteslösterer'; here also air. *nāmae*, Gen. *nāmait* 'fiend'ö

Daß νεμός n. 'Weideplatz' here gehöre, is not ganz certainly; see under **nem-2**;

lat. *numerus* 'number' (**nomes-o-*), *nummus* 'Geld, Münze' (from gr. νεμιμιος
'gesetzmäßig, ordinary');

air. *nem* f., mir. *neim* 'Gift' (compare nhd. *Gift* : *geben* 'give');

got. as. ags. *niman*, ahd. *ne 'man*, aisl. *ne 'ma* 'take';

maybe alb. causative *nem* 'give'

lengthened grade got. *anda-nēm* n. 'Empfang', ahd. *nāma* 'gewaltsames Nehmen, robbery'; ags. *nām* f. 'the griping' from aisl. *nām* m. 'das Nehmen, Lernen'; got. *anda-nēms* 'pleasant', ahd. *nāmi* 'genehm'; lett. *nēmt* (contaminated from *nemt undjemt*) 'nehmen'; lit. *na 'mas*, mostly Pl. *namai* 'dwelling, house', lett. *nam* m. 'house'; ablaut. lit. dial. *numai* 'namai' (**n_om-*); lit. *nu 'oma*, lett. *nuo 'ma*, 'interest, rental' (vowel gradation as gr. νεμώω).

References: WP. II 330 f., WH. II 158 f., Trautmann 193, 201, E. Laroche, La racine νεμ-; E. Benveniste BSL. 32, 79 ff.

Page(s): 763-764

Root / lemma: **nem-2**

English meaning: to bend

German meaning: 'biegen'

Material: Old Indian *na 'mas-* n. = av. *nəmah-* n. 'bowing, bending = worship, veneration, Huldigung', Old Indian *na 'mati* 'beugt sich, neigt sich, beugt, bends' (Kaus. *nāmayati*), av. *nəmaiti* 'beugt sich (weg)' (*nāmaiti*, Kaus. *nāmayeiti*), with *apa-*, *frā-* 'escape, flee'; participle Old Indian *nata ' - 'bent, curved'*;

gr. νεμός n. 'Weideplatz' = lat. *nemus*, -oris 'Hain', etc.; gall. νεμητιον 'sacred Hain', PN *Nemeto-brigā*, VN *Nemetes*, air. *nemed* 'Heiligtum', then 'Privileg, privilegierte person'; asöchs. *nimidās* 'sacra silvārum'; lit. FIN *Ne 'munas* 'Niemen' (= 'sumpfiger stream'), *ne 'muoge* 'Heidelbeere'; gall. *nanto* 'valle', *trinanto* 'drei Töler', VN *Nantuates*, cymr. *nant* 'valley, stream, brook' (**nm*, -*tu-*, compare participle Old Indian *nata ' - 'from nm_oto -*); savoy. *na ' - 'stream, brook'*; perhaps here air. *nem* 'sky, heaven'; different above S. 315.

References: WP. II 331 f., WH. II 158 f., E. Frönkel REIE. 1, 405 ff.

Page(s): 764

Root / lemma: **nepōt-** (**nepotis*)

English meaning: uncle; nephew, *descendant

German meaning: 'Enkel; Neffe'

Grammatical information: fem. **neptī-**

Material: Old Indian *na 'pāt* (secondary *na 'ptr-*) 'grandson, descendant', av. *napāt-*, *naptar-*, a p. *napāt-* ds., Old Indian *apām napāt*, av. *apa_m napa^o* - n. name of a divinity ('primeval offspring of the waters'); hom. νεπιόδεος (δηοη)

`young ones, children' from a N. Sg. * $\nu\epsilon\pi\omega\tau\varsigma$; perhaps here lemnisch-tyrsenisch $\nu\alpha\phi\omicron\theta$ `offspring, descendant, son' (Kretschmer, Glotta 28, 266); alb. *nip* `grandson, nephew'; lat. *nepōs*, *-tis* `grandchild, grandson', later also `nephew'; altilit. *nepotis*, *nepuotis* `grandchild, grandson'; ahd. *nevo* `nephew, kinsman, relative', ags. *nefa* `grandchild, grandson, nephew', aisl. *nefe* `nephew, kinsman, relative' (**nepōts*); mir. *ni* æ, Gen. *ni* ath `sister's son' (for the form in the end Pokorny ZfceltPh. 10, 405 f.), cymr. *nei*, *nai* ds., corn. *noi* `grandchild, grandson', mbret. *ni* `nephew'.

Fem. Old Indian *naptī* - `granddaughter, female descendant', av. *naptī* - `granddaughter';

lat. *neptis* (for *-ti(s)* after the *i* -stem) `granddaughter', later `niece'; air. *necht*, cymr. abret. *nith*, mbret. *niz*, corn. *noith* `niece'; ahd. *nift* `neptis, privigna', nhd. (actually nd.) *Nichte*, anord. *nipt* `sister's daughter, niece'; alit. *nepte* `granddaughter'; russ.-Church Slavic *nestera* `niece' (**nept-terā*).

further formations ***nepti_o-**: av. *naptya-* `offspring, descendant'; alb. *mbese* `niece' from **nepōtiā*;

Note:

Alb. geg. *mesa*, tosk. *mbesa* `niece (sister's daughter)' derived from Hittite Luwian **ḥnosa-* (a descendant); Luwian *ḥnsa* `grandson' : Hittite *ḥamša-* *hašša* (a grandson) : Latvian *māsas-meita* `niece (sister's daughter)' = Latvian *māsa* `sister' (: alb. *motra*, *mote* ṛ `sister') + *meita* `daughter'; alb. has lost the Anatolian old larygeal.

gr. $\delta\text{-}\nu\epsilon\psi\iota\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ `brother's or sister's son' (**sm_-neptii_os*); russ.-Church Slavic *netij* б `nephew'.

Probably as `Unmündiger, Unselbstöndiger' to *ne-* and *potis*.

References: WP. II 329 f., WH. II 161 f., Trautmann 196.

Page(s): 764

Root / lemma: *ner-1(t)-*, *aner-* (*əner-ö*)

English meaning: vital energy; man

German meaning: 1. ('magische) Lebenskraft'; 2. `Mann'

Material: Old Indian *na* ṛ- (*nā* ṛ) `man, person', av. *nar-* (*nā*) ds. (Old Indian *nara-* ḥ, av. *nara-* after Akk. *na* ṛam, *narām* neologism); Old Indian *na* ṛī, av. *nāirī* `wife, woman' (previously ar. feminine formation); Old Indian *na* ṛya-, av. *nairya-* `manly, virile': probably also Old Indian *sūna* ṛa- `voll from vitality, jugendlich', av. *hunara-* m. `Wundermacht', Old Indian *nr_tu* - m. `Held', *sūnr_tā* `vitality' (*su-* bietet also das Kelt.: air. *so-nirt*, cymr. *hy-nerth* `valiant, strong'); osset.-kaukas VN *Nart-* (iran. **nar-* ṛra-);

arm. *air*, Gen. *ar' n* `man, person' (z. Lautlichen s. Meillet Esquisse² 83), *aru* `virile', whereof *arvest*, *arhest* `Kunst'; neuphyrg. $\alpha\nu\alpha\rho$ `man'; luw. *annar* ds.;

gr. $\nu\omega\rho\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\rho\gamma\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$ Hes. (: lit. *no* ṛas, see under), $\delta\text{-}\nu\acute{\eta}\rho$, $-\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$, $\delta\text{-}\nu\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ `man', $\acute{\eta}\nu\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta$ `Mannhaftigkeit' (Hom.; ṛ- metr. lengthening), $\delta\text{-}\nu\delta\rho\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ `manly, gamy', $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\acute{\eta}\nu\omega\rho$ `rich an vitality', $\delta\text{-}\gamma-\acute{\eta}\nu\omega\rho$ `gamy', $\delta\rho-\acute{\omega}\psi$ $\delta\text{-}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$ (* $\nu\rho-\omega\psi$ `Mannesantlitz habend'); about $\delta\text{-}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$ `person' (* $\delta\text{-}\nu\delta\rho-\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$ with secondary Aspiration [ö]) s. Kretschmer Gl. 28, 246, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 426⁴;

alb. *njer* `man, person';

Note:

Probably alb. cognate *njeriu* 'man' derived from sabin. *Nerius* because of solidified alb. Pl. *njerëz* 'men, people', *njerëzim* 'humanity' where -os, -us ending has been solidified.

lat. *neriōsus* 'resistens, fortis', *Neriō*, -*iēnis* 'eine with Mars in Kultverbindung stehende goddess' ('*die Starke'), *Nerō*, Sabine = 'fortis ac strenuus' (Schulze Eigenn. 315, 363, 485; sabin. *Nerius* stimmt to Old Indian *na rya-*), osk. Gen. Pl. *nerum* 'vir, procer', umbr. *nerf* Akk. Pl. 'proceres, principes';

cymr. *ner* 'Held', air. *ner* 'boar' (also PN), gall. GN *Nerios*, air. *nert* (**ner-to-*), cymr. corn. *nerth* 'Mannhaftigkeit, Heer', bret. *nerz* 'power', gall. *Nerto-briga*, *Esu-nertus* etc., air. *nertaim* 'I stärke', cymr. *nerthu* 'stärken, support', bret. *nerza* 'festigen'; air. *nār* (**nōro-*) 'edel, großherzig', gall. GN *Nāria* f.; about air. *nār* 'bescheiden' s. S. 754;

agerm. *Nerthus*, eine goddess, aisl. *Njo. rōr* m. Göttername; lit. *no r̃as* m. 'volition', *no r̃iu*, *nore r̃ti* 'wollen', Old Prussian PN *Nor-mans*, ablaut. *Ner-man*; lit. *ne r̃te r̃ti*, ablaut. *narti ñti* 'be angry with', *i -nir t̃e s* 'ergrimmt', *nar tsas* m. (**nar -sa-s*) 'boldness, rage, fury', *narsu s* 'fierce, grim'; Old Prussian *nertien* Akk. 'rage, fury', *er-nertimai* 'wir enrage'; slav. **norvъ* m. in Old Church Slavic *nравъ* 'custom', etc.;

gr. hom. νῦρ ο ψ χα λ κός after Kretschmer Gl. 32, 3 ff. 'Erz from Noricum', also not here; after Kuiper 'voll from vitality'.

References: WP. II 332 f., WH. II 164 f., Trautmann 197 f., Kuiper Meded. Koninkl. Nederl. Akad. van Wetensch., Nieuwe Reeks, Deel 14, No. 5.

Page(s): 765

Root / lemma: *ner-2*

English meaning: under

German meaning: 'under'

Material: Gr. νέρπερος 'unterer, tieferer, unterirdischer' (through hybridization with ἔνπερος 'die Unterirdischen', s. S. 312 **en* 'in', also ἔνπερος); νέρθε(ν) (and again ἔνπερθε(ν), dor. öol. ἔνπερθα) 'from under'; νεύρος 'the Unterste' (**neri-o-*); osk. *nertrak* 'a sinistra', umbr. *nertru* 'sinistro' (= νέρπερος); zero grade aisl. *norðr* n. 'Norden', ags. *norðerra* 'more nördlich', ahd. *nordrōni* 'nördlich' (Norden is by the Richtung of Betenden after Osten = links);

possible kinship from *n-er-* with **nhei-* 'low, base' (see 312).

Maybe alb. geg. *nër*, alb. *ndër* 'under' [common alb. *n* > *nd* shift]

References: WP. II 333 f.

Page(s): 765-766

Root / lemma: *ner-3*

English meaning: to conceal, cover, hiding place, hollow

German meaning: 'eindringen, untertauchen, Versteck, Höhle'

Material: Gesichert only for the Balt.-Slav.: lit. *neriu*, *ne r̃ti* '(under)tauchen, durchschwimmen, flee, einschlöpfen', *neri* s m. 'beaver', *na r̃as* m. 'Taucherente', *narva* 'cell the Bienenkönigin', lett. *ni r̃t*, *nirda t̃* 'submerge'; Old Church Slavic *нѣро*, *nre t̃i* 'penetrate', sloven. *po-ndre*, *t̃i* 'submerge', klr. *po-nerty* 'dive', Old

Church Slavic *nora* `φωλεός, 'latibulum', russ. *nora* `hole, cave, pit, pothole', aruss. *po-norov* `Erdwurm', serb. *no`rac* `aquanaut'; auf a zero grade **n`r-* (**n_or-* to idg. **nor-*) based on slav. *nyr-*, *nur-* in russ.-Old Church Slavic *nyrjati*, `se immergere', *nura* `janua' (etc.); here probably die FIN Old Prussian *Narus*, lit. *Nar`upe*, illyr. *Náρωv* `Narenta' = schott.-gael. *Abhainn Narunn* `Nairn'; lit. *Neri`s*, *Nery`s*, *Nereta*, Old Prussian *Neria* `Nehrung', russ. *Neretva* (to Bug).

References: WP. II 334, Trautmann 196 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 3 f., 45;

See also: perhaps to *ner-2*.

Page(s): 766

Root / lemma: *nes-*

English meaning: to join with; to conceal oneself

German meaning: `sich vereinigen, geborgen sein'

Material: Old Indian *na`satē* `gesellt sich to, combined sich with jemand', redupl. not thematic *ni`m`satē* 3. Pl. `sie beröhren nahe with dem body, kiss' (**ni`ns-atē*), participle *ni`m`s-āna-* (old Deponentien); GN *Nā`satyau* m. Dual. `die beiden Nothelfer', urind. *Našattia*, av. *Nā`ghai`ya-*, compare H. Göntert, Weltkönig 259;

zero grade Old Indian *a`sta-*, av. *asta-* n. `homeland, domicile'; gr. *νέομα* ι, ion. *νεῦμα* ι `come lucky an, kehre heim', *Νέστωρ* eig. `the always Wiederkehrende', *νόστος* m. `Heimkehr', redupl. ep. *νέσσομα* ι, `νέομα' (**ν`l-ν`σ-ομα* ι with preservation of *-σ-* after unthematic forms as 2. 3. Sg. **ν`l-ν`σ-σα* ι, *-τα* ι); reduced grade *ναίω*, Fut. *νάσσομα* ι `stay, dwell, bewohne', *ναίεταίω* `stay, dwell, bewohne; bewohnt sein'; **νασ-Fός*: dor. thess. *ναός*, lak. *ναFός*, lesb. *ναῖος* (i.e. *νάFFός*), ion. *νηός*, att. *νεώς* m. `(Götterwohnung =) temple, Heiligtum'; zero grade *ῥεσμενός* `gerettet, geborgen'; alb. *knelem* `recover, be living again' (prefix *k-* + **nes-lo-*); got. *ga-nisan* `gerettet become, recover, recuperate', ahd. as. *gi-nesan* ds., ags. *ge-nesan* `gerettet become, entkommen, überleben', got. *ga-nists*, ahd. as. *gi-nist* `Genesung, salvation'; Kaus. got. *nasjan* `fit, healthy make', ahd. *nerian*, *nerren* `retten, heal, cure, nöhren', as. *nerian*, ags. *nerian* `retten, shield' (besides with *ē, ō*: aisl. *næ`ra* and *nø`ra* `beleben, erfrischen, nöhren', schwed. dial. *nöra* `fire anmachen'); aisl. *aldr-nari* m. `(life preserver =) fire', as. *lif-nara* f. `nourishment, food', ags. *neru* f. `Rettung, nourishment, food', ahd. *nerī*, *nara* f. `Rettung, nourishment, food'; latter meaning also in ahd. *wega-nest*, *-nist* n. `trip food', ags. *nest* n. `nourishment, food', aisl. *nest* n. `viaticum, nourishment, food'; toch. A *nas-*, B *nes-* `sein'; A *nas`u-* `friend'.

References: WP. II 334 f., M. Leumann Homer. Wörter, 191 ff.

Page(s): 766-767

Root / lemma: *neu-dh-*

English meaning: to yearn for smth.

German meaning: `begehren, gelösten'

Material: Ahd. *niot* `eagerness', mhd. *nietliche* `with desire, with eagerness', nhd. *niedlich*, as. *niud* m. `desire, Begier', ags. *nīed*, *nēod* f. `wish, Sehnsucht, eagerness'; got. PN *Neudis* (**Niudeis*); lit. *pa-nu`stu*, *-nu`dau*, *-nu`sti* `whereupon Gelöste have, sich whereupon sehnen'.

References: WP. II 326.

Root / lemma: *neu-d-*

English meaning: to acquire, to make use of smth.

German meaning: 'Erstrebtes ergreifen, in Nutzung nehmen'

Material: Got. *niutan* `τ υ χ ε ῖ ν, 'reach', *ga-niutan* `gripe, catch', *nuta* `Fönger, fisherman', aisl. *njōta* `benutzen, genießen', ahd. *niozan* `somewhat an sich nehmen, benutzen, genießen', as. *niotan*, ags. *nēotan* ds.; got. *un-nuts* `unnōtz', ahd. *nuzzi*, as. *nutti*, ags. *nytt* `wherefore nōtze' (zero grade aisl. *ny tr*); ags. *nyttian* `need, lack, genießen', ahd. *nuzzen, nuzzōn*, nhd. *nōtzen, nutzen*; aisl. *nyt* f. `benefit, milk' (*nytja* `milk'), ags. *nytt* f., mnd. *nutte, nut* `benefit', ahd. *nuz, -zzes* m. `Nutz', ags. *notu* f. `yield'; aisl. *naut* n. `Stöck Vieh', *nautr* m. `valuable possession', ags. *nēat* n. `Stöck Rindvieh, animal', ahd. *nōz* m. `(Nutz)vieh', as. *notil* n. `small cattle' (Church Slavic *nuta* `Vieh' from dem Germ.); ahd. *ganōz, -o* `comrade', as. *genōt*, ags. *genēat*, aisl. *nautr* ds.;

lit. *nauda* `benefit, profit, gain, property', *nau dyti* `lust, crave', lett. *na ū da* `Geld';

perhaps air. *Nuado*, Gen. *Nuadat* GN, cymr. *Nudd* GN, abrit.-lat. Dat. *Nōdonti, Nōdenti* GN (participle **neudont-s, -os*), actually `Angler, fisherman' after Vendryes RC. 39, 384.

References: WP. II 325 f., Trautmann 194, Feist 337⁹;

See also: to consecutive (*neu-dh-*)

Root / lemma: *neu-ks-, neu-s-*

English meaning: to sniff, smell

German meaning: `wittern, schnöffeln', from which `aufspüren, auskundschaften'

Material: Got. *bi-niuhsian* `auskundschaften', *niuhsēins* `Heimsuchung', perhaps to aisl. *ny sa* `wittern, snuffle, sniff, peer', *njōsn* f. `tidings, Suche', ahd. *niusen* `versuchen' (to alteration from *-hs-* to *-s-* s. Sverdrup IF. 35, 149), etc.;

neus- in: ags. *nēosian, nīosan*, as. *niusian, niusōn* `untersuchen, nachspüren'; in addition ags. *nosu*, engl. *nose*, ndl. *neus* `nose', norw. *nosa* `wittern', *nūs* `smell, odor, Witterung', *nuska* `suchen', nhd. *nöschen* `with the Schnauze wöhlen', engl. *nuzzle*, ndl. *neuzelen* `snuffle, sniff', mnd. *noster(en), nöster(en)* `Nöster'; russ. *nju chatb* `snuffle, sniff, smell', serb. *njušiti* `snuffle, sniff'.

Maybe alb. (**nju chatb*) *nuhat, nuhas* `snuffle, sniff, smell', through metathesis derived alb. geg. (**nuhas*) *huna*, tosk. *hunda* `nose' [common alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic mutation]

Clearly **Root / lemma: *nas-*** : `nose' derived from **Root / lemma: *neu-ks-, neu-s-*** : `to sniff, smell' while both ***nas-*** : `nose', ***neu-ks-, neu-s-*** : `to sniff, smell' are zero grade of **Root / lemma: *an(ə)-3*** : `to breathe'

References: WP. II 325, Holthausen KZ. 69, 166 f.; probably to 2. *sneu-*, see there.

Root / lemma: neuk-

English meaning: dark, indistinct

German meaning: `dunkel, undeutlich, von Gesichts- and Gehörseindröcken'ö

Material: Lat. *nuscitiōsus* `qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret', next to which with *l-* (after *lux*, *lūcēre*ö) *luscus* `blinzeln; blödsichtig; einöugig', *luscīnus* `geblendet', *luscīōsus*, *luscītiōsus* `nachtblind'; lit. *niūkso* `ti `dark emporragen', *niūkiu* `niu `kti `din, drone, dull sound, clink', *apsi-nia* `ukti `sich bewölken', lett. *apn*, *auktie* `s ds.

References: WP. II 324 f., WH. I 838 f.

Page(s): 768

Root / lemma: neu-1

English meaning: to call, to praise

German meaning: `rufen, preisen'ö

Material: Old Indian *navatē*, *nāuti* `sounds, jubelt, preist', air. *nūall* (**neu-slo-*) n. `scream, din, fuss, noise, proclamation'; perhaps lat. *nūntium* `Botschaft' (**nou-ent*ion).

References: WP. II 323, WH. II 188 f.

Page(s): 767

Root / lemma: neu-2

English meaning: to make a push; to nod

German meaning: `einen Ruck machen or Stoß geben', especially (europ.) `nicken, winken'

Material: Old Indian *na* `vatē, *nāuti* `wendet sich, bewegt sich', *nāvayati* `wendet, kehrt', as *d*-present probably *nuda* `ti `stößt fort, rückt'; gr. νένω `nicke, winke' (*νένω), νένμα `Wink', νένστω `nicke'; lat. *nuō*, -ere `nicken, winken, sich neigen', *nūtō*, -āre `sich hin and her neigen, waver, wobble', *nūtus*, -ūs `das sich Neigen, Wink, command, order', *nūmen* `Wink, volition, Geheiß, esp. göttliches' (**neu-men*, or as **neu-smen* = gr. νένμα from *νένστω with here indeed wurzelhaftem σ); air. *no* `i `d `makes bekannt', **ate-no*- `entrust', verbal noun *aithne* `depositum' = cymr. *adnau* ds.;

with formant. **-r(o)-** russ. (etc.) *ponu* `ryj (**neu-ro-*) `gesenkt (of Kopfe), niedergeschlagen (from den Augen)'; with the meaning `stupfen' presumably gr. νένστω νένστω, νένστω νένστω, ξένω Hes., and (ö) lit. *niu* `rkyti `press, squeeze';

with **g-** further formations: gr. νένστω, att. νέντω `prick, pricke', νένω Hes., Pass. Perf. νέννγμα, participle present νένγεις; with intensive intensification νένκάζω νένστω Hes., mnd. *nuck(e)* `plötzlicher shove, Töcke', md. *nucken* `einnicken', mhd. *ent-nucken* ds., perhaps also Old Church Slavic *n(j)ukati* `ermuntern'.

References: WP. II 323 f., WH. 186, 189 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 717⁴.

Page(s): 767

Root / lemma: *neu_os, -i_os*

English meaning: new

German meaning: `neu'

Material: Old Indian *náva-*, av. *nava-* `neu', Kompar. *navatara-* (: gr. ν ε ῥ τ ε ρ ο ς), gr. ν έ(F) ο ς , lat. *novus*, osk. *Núvlanu ís* `Nōlānīs' (from **Nu velā* = lat. *Nōla*), alit. *navas*, Old Prussian *neuwenen* certain Nom. Sg. n. (**nawanjan*; Old Prussian *nauns* probably after *jauns* `young'), abg. *novъ* `neu'; **-i_o**-form Old Indian *návya-*, ion. ν ε ῖ ο ς , gall. *Nevio-*, *Novio-dūnum* (`Neuen-burg'), air. *nūe* ", cymr. *newydd*, abret. *nouuid*, *neuued*, bret. *neuez*, got. *niujis*, aisl. *ny r*, ahd. as. *niuwi*, ags. *nīwe*, *nēowe*, lit. *nau jas* `neu'; toch. A *n ũ*, B *n ũne* ds., hitt. *neu_a*-ds.; with **-ro**-forms gr. ν ε (F) α ρ ό ς , arm. *nor* `neu' (**nou_ero-*), lat. *nover-ca* `Stiefmutter';

Maybe truncated alb. (**nou_ero-*) *re* (fem.), *ri* (masc.) `new'.

gr. ν ε á ω = lat. *novāre* `erneuen' (therefrom *novālis* `ein farmland, the zum ersten Male or after one-year-old Ruhe gepflōgt wird'; forms as in *aequālis*, also `junges Alter habend'); ν ε ῑ τ η ς = lat. *novitās* `Neuheit'; Feminina with *ī* besides *ā*-suffix (see Specht Idg. Dekl. 323 f.) lie consecutive formations the basic: lat. *novīcius* `neu, Neuling'; russ. *noví kъ* `Neuling'; gr. ν ε ά ξ `young Kerl'; Church Slavic *novakъ* `Neuling'; but ν ε ᾗ ν α ῖ α `youngling' from ν ε Fo-α ν- `young Atmender'; ν ε ο χ μ ό ς `neu' see above S. 414.

References: WP. II 324, WH. II 181, Trautmann 194.

See also: Changing through ablaut *nũ* `nun' see there; s. also **e-neu_en* `nine'.

Page(s): 769

Root / lemma: *nēik- : nīk- : nik-*

English meaning: to attack; to fight, rail

German meaning: `anfallen, losstörzen, heftig beginnen'

Material: Gr. ν ε ῖ κ ο ς n. `quarrel, fight', ν ε ι κ έ ω `zanke, streite, schelte', perhaps also ν ί κ η , dor. ν ι κ ά f. `victory', ν ι κ á ω `siege'; kelt. (ö) FIN *Nicros* `Neckar'; ags. *ge-næ stan* `quarrel' (**naihstianö*); bsl. **ninkō* `begins violent' in lit. *-ninku* , *-ni kti* ds., lett. *nikns* `angry, irate', ablaut. *nai ks* `violent', lit. dial. *neikom* `very', Old Prussian *neikaut* `wandeln', slav. **nikno* , **nikno ti* in Old Church Slavic *въз-nikno ti* `again to sich come', russ.-Church Slavic *niknuti* `hervorwachsen', etc.

References: WP. II 321, Trautmann 199, Kuiper Nasalprö.s. 186 f., Hofmann Gr. etym. Wb. 213.

Page(s): 761

Root / lemma: *nē-tr..., nə-tr...*

English meaning: snake

German meaning: `Schlange, Natter'

Material: Lat. *natrix*, *-icis* m. f. `water snake, penis' = air. *nathir*, Gen. *nathrach* `natrix, serpens'; cymr. *neidr* `snake' (**natri*), Pl., *nadroedd*, corn. *nader*, mbr. *azr*,

br. *aer ds.*, abret. *natrol-ion* 'Basilisken' (Pl. eines Adj. 'sich auf die Schlange beziehend'); got. *nadrē* Gen. Pl., aisl. *naðr m.*, *naðra f.* 'Natter'; with *ē* ags. *næddre*, as. *nādra*, ahd. *nātara*, *nātra f.* 'Natter' (**nē-trā*).

References: WP. II 327 f., WH. II 147;

See also: probably as 'die sich Windende', zur root (s)*nē*-.

Page(s): 767

Root / lemma: *ni-*, *nei-*

See also: see above S. 312 f. (*en-*).

Page(s): 767

Root / lemma: *niz-do-*

German meaning: 'Nest'

See also: see under *sed-*.

Page(s): 769

Root / lemma: *nog^w o-* or *nag^w o-*

English meaning: tree

German meaning: 'Baum' ö

Material: Old Indian *naga-* m. 'tree, mountain'; aisl. *no*, *kkui m.*, ahd. *nahho*, as. *naco*, ags. *naca* 'Nachen, dugout canoe'.

References: WP. II 340.

Page(s): 770

Root / lemma: *nog^w -*, *nog^w od(h)o-*, *nog^w -no-*

English meaning: naked

German meaning: 'nackt'

Note: often distorted taboo

Material: Anord. *nøkkva* 'naked make'; lengthened grade lit. *nu* 'ogas, lett. dial. *nuo* 'gs, Old Church Slavic *nag* ѣ 'naked';

with Dentalformantien: lat. *nūdus* 'naked' from **nog^w ed(h)os* or **nog^w od(h)os* = got. *naqaþs* (-d-), anord. *nøkkuiðr* (also *no*, *ktr*), next to which aschwed. *nakuber*, ags. *nacod*, ahd. *nackut*, *nachut*, nhd. *nackt*; air. *nocht*, cymr. etc. *noeth* 'naked' (**nog^w -to-s*);

with formants **-no-**: Old Indian *nagna* 'naked', av. *maṇna-* ds. (*m-* through dissimilation, die Vorstufe from westosset. *bōṇnōṣ*); arm. *merk* 'naked'; hieher also gr. γ υ μ ν ό ς, by Hes. λ υ μ ν ό ς (for *γ υ μ ν ό ς) and ἀ π ο λ ύ γ μ α τ ο ς ἀ π ο γ ύ μ ν ω σ ι ς. Κύ π ρ ι ο ι; aisl. *nakinn*, afries. *naken* 'naked' (*k* instead of nord. *ku* point at auf rearrangement from **nak(u)-na-* after den participle auf -*inn*); hitt. *neku-manza* 'naked'.

References: WP. II 339 f., WH. II 185, Trautmann 201, Specht Idg. Dekl. 251.

Page(s): 769

Root / lemma: *nok^w-(t)-*

See also: s. *nek^w-(t)-*.

Page(s): 770

Root / lemma: *no-*

German meaning: Pronominalstamm

See also: see above S. 320, *eno-*.

Page(s): 769

Root / lemma: *nōmn_o*.

See also: s. *enomn_o*.

Page(s): 770

Root / lemma: *nōt-, nət-*

English meaning: back, behind

German meaning: `Hinterbacke, Hinterer, Röcken'ö

Material: Gr. νῦτ ος, νῦτ ον `back', changing through ablaut with lat. *na tīs* f., mostly Pl. *natēs* `buttock, backside'ö

References: WP. II 340, WH. II 146.

Page(s): 770

Root / lemma: *nū̃-*

English meaning: now

German meaning: `nun' and ähnliche Formen

Material: Old Indian *nũ*, *nū̃*, av. *nū̃* `nun', Old Indian *nū̃ tana-* `jetzig, young, neu', *nūna m̃* `now, yet, nun' (as lit. *nūnaĩ*, Old Church Slav. *nyne* `probably adv. solidified case eines Adj. **nū-no-* `jetzig'), av. *nūrām*, *nūra m̃*, ap. *nūram* ds. (after *āparām* `prospectively' shapedö); gr. νῦ, νῦν, νῦν `now, yet' (latter probably from **nū -m* =) lat. *num* `nun noch, noch jetzt', then pad for Fragen, *etiamnum* `noch always', *nunc* `now, yet, nun' (**num-ce*) = hitt. *ki-nun* ds., *nū-per* `neulich, before kurzem; before Zeiten', next to which *nu-* still in *nu-diūs tertius* `*nun is the dritte day' (about air. *nu-*, *no-*, mcymr. *neu* Verbal-particle, see under **ne** `not'); got. *nu* (*nūō*), aisl. ahd. ags. *nū̃* `now, yet, nun', mhd. nhd. *nū̃*, previously seit spätmdh. time also *nū̃ ñ*; lit. *nũ*, lett. *nũ* `nun', Old Prussian in *tei-nũ* `nunmehr', lit. *nūnaĩ* `nun' (see above); abg. *nъ* `but', *nyne* `nun' (see above); toch. A *nu* B *no* enkl. `but, because'; hitt. *nu* (satzeinleitende particle); *ki-nun* `now, yet', *nū-wa* `still', *nu-kwit* `numquid'; got. *nau h̃* `still', afries. *noch*, as. ahd. *noh* Adverb `still, also now, yet' from **nu-k^we*; about die Konjunktion `(neither -) *noch*' see above S. 757 under **ne1**.

Idg. *nū̃* is probably zero grade to *neu o-* `neu', compare Old Indian *nūtane-* `jetzig' and `neu', gr. νέο ν τ ι `eben, neulich', ahd. *niwes* (adv. Gen.), lit. *naujaĩ* `fresh, neulich'.

Maybe alb. *ta-ni* 'now' [*ta-* (ate) 'this, that' + **ni* 'now'] : Old Prussian in *tei-nu* : Skt. *nu* 'now, just, but' [adv]; Go. *nu* 'now' [adv]

References: WP. II 340, WH. II 186 ff., Trautmann 201.

Page(s): 770

Root / lemma: *n.dhos, n.dheri*

English meaning: under

German meaning: 'under'

Material: Old Indian *adha* 'h' 'under' (as preposition m. Akk. under Gen.), av. *adə* 'under', arm. *and* (m. Instr.) 'under', aisl. *and* ds., toch. A *an* 'č' 'under, after under' (ö);

av. *a δairi* 'under, below', got. *undar* etc., ahd. *untar* and *untari* 'under', neologism after idg. **uperi* (Old Indian *upari* etc. 'about');

Old Indian *a dhara-*, av. *a δara-* 'the untere', lat. *inferus* ds. (**enferos*, idg. **n.dheros*), *infernus* ds. (after *supernus*), *infrā* 'below' (**inferād*) with Anlautsbehandlung of *-dh-*; gr. ἄθρο - placed perhaps in ἄθροζω 'verachte' (compare Old Indian *adharin*, *a-* 'verachtet'); got. *undaro* preposition 'under' (Abl. auf -ōd) = Old Indian Adv. *a dharāt* 'under';

Old Indian *adhama* 'the unterste' = lat. *infimus* ds.

References: WP. I 323, WH. I 698, Specht Idg. Dekl. 259¹.

Page(s): 771

Root / lemma: *n.si-s*

English meaning: sword

German meaning: 'Schwert'

Note: only Aryan and italisch

Material: Old Indian *asi* 'm.' 'sword, Schlachtmesser'; av. *aghū-* f. ds.; lat. *ēnsis* 'sword'.

References: WP. I 324, WH. II 406, Specht KZ. 66, 34 f.

Page(s): 771

Root / lemma: *n.si-*

English meaning: dirt, black

German meaning: 'schmutzfabrig; Schmutz, Schlamm'

Material: Old Indian *a si-ta-*, fem. *a si-knī* 'swart, black'; gr. ἄστος 'slime, mud (eines Flusses)', ἄστος 'muddy'.

References: WP. I 324, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 116 f.

Page(s): 771

Root / lemma: *obhel-*

English meaning: to sweep; to multiply

German meaning: `fegen' and `vermehren'

Note: only arm. and gr.

Material: Arm. *avelum* `I sweep' (*ar* -*avelum* `I vermehre': *aveli* `more'), gr. ὁφελᾶω `sweep' and `vermehre', ὁφελᾶα `besom' and `benefit, advantage', ὁφελᾶτο `besom' Hes., ὁφελᾶτο `sweep'; ὁφελος `benefit', ὁφελός `nötze'.

References: WP. I 178, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 57, Leumann Hom. Wörter 120 ff.

Page(s): 772

Root / lemma: *obhi-*

See also: see above S. 287 (*ebhi-*).

Page(s): 772

Root / lemma: *od-1* (**had-*)

English meaning: to smell, *have repulsive smell

German meaning: `riechen'

Material: Arm. *hot* `Duft, smell, odor' (sek. *o*-stem), *hotim* `rieche', *hototim* `wittere';

gr. ὀίω `rieche, dufte' (*ὀίω -ω, with lat. *olēre* under an extension basis **odēi-* compatible), ὀίω δα, hom. etc. ὀίω μῆ, dor. ὀίω μά:, att. ὀίω μῆ `Duft, smell, odor' (**od*-μά), δυσ-, εὐ-δης `evil-, wohlriechend', εὐ-φρανομαι `rieche, wittere' with **o* δ σ - (: lat. *odor*) as erstem part; alb. *ame* ``unpleasant smell, odor' (**odmā* = ὀίω μῆ); lat. *odor* `smell, odor', *odefaciō*, *ol(e)faciō* `rieche, wittere', *oleō*, *-ēre* `smell, stink' (`sabin' *l* = *d* perhaps tight, firm geworden through support in *oleum*); schwed. *os* `smell, odor, erstickendes Gas', norw. dö. *os* (**ōd-s-o-*) `haze, mist, erstickender vapor', aisl. *spān-ōsa* `neu, neu hergestellt' (of ship etc.), actually: `after chip, splinter smelling';

lit. *u* `odžiu, *u* `osti `smell' (**ōdi* -ō), lett. *uo* `žu, *uo* `sti `smell', lit. *u* `ostyti `herumriechen, snuffle, sniff' = lett. *uo* `sti `t (and *uo* `ksti `t ds.; with the same parasitischen *k* lit. *u* `oksauti `unaufhörlich lauern' under likewise); ačech. *jadati* `forschen, untersuchen' (**ausschnöffeln*).

References: WP. I 174, WH. II 203, Trautmann 202.

See also: see also *od-2* `repulsion'; about gall. *odocos* s. S. 289.

Page(s): 772-773

Root / lemma: *od-2* (**had-*)

English meaning: disgust, hate

German meaning: `Widerwille, Haß'

Note:

Root / lemma: *od-2* (**had-*): `disgust, hate' derived from **Root / lemma:** *od-1* (**had-*): `to smell, *have repulsive smell'

Material: Arm. *ateam* 'I hasse', *ateli* 'detested, hostile';

gr. ὀδύσας - (as *oδ-υδ- das participle Perf. enthaltend) in οὐδύετα ἔριζετα Hes. (οὐ- metr. lengthening for ὀ-), ὀδύδυστα, ὠδυσάμην, ὀδύσσασθα, ὀδύσθηνα 'be angry with, grumble, rumble'; lat. *ōdī* 'empfinde Widerwillen, hasse', *ōdium* 'natürlicher repulsion, hate'; ags. *atol*, aisl. *atall* 'dirus, atrox'; hitt. *ḫatukiš* 'terrible, dreadful';

as 'repulsion infolge Geruches' perhaps to *od-1* 'smell'.

References: WP. I 174 f., WH. II 202 f.

Page(s): 773

Root / lemma: *oid-* (*g^wheid-)

English meaning: to swell; strong, *fast, swelling, lump, water

German meaning: 'schwellen'

Note:

Considering phryg. βεδύ 'water' : nasalized illyr. *Bindus* 'water god', **Root / lemma:** *band-* (*g^wheid-): 'drop' : **Root / lemma:** *oid-* (*g^wheid-): 'to swell; strong, *fast, swelling, lump, water' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *au(e)-9, au-ed-, au-er-* (*aku-ent-): 'to flow, to wet; water, etc.'

Material: Old Indian *iṇdra-* 'strong', also GN 'Indra-, urind. (mitanni) *Indar* = av. GN *Indra-*; Old Indian *indriya* 'm n. 'power, fortune'; perhaps also *iṇdu-* m. 'drip' (originally 'Schwellung, ball');

arm. *ait* (*i*-stem) 'cheek', *aitnum* 'I swell' (*oid-nu-mi), *aitumn* 'swelling, lump, growth';

gr. οἰδάω, οἰδέω 'swell', οἰδός n. 'swelling, lump, growth', οἰδαίξ 'unripe Feige', οἰδέμα 'swelling, tumescence, Schwall of Meeres', Οἰδί-πους 'Schwellfuß';

ahd. *eiz*, nhd. dial. *Eis* 'Eiterbeule, ulcer', and as Bezeichnung from deren giftigem Inhalt ahd. *eitar*, ags. *āt(t)or*, aisl. *eitr* 'pus' (aisl. also figurative 'fury, bitter sense, mind', ostfries. *eitel* 'angry, irate, frenzied'); aisl. *eitill* m. 'Einschluß in a stone', norw. *eitel* 'gland, knag am tree, knot, bud' (= mhd. *eizel* 'small pustulating ulcer'); aisl. *eista* 'testicle' (*oid-s-to(n)-, from the zero grade of es-stem: gr. οἰδός); perhaps also ags. *āte*, engl. *oat* 'Hafer'; lett. *idra* 'das faule Mark eines Baumes'; with slav. *e-, *ja- from oi- probably abg. -e *dro*, *jadro* (etc.) 'sinus; velum, sail', poln. *kaschub.* also 'net' (basic meaning 'swelling');

Old Church Slavic *jadъ* 'poison' (*oidos), slov. *ja diti* 'anger', serb. *ije diti* 'enrage'; lit. *aidinti* 'stir, tease, irritate' and Old Church Slavic *isto*, Pl. *istesa* 'testicle, kidney' from schwundstufigem *id-s-to-, next to which *oid-s-to- (: aisl. *eista*) perhaps in aruss. *jestese* 'n. Du. 'testicles', if with it *e stese 'gemeint is; nasalized *ind-ro to *e d- (je, d-) in slav. *je dro, *je drъ: Old Church Slavic *je dro* 'quick, fast' (from 'strong' = 'swollen'), serb. *je dar* 'full, strong, fresh, strong' and r.-Church Slavic *jadro* 'nucleus, testiculus', russ. *jadrovi* 'tyj 'kernig, strong', *ja drica* 'Gersten-, Hafergrötze', poln. *ja dro* 'Kern; Pl. testicles', *je drny* 'kernig, strong, lively';

in addition balt. FIN *Indus*, *Indura*, *Indra*, *Indraja* 'and *Indrica*, also die *Innerste*, NFI the *Leine* (Hildesheim), old *Indrista* (probably ven.-illyr.).

Maybe alb. *gjendra* '(*testicle), lump, tumor, swelling, gland' : Church Slavic *jadro* 'nucleus, testiculus'.

References: WP. I 166 f., Petersson Heteroklisie 83, 248, Göntert Weltkönig 13 f., Machek KZ. 64, 261 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 114, 127, Trautmann 2f., 108.

Page(s): 774

Root / lemma: *oi-no-*, *oi-u_o-*

See also: see above S. 286 (e-).

Page(s): 774

Root / lemma: *oiu_ā*

See also: see above S. 297 (ei-).

Page(s): 774

Root / lemma: *ok-*

English meaning: to think over, *understand, see

German meaning: 'überlegen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *ok-* : 'to think over, *understand, see' derived from a reduced

Root / lemma: *ok^w-* : 'to see; eye'.

Material: Gr. ὀκνός 'dubiousness, hesitating', ὀκνέω 'hesitate', ὀκνηρός 'dilatorily';

got. *aha* 'sense, mind, understanding', *ahjan* 'believe, mean', *ahma* m. 'ghost'; *ahaks* 'dove' (as spirit bird); ahd. *ahta* 'observance, paying attention' (nhd. *achtgeben*), ags. *eaht* f. 'calculation, consultation, estimate', ahd. as. *ahṭōn*, ags. *eahtian* 'consider, observe, appraise', nhd. *achten*, *beachten*, aisl. *ætla* (**ahṭilōn*) 'mean, think, intend, mean, aim'.

References: WP. I 169; after Specht KZ 62, 211 to *ok^w-*.

Page(s): 774

Root / lemma: *ok tō(u)*

English meaning: eight

German meaning: 'acht'

Note:

Root / lemma: *ok tō(u)* : eight derived from the extended **Root / lemma:** *ok-* : 'to think over, *understand, see, count' + *-ta* formant modelled after illyr. attribute nouns, adjectives. Hence PIE numbers derived from previously ordinal numbers.

Material: Old Indian *aṣṭā*, *aṣṭu* (besides *aṣṭi* - f. 'achtzig'), av. *ašta* to av. *ašti-* 'Breite from vier Fingern' (to Sg. **ašta-*), Henning TrPhSoc. 1948, 69; arm. *ut* (probably from **optō* with from the Sieben übernommenem *p*); gr. ὀκτώ; alb. *tete* (**ok tō-t-*);

Note:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (**ok tō(u)ta*) 'eight' : alb. *teta* 'eight'; Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine' : alb. *nanda* 'nine'. Therefore alb.

shtata 'seven' derived from a truncated **sa(p)tata* 'seven' later Old Indian *sapta* *ṭhah* , av. *hapta* *ṭa-*, as. *sivotho*, ags. *sefoða*, lit. *septin* *ṭas*; also Old Indian *saptati* *ṭ* , av. *haptāiti-* 70; in alb. *-ta*, *-te* are attribute formants that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *-ta* formant (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to alb.-Anatolian languages alone.

Therefore alb. *teta* 'eight' is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (**ok* *ṭō(u)ta*) 'eight'. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare lat. *octuāgintā* '80'].

Therefore gr. Greek: *θη* *τ* *α* *ν*. 'the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet (Ar.)', gen. *θη* *τ* *α* *τ* *ο* *ς* Demokr. 20, Lat. pl. *tetates* from *θη* *τ* *α* *τ* *ε* *ς* ; further uninflected. Origin (see intro): LW Sem. Etymology: from Semitic, cf. Hebr. *ṭ* *ēth*; cf. Schwyzler 140. is of Anatolian origin.

compare maked. *Otto-lobus* '8 höglig'; lat. *octō*; air. *ocht n-* (Nasalwirkung after *secht n-* and *nōi n-*); cymr. *wyth*, ncorn. *eath*, bret. *eiz* (**ochtī*, older *-ū* from *-ō*); got. *ahtau*, aisl. *ātta*, ahd. as. *ahto*, ags. *eahta*; lit. *aštuoni* ; Old Church Slavic *osm* *ъ* (after dem ordinals *osm* *ъ* reshaped); toch. B *okt*, A *oköt*.

ordinals: lat. *octāvus* (compare also osk. *Uhtavis* 'Oktavius') probably from **octōu* *os*; aphryg. *ο* *τ* *υ* *φο* *ι* *φ* *ε* *τ* *ε* *ι* 'in 8. years' (**ok* *ṭōu* *oi* *u* *etesī*); gr. ion. att. *ὀ* *γ* *δ* *ο* (F) *ο* *ς* (*ὀ* after *ἔ* *β* *δ* *ο* *μ* *ο* *ς*), obstructed in *ὀ* *γ* *δ* *ο* *ή* *κ* *ο* *ν* *τ* *α* (hom. to *ὀ* *γ* *δ* *ώ* *κ* *ο* *ν* *τ* *α* reshaped after *ὀ* *κ* *τ* *ώ*), compare lat. *octuāgintā* '80', das earlier example from *septuāginta* and in very later time after latter again neu aufgekommen; after dem ordinals to *septm.* (and *dek* *m.*) gerichtet have sich Old Indian as. *ṭ* *ama* *ṭ* , av. *aštama-*, gall. *oxtumetos*, air. *ochtmad*, cymr. *wythfed*, lit. *a* *šmas*, Old Prussian *asman* (Akk.), Old Church Slavic *osm* *ъ* (*ok* *ṭmo-*); compare toch. A *oktönt*, B *oktante* 'the achte'.

An other congruities are to name ved. as. *ṭ* *ā* *das* *ṭa-* 18, av. *aštadase-* 'the 18. ', gr. *ὀ* *κ* *τ* *ω* (κ *α* *ί*) *δ* *ε* *κ* *α* , lat. *octōdecim*, ahd. *ahtozehan* 18; gr. *ὀ* *κ* *τ* *α* *κ* *ό* *ς* *ο* *ι* , lat. *octingenti* '800'.

References: WP. I 172 f., WH. II 199 f., Trautmann 15 f.

Page(s): 775

Root / lemma: *ok^w-*, (**heg* *ṭ^wh-*)

English meaning: to see; eye

German meaning: 'sehen'

Note: besides *ok-*, see there

Note:

Root / lemma: *ok^w-* : to see; eye derived from **Root / lemma:** *deik* *ṭ-* : to show' :

Root / lemma: *dek* *ṭ-1* : 'to take, *offer a sacrifice, observe a custom' [common illyr.-balt. *d-* > zero phonetic mutation]. The drop of initial *d-* in proto Aryan languages caused the birth of old laryngeal *ḡ-*.

One of the oldest cognates is Gr. *δ* *ο* *κ* *ε* *ύ* *ω* 'to see, discern, perceive, observe; to think, suppose, imagine, expect', then Marathi *dola* (**dokula*) 'eye'.

Material: Aryan out of the compounds only forms of stem **ok^wp-* (whereupon partly the *i-* and *n-* stem is layered):

Old Indian *a* *ṭs* *i* *n*. 'eye' (this *i-* stem ved. only Nom. Akk. Sg. and in compounds, *aks* *i* *pa* *ṭ* 'a little, a bit', after ved. also in *bh*-case and in Lok. Pl.), Gen. Sg. *aks* *-ṇ* *-a* *ḥ* etc., Nom. Du. *aks* *ī* = av. *aši* ' (both) eyes'

common Old Indian -g^hh- > -ks₁ - : Avestan -g^hh- > -xš-, -š- phonetic mutation

(compare *ok^wīds. in lit. *aki*`, abg. *oči* and as base from arm. *ač*-, *-k*` and gr. ὀσσε), formation of conservative stem *aks₁ -; this stem aks₁ - also in ved. *an-a* *k* `blind'; av. *aši* for *axšī after *uši* `ears', compare av. *aiwy-āxšayeinti* `they supervise', *aiwyāxštar-* `supervisor, custodian, keeper'; redupl. Old Indian *ī* *ks*, *atē* `sees' (idg. *īk^w- from *i-_ok^w-); aks₁ *a* - m. `dice, cube', i.e. `provide with eyes'; ks₁ *an*, *a* - m. n. `instant, eye blink' (seems grown from a Lok. *[a]ks₁ *a* *n*); is not overgrown the *h*-stem in the darkened compounds Old Indian *pra* *tika-* `turned, opposite', n. `face (with the eyes and mouth)' (: πρῶσ-ωπο ν), *a* *nika-* n. `the turned, front', av. *ainika-* m. `face (with the eyes and mouth)' (**proti*, **eni* + _ok^w-; compare slav. *nic* _ь under **ni-* `low, mean'), *ghr*, *tā* *cī* f. `greasy (looking); sacrificial spoon', *s* *vitīcī* f. `gleaming';

arm. (with expressive gemination) *akn*, Gen. *akan* `eye, aperture, hole' (*n*-stem), Nom. Pl. *ač*-, *-k*` pluralized from dem Nom. Du. *ok^w *i*;

gr. (*oks₁) ὀσσε Nom. Du. `Augen'

common Old Indian -g^hh- > ks₁ - : gr. -g^hh- > -ss- phonetic mutation

(*ok^wī_e for *ok^wī), att. *ὀττε, whereof τρῖοττῖς `necklace with three glass eyes'; ὀσσοματῖς `see, observe (spiritually), foresee, predict', att. ὀττεῦοματῖς `foresee, predict, dread';

common Old Indian -g^hh- > ks₁ - : gr. -g^hh- > -ss-: -tt- phonetic mutation

ὀψοματῖς `I will see', common Old Indian -g^hh- > ks₁ - : gr. -g^hh- > -k^wh- > -phs- phonetic mutation

ὀπωπα `have seen'; ὀπιπενω `gawk at, look after', παρθενοπῖπης `overseer of girls' with redupliz. root ὀπι (ι + οπι > ιπ-); ὀμμα `eye' (*ὀπι-μ_n),

common Old Indian -g^hh- > ks₁ - : gr. -g^hh- > -k^w- > -p- phonetic mutation

ὀφθαλμός `eye' (*ok^wph- with expressive Aspirataö);

common Old Indian -g^hh- > ks₁ - : gr. -g^hh- > -k^w- > -ph-, -f- phonetic mutation

without Aspirata böot. ὀκταλλος; with (after ὀπός etc.) analogical π;

common Old Indian -g^hh- > ks₁ - : Anatolian – Tocharian – Greek -g^hh- > -kt- phonetic mutation see **Root / lemma: g^hhōm-, g^hhōm-**, Gen.- ablative **g^hh(ō)m-e s** : `earth'

lak. ὀπιλλος, epidaur. ὀπιλλλος; similarly behaves ὀκκον ὀφθαλμόν to lesb. ὀππατα ὀμματα (probably with expressive gemination); ὀπή `opening, aperture' (ἐν ὀπατῖ f. Pl. `earrings' under likewise, πολυ-ωπός `nets with a lot of openings or meshes');

common Old Indian -g^hh- > ks₁ - : gr. -g^hh- > -k^w- > -p- phonetic mutation

lengthened grade ὤψ `face'; πρῶσ-ωπο ν `face (with the eyes and mouth)', μέτωπο ν `forehead', Κύκλ-ωψ, β-οἴπις under likewise; μύ-ωψ `shortsighted'; besides αἶθ-οψ under likewise with abbreviation (comparable lat. *atr-ōx*, *fer-ōx*); common Old Indian -g^hh- > ks₁ - : gr. -g^hh- > -k^wh- > -phs- phonetic mutation

perhaps gr. ὀπις `the vengeance or visitation, awestruck fear; punishment, retribution', eig. `investigation, inquiry'ö; common Old Indian -g^hh- > ks₁ - : gr. -g^hh- > -k^w- > -p- phonetic mutation

ὤψαο `you have reprimanded, have punished, pressed hard, oppressed', common Old Indian -g^hh- > ks₁ - : gr. -g^hh- > -k^wh- > -phs- phonetic mutation

ἐν-ι πῆ`rebuking, reproving appellation', common Old Indian -g^h > ks₁ - : gr. -g^h > -k^w - > -p- phonetic mutation

ἐνί-σσω (changed ἐνί-πτω), Aor. ἤνι-παπὼν and ἐνέ-νι-πὼν `rebuke, reproach, reprove, punish, avenge, scold' (idg. *ik^w- from redupl. *i-o^wk^w, compare Old Indian ī ks₁ atē); common Old Indian -g^h > ks₁ - : gr. -g^h > -k^w - > -p- phonetic mutation

alb. sō `eye';

Note:

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)], hence alb. geg sōni `eye' : Old Irish (*sūli-) sūil `eye' : **Root / lemma: sā₁ u₁el-, sāu₁ol-, suu₁e l-, su₁el-, sūl-** : `sun'.

Finally zero grade alb. geg sōni `eye' : Old Irish (*sūli-) sūil `eye' : lat. *oculus* `eye' : lit. *aky₁las* `attentive'.

Hitt. *šakuu₁a*- n. Pl. `eyes', *šakuu₁āi*- `see' it seems that **Root / lemma: ok^w-** : `to see; eye' derived from **Root / lemma: sek^w-2** : `to see, show; to speak'.

lat. *oculus* `eye' (*ōk^welo*-s); *atr-ōx* `grisly' (to *āter*, above S. 69), *fer-ōx* `wild' (to lat. *ferus*, above S. 493), etc. (: gr. μύ-ω φ `shortsighted', etc.);

air. *enech*, mcymr. *enep* `face, face (with the eyes and mouth)', mbret. *enep* ds. and preposition `against', and cymr. *wyneb* `face (with the eyes and mouth)', acymr. *let-einepp* `halbe Seite' are unclear; common Old Indian -g^h > ks₁ - : Celtic -g^h > -b : -k^w > -p phonetic mutation

in Germ. finden wir besides dem stem *a₃w- (*o¹k^w-, ahd. *ac-siuni* f. `species', *auc-siuno* `evidenter') : *awi- (*ok^wi¹-) in ahd. *awi-zoraht* `augenscheinlich', ags. *ēawis* (*ēaw₁wis) `apparent, manifest, obvious', *ēawan* `show, offenbaren', afries. *āwia*, *auwia* ds. (*aw₁jan), mhd. *z-ounen*, mndl. *t-ōnen* `show' (with abbreviated prefix); besides germ. *aun- (*ok^w-e¹n-); through Ausgleich and influence of *ausō `ear' entstand ein stem *au₃an-: krimgot. Pl. *oeghene* (oe = ö), then got. *augō*, aisl. *auga*, ahd. *ouga*, ags. *ēage* n. `eye'; stem *augja- in got. *and-augi* n. `face (with the eyes and mouth)', ags. *and-ēages*, amd. *and-ouge* `angesichts', aisl. -eygr, ahd. -*ougi*, ags. -*ēaged* `öugig';

maybe alb. geg. (*aug*-) *agu* `dawn, sunshine, dark', *agull* `blindness'

lit. *aki₁s* `eye', *aki* (= abg. *oči*) `die beiden Augen', lett. *acs* `eye', Old Prussian *ackis* Nom. Pl. `Augen', abg. *oko* (russ. *o₁ko*), Gen. *očese*, Du. *oči* `eye'; lit. *aky₁las* `attentive', poln. *obaczyc₁* (lengthened grade) `see, bemerken, behold', from which durchb Suffixverkenning (*ob* : *o*): *baczyc₁* `look out, aufpassen, wahrnehmen, see'; of *n*-stem serb.-Church Slavic *okno* `window'; compare engl. (aisl.Lw.) *wind-ow* ds., eig. `Windaug';

affiliation from lit. *ākas* `Wuhne, hole in Eise', lett. *aka* `gegrabener stream, brook', russ. river name *Oka* (different above S. 23), lit. *ekete₁* `akete₁, akyte₁) `in das ice gehauenes hole zumWasserschöpfen, Wuhne', lett. *akate* `with Wasser gefüllte pit, pothole in morass' probably: `Wasserauge', compare `Meeraugen' as Bezeichnung the Taträseen;

toch. A *ak*, Du. *as₁öm₁*, B *ek*, Du. *es₁ane* n. `eye'; A *ak-mal* `face' (`eye + nose'); compare W.Schulze Kl. Schr. 248.

Maybe Sumerian **ig[~]²i**: *noun*, eye(s); face; front.

verb, to see

prep., before, in front of

References: WP. I 169 ff., WH. II 200 ff., Benveniste Origines 1, 48, Schwyzer Gr.

Page(s): 775-777

Root / lemma: *ol-(e)-*

English meaning: to destroy

German meaning: `vernichten'

Material: Gr. ὀλέω *olēō* (*ὀλ-*ol-* v u :-μ *l*), Fut. ὀλέσῃ *olēsēi* `spoil', ὀλέσῃ *olēsēi* `Vernichter', ὀλέκω *olēkō* `destroy', ὀλόος *olōos* (*ὀλ *o* Fός *ς*) `verhö ngnisvoll';

lat. *ab-oleō* `destroy'; perhaps with sek. *h-* umbr. *hondu*, *holtu* `prosternito';

hitt. *hullāi-*, *hulliya-* `fight, struggle', etc.

References: WH. I 4 f. (the die Zusammenstellung bestreitet), Couvreur H. 143.

Page(s): 777

Root / lemma: *om(e)so-s*

English meaning: shoulder

German meaning: `Schulter'

Material: Old Indian *aśm*, *sa-* m. `shoulder'; arm. *us*, Gen. *usoy* ds.; lengthened grade gr. ὤμος *ōmos* ds. from **ōmsos*, compare ἐπ-ο μ μάδ *l* ο *ς* by Theokr.; lat. *umerus* from **omesos* ds., umbr. *uze*, *onse* `in umero'; got. *ams* ds. (germ. **amsa-*), aisl. *aśs* `ridge'; toch. A *es* `shoulder' (**omso-*), B *āntse* (**omeso-*).

References: WP. I 178, Pedersen Toch. 250; W. Schulze KZ. 63, 28, WH. II 815.

Page(s): 778

Root / lemma: *omə-*

English meaning: to proceed with energy; to make firm; to suffer

German meaning: `energisch vorgehen'; out of it `fest worauf bestehen, festmachen = eidlich bekräftigen' and `zusetzen, quölen, schö digen'

Material: Old Indian *aśmīti* `bedrö ng, versichert eindringlich, swears', themat. *sam-amantē* `sie geloben' (: σ υ ν -ο μ ά σ α *l*), *abhy-amīti* `plagues, schö digt', *aśmīvā* `tribulation, affliction, disease, malady' (: gr. ἀνί *l* η), with themat. Gestaltung the 2. syllable *aśmatē* `bedrö ng', *aśmatra-* `tight, firm', *aśmavān-* `boisterous, strong' = av. *amavant-* `strong, mighty, vast, grand', Old Indian *aśma-* m. `rush, Ungestö m' = av. *ama-* `power, mö nnliche Potenz, Angriffskraft', Adj. `strong', Old Indian *āmaśyati* `schö digt; is schadhaft, sick', *āmaya-* m. `disease, malady'; av. *amaśyavā* `affliction, tribulation';

gr. ὀμνέω *omnēō* `schwöre' (ὀμός *l* α *l* , ὀμώμ *o* κ α ; Fut. ὀμῃ *omēi* τ α *l* neologism), σ υ ν ο μ ά σ α *l* (: Old Indians *sam-amantē*), hom. ὀμός *l* ο *ς* `plagend, leidvoll' (probably metr. lengthening from ὀμός *l* ο *ς* , to *ὀμός *l* ο -F α *l*); ἀνί *l* α *l* , ion. ἀνί *l* η `distress' (dissimil. from *ὀμός *l* ο -F α *l* , Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 259, 309);

aisl. *ama* `plague, belö stigen', *amask* `Anstoß nehmen, Unwillen feel, sich wherewith abplagen', nisl. *ami* `plague', *amstr* `rastlose work, Anstrengung', *aml* n. `unaufhö rliche, esp. erfolglose Beschö ftigung with a thing', norw. *amla* `sich abmö hen, work, esp. without Erfolg', aisl. PN *O*, *mlungr*; *Amali* the name of

ostgotischen Königshauses, die *Amalunge*, *Amulinge* the deutschen undags.
Heldensage, ahd. *Amal-olf* under likewise; ahd. *emiz* 'beständig, fortwährend',
emizzig, *emazzig* 'beständig, beharrlich', nhd. *emsig*.

toch. A. *amis* 'kön' n 'e' 'Unzufriedenheit', B *omöskem*, 'evil, bad'.

References: WP. I 178 f.

Page(s): 778

Root / lemma: *om-* (**ǵamel*)

English meaning: raw, bitter, *sweet

German meaning: 'roh, bitter'

Note: reduced grade *om-*

Root / lemma: *om-* (**ǵamel*): 'raw, bitter, *sweet' : **Root / lemma:** *sem-1* : 'to pour' : **Root / lemma:** *sem-3* : 'summer', Old Indian *amla* -, *ambla* - 'sour, sorrel, Oxalis acetosella' : gall. *samon*[ios] 'summer months', *samolus* 'sour, sorrel, Oxalis acetosella'.

Material: Old Indian *amla* -, *ambla* - 'sour, sorrel, Oxalis acetosella' (= maked. ἄβρο-, germ. **ampra-*), zero grade *āmra* - m. 'Mangobaum', *āma* - 'raw, unreif' (= gr. ὠμός), *āmād-* 'eating raw flesh'; skyth. VN Ἀμάδοκιο from iran. **āmād-aka-* 'Rohfleischesser';

Note:

Phonetically the closest cognate to Old Indian *amla* -, *ambla* - 'sour' is alb. geg. *amla*, tosk. *ëmb(ë)la* 'sweet' common alb. shift *m* > *mb*. Clearly the cognate of Old Indian *amla* - 'sour' derived from alb. geg. *ama* 'mother', *t'amle* 'sour milk (of the mother), breast milk'.

arm. zero grade *hum* 'raw, cruel, savage';

maked. ἄβρο- 'zusammenziehend', ἄβροῦ ἄρῆ γαυοῦ Hes.;

gr. ὠμός 'raw, cruel, savage', ὠμηστέης 'rohes Fleisch fressend' etc. (= Old Indian *āmād-* with already idg. contraction from *ōmo-* and *ed-* 'eat');

alb. *tamle* 'sour milk', *ambe* 'le', *e* 'mble' 'sweet', *te* 'mble' 'Galle' (article t-);

lat. *amārus* 'bitter'; air. *om* 'raw', cymr. *of* ds., in addition air. *um(a)e* 'copper, Erz' = cymr. *efydd* 'copper, bronze' (**omii_o-*);

germ. **ampra-* (from **ambra-* < **am-ro-*) in ndl. *amper* 'sharp, bitter, unreif', aisl. *apr* (**ampraR*) 'sharp', Subst. ags. *ampre*, ahd. *ampfarō* '(Sauer)ampfer'; doubtful ags. *ōm* m. 'Rost', *ōme* f. 'Rotlauf', aisl. *āma* f., *āmu-sōtt* f. 'Rose' (disease, malady), *āmr* 'reddish brown', nhd. *Ahm*, *Ohm* 'Rotlauf';

lett. *amuols* 'sorrel, Oxalis acetosella'.

References: WP. I 179, WH. I 35, Frisk nominal formation 14.

Page(s): 777-778

Root / lemma: *ond-*, *n.d-*

English meaning: stone

German meaning: 'Stein, Fels'ö

Material: Old Indian *a ́dri-* 'stone, esp. zum Somaschlagen gebrauchter; Fels, mountain', Old pers. *Ark-adriš* (ö); mir. *ond, onn*, Gen. *uinde* (stem **ondes-*) n. 'stone, Fels'.

References: WP. I 181.

Page(s): 778

Root / lemma: *oner-*

English meaning: dream

German meaning: 'Traum'

Grammatical information: older *r/n*-stem

Material: Arm. *anurj* 'dream' (**onōr-i_o-*, compare gr. τέκμωρ : τέκμαρ 'mark, token, sign'); gr. ὄναρ Nom. Akk. n. 'dream' and Adv. 'in dream'; ὄνετρος, -ον, ὄολ. ὄνοτρος, kret. ὄνατρος (probably through influence der preposition ὄν-) 'dream', Gen. att. ion. ὄνετρος (originally **ὄνατρος*); alb. gegh. *a ́de ́rre*, tosk. *e ́nde ́rre* 'dream' (*onri_o-*).

Note:

Common alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 180, Meillet Esquisse de l'Arm.² 150.

Page(s): 779

Root / lemma: *ong-* (better *ang-*) (**heng-*)

English meaning: coal

German meaning: 'Kohle'

Note:

Root / lemma: *egnis* : *ognis* : 'fire' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ong-* (better *ang-*) (**heng-*): coal < **Root / lemma:** *ok^w-* : 'to see; eye'

Material: Old Indian *a ́n ́gāra-* m. 'coal', npers. *angišt* ds.; gael. nir. *aingeal* 'light, fire';

balt.-sl. **angli-*: Old Prussian *anglis*, lit. *angli ́s*, lett. *u ́ogle* 'coal' (lett. *u ́ogle* is neologism); Old Church Slavic *o, glъ* m. ds., but russ. *ugol ́ъ*, skr. *u ́galj*, poln. *we, giel* ds. etc. (*i_o*-stem).

Maybe alb. *the ́ngjill* '(*coal) ash'

References: WP. I 181, Macbain Etym. Gael. Dict. 8 f., Trautmann 8, H. Wagner, Lexis 3, 134.

Page(s): 779

Root / lemma: *ong^w-* (**ong^w h-*)

English meaning: to anoint, dark ointment

German meaning: 'salben'

Material: Old Indian *an ĵ-*, *ana kti* (3. Pl. *an ĵa nti*) 'salbt, bestreicht, schmückt', participle Perf. *akta* -, Pass. *ajya te*; *an ĵanam* 'das Salben, ointment', *a n ĵas-* n. 'ointment', *an ĵi* - 'salbend'; m. n. 'ointment, jewellery', *ā ĵyam* n. 'Opferschmalz' (*ā* + *ajya-* < **n.gʷi_o-*);

arm. *aucanem* 'anoint, smear, rub' (compare Meillet Esquisse de l'Arm.² 37);

lat. *unguō, unctus*; umbr. *umtu* 'unguito'; Old Prussian *anctan, ancte* 'butter'.

ongʷen- 'ointment, Schmiere'.

Lat. *unguen, unguen-tum* 'fat, ointment', umbr. *umen* ds., ahd. *ancho, anco* m., mhd. *anke* 'butter', alem.-södschwöb. *Anke* (m., seldom f.) 'butter'.

n.gʷ-en-: ir. *imb* (Gen. *imbe*) 'butter', acorn. *amen-en*, bret. *amann, aman-enn*, cymr. *ymen-yn* (from umgelautetem **emen-yn*); compare above Old Indian *ā ĵyam*.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**n.gʷh-en*) *ngjyenj* 'to wet, moisten; to dye, color, imbue'.

References: WP. I 181, Kuiper Nasalprö. 122.

Page(s): 779

Root / lemma: **onogh-** (: **ongh-**, **nogh-**; kelt. **n.gh-**), **ongh-li-** (**henegh-*)

English meaning: fingernail, claw

German meaning: 'Nagel an Fingern and Zehen, Krallen'

Note: partly with formants **-u-** (extended **-ut-**) and **-lo-**

Material: Old Indian *a n' ghri-* f. 'foot' (presumably with *r* from *l*, **orgh-li-*); with ar. *kh* Old Indian *nakha* 'm., n., *nakha ra-* m. n., 'nail, claw, talon', np. *nāxun* ds. (ar. *kh-* an innovation); perhaps arm. *eṣ ungn* ds. (**e-nungn*):

gr. ῥυυξ, -υχοϛ 'nail, claw, talon' (from *ῥυχοϛ-ö);

lat. *ungu-is* 'the nail an Fingern and Zehen', *ungula* 'claw, nail, hoof', later also 'nail' (**ongh-(e)lā*);

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**honus*) *thoi, thua*, pl. *thonj* 'nail' : gr. ῥυυξ, -υχοϛ 'nail, claw, talon', also alb. (**hunghula*) *thundla, thundra* 'hoof' : lat. *ungula* 'claw, nail, hoof' common alb. *h-* > *k-* > *th-* phonetic mutation, preservation of the old laryngeal; also common alb. *-n-* > *-nd-* > *-d-* phonetic mutation.

Note: alb. *thoi, thua*, pl. *thonj* 'nail' : alb. *the ngjill* '(*coal) ash'; **Root / lemma:** **onogh-** (: **ongh-**, **nogh-**; kelt. **n.gh-**), **ongh-li-** (**henegh-*): 'fingernail, claw' : **Root / lemma:** **ong-** (better **ang-**) (**heng-*): 'coal'; alb. has preserved the old laryngeal.

air. *ingen* f. Dat. Pl. *ingnib*, Nom. Pl. *ingnea*, acymr. *eguin*, ncymr. *ewin* f., corn. *euuin*, bret. *ivin* (m. geworden) 'nail' (**n.ghu_-inā*); ahd. *nagal*, ags. *nægel* 'nail', aisl. *nagl* ds. (conservative stem geworden, Pl. *negl*); *negl* perhaps originally Sg. *i-* stem, compare Old Indian *a n' ghri-*, and to Pl. umgedeutet, whereof sich die additional conservative Dekl. angliederte), got. *ga-nagljan* 'annageln'; lit. *na ĵas* m. 'nail an Fingern and Zehen; claw, nail bei bird of prey', lett. *nags* ds.; lit. *naga* 'hoof', Old Prussian *nage* 'foot', abg. *noga*, russ. *noga* 'foot' (collective *ā-* formation); lit. *nagu tis*, Old Prussian *nagutis* 'Fingernagel', abg. *nog ѣтъ*, russ. *no gotъ* 'nail, claw, talon';

after Specht to gr. ῥυκϛ (above S. 46), also root **on-**.

Maybe alb. (**ungula*) *ngul* 'jab (a nail)', (**nægel*) *ngel* 'be stuck, remain'.

References: WP. I 180 f., Trautmann 192, Specht Idg. Dekl. 253¹.

Page(s): 780

Root / lemma: *ono-* and *onə-*, also *(o)no-d-*

English meaning: to scold

German meaning: `schmöhen'

Material: Gr. ὄνομα *`schelte, tadle'*, ὀνοτάς *`getadelt, tadelnswert'*, ὀνοτάζω *`schelte, tadle'*; with -ə- the second syllable hom. ὤνοταο and ὤνοτατα *ἄταμαζετατα. μέμφετατα* Hes.; mir. *on* `Schande'; perhaps with reduplication-stem also the ersten syllable mir. *anim* (*i*-stem) `Makel, fault, error', acymr. *anamou* `mendae', ncymr. *anaf*, mbret. *anaff* `Makel, fault, error'.

extension *(o)no-d-* in: av. *nadəntō* `schmöhende, lösternde', gr. ὀνόσσω *ῥα ῥα* *`rebuken, reproachen'* etc., ὀνοστός *`tadelnswert'*.

References: WP. I 180.

Page(s): 779

Root / lemma: *opi*

See also: see under *epi*.

Page(s): 781

Root / lemma: *op-1*

English meaning: to work, perform

German meaning: `arbeiten, zustande bringen; Ertrag der Arbeit, Reichtum'

Material: Old Indian *a'pas-* n. `work' (= lat. *opus*), av. *hv-apah-* `good work (verrichtend)'; *ā'pas-* n. `work, religiöse action'; *a'pnas-* n. `yield, property, possession', av. *afnah-vant-* `rich an Besitz';

gr. ὄμπνη f. `nourishment, food, Brotfrucht', ὄμπνηος *`nourishing'*;

lat. *opus*, *-eris* `work, Beschöftigung, action, work', *opus est* `es ist nötig' (**is* *Mußarbeit*), whereof *operō*, *-āre* `work', osk. *u'psannam* `operandam', *upsatuh sent* (*`facti sunt'*), Perf. *upsed* `fecit', *uupsens* `fēcērunt', (lengthened gradees Perf. as in lat. *ōdī*), umbr. *osatu* `facitō', pälign. *upsaseter* `fieret'; lat. *ops*, *opis* `fortune, richness, power; help, Beistand', by Ennius also `Bemöhung, Dienst', *officium* `obligation' < **opi-ficium* `Arbeitsverrichtung', *Ops* `goddess of Erntesegens', *inops*, *cōpia* (**co-opia*), *opulentus* `rich an Vermögen, mighty', probably also *optimus* `the best' (eig. `the Wohlhabendste'); perhaps the name the *Oscī*, *Opscī*, Ὀπτικοί as `die Verehrer der Ops' and lat. *omnis* `all, whole, jeder' (**op-ni-s*); perhaps air. *somme* `rich', *domme* `arm' (*su-*, *dus-op-smi-o-*);

ags. *efnan*, aisl. *efna* `wirken, do'; lengthened grade ahd. *uobo* `Landbauer', *uoben* `ins work place, ausöben, worship', nhd. *öben*, ahd. *uoba* m. Pl. `Feier', mhd. *uop* `das U'ben, Landbau', as. *ōbian* `hold festivities', aisl. *ø'fa* `train, practice', *ø'fr* `vast, grand, violent', aisl. *efna* `commit', *efni* `Stoff, Zeug for etwas'; about aisl. *afl* `power' etc. see above S. 52; hitt. *ḫappinaḫḫ-* `rich make'.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**ḫappinaḫḫ-*) *puna* `work, labor' not from lat. *opus* `work'.

Note: lat. *opus*, -eris (**opines*) 'work' is a truncated cognate of older hitt. *ḫappinaḫḫ*- 'become rich', alb. *punoj* 'work, gain ealth'. The shift *i* > *u* is common in alb. m. ending alb. *ahi*, *ahu* 'beech, oak'. In lat. the same as in alb. the definite form was primary hence lat. *operis* (definite) > *opus* (indefinite), also rhotacism in lat. *n/r* is regular.

Not only lat. *opulentus* -a -um, also *opulens* -entis, adj. 'rich, wealthy' derived from hitt. cognate but lat. also displayed common alb. ***n* > *nt*** phonetic mutation. Also Old Indian *a pas-* n. 'work', *ā pas-* n. 'work' derived from hitt. *ḫappinaḫḫ*- 'become rich' which has preserved the old laryngeals. Hence we are dealing with historic developments and not word roots. Clearly hitt. is the oldest language of IE family. Phonetically hitt. *ḫappinaḫḫ*- 'become rich' is a real treasure as it shows that proto Indo European and initially Hittite not only used laryngeals at the begging of the word but also at the end of it. The reason for that was the common sandhi or agglutination of the end of the first word with the laryngeal of the subsequent word in the sentence. In hitt. *ḫappinaḫḫ*- 'become rich' was the first part of a compound clearly marked by -ḫḫ- gemination of laryngeals.

In lat. **initial laryngeals** disappeared while in gr. and partly in alb. they were preserved. In lat. and gr. **ending laryngeals** became spirants: proto IE *aḥ* > gr. -os, lat. -es, -us. Illyr. and alb. dropped the **ending laryngeals** to give f. -**aḥ** > -**a**, m -**uḥ** > -**u**, -**iḥ** > -**i** endings. Grammatically speaking illyr. and later alb. derived from Hittite. In Indic and Avestan the **ending laryngeals** were preserved as in av. *hv-apah-* 'good work' while in Old Indian **initial laryngeals** were frequently dropped.

References: WP. I 175 f., WH. II 209, 217 f.

Page(s): 780

Root / lemma: *op-2*

English meaning: to choose; to suggest

German meaning: 'auswählen, den Vorzug geben, vermuten'

Material: Gr. ἐπιλέψομαι to ἐπι-οπ- 'wählen, auslesen'; lat. **opere* is through **praed-opiont* (Festus p. 205 *praedotiont*) 'praeoptant' covered; derived **opiō(n)* 'expectation, opinion', wherefore Denominativum *opīnor*, -*āri* 'assume, wöhnen, mean' *opīnio* 'opinion, expectation'; Frequentativum to **opiō*, -ere is lat. *optō*, -*āre* 'wish', wherefore *optiō* f. 'freie Wahl', m. 'Gehilfe';

umbr. *upetu* 'optātō', *opeter* Gen. 'lēctī', osk. *ufteis* 'optātī';

Old Church Slavic *za-(j)apъ* 'Vermutung', *ne-vъz-apъnъ* 'unvermutet' (compare lat. *in-*, *nec-opīnus* 'unvermutet', welche Rückbildungen from *inopīnatus* are);

toch. A *opyāc*, B *e p y a c* 'Verstand' (iran. Lw.ö).

References: WP. I 176 f., WH. II 212 f.

Page(s): 781

Root / lemma: *orbho-*

English meaning: orphan; servant; work

German meaning: 'verwaist, Waise'; out of it (arm. gr. with -*ano-*, kelt. germ. with *i_o*-derivative) 'Waisengut = Erbe', whereof 'the Erbe'; 'Waise' = 'small kid, child, klein, schwach, hilflos' (Old Indian, slav.); 'verwaistes, schutzloses kid, child, das förs Gnadenbrot alle niedrige Arbeit to verrichten hat, Knecht, Sklave' (slav., arm.), whereof 'Knechtesarbeit'

Material: Old Indian *aṛbha-* 'small, weak; kid, child'; arm. *orb*, *-oy* 'Waise'; *arbaneak* 'servant, Gehilfe'ö;

gr. ὀρφο-βύτα ι ἐπιτροπο ι ὀρφανῶν Hes., ὀρφωσεν ὀρφάν ι σε ν Hes., ὀρφανός 'verwaist' (compare arm. *arbaneak*), lat. *orbis* 'a thing stolen; looted, verwaist';

maybe alb. geg. *verbonj* 'I blind' from lat. *orbis* -a -um through Fr. *mur orbe* 'blind wall' a contamination from germ. *verblenden* 'blind'.

also alb. geg. (*ὀρφανός) *vorfën* 'poor'; initial alb. prosthetic v- proves the presence of old laryngeals in archaic alb hence it is not a loanword.

air. *orb(b)e*, *orpe* m. n. 'the, das Erbe' (**orbhi* o-), *comarbe* 'Miterbe', gall. *Orbius* MN (in addition das verb air. *no-m-erpimm* 'committo me', *ro-eirpset* 'sie öbergaben' etc., maybe from **air-orb*-);

got. *arbi* n. 'das Erbe', ahd. *arbi*, *erbi* n. ds., ags. *ierfe*, *yrfe* n. ds. (aisl. *arfr* m. 'das Erbe' is to *arfi*, *arfa* 'the Erbe, die Erbin' neologism), aisl. *erfi* (run. *arþija*) n. 'Leichenmahl'; got. *arbja*, aisl. *arfi* (f. *arfa*), ahd. *arpeo*, *erbo* 'the Erbe', ags. *ierfe* n. 'das Erbe'; die germ. words derive because of consecutive barely from dem Keltischen;

from ein intr. verb **arþē-i* ō 'bin verwaistes, zur harten Arbeit verdingtes kid, child'ö one leads back got. *arbaiþs* f. 'hardship, work', aisl. *erfiði* n. ds., as. *arabēd* f., *arþēdi* n., ags. *earfoþ* f., *earfeþe* n. 'toil, work', ahd. *arabeit* 'work' (aisl. *erfiðr*, ags. *earfeþe* 'beschwerlich'), basic form **arþēi* iðiz; very doubtful is formation from **arþ-ma-* for got. *arms* 'woeful, wretched, miserable', aisl. *armr* 'woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky', ahd. as. *ar(a)m*, ags. *earm* 'arm, poor'; basic meaning wöre perhaps 'armes Waisenkind';

abg. *rab* ѣ 'Knecht', *rabota* 'servitus', čech. *rob* 'slave', *robe* 'small kid, child', russ. *rebja* 'ta' 'Kinder', *rebe* 'nok' 'kid, child'; die russ. forms go auf *rob*-, proto slav.. **orb*- back (Vasmer brieflich);

maybe alb. *rob* 'slave of war, captive'

perhaps hitt. *arpa*- 'Ungunst, Mißerfolg'.

Alb. *jetim* 'orphan' (non IE) from turk. YETİM 'orphan'

References: WP. I 183 f., WH. II 219 f., Trautmann 12.

Page(s): 781-782

Root / lemma: *oreu* -, *e* *reu*-

English meaning: entrails, intestine, bowel, gut, *skin

Material: Gr. ὀρύα 'intestine' (kann also for *ὀρύα stand, compare :) lat. *arvīna* 'Schmer, fat, esp. between skin and Eingeweiden' (wöre 'das to den Darmen Gehörige, Gekrösefett'); ὀρύβιν η κρέας. Σ ι κ ε λ οί Hes. (could be of lat. origin).

References: WP. I 182 f., WH. I 71.

Page(s): 782

Root / lemma: *org*-

German meaning: 'kill; kill off; zap; deaden' (ö)

See also: see under *perg-*.

Page(s): 782

Root / lemma: *org hi-*, *r.g hi-*

English meaning: testicle

German meaning: `Hode'

Grammatical information: m.

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *ergh-* : `to shake, tremble, *evil, lustful' derived **Root / lemma:** *org hi-*, *r.g hi-* : `testicle' (hence a taboo word)

Material: Av. *arāzi-* m. `Hodensack', Du. *arāzi* `testicles';

arm. *orji-k* Pl. `testicles', *orji* `not kastriert' (**org hi-i-os*), *mi-orji* `μύν ο ρ χ ι ς';

gr. ὄρ χ ι ς m. `testicle'; alb. *herdhe* f. `testicle' (**org hi-ā*); mir. *uirgge* f. `testicle' (**org hiā*), nir. *uirghe* with secondary *gh*; lit. *aržu s* `lascivious', er *žilas* `stallion', lett. *ē rzelis* ds.

Note:

Common alb. *-g hi-* > *-dh-*, *-d-* phonetic mutation, also alb. has preserved the old laryngeal alb. *herdhe* f. `testicle'.

References: WP. I 182 f., Trautmann 71.

Page(s): 782

Root / lemma: *ort-*

English meaning: vine, *grape

German meaning: `Rebe'ö

Material: Arm. *ort* `Rebe'; alb. *hardi* `grapevine'.

alb. *hardhi* `vine, *grape, round fruit' and *herdhe* `testicle' prove that from **Root / lemma:** *org hi-*, *r.g hi-* : `(testicle)' derived **Root / lemma:** *ort-* : `(vine, *grape)'.

Note:

Common alb. *-g hi-* > *-dh-*, *-d-* phonetic mutation, also alb. has preserved the old laryngeal in alb. *herdhe* f. `testicle', *hardhi* `vine, *grape, round fruit'. consequently arm. cognates derived from alb.

References: WP. I 183, Pedersen KZ. 36, 99, BB. 20, 231.

Page(s): 782

Root / lemma: *ost(h)-*; *ost(h)i*, *ost(h)r(g)*, obl. *ost(h)-(e)n-*

English meaning: bone

German meaning: `Knochen'

Material: Old Indian *aśthi* n., Gen. *asth-n-aśh*, `leg, bone', av. *ast-*, *asti-* n. `bone', Gen. Pl. *asta* m, Instr. Pl. *azdbiš*, *asti-aojah-* `Knochenkraft', *astan-tāt* `vitality'; pāli *aṭṭhi* *hitaco* `Krebs' (**asthi-tvacas* `knochenhöutig', compare to meaning gr. ὀστρακόδης `Meerkrebs'); gr. ὀστέον `bone' (probably **oostéon* = *Beinernes* = lat. *osseum* ds.), lat. *ossu*, *ossua* probably as innovation after *genu*, *genua*; ὀστρακόδης (hellenist. to ὀστρακόδης assimil.) `Meerkrebs' from **ōst-τ-τFακo-* `dessen skin bone are', next to which of *r*-stem ὀστράκον `hard bowl, shard', ὀστρεον `Auster' (probably also ὀστρεύς, ὀστρεύα, ὀστρουΐς `tree with hartem, weißem wood' through dissimilation from **ōst-ro-δρυς*), ὀστράγαλος `ankle' (assimil. from **ōst-ráγ-αλος*; places einen Nom. **ost(h)r.g* ahead); wenat. *ostōakon* `ossuārium';

alb. *asht*, *ashte* `bone'; lat. *os*, more properly *oss*, Gen. *ossis* n. `leg, bone' (*oss* am ehesten Auslautentwicklung from **ost*); alat. also *ossum*;

unclear is das *a-* in air. *asil* `limb, member' (acorn. *esel*, bret. *ezel* ds.), mir. *asna* m. `Rippe' (**astoni* *o-ö*), mcymr. *ass-en*, Pl. *eis* (**astī*), *asseu* `Rippe, lath, shaft, pole', cymr. *asgwrn* (see under), wherefore probably lat. *asser* `lath, shaft, stake, pole'; perhaps here air. *odb* m. `knot, hunch, outgrowth', cymr. *oddf* ds. from **ozbho-*, older **ost-bho-*, welter to gr. ὀσφύς `hip, haunch' (different S. 773);

hitt. *ḫastāi-* `bone, Widerstandskraft'.

Note:

hitt. *ḫastāi-* `bone' : alb. geg. *ashti* `bone' prove the common origin of those two cognates.

A **ko**-derivative ***ost-ko-** lies the basic in: av. *ascā-* `shinbone, calf', arm. *oskr* `bone'; cymr. *asgwrn* `bone', Pl. *esgyrn*, corn. *ascorn*, bret. *askourn* ds. (kelt. forms *-rno-*).

References: WP. I 185 f., WH. II 225 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 518, Benveniste Origines 1, 6 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 74; Meillet BSL 33, 259.

Page(s): 783

Root / lemma: *oug-*, *ou-ö*

English meaning: cold

German meaning: `kalt'

Material: Arm. *oic* `cold' (**oug-*);

gall. Monat *Ogron*...; mir. *ūar* `cold' = cymr. *oer* ds. (**ougro-*); air. *ōcht*, *ūacht* m. `coldness' (**ougtu-*);

lett. *aukst* `cold'; lit. *aušti* `cold become' (**aug-skē-tiö*); causative lett. *ausīti*, lit. *aušyti* `abköhlen'; after Pedersen KGr. I 103 wäre lit. *aušti* from **au-s-ti* to define and to Old Indian *ō-man-* `coldness', av. *aota-* `cold', *ao-dar-* `coldness', also to a root *au-* (*ou-*) `cold' to stellen.

References: WP. I 222, WH. I 88, Trautmann 20, Möhlenbach-Endzelin 1, 222 f.

Page(s): 783

Root / lemma: *ou̯i-s*

English meaning: sheep

German meaning: `Schaf'

Grammatical information: m. f. Gen. Sg. **o** *u* *i* **os**; f. **ou** *ikā* ds.

Material: Old Indian *a* *vi*- m. f. `sheep', *avika*- m. ds., *avikā* *i* `female sheep' (= abg. *ov* *ca*), *a* *vya*- `of sheep', compare gr. *οἶα*; arm. *hov-iw* (**ou* *i*-*pā*-) `Schöfer'; gr. *οἶς*, *οἶς* (argiv. Akk. Pl. *šF* *ι* *ν* *ς*) `sheep', *οἶς* *ο* *ς* `of sheep', *οἶα*, *ῥα* `Schaffell', lengthened grade *ῥα* `Schaffell, hem' (as Old Indian *āvika*-n.); lat. *ovis*, umbr. *oui*, *uvel* Akk. Pl. `oves' (*au-bubulcus* `pastor bovim', also *avillus* `lamb', see below *ag* *hnos*); air. *ōi* `sheep'; cymr. *ewig*, acorn. *euhi* `cerva' (**ou* *ikā*); aisl. *æ* *r*, ags. *ēowu*, *ēowe*, as. *ewi*, ahd. *ouwi*, *ou* `sheep' (**awī*, Gen. **awjōz*), got. *awistr* `sheepfold', ags. *ēowestre* ds., ahd. *awist*, *ewist* (with to *stā*- `stand' gehöorigem 2. part *-sto*-, *-st[æ]tro*-), got. *awēpi*, ags. *ēowde*, ahd. *ewit* `Schafherde'; lit. *avi* *s*, lett. *avs* f. `sheep'; lit. *a* *vinas*, lett. *avins*, *a* *uns*, Old Prussian *awins* `aries, ram' = abg. *ov* *ca*-n *ds*.; abg. *ov* *ca* `sheep'.

Maybe alb. zero grade in alb. geg. (**ov* *ca*) *voc*, *voca* Pl. `young boy, child'.

References: WP. I 167, WH. II 229, Trautmann 20 f.

Page(s): 784

Root / lemma: **o** 1

German meaning: `to, with'

Note: in addition thrak. VN *’* O-*δ* *ρ* *ύ* *σ* *α* *ι* `Waldanwohner'.

See also: s. S. 280 f. (**e**-, **o**-)

Page(s): 772

Root / lemma: **ozdo-s**

English meaning: branch

German meaning: `Ast'

Note:

Root / lemma: **ozdo-s** : branch' derived from **Root / lemma:** **ozgho-** : bud, sprout, branch' common illyr. - gr. dor. **gh-** > **z-** phonetic mutation.

Material: Arm. *ost* `twig, branch, bough', gr. *ῥα* *ο* *ς* ds., got. *asts*, ahd. *ast* `bough'; with Vriddhi **ōzdos* in ags. *ōst*, mnd. *ōst* `knot in wood, knag' (= `die Stelle, where ein Ast of stem ausgegangen is'); probably (ö) -*ozdo-s* `(am stem) ansitzend', s. prefix *ē* -, *ō* - and **sed-** `sit'.

References: WP. I 186, W. Schulze KZ 63, 28.

Page(s): 785-786

Root / lemma: **ozgho-**

English meaning: bud, sprout, branch

German meaning: `Knospe, Pflanzentrieb, Zweig' ö ö

Material: Pehl. *azg* `bough', npers. *aza* *γ* `twig, branch, bud': gr. *ῥα* *σ* *χ* *ο* *ς*, *ῥα* *σ* *χ* *η*, *ῥα* *σ* *χ* *η* `twig, branch, sprout';

die gr. words possibly also eine dem idg. **o-zdos* *ῥα* *ο* *ς* ' parallel composition *ō* -

zgho- (: ḫ ω , σ χ ε ῥ ν) `sich (am stem) festhaltend'ö

References: WP. I 185, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 491.

Page(s): 786

Root / lemma: *ō d(e)go-* or *ō d(e)g^wo-*

English meaning: stalk

German meaning: `Stengel'

Material: Old Indian *a dga-* m. `Rohrstab, Stengel'; lit. *uodega* `Stengel, Stiel; tail', lett. *uodega* `tail'.

References: WP. I 175;

See also: whether here air. *odb* `knot', under S. 783 (**ost(h)-**)ö

Page(s): 773

Root / lemma: *ōg-*, *əg-*

English meaning: to grow; fruit, berries

German meaning: `wachsen; Frucht, Beere'

Material: Lit. *u ōga* `berry, Kirsche', lett. *uo ŋa* `berry; blister, bubble, Pocke'; Old Church Slavic *agoda, jagoda* `κ α ρ π ὰ ς, fruit', russ. *ja goda* `berry', Church Slavic *vin-jaga*, slov. *vin-ja ga* `wild Weinrebe';

reduced grade: got. *akran* n. `fruit, partly from Bäumen, partly of corn, grain', aisl. *akarn*, ags. *æcern*, mhd. *ackeran, eckern* `wild Baumfrucht, esp. acorn, Buchecker', nhd. *Ecker*, wherefore keltorom. **agraniō*, ir. *āirne* (**agrīni_ā*) `Schlehe', cymr. *aeron* `Baumfröchte', *eirin-en* `plum' (umlaut), mbret. *irin*, nbret. *hirin* `Schlehe'; perhaps here arm. *ačem* `grow' (**əgi_ō*); here also air. *āru* `kidney' (sek. from **ārann* < **agrīnā*), cymr. *aren* f. `kidney, testicle' (Neubild. to Pl. *eirin* `testicles, plums').

Maybe **Tokharian:** A, B *oko* `fruit' (Adams 109)

References: WP. I 174, Trautmann 202, Pokorny KZ. 50, 46 ff.

Page(s): 773

Root / lemma: *ōk ū -s*

English meaning: quick

German meaning: `schnell'

Grammatical information: Kompar. *ōk ī_ōs*, Superl. *ōk īsto-*

Material: Old Indian *ās ū -* `quick, fast', Kompar. *ā s īyān*, Superl. *ā s īs t_ ha-*, av. *āsu-* `quick, fast', Kompar. *āsyā*, Superl. *āsištō*; gr. ὠκύς, ὠκί σ τ ο ς, poet. ὠκί τ α τ ο ς, lat. *ōcior* `schneller', Superl. *ōcissimus* (Positiv lacks), acymr. *di-auc*, ncymr. *di-og*, corn. *di-oc*, bret. *di-ec* `idle', actually `unschnell';

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**assu-pedis*) *shpejt* `(*swift footed) quick, fast' : lat. *acu-pedius* `swift-footed' : zero grade alb.

perhaps in ablaut to *ak ū*, *ok ū* `sharp' (above S. 18 f.); then lat. *acu-pedius* `swift-footed' and *accipiter* `hawk, falcon' (above S. 19) could also belong here;

[see **Root / lemma:** *pē d-2*, *pō d-* : 'foot, *genitalia']

maybe zero grade in rom. (**accipiter*) ^o*oim* 'hawk' [-p- > -m- phonetic mutation] :
alb. (**accipiter*) *skiptar* 'eagle man', *shqipe* 'eagle', *skifter* 'hawk, flying fast',
probably illyr. **āk ū* '-pedios, **āk ū* '-(pe)-lios > *Achilles* 'swift footed'.

Note:

Illyrian Albanian frequently abbreviated long IE root words. Hence the abbreviation of proto gr. **āk ū* -(pe)-lios > *Achilles* 'swift footed' could have taken place only in Illyrian. The shift -d- > -l- is characteristic of Italic Illyrian. That means Greeks translated the Illyrian myth and the name of *Achilles* 'swift footed'. Clearly Greeks translated wrongly the compound as **Root / lemma: *ōk ū* -s** **Meaning:** quick + **Root / lemma: *pē d-2, pō d-*** : 'foot'. While the true meaning was the compound of **Root / lemma: *ak ū, ok ū* - (**hek^w* -)** **Meaning:** 'sharp; stone, edge, painful' + **Root / lemma: *pē d-2, pō d-*** : 'foot'. Hence the name of Achilles meant actually painful foot since his foot was vulnerable to a mortal wound.

A cognate **ōk* ^h*-ro-* (compare to forms **ak* ^h*-ro-* besides **ak* ^h*-u-*) is perhaps the base from Church Slavic *jastre*, *bъ* 'hawk'.

References: WP. I 172, WH. II 198.

Page(s): 775

Root / lemma: *ōr-*, *ær-*

English meaning: to speak; to call

German meaning: `reden, rufen'

Material: Old Indian *ā́ryati* 'preist' (ö);

gr. att. ἄρα: (*α ρ α F α⁻), hom. ἄρή `prayer' (*α ρ F á⁻, compare ark. κάτ α ρ F ος `verflucht'), whereof ἄράομαι `bete, fluche'; ἄρύε(ι ἄν τι λέγει, β ο α; ἄρύο υ σα ι λέγ ο υ σα ι, κ ε λ ε ύ ο υ σα ι; ἄρύσ α σ θ α ι ἔπ ι κ α λ έ σ α σ θ α ι Hes., lat. *orō*, -*āre* `spreche eine Ritualformel, verhandle vor Gericht, rede, bete'; osk. *urust* `orāverit'; russ. *oru*, *ora* *ty* `cry', serb. *oriti* *se* `widerhallen' (perhaps also lett. *urdēt* `antreiben, scold, chide'ö); hitt. *aruu* *āi*- `sich prostrate, anbeten' (also *arii* *a*- `eine Orakelfrage stellen'ö).

maybe alb. *uroj* 'wish, pray', *urtë* 'sage'.

References: WP. I 182, WH. II 224.

Page(s): 781

Root / lemma: *ōus-1* : *əus-*

English meaning: mouth

German meaning: `Mund, Mündung, Rand'

Material: Auf idg. **ous* go back: Old Indian *ā* ^{-h} n. 'mouth' (compare *ās-a* ⁻ⁿ sd., *āsyā* ^{-m} n. 'mouth, aperture'), av. *āh-*, *ā* ^{-h} *ghan-* ds.; lat. *ōs*, *ōris* 'mouth, face (with the eyes and mouth), edge, bank, border, shore'; but mir. *ā* Gen. Sg. 'mouth' from **ōsos*;

in addition *ā*-derivative: ved. *āsayā* 'from mouth to mouth' (Instr.); lat. *ōra* 'edge, hem, limit, boundary, esp. Meeresküste', in addition *cōram* Adv. (under preposition) 'angesichts, in present, before', Nachbildung from *palam*, *clam* from **co-ōro-* 'vor dem front situated'; *aureae* (*ōreae*) 'Gebiß am bridle, rein', therefrom

aurīga (*ōriga*) 'Wagenlenker' (-*igā* to *agō*); *ōsculum* 'kiss' is Demin. from *ōs*;

aisl. *ōss* m. 'Flußmündung' (germ. **ōsaz*), moreover ags. *ōr* n., *ōra* m. 'edge, Anfang'; from ags. *ōr* is mir. *or* 'ora, margo, linea', acymr. *ōr* ds. borrowed.

The reduced grade idg. **əus-* proves: alb. *ane* 'Seite, hem, bank, border, shore, Borte' (**ausnā*); possibly also hitt. *aiš*, Gen. *iššaš* n. 'mouth' (**ai-es*, **aisos*)ö s. Pedersen Hitt. 47 f.

t- derivatives are Old Indian *ō ś t ha-* m. n. 'lip', av. *aošta-*, *aoštra-* ds. (**əus-*), lat. *ōstium* 'entrance, Flußmündung' (= slav. **ust bje*); Old Church Slav. *usta* Pl. 'mouth'; slav. **ust bje* n. 'estuary' is must be assumed after bulg. *u štije*, russ. *u stbje* etc.; compare Old Church Slav. *ust bna*, slov. *u stna* 'lip'; Old Church Slav. *ustiti* (*naustiti*) 'move, anregen, öberreden'; probably Old Church Slav. *uzda* etc. 'bridle, rein'; lett. *ap-au šī* (**-austi-*) 'halter'; Old Prussian *austo* 'mouth' (Nom. Plur.ö; Akk. Sg. *āustin*), lit. *a ūščioti* 'babble, chatter, rumor, gossip', lett. *au ša t* 'babble, chatter'; changing through ablaut lit. *uosta* 'f.', *u ostar* m. 'embouchure, estuary, mouth of a river, lagoon', lett. *uosts* m., *uosta* f. 'harbor'.

References: WP. I 168 f., WH. II 224 f., Trautmann 19 f.

Page(s): 784-785

Root / lemma: *ōus2* : *əus-* : *us-*

English meaning: ear

German meaning: 'Ohr'

Note: extended with *-i* (*əusi-s*), *-es* (*əusos-* n.) and *-en*

Note:

Root / lemma: *ōus2* : *əus-* : *us-* : 'ear', derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ghous-* : 'to sound; hear'.

Only Indo Iranian: Old Indian *ghō ś ati* 'sounds, announces aloud, hears', av. *gaoš-* 'hear', Old pers. *gauša-*, av. *gaoša-* m. 'ear', npers. *gōš* 'ear'

Material: Av. *uši* Nom. Du. 'both ears, understanding, mind, sense', Instr. Du. *uši-bya*, npers. *hoš* (Iran.**auš-*) 'ear';

arm. *unkn* 'ear' (**us-on-ko-m*); *kn* after *akn* 'eye';

Maybe gr. *ῥα τ α* 'auricular, ears' : Luwian (**gh(o)umata*) *tumman-* (an ear) Breton *skouarn* 'ear' : arm. *unkn* 'ear' (**us-on-ko-m*);

gr. dor. *ῥα* (**ōus*) 'ear'; *ōu* also in *ῥα τ α* 'auricular, ears' Alkm., *ῥα τ α* 'with two handles', dor. *ῥα τ α* 'earrings', *ῥα τ α* 'palate', att. *ῥα τ α*, hom. *ῥα τ α* n. 'hare' (**slag-ōusos*) 'with loose ears'; *əus-* in gr. lak. *ῥα* 'ear', Pl. *ῥα τ α* (**α υ σ -α υ θ α*) Alkm., tarent. *ῥα τ α* (**α υ σ α τ α*); ion. *ῥα τ α* ο υ ν, att. *ῥα τ α* ο υ α, lesb. *ῥα τ α* ο υ α 'Schlöße' (: air. *arae*); gr. *ous-* (hybridization of nominative *ōus-* with *əus-*) in att. *οῦς* (**οῦς ο υς*) 'ear', hom. Gen. *οῦς α τ ος* (**ο υ σ η τ ος*), *ῥα τ α* ο υς 'earrings' Hes. (**ous-nko-*); about *ῥα τ α* ο υ ω see above S. 18, 587; about att. *ῥα τ α* ο υ α ο υ θ α τ α (**α κ ρ -ο υς -*)s. Schwyz. Gr. Gr. 1, 348;

alb. *vesh* m. 'ear' (**ōus-*, *ōs-*);

Note:

This seems erroneous etymology. Alb. cognate proves that illyr. used a prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels, while gr. preserved the old laryngeal *H-*.

Also alb. (*ves) *vath* 'earring', *vathë* 'loop, sheepfold, pen', [the common alb. -s > -th shift].

The trail of the alb. cognate goes back to the loss of the old laryngeal in IE:

Baluchi *gosh*, Tadziki *gus*, Afghan *gvaz*, Albanian *veshi*, Greek Cretan *hous*, Byelorussian *vuchi*, *vuxa*, Lusatian L *hucho*, Lusatian U *wucho*, Ukrainian *vucho*, *vuxo*, Macedonian *uvo*, *usi* 'ear'

Phonetic mutation were *sk-* > *h-* from Celtic to Greek while Illyrian dialects introduced prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels.

lat. *auris* f. 'ear' (**ausi-s*); *from-cultō* 'horche' see above S. 552;

air. *āu*, *ōn*. 'ear' (**ausos-*); air. *arae* m. 'Schlöfe' (**par-ausi-os*), Plur. in PN *Arai*; gall. PN *Arausio* 'Orange' (Thurneysen KZ. 59, 12); PN *Su-ausiā* f. 'with nice, beautiful ears';

got. *ausō* n. 'ear' (germ. **ausan-*); with gramm. variation (**auzan-*): aisl. *eyra*, ags. *eare*, afries. *are*, as. ahd. *ōra* n. 'ear'; therefrom ahd. *ōri*, mhd. *ære* 'Ohr';

lit. *ausi* 's f. (older also m.), Gen. Pl. *ausu* (konson. stem), lett. *auss* f.; Old Prussian Akk. Pl. *āusins* 'the ears', besides *ausins* Vok. m.;

Old Church Slavic *ucho*, Gen. *ušese* (s-stem).

References: WP. I 18, WH. I 85 f., Trautmann 18 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 348, 520.

Page(s): 785

Root / lemma: *ō(u)i-om*

English meaning: egg

German meaning: 'Ei', d. h. 'das zum Vogel gehörige'

Grammatical information: reduced form *əio m*

Material: Av. *ap-āvaya-* 'entmannt' (ö), whether from *apa-āvaya-* 'without testicle', compare Old pers. *xāya* 'egg';

gr. att. *ὠιόν* (**ōu_i-om*), *ᾠόν* (**ōu_i-om*), *ὠιον* (**ōu_i-om*) 'egg';

cymr. *wy*, acorn. *uy* 'egg' (**āu_i-on* from **ōu_i-om*);

without *u_i*, das probably in langdiphthong. **ōu_i-om* dwindled was:

arm. *ju*, Gen. *jvoj* 'egg' (**i_i-ōi_i-o-*, through assimilation from **ōi_i-o-*); lat. *ōvum* 'egg' after Szemere'nyi KZ. 70, 64 f. from lat. **oom*, idg. **ōi_i-om*;

Old Church Slavic *aj_ice*, slov. *ja_ice*, ačech. *vajce*, čech. *vejce* (**ōi_i-a-* n.) 'egg';

difficult are krimgot. *ada* (got. **addja*); aisl. *egg*, ahd. *ei*, ags. *æg* 'egg' (germ. **ajjaz-*; ahd. Pl. *eigir*, ags. *æg_igru* prove -es-stem); perhaps after Specht from **ai_i-om*, not abbreviated from proto germ. **āi_i-am*, idg. **ōi_i-om*.

This is wrong etymology. The evolution of the egg cognate in IE followed a phonetic pattern: Persian *tokhm*, Tadziki *tuxm* 'egg', the balt.-illyr. *d-* > zero phonetic mutation created old laryngeals in IE: Greek Cretan *hoon*, Armenian *havgit*, Baluchi *haikh*, Afghan *hagej*, Irish *ubh* (**uk^wh*), Spanish *huevo*, Frisian *eike*, Danish *aeg*, Swedish *agg* (**(t)okhm*) 'egg'; then illyr.-slav. -*kh-* > -*d-*, -*z-* phonetic mutation reflected in satem languages: Gujarati *indu*, Lahnda *enda*, Panjabi *anda*, Hindi *enda*, Bengali *anda*, Marathi *ende*, Albanian *vezë*, Slovak *vajce*, Czech *vejce*, *vayco*, 'egg'.

References: WP. I 21 f., WH. II 230, Trautmann 202, Specht Idg. Dekl. 29; Specht expounded lat. *avis* 'bird' from the final-stressed idg. Nom. Sg. *au_ei_s*; compare above S. 86, where one still could have mentioned gr. οἰωνός 'bird of prey' (from **ail_wnós*, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 662).

Page(s): 783-784

Root / lemma: *ō* 2

English meaning: vocative particle

German meaning: Ausruf

Material: Old Indian *a* (partly also from idg. *ā*, s. d.).

Gr. *ō*, *ō* Ausruf esp. of Erstaunens, Vokativpartikel (therefrom *ō* ζεῖν 'oh; call, shout, cry', *ō* ἡ 'heda!', compare also *ō* π, *ō* π 'ermunternder Zuruf the oarsman'! after Kretschmer KZ. 38, 135 also in gr. *ō*-ρομαζε 'howl, roar, bellow').

Lat. *ō* Ausruf verschiedenster Stimmung.

Maybe alb. *ō* 'vocative particle'.

Ir. *ā*, *a* = cymr. corn. bret. *a* Vokativpartikel.

Got. *ō* (dreimal 'ō', once = 'οὔα, fie!'), mhd. *ō* esp. beim vocative, and (nowadays *oh* inscribed) Ausruf the amazement, Rührung, lament (see also Weigand-Hirt; germ. *ō* might partly also phonetically development from idg. *ā* sein, s. d.).

Lit. *o* 'Ausruf of Tadels, the amazement, Vokativpartikel'; lett. *a* 'Vokativpartikel'.

Old Church Slavic *o* 'ō' (neologism).

References: WP. I 165, WH. II 192.

See also: s. also *ē* S. 281.

Page(s): 772

Root / lemma: *pando-s*

English meaning: crooked

German meaning: 'gekrümmt'

Material: Lat. *pandus* 'writhed, crooked, humped, bent, curved, geschweift' (*pandō*, *-āre* 'bend, crook') = aisl. *fattr* (**fanta-*) 'zurückgebeugt, zurückgebogen'.

Maybe a truncated alb. *pier* (**pandō*, *-āre*) 'bend, incline'.

References: WP. II 6;

See also: see under *pet-1*.

Page(s): 788

Root / lemma: *pank-*, *pang-*

English meaning: to swell

German meaning: `schwellen'

Note: bedeutungs- and ursprungsverwandt with *ba^xmb-*, *pa^xmp-*, *bu-*, *pu-* etc. (above S. 94 f.) `inflate, bloat, schwellen'

Material: Lat. *pānus* (**pank-no-*) `entzündliche tumefaction, tussock of the millet, sorghum', rom. *pāna*; therefrom *pānicum* `plant with a tussock'; *panceps* `ἐλκός κτήνους ἐπὶ τράχηλός υ'

Old Church Slavic *počiti se* `inflāri', *po. čina* `mare', poln. *pa. k`bud'*, *pe. k`bundle'*, russ. *puk* `bundle, tussock, bunch', *pu`c`a`Blöhung'* etc.; with voiced-nonaspirated Old Church Slavic *po. gy* `corymbus', *po. gvica* `globulus'.

References: WP. II 6, WH. II 248.

Page(s): 789

Root / lemma: *pap(p)a*

English meaning: Daddy; meal

German meaning: Kinderallwort for `Vater; Speise'

Material: Gr. *πάππα* Vok., -ος Gen. `Papa', *πάπας πατρὸς ὑποκόρισμα*, *πάππος* `grandfather' (out of it lat. *pappus*), *παππῆας* `Vöterchen', *παππάξεν* `Papa say'; skyth. *Ζεῦς Παπαῖος*; lat. *pāpa*, *pappa* Kinderallwort for `dish, food; father', *pappō-āre* `eat'; nhd. *pappen* `eat' (with faltering consonant shift through nebenhergehende neologism).

References: WP. II 4, WH. II 249, 250;

See also: compare *appa* above S. 52.

Page(s): 789

Root / lemma: *parikā*

English meaning: concubine

German meaning: `Buhlerin, Konkubine'

Note: only iran. and Irish

Material: Av. *pairikā* `dömonische Buhlerin', mp. *parik*, np. *parī* `Peri' (iran. **parika*); mir. *a(i)rech* `concubine'.

References: Thurneysen IF. 42, 146 f., WP. II 7.

Page(s): 789

Root / lemma: *pasto-*

English meaning: solid

German meaning: `fest'

Material: Old Indian *pastya* *-m* `Wohnsitz'; arm. *hast* (*i*-stem) `tight, firm'; aisl. *fastr*, ags. *fæst*, as. *fast*, ahd. *festi*, nhd. *fest*.

References: WP. II 7 f.

Root / lemma: *paus-*

English meaning: to let go

German meaning: 'los-, ablassen'

Material: Gr. *παύω* 'make cease', Med. 'hear auf, lasse ab', *παύλα* 'tranquility', *παύσωλή* 'rest';

Old Prussian *pausto* 'wild', Old Church Slavic *pustъ* 'deserted, abandoned, forsaken, waste, desolate'; *pustiti*, russ. *pusti* 'тъ, *puska* 'тъ '(los)lassen', sloven. *delo-pust* 'Feierabend' etc.

maybe alb. *pushtoj* 'hug, not let go', alb. geg. *p(ë)shtoj*, alb. *shpëtoj* 'escape, save, rescue'.

Maybe alb. *bosh* 'empty'

References: WP. II 1, Trautmann 208 f.

Page(s): 790

Root / lemma: *pā k̃* - and *pā g̃* -

English meaning: to repair, strengthen

German meaning: 'festmachen', teils durch Einrammen (Pflock, Pfosten), teils durch Zusammenfügen (Fuge; festgefügt, kompakt, fest: partly also Fessel, Strick)

Grammatical information: present **pāg -mi, pāk -si, pāk -ti*

Material: Old Indian *paś* - (Instr. Pl. *pad, bhi h̃*) 'loop, noose, snare, rope', *pāśa-* m. ds., *pajra* - 'thickset, strong';

av. *pas-* 'aneinander befestigen, zusammenfügen', *fšā biš* 'with Fesseln' (about *pourupaxšta-* 'much, a lot of, reich gefaltet' s. Benveniste BSL. 29, 106 f.);

gr. *πάσσαλος*, att. *πάτταλος* m. 'peg, plug, nail' (-κτε-), *πίσσω*, att. *πίττω* 'πῆγνυμι' (*πῆγνυμι* (dor. -α-) 'befestige through Hineinschlagen, Hineinstecken; lasse erstarren' (*ἐπάγην, πέπηγα, πεκτός*), *πῆγμα* n. 'plant, Gestell', *πηγός* 'tight, firm, strong', *πῆγανον* 'Raute', *ναυ-πῆγος* 'Schiffbaumeister', *πηγυλός* Adj. f. 'reifig, icy', *πάγος* m. 'ice, hoarfrost' (also Dat. Pl. *πάγεσι* 'frost'), hom. 'crag cliff'; *πάχνη* (**παξνα*) 'hoarfrost, frost', *πάγη* 'loop, noose, snare, Falle', *πακτόω* 'make tight, firm, verschließe, verstopfe', *π-παξ* 'simple, just'; *πάξ* Adv. 'enough!'; here *πηγή*, dor. *πηγῆ* 'ueulle';

lat. *paciscō* (sek. -or) 'einen pact, covenant or comparison mool, abschließen', alat. *pacio* 'pactio', *pacunt* 'paciscuntur', *pāx, -cis* f. 'peace; freundliche Gesinnung' (umbr. *pase tua* 'pāce tuā' in the appellation an Gottheiten), *pālus* 'picket, pole' (from **pak-slos*, compare Demin. *paxillus*); *pangō* (*pepigī*; geneuert = renamed, has changed *ō* *pēgi* after *frēgi*, and *panxi*) 'befestigen, einschlagen; aneinanderfügen, schriftlich verfassen, festsetzen' (zur nasalization of present compare germ. **fagχan*), *compāgēs* 'Fuge', *pāgina* (*die zum leaf gefügten Papyrusstreifen) 'leaf Papier, Seite, Kolumne', *pāgus* 'Landgemeinde, village, Bau', *prōpāgō, prō pāgēs* 'Setzlinge', *prō pāgāre* 'einen seedling in the Erde festmachen, hence fortpflanzen'; umbr. *pase* (see above), *paca* Adv. 'causā', osk. *prupukid* 'ex antepactō', umbr. pöl. marruc. *pacri-* 'propitius, plācātus'; mir. *āge* 'limb, member, Pfeiler' (**pāgi-o-*), *āil* 'pleasant' (**pāgli-*; or as **pōkli-* to aisl. *fæ giligr* ds., s. **pek -lō*); cymr. *aelod* 'limb, member' (**paglātu-*);

germ. Nasalprös. **faŋχan* (: lat. *pangō*) in got. *fāhan*, aisl. *fā*, ags. *fōn*, ahd. *fāhan*, as. *fāhan* and *fangan* 'capture', got. *gafāh* n., aisl. *fengr*, ags. *feng* m., ahd. *fang* m. 'Fang, booty'; ahd. *fuoga* 'Fuge', *gafuogi* 'fitting', *hī-fuoge* 'Ehestifterin', ahd. *fuogen*, as. *fōgian* 'fögen', ags. *gefēgan* 'passen, connect', mhd. *vagen* 'fögen'; from ***pag-**: as. *fac* 'Umfassung, Umzönung', mnd. *vak* m. ds. and 'dividing off, partitioning off', ahd. *fah* 'moenia', nhd. *Fach, einfach*; from zeitlicher dividing off, partitioning off ags. *fæc* 'stretch of time', mnd. *vaken, vake*, spötmhd. *gevach* 'often', mhd. *drīer vacher* 'dreimal';

slav. **pāža-* m. in sloven. *pa ž* 'Fuge', *pa ž* 'Bretterwand'.

References: WP. II 2 f., WH. II 232 f., 235 f., 245 f., Trautmann 209.

Page(s): 787-788

Root / lemma: *pā n-*

English meaning: fabric

German meaning: 'Gewebe'

Material: Gr. *πῆνος* n., *πῆνη* f. 'Gewebe' Hes., *πηνωον* 'aufgewickelter filament, Gewebe, garment', *πηνίξομα* 'weave' (dor. *πᾶνίξοδετα* Theokr.); ablaut. lat. *pannus* 'a piece of cloth, garment of cloth' (expressives *nn*); got. *fana* m. 'rag, Schweiß Tuch', ahd. *fano* 'stuff, kerchief, cloth', nhd. *Fahne*, ags. *fana* m. 'banner, ensign, flag, kerchief, cloth; Iris', *fane, fanu* f. 'banner, ensign, flag, Schwertlilie'; unclear. mir. *an-art* 'leinenes kerchief, cloth'; dörfte man das gr. and lat. *a* 'as expressive auffassen (compare above S. 211 to gall. *drappus*), could relationship to (*s*)*pen-* 'spannen, spinnen' angenommen become.

References: WP. II 5, WH. II 247 f.

Page(s): 788

Root / lemma: *pā r-*

English meaning: to show; be visible

German meaning: 'zeigen; sichtbar sein'

Material: Gr. *πεπαρεῖν* 'vorzeigen', *πεπαρεῖσιν* *εὐφραστον*, *σάφης* Hes.; lat. *pāreō, -ēre* 'appear, seem, be visible, sich zeigen; Folge leisten, obey', *appāreō, compāreō* 'erscheine' (*parret*, after Festus for *pāret*, as *bāca* : *bacca* etc.).

References: WP. II 6, WH. II 252 f.

Page(s): 789

Root / lemma: *pāso -s*

English meaning: a relation

German meaning: 'Verwandter'ö

Material: Gr. *πηός*, dor. *παός* 'Verschwögerter', *παῖτα* *συγγενεῖς* Hes.; lat. *pāri-cīda* (**pāso-kaidā*) newer *parri-cīda* 'murderer an nahen Verwandten'; after Wackernagel Gnomon 6, 458 from **parso-cīda* to ind. *purus, a-* 'person' from Old Indian **purs, a-*.

References: WP. II 7, WH. II 253 f.

Root / lemma: *pāuson-* : *pūson-*

English meaning: name of a deity

German meaning: 'Göttername'

Material: Old Indian *Pūṣa* ṇ - m. 'vedischer Gott, Höter und Mehrer der Herden und des menschlichen Besitzes überhaupt', gr. Πάϋν, ark. Πάϋων (*Πάϋσων); illyr. (messap.) PN *Pausō*, -onos, gall. (venet.) PN *Pusa* m.; doubtful, whether to Old Indian *pus*, *yati*, *pus*, ṇ ā *ti*, *po* ś *ati* 'prosper, becomes overgrown, makes prosper, nourished', *pō* ś *a*- m. 'prospering; flourishing, growth';

References: WP. II 2; compare Charpentier Idg. Jb. 19, 90.

See also: see under *pū* -1.

Page(s): 790

Root / lemma: *pā-* : *pæ-* and *pā-t-* : *pæ-t-*

English meaning: to feed, graze

German meaning: 'füttern, nöhren, weiden'

Material: Arm. *hauran* 'herd' (**pā-tro-*), *hoviv* 'herdsman, shepherd' (**ou̯i-pā-*); gr. παύειν παλῆσιν, πᾶν τὰ παλῆσιν; lat. *pāscō*, -ere, *pāvi*, *pāstum* 'lasse weiden, füttere', Dep. 'devour, weide' (**pās-scō*), *pāstor* 'herdsman, shepherd', *pābulum* 'food' (**pā-dhlom*), *pānis* 'bread' (because of *pastillus* 'pellet, globule from meal, flour' from **pa-st-nis*); messap. παύεις 'bread' is lat. Lw.; air. *ain-chess* 'Brotkorb'; perhaps as ven.-illyr. element in Keltischen **pā-ro-* 'willow' in cymr. *pawr* 'willow', Pl. *porion*, therefrom Verbalnom. *pori*, mbret. *peuriff*, bret. *peuri* 'Weiden'; with -*tro-* suffix aisl. *fōðr* n., ags. *fōðor* n., ahd. *fuotar* 'food'; Old Church Slavic *paso*, *pasti* 'weiden' (**pāsk-ō*); toch. A *pās-*, B *pāsk-* 'beware, guard'; hitt. *paḫṣ-* (*paḫḫaṣ-*) 'shield'.

Maybe alb. geg. *me pa*, aor. *pashë* 'to watch, protect'.

With -*t-* further formations: gr. πατέομαι 'eat and trinke'; ἄπαστος 'without Speise and Trank'; doubtful air. *ās(a)id* 'wächst' ('es mehrt einen'), mīr. *ās* 'Wachsen' (**pāt-to-*); got. *fōdjan* 'ernöhren', aisl. *føða*, ags. *fēdan*, as. *fōdian*, ahd. *fuoten* ds., ags. *fōða*, engl. *food* 'nourishment, food', ags. *fōstor* ds., aisl. *fōstr* 'upbringing, sustenance, livelihood' (**pāt-tro-*); ablaut. ahd. *kauatot* 'pasta' (ahd. Gl. 2, 333, 65), *fatunga* 'nourishment, food', mnd. *vedeme* f. 'Eichelmast'.

References: WP. II 72 f., WH. II 246 f., 260, Trautmann 207 f.;

See also: compare also *pen*-1 'feed'.

Page(s): 787

Root / lemma: (*peg-* :) *pog-* : *pōg-*, *pō* *k-s-* (**peg h-*)

English meaning: shoulder, hip, side

German meaning: 'Achsel, Höfte, Lende, Seite'

Material: Old Indian *pa* *ks* *a-* m. 'shoulder, Flügel' and 'Seitenpfosten', *pa* *ks* *as-* n. 'Seite'; common Old Indian -*g h-* > -*ks* - phonetic mutation

lat. *pectus* 'breast'; common Old Indian -*g h-* > -*ks* - : lat -*g h-* > -*ct-* phonetic

mutation

lett. *paksis* 'Hausecke';

toch. A *pös ś öm*, B *pöščane* 'die beiden Bröste'; common Old Indian -g *h-* > -*kṣ-* : toch. -g *h-* > -s *ś-* phonetic mutation

langvokalisch Old Indian *pājasya* 'n. 'Bauchgegend, groin', russ. (etc.) *pach* 'groin', *pacha* 'armpit', *pachva* 'armpit, groin'; besides ein *i*-stem **pōgi*- in čech. *paže* 'Arm' under likewise

Note: Root / lemma: (peg- :) **pog-** : **pōg-**, **pō k-s-** : 'shoulder, hip, side' is a reduced root of balt. lit. *pa-žastē*, *pa-žasti* s f. 'place under the arm, armpit'.

A common satem **Root / lemma: dous-** : 'arm' (see above) derived from an archaic root ***g *heus*** 'hand, arm' (see below). But the shift *g h-* > *d-* is a unique Old pers., balt., celt., illyr.-alb. phonetic mutation.

Two other roots, respectively **Root / lemma: g *hesor-1***, **g *hesr-*** : 'hand' and **Root / lemma: g *hesto-2*** : 'hand, arm' derived from an extended archaic root **g *heus*** + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants -*tar*, -*ter*, -*tra*, -*tre*. : Old Indian *ha sta-h*, m. 'hand', av. *zasta-*, Old pers. *dasta-* ds.;

The key link between **Root / lemma: dous-** (***g *heus-***): 'arm' derived from an archaic root ***g *heus*** 'hand, arm' and **Root / lemma: g *hesor-1***, **g *hesr-*** (***g *heus-***): 'hand' and **Root / lemma: g *hesto-2*** (***g *heus-***): 'hand, arm' are balt. : lett. *pa-duse* (zero grade) 'armpit' : lit. *pa-žastē*, *pa-žasti* s f. 'place under the arm, armpit'.

References: WP. II 3 f., WH. II 270, Specht Idg. Dekl. 237 f.

Page(s): 792

Root / lemma: peig-1 and peik-

English meaning: coloured, speckled

German meaning: 'Kennzeichnen durch einritzen or färben; bunt, farbig' (besides words for 'stechen')

Material: A. Old Indian *piṅktē* (unbel.) 'malt', *piṅga-*, *piṅgala* 'reddish, brown', *pinja ra-* 'reddish, golden'; gr. *πινγυλαος* (Hes.) 'Eidechse', *πινγυλαον* 'Köcken' Hes.; lat. *pingō*, -ere, *pinxi*, *pictum* 'malen; with the needle prick', *pictor* 'Maler'; abg. *pe gъ* 'varicolored'; toch. A *pik-*, *pek-* 'schreiben, malen' (*pekant-* 'Maler'), B *pink-*, *pai(y)k-* 'schreiben'.

Maybe alb. *pikë* 'dot, stain', *pis* 'dirty, stained'

B. Old Indian *pim*, s *a ti* 'haut from (esp. Fleisch), cuts, slices zurecht, gestaltet, schmückt', *pē ś ah-* n., *pēs ā-* m. 'shape, form, paint, color', *pēs āla* 'verziert; mellifluous; skilful' (compare *ποικίλλω*); *pis ā gga-* 'reddish, reddish brown', *pis ā-* m. 'Dammhirsch' etc.; perhaps s *ilpa* 'varicolored', whether from **pis la* (Tedesco, Lang. 23, 383 ff.);

Maybe alb. *pis* 'dirty, stained'

av. *paēs-* 'farbig make, adorn', *paēsa-* m. *paēsah-* n. 'jewellery, Zierat', Old pers. *ni-pištā* 'niedergeschrieben', av. *fra-pixšta-* 'verziert';

gr. *ποικίλλω* 'varicolored'; *πικρός* 'sharp (of Pfeil), bitter, shrilly, screaming, feindselig' (formal = abg. *pъstrъ* 'varicolored'); lat. *pignus*, -oris 'pledge' (if 'festgestecktes'ö); got. *filu-faihs* 'very mannigfaltig' (compare Old Indian *puru-pēs ā-* 'mannigfaltig'), ahd. as. *fēh* 'varicolored', ags. *fāh*, *fāg* 'varicolored', whereof aisl. *fā* (**faihōn*) 'färben, adorn', *fā rūnar* 'Runen ritzen'

(originally `red förben'), *fāinn* `bunt dappled', ags. *fāgian*, ahd. *fēhen* `adorn';

lit. *pie šti* `malen, schreiben', *pai šas*, *pie šas* `Rußfleck', *pieša* `smut', *pai šinas*, *puišinas*, *puišus* `rußig, dirty, filthy', *išpaiša u* `adumbrō'; Old Prussian *peisāi* `sie schreiben'; Old Church Slavic *pišo*, *pъsati* `schreiben', *pъstrъ* (= πικρός) `varicolored', *pъstro*, *gъ* `Forelle' (also *pъstrъ* `dog' from the Farbe genannt).

References: WP. II 9 f., WH. II 301 f., 305 f., Trautmann 210 f.

Page(s): 794-795

Root / lemma: *peig* ^ˆ-1 and *peik* ^ˆ-

English meaning: hostile

German meaning: `feindselig gesinnt', teils in aktiver animosity or Heimtöcke, teils in passivem Widerwillen or Dummheit sich öußernd

Note: (balt. *peik*- probably with westidg. guttural)

Material: A. Lat. *piget* `es verdrießt mich, excited, aroused Widerwillen', *piger*, -*gra*, -*grum* `querulous, slow, faul'; aisl. *feikn* n. `ruin', ags. *fācen*, as. *fēcan* n. `betrayal, malice, deceit' (ags. *fæ cne* `deceitful, mad, wicked, evil'), ahd. *feihhan* n. `guilefulness, deceit', ags. *gefíc* `deceit', *ficol* `arglistig, unzuverlässig'.

B. Old Indian *pi ś una-* `bösgesinnt, verröterisch, verlöumderisch', *pi ś āca* `demon'; here the gall. (ven.-illyr.) VN *Pictones*, *Pictāvi* (: lit. *pi ktas*) `Poitou'; wgerm. **faihiþō* in ahd. *fēhida* `hate, fight', nhd. *Fehde*, ags. *fæhþ(u) f.* `enmity, Fehde'; ahd. *fēhan* `zēlāre' and `hate', as. *ā-fēhjan* `feindlich behandeln', of Adj. ahd. *gifēh* `hostile', ags. *fāh*, *fāg* `geöchtet, verfemt' (engl. *foe* `fiend'); in addition also ahd. *feigi* `dem Tode verfallen', nhd. *feige* `timorous' (dial. also `dem Tode verfallen', `fast reif', or `faul'), as. *fēgi* `of Todes', ags. *fæ ge* `dem Tode nahe, bang' (engl. *fey*), aisl. *feigr* `dem Tode verfallen' (**poiki o ś*, compare lit. *pai kas* `stupid');

lit. *pai kas* `stupid', *peikiu*, *pei kti* `rebuke, reproach, vilify, scold'; *pi ktas* `mad, wicked, evil, angry, irate', *pykstu*, *py kti* `rage against, mad, wicked, evil sein'; lett. *peiksts* `unzuverlässiger person'; Old Prussian *paikemmai* 1. Pl. Konj., *aupaickīt* `cheat, deceive', *pickuls* `devil', lit. *piku las* `devil', lett. *-piki ś*, *pikuls* `devil'.

References: WP. II 10 f., WH. II 300 f., Trautmann 203 f.

Page(s): 795

Root / lemma: *pei-m(i)-*

English meaning: quick, perky

German meaning: `rasch, flink'ö

Note: Only kelt. and german.

Material: Air. *ēim* (**peimi-*) `rash, hasty, agile'; aisl. *fimr* ds., *orð-fimi* f. `adroitness in words'; but norw. *fimra* `umhertappen', mnd. *fimmelen*, *fimmeren* ds., engl. dial. *fimble* ds.; schwed. *famla*, *fumla*, ndd. *fummeln*, engl. *fumble* `umhertappen' are distinct lautmachend.

References: WP. II 11, Sommer IF. 51, 247.

Page(s): 795

Root / lemma: *peisk-*, *pisk-*

English meaning: fish

German meaning: `Fisch'

Material: Lat. *piscis* m. `fish', *piscīna* `Fischteich', *piscor*, *-āri* `fischen'; got. *fisks* m., aisl. *fiskr*, ahd. ags. *fisk* `fish' (**piskos*), got. *fiskōn*, nhd. *fischen* (: lat. *piscāri*; compare mhd. *vischīn* : lat. *pis-cīna*); full grade air. *tasc* (**peiskos*), Gen. *ēisc* `fish', Kollekt. `Fische'; poln. *piskorz* `Peißker', russ. *piska* `рь`Gröndling'; based on die U`bereinstimmung with mir. *esc* `water', schott. FIN *Esk* (kelt. **iskā*): acymr. FIN *Uisc*, ncymr. *Wysg* (kelt. **ēskā* from **eiskā* or **eidskā*) auf chance, luckö s. also above S. 794.

Note:

From PIE the cognate for fish passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: *pu^hsa (~ -i_o-)

Meaning: a k. of fish

Mongolian protoform: *basingga

Tungus protoform: *puse-

Japanese protoform: *pansai

References: WP. II 11, WH. II 310, Max Förster Themse 840 f.

Page(s): 796

Root / lemma: (*peis-1ö*) : *pis-*

English meaning: to grind

German meaning: `zerstampfen, zermalmen' (especially Getreide)

Material: Old Indian *pina* ^ś t̥ i `zerreibt, zerstampft' (3. Pl. *pi ś a ṇti* = lat. *pinsunt*), *pi ś t̥ a* - `gemahlen', n. `meal, flour', *pēs* t̥ ar- `Zerreiber' (: lat. *pistor*), av. *pišant-* `zerstampfend'; gr. πτῖσσω `stamp, schrote' (probably expressives σσ), πτῖσμα, πτῖσάνη `enthölste barley', πτῖσις, πτῖσμός `das Stampfen', περὶ πτῖσματα `ausgepreßte Weintrauben' (diss. from *περὶ πτῖσματα); lat. *pīnsō*, *-ere*, *pīnsiō*, *pi(n)sō*, *-āre* `zerstampfen, zerstoßen' (*pīs-* with Nasalreduktion from *pīns-*), **pīstum*, *pīnsum*, *pīnsitum*; *pistor* `Böcker', *pīsō* `mortar', *pīla* ds., *pīlum* `Mörserkeule' (and `spear, lance'), *pistillum* `Stampfer'; umbr. *pistu* `pistum'; mnd. *vīsel* `mortar', mhd. *fisel* `penis'; lit. Iterat. *paisy* ^{ti} (barley) abklopfen, den Gerstenkörnern die Grannen abschlagen', primör *pi* ^{sti} `coire cum femina'; Old Church Slavic *pъso* and *pъchajo*, *pъchati* `bump, poke', **pъšeno* `meal, flour', russ. *pšeno* ⁿ `enthölste millet, sorghum', čech. Iterat. *pe* ^{chovati} `stomp'.

References: WP. II 1, WH. II 267, 307 f., Trautmann 220 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 692.

Page(s): 796

Root / lemma: *peis-2*, *speis-*

English meaning: to blow

German meaning: `blasen'

Material: With **s-**: lat. *spīrō*, *-āre* 'blow, breathe, breathe' (**speis-*), *spīritus*, *-ūs* 'breath, breeze, breath, soul, ghost'; *spirāculum* 'Luftloch';

without **s-**: Old Indian *piččhōrā* 'Pfeife, flute'; mhd. *vīsen*, *vī sten* 'einen wind streichen lassen', *vī st* 'breaking wind, fart', ags. *fisting* ds., ndd. *fīster* 'podex', ndl. *veest* (**faist*) 'breaking wind, fart', aisl. *fīsa* 'furzen', norw. *fīsa* ds. and 'blow', nhd. *fisperm*, *fispeln* 'hiss'; baltoslav. **pīs*, *keti* 'piept, pfeift' in lit. *pyške* 'ti' 'knallen', slav. **piščō*, **piščati* in russ. *pišču*, *piščā* 'tb' 'piepen, screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell', Church Slavic *pišta* 'f' 'Pfeife', Old Church Slavic *piskati* 'whistle' etc.;

maybe alb. *piskat* 'to scream', *piscamë* 'scream'

with **n**-formants: cymr. *ffun* (**spoi-nā*) 'breath'.

References: WP. II 11, WH. II 575 f., Trautmann 221.

Page(s): 796

Root / lemma: *pei* (ə)-, *pī* -

English meaning: fat; milk

German meaning: 'fett sein, strotzen'

Material: Old Indian *pa* 'yatē' 'schwillt, strotzt, makes schwellen, strotzen', *pipyu* 's' 'i' 'strotzend, milchreich', av. (*a*)-*pipyūšī*- 'keine) milk in the Brust habend, (not) sügend' (: lit. *pa-pi* 'jusi'), Old Indian *pīna* 'fat, fat, obese, thick', *pyā* 'yatē' 'schwillt, strotzt', *pīnvati* 'makes schwellen', av. *fra-pīnaoiti* 'bringt zum Gedeihen'; Old Indian *pa* 'yas- n. 'juice, sap, water, milk', av. *payah-* n. 'milk', av. *paēman-* n. 'Muttermilch' (: ags. *fæ mne*); np. *pīnū* 'sour milk, fresh cheese' (: lit. *pi* 'enas' 'milk'), Old Indian *pē ru-*, *pēru* 'answellend, tumescent making' (probably with idg. *l*, so that to norw. *fēl*);

norw. *fēl* 'skimmings, dickgemachte milk'; ags. *fæ mne* 'virgin, young wife, woman', as. *fēmea* 'schwangere wife, woman', aisl. *feima* 'girl' (: av. *paēman-* 'Muttermilch');

lit. *papi* 'jusi ka rve' 'cow, die beim Melken die milk nicht zurückhört', *py* 'dau, -dyti' 'zum Milchen stir, tease, irritate', *py* 'ti' 'milk spenden', *pi* 'enas' 'milk';

pīmo-s 'fat' in gr. *πιμελα* 'fat', lat. *opīmus* 'fat, wohlgenöhrt; fertile; rich' (probably *pīnguis* 'fat': hybridization from **pīmos* and **finguis*, see above S. 128).

u-formations:

att. *πῶα*, ep.-ion. *πῶι η*, dor. *πῶι α* 'grass, Rasenplatz', from **πῶι F α* = lit. *pi* 'eva' 'meadow' (**poiū ā*);

pīu o-s and **pīu -er/-en-** 'fat, fat': Old Indian *pīvas-* n., av. *pīvah-* n. 'fat, bacon'; Old Indian *pī van-*, f. *pī varī* 'tumescent, strotzend, fat, obese, fat', *pīvara* 'ds.', newer formation of Fem. from, with dem likewise not old gr. *πῶι ε ρῶς*, *πῶι α ρῶς* = gr. *πῶι ω ν*, f. *πῶι ε ι ρ α* 'fat, fertile, rich', *πῶι α ρ* (only Nom. Akk. Sg. **pī-u r.*) 'fat'; air. *īriu*, Gen. *īrenn* (**pī-u er-i ō*) 'Erdboden, land', if eigentl. *πῶι ε ι ρ α γ ῆ*;

tu-stem pei-tu-, pī -tu- 'fat, juice, sap, Trank, nourishment, food': **ei** in lit. *pie tūs* 'Mittagsmahl'; compare Old Indian *pē tv-a-* m. 'he-goat; billy goat, Hammel' (eig. 'fat, obese'), av. *pōi θ wa* 'fat, obese';

pī -tu- 'Trank, dish, food': Old Indian *pītu* 'm.', av. *pītu-š* m. 'juice, sap, Trank, nourishment, food, dish, food', av. *arāmpi θ wā*, *ra-pi θ wā* f. 'midday, Mittagszeit', eig. 'die zum Mahle passende time'; air. *ith* '(*nourishment, food), corn, grain', acymr. *it*, ncymr. *yd* (**pītu-*) etc. 'ds. '; lat. *pītuīta* 'reiche dampness, catarrh'; mir.

īth 'tallow, suet' (**pītu-*); wherefore as denominative Old Church Slavic *pīte* 'ti, jönger*pitati* 'feed, ernöhren, aufziehen'; here from the meaning 'resin' from: Old Indian *pītu-dāru* 'eine Fichtenart', eig. 'Harzbaum', and as Kurzformen eines solchen Kompositums *pīt* 'fir, spruce', gr. *πίτυς* ds.; full grade mir. *īath* n. ('fette) meadow, land' (**pei-tu-*); die meaning 'resin' also in the *k*-derivative **pi-k-*: gr. *πίσσα* att. *πίττα* f. 'tar', *πιττάκιον* 'Schreibtöfelchen, Pflaster', lat. *pix, picis* f. 'tar' (out of it ahd. *peh* etc.), perhaps mnd. *vī(g), vīhe* 'swamp, marsh, break'; (lit. *pīkis* 'tar' is germ. Lw.), Old Church Slavic *рѣсѣ*, russ.-Church Slavic *рѣсѣ* 'tar'; but lat. *pīnus, -ūs* and *-ī* 'fir, spruce, pine, pine tree' because of alb. *pishe* 'fir, spruce, pinewood torch' (**pīt-s-ī-ā*) probably from **pīt-s-nu*;

extension ***poi-d-, pī-d-***: gr. *πῖδες* 'quellenreich', *πῖδες* 'wellspring', *πῖδες* 'lasse durchsickern, quelle hervor', Nom. Pl. n. *πίδες* 'damp Orte, Wiesen' (**pī-d-s-es-*); aisl. *fita* f. 'fat', germ. **faitian* 'mösten' (ahd. *feizen*, ags. *fætan*, aisl. *feita*), **faita-* 'fat' (ahd. *feiz*, aisl. *feitr*), participle germ. **faitida-*: ahd. *feizzit*, mhd. *veiz(e)t*, nhd. *feist*, ags. *fæted*, engl. *fat*, mnd. *vet* 'fat'; aisl. *fit* 'meadow', ostfries. 'puddle, slop'; lett. *pīsa, pīse* 'morass, Buschwald'; about mir. *esc* 'water' (see above S. 45 about mir. *esc-ung* 'Aal'), wherefore mir. *esca* f. 'swamp, marsh', see under *peisk-* 'fish'; or *esc* from **pid-skāō*

References: WP. II 73 ff., WH. 211 f., 306, 308, 311, 312, Trautmann 207 f., 210, 217.

Page(s): 793-794

Root / lemma: *pek* ^ˆ-1, *pēk* ^ˆ-, *pōk* ^ˆ-

English meaning: to make pretty; to be joyful

German meaning: etwa 'höbsch machen, aufgeräumt or vergnügt sein'

Material: Ahd. *gifehan*, ags. *gefēon* 'sich freuen'; as. ahd. *fehōn* 'consume', ahd. *gīfehōn* ds. = ags. *ge-fēon*, ahd. *gī-fehan* 'sich erfreuen'; Kaus. got. *fulla-fahjan* 'sufficiency leisten, satisfy, serve', ahd. *fagōn* 'beistehen'; got. *fahēps* 'pleasure, joy', aisl. *feginn*, ags. *fægen* 'blithe, glad', got. ahd. *faginōn*, ags. *fægenian* 'sich freuen', aisl. *fagna* ds., got. *ga-fēhaba* 'fitting, ehrbar', aisl. *fægiligr* 'pleasant'; got. *fagrs* 'geeignet', aisl. *fagr*, ags. *fæger* 'beautiful' etc.; got. *ga-fahrian* 'prepare, concoct'; in materieller meaning mhd. *vegen* 'clean, scour, rub, clean, fegen', aisl. *fāga* 'adorn, clean', *fægja* 'gleaming make, putzen' and lit. *puošiu* (**pōk* ^ˆ*ei-ō*), *puošti* 'adorn', lett. *puost* 'clean, säubern, adorn', refl. 'sich putzen'; perhaps hieher mir. *āil* 'pleasant' as **pōkli-* (yet s. also under *pāk* ^ˆ- 'moor').

References: WP. II 16, Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 14, 91, Trautmann 229.

Page(s): 796-797

Root / lemma: *pek* ^ˆ-2

English meaning: to fleece; cattle

German meaning: 'Wolle or Haare rupfen, zausen'

Material: Old Indian *paśu-*, *pasu-* n., Gen. *pasva-* h; *pasu-* m. 'Vieh'; av. *pasu-* m. 'Vieh' (mostly still 'small cattle'), in compound *fsu-*, *-fsu-*, wherewith Old Indian *kṣu-mān-* 'nahrungsreich', *puru-kṣu-* ds. (twice also basic *ksu-*) as Diss.-forms for *psu-* identical; = lat. *pecū, -ūs* n. 'a head of cattle, beast, brute, animal, one of a herd', next to which *pecus, -oris* n. (formal = gr. *πέκος*), *pecus, -u-* ds. f. ds.; derivatives *pecūnia* 'property, riches, wealth', *pecūlium* 'property'; umbr. *pequo* Pl. n. 'pecua'; = got. *faihu* 'possession, fortune', aisl. *fē*, ags. *feoh*, as. *fehu*, ahd. *fihu* 'Vieh'; = lit. *pekus*, Old Prussian *pecku* 'Vieh'

(westidg. Gutt.); got. *bi-*, *ga-fai* 'hon`öbervorteilen' are after W. Wissmann (The öltesten Postverbalia 79 ff.) Denominativa from *fai* 'hu, and *bi-fai* 'h`deceit' is noun post-verbal;

arm. *asr*, Gen. *asu* 'Schafwolle, Fließ', *asveɫ* 'fleecy' (**pok* *û* + *r*, with *a* from *o* in offenerAnlautsilbe); gr. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ (= lit. *pešu*), $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\omega$ (= lat. *pectō*, ahd. *fehtan*), $\pi\epsilon\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ 'comb, schere', $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ n. 'Fließ, wool', $\pi\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ m.; 'Fließ', $\kappa\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\kappa\tau\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ 'comb' (from zero grade * $\pi\kappa\tau\epsilon\nu$ -; lat. *pecten*);

alb. *pilë* 'tool zum Flachskömmen, -hechel'n' (**pek* *îlā*); lat. *pectō*, -ere, *pexī* 'comb', *pecten*, -inis 'comb', umbr. *petenata* 'pectinatam'; ahd. as. *fehtan*, ags. *feohtan* 'fechten'; ahd. as. *fahs*, ags. *feax* '(head)-haar', aisl. *fax* 'Möhne' (**pok* *î*-s-o-, compare den es-stem $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$), aisl. *fæ* *r*, aschwed. *fār* 'sheep' (**fahaz* = $\pi\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$), aschwed. *fæ* *t* (**fahti*-) 'wool, Fließ', ags. *feht* 'Fließ', ndl. *vacht* f. 'wool, Schur', ags. *fihl* 'a piece of cloth, garment of cloth'; lit. *pešu* 'pe šti' 'pluck, an den Haaren zausen', lter. *pašy* 'ti, *susipe* 'šti' 'to tear, rend'.

Here probably Old Indian *paks* -man- n. 'eyelashes, hair', *paks* -mala - 'with starken eyelashes, dichthaarig', av. *pašna*- n. 'eyelid', compare in not so spezialisierter meaning np. *pašm* 'wool'. common Old Indian -g *h*- > -ks, - : Avestan -g *h*- > -xš-, -š- phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 16 f., WH. 11 269 f., 270 ff., Trautmann 217, Specht KZ 68, 205 ff.

Page(s): 797

Root / lemma: *pek^w* - (**k^wek^whō*)

English meaning: to cook

German meaning: 'kochen'

Grammatical information: participle *pek^w-to-* 'cooked, boiled'

Material: Old Indian *pa* 'cati, av. *pačaiti* 'kocht, böckt, bröt' (= lat. *coquō*, cymr. *pobi*, alb. *pjek*, abg. *peko* , compare also lit. *kepu*); Fut. *pa* 'ks, *yati*: gr. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\psi\omega$); common Old Indian -g *h*- > -ks, - : Gr. -g *h*- > -k^wh- : -k^wh- > -ps- phonetic mutation

Supin. *paktum* = lat. *coctum*, Old Church Slavic *pešt* *ь*; participle *pakta* ' (= gr. $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, lat. *coctus*, cymr. *poeth*), Old Indian *pa* 'cyatē 'reift', *pakva* 'cooked, boiled, reif', *pakti* 'f. 'das Kochen, gekochtes Gericht' (= gr. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\psi\iota\varsigma$, lat. *cocti-ō*, abg. *p* *ešt* *ь*, Old Prussian *pectis*), *pakta* 'r- 'the Kochende' (= lat. *coctor*, fem. gr. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\rho\iota\alpha$) *pāka* 'm. 'das Kochen, Backen, Reifen', av. *nasu-pāka* - 'Leichen(divide) cooking, verbrennend'; arm. probably *hac* 'bread' as **pok^w-ti*; gr. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$, att. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\omega$ 'cook, verdaue' (**pek^wi* *ō*), to-present $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\omega$; $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\psi\iota\varsigma$ f. 'Kochen'; $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega\nu$, -o *ν* *ο* *ς* 'reif' (f. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha$ after $\pi\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$: $\pi\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha$), $\pi\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$ 'pastry, cake'; umgestelltes **k^wopos* in $\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\omicron-\kappa\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\varsigma$ (besides $\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\omicron-\pi\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\varsigma$) 'Brotböcker'; alb. *pjek* 'I bake'; lat. *coquō*, -ere 'cook' (ital. kelt. Assim. from **pek^wō* to **k^wek^wō*), *coquus* 'Koch' (: $\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\omicron-\kappa\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\varsigma$), *coquīna* 'Köche', as osk.-umbr. Lw. *popīna*; cymr. *pobi* (o from e), corn. *pobas*, bret. *pibi* 'backen', bret. *pobet* 'gebacken', cymr. *poeth* (**k^wek^w-tos*) 'hot', bret. *poaz* 'cooked, boiled', mcymr. *poburies* 'Böckerin', corn. *peber*, bret. *pober* 'Böcker';

common celt.-illyr. *k^w*- > *p*- phonetic mutation

air. *cuchtar* 'Köche' from lat. *coctūra* ds.; ags. *ā-figen* 'roasted'; lit. (reconverted) *kepu* 'ke pti, lett. *cepu*, *cept* 'backen, fry', *ceplis* 'oven'; without rearrangement Old Prussian *pectis* 'Ofenschaufel' = Old Church Slavic *pešt* *ь* 'oven, Höhle'; lit. *pe* 'ktas 'roasted', Old Church Slavic **peko* , **pešti* 'backen' in serb. *pe* 'če 'm, *pe* 'c 'i ds., etc.; Old Church Slavic *pek* *ъ* 'heat', *pot* *ъ* 'Schweiß' (**pokto-*), *pešt* *ь* 'oven', *peštera* 'cave, oven' etc.;

toch. AB *pök-* 'zum Reifen bringen, cook', participle Pass. B *pepaks*, u; A *puköl*, B *pikul* 'year' (= 'ripeness'). common Old Indian -g^hh- > -ks-, : Toch. -g^hh- > -ks-, phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 17 f., WH. I 270 f., Trautmann 211 f.

Page(s): 798

Root / lemma: *pel̥-*, *plā-*

English meaning: wide and flat

German meaning: 'breit and flach, ausbreiten; durch Druck or Schlag flach formen, breitschlagen, breitklatschen'

Material: Arm. *hoṭ* 'earth, dust, powder, bottom, land'; lat. *palam* 'open, öffentlich' (eig. 'in flat, open Hinbreitung'), Akk. as *clam*, from a **p_elā* - or *p_olā* -; alb. *sh-pal* 'offenbare'; air. *lāthar* n. 'plan, place, Lage' (**plā-tro-*), to cymr. *llawdr* 'britches', acorn. *loder* 'caliga', bret. *loer* 'bas, chaussure' (originally 'Unterlage'); lett. *plōti* 'breitschlagen', lett. *plāt* 'thin aufstreichen'; russ. *po'lyj* 'open, free, unbedeckt, ausgetreten (of water)', Old Church Slavic *polje* 'field' ('ausgebreitete surface, plain, area', hence das Land *Polen*); aschwed.-nschwed. *fala* f. 'Ebene, Heide'; hitt. *palḫi-* 'breit';

as **dh**-present probably here gr. *πλάσσω* (**πλαθι* ω, phonetically dem present from Gutturalstößen angeglichen), Aor. *ἔπλασα*, *ἐπλάσθη* v 'from weicher mass build, gestalten', *κατα-*, *εμ-πλασσω* 'streiche auf', *πλάσμων*. 'Gebilde', *πλάστης* m. 'molder', *ἐμπλαστορον* n. > lat. *emplastrum* > nhd. 'Pflaster'; in addition *πλάθα* v o s m., *πλαθαίνω* f. 'Kuchenbrett', *πηλο-* *πλάθο* o s 'clay formend, a worker in clay, potter'; nominales **dh** in *πλαθαίνω* 'flat Fruchtkuchen';

with formants **-no-**: lat. *plānus* 'platt, eben, flat' (idg. **plā-no-s*) = gall. *Medio-lānum* eig. 'mitten in the Ebeneö', lit. *plonas* 'thin', lett. *plāns* 'flat, eben, thin', *plāns* 'threshing floor', Old Prussian *plonis* (alit. *plānas*) 'threshing floor':

slav. **pol-no-* in osorb. *płon* 'Ebene', klr. *połony na* 'Hochebene', čech. *plauy* 'unfruchtbar, field-, wood, forest-', *plān* 'Ebene, Prärie', sloven. *plān*, f. *plāna* 'free from Baumwuchs', *plānja* 'offene, freie surface, plain, area', skr. *plani na* 'Bergwald' etc.;

here - perhaps of ziellosen sich Ausbreiten weidender Herden - gr. *πλάvo* s 'irrend, wandering', *πλάvo* s m., *πλάvη* f. 'irrender run, flow', *πλαvῶv* 'of rechten way abföhren', -ἄσθα ι 'herumirren', *πλάvη* s, -ητο s f. 'herumirrend', aisl. *flana* 'umherfahren', frz. (from dem Germ.) *flāner* 'sich auf the road umhertreiben';

with **n**-formants: gr. *πέλαvo* s 'flat Opferkuchen, flat Mönze';

with **m-** or **n-**forms, meaning esp. 'flat hand': **p_elāmā* (*pl. mā*): gr. *παραμή* f. 'flat hand';

maybe alb. (**p_elāmā*) *pëllëmba* 'palm' [common alb. **m** > **mb** shift].

lat. *palma* 'flat hand; also Gönsefuß, Geweihschaufel of Damhirsches, shovel of Ruders, Palme', *palmus* 'die Hand as measurement of length, span', *palmes*, -itis 'Rebenschoß', air. *lām*, acorn. *lof*, cymr. *llaw* 'hand' (if in addition air. *fo-laumur* 'wage'ö); ahd. *folma* 'hand', ags. *folm* 'flat hand'; other ablaut in Old Indian *pān*, i - m. 'hand' (mind. from **parṇi-*), av. *pārənā* 'hohle hand';

with **r**-formants: aisl. *flōrr* m. 'Diele of Viehstalles; cattle shed', ags. *flōr* 'Diele', mnd. *vlōr* 'Diele, meadow', mhd. *vlur* 'bottom, meadow, sown field', nhd. *Flur*; air.

lār, cymr. etc. *llawr* (**plā-ro-*) `solum, pavementum';

with dentalem forms **pe l̥-tos* n., **pel-tu-s* m., **pl̥-tā* `surface, plain, area': ahd. as. *feld* n. `field, bottom, Ebene', ags. *feld* (*u*-stem) ds.; aisl. *fold* f. `earth, land', also `Fjord' and FIN, ags. *folde*, as. *folda* `earth' (Old Indian *pr̥thivī*), ahd. FIN *Fuld-aha* `Fulda'; finn. *pelto* `farmland' from dem Germ.; above examples belong actually to extension **plet-**.

References: WP. II 61 ff., WH. II 237, 240 f., Trautmann 204, 222;

See also: extensions under **plāk-**, **plet-**.

Page(s): 805-807

Root / lemma: **pelī-s-**, **pel-s-**

English meaning: rock

German meaning: `Fels'

Material: Old Indian *pās, ān, a* - m., *pās, ya* - n. `stone', (from **pars-* = idg. **pels-*); gr. *πέλαλα* Hes. (**πέλασ*); Pashto *parša* mir. *all* n. (**pl̥so-*) `cliff' (*s*-inflection after *slīab* `mountain'); germ. **falisa-* ins Gallorum. as **falī siā* borrowed (afrz. *falise, faleise*); ahd. *felis* m., *felisa* f., mnd. *vels* (**falīs-*), nhd. *Fels*, aisl. *fjall, fell* n. (**pelso-*) `Fels'; vorrom. (illyr.) **pella: *palla* ds.

References: WP. II 66 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 24, 156; Hubschmid Zn P. 66, 70 f.

Page(s): 807

Root / lemma: **pelk̃-** : **polk̃-**

English meaning: to turn, wind

German meaning: `wenden, drehen'

Material: Ahd. as. *felga*, ags. *fielg* `Radfelge', germ. **felgam*, `wenden' in ahd. *ungifolgan* `inflexus'; ablaut. gall. *olca* `Brachland', ags. *fealg*, bair. *falg* ds., russ. *polosa* `dividing off, partitioning off eines Feldes, Streif'.

addendum to S. 807:

Gall. *olca* `Pflugland' (frz. *ouche* `good Ackerland') = ags. *fealg* `Brachfeld' (germ. **falgō*), engl. *fallow*, ostfries. *falge*, bair. *falg* ds., mhd. *falgen, felgen* `umackern', nhd. *Felge* `gepflögtes Brachland'; ablaut. germ. **felgō* `Radfelge' in ags. *fielg*, engl. *felly*, ahd. *felga* `Felge, harrow'; besides germ. **falgiz* in mnl. *felghe*, ags. *felg(e)*, engl. *felloe* ds.; germ. *felgan* `wenden' in ahd. *un-gifolgan* `ungewendet';

russ. *polosa* etc. `stripe, Ackerfurche';

perhaps here **pelg̃-**, **polg̃-** in slav. **pъlzo*, **pelzti*, russ.-Church Slavic *ple̋zet̋* `crawls' etc. and slav. *polzъ* in russ. *pőloz* `Sledge skid', slov. *pla̋z* `Pflugsohle, stripe'.

WP. I 516, Trautmann 218 f., Vasmer 2, 396, 397, Kluge-Götze 197 f.

References: WP. I 516.

Page(s): 807, 850

Root / lemma: **pel-1**, **pel̥-**, **plē-**

English meaning: full, to fill; to pour; town (ö)

German meaning: 'gießen, fließen, aufschütten, füllen, einfüllen'; also 'schwimmen, fließen machen, fliegen, flattern' and 'schütteln, schwingen, zittern (machen)'

Material: A. Arm. *heṭum* 'I gieße from' (**peḥnuḥmī*), *zeṭum* (**z-heṭum*) 'lasse stream', Pass. 'fließeober';

cymr. *llanw* m. 'flood', Verbalnom. *llanw, llenwi* 'Füllen, Fließen', mbret. *lano, lanv* 'flood', corn. *lanwes* 'fullness, wealth' (**pl_en-u-o-*);

lit. trans. *pilu* 'pi'lti 'pour, schütten, aufschütten, füllen', intrans. 'flow', lett. *pile* 't' drip, trickle', *pile* 'drip', *pilt* 'drip, trickle', *pali* 'inundation', lit. am *palas* (**ant-palas*) 'Aufwasser auf dem Eise'; russ. *vodo-pol* ъ(je), *pol(n)o-vod* ъje 'Hochwasser', kslav. *pol* ъ 'Schöpfgefäß'.

B. pel 'castle' in Old Indian *pū́r*, Gen. *purás* 'castle, town, city', *pura-* n., newer *puri-*, *purī* ds., compare *Singapur* 'Löwenstadt', gr. (öol.) *πάλις* 'castle, town, city, Staat' (**p_eli-s*), hom. kypr. *πτόλις* ds., lit. *pili's*, lett. *pile* 'castle, Schloß' (see Schwyzler, Gr. Gr. 1, 325, 344, Specht KZ 59, 65f., 11 f., Trautmann 217).

C. words for 'swamp, marsh' (**pel-**, **pel-eu-**), as osset. *farwe, förer* 'alder', ahd. *fel(a)wa*, nhd. *Felber* 'Weidenbaum' (as 'Sumpfbau'), and lat. *palus*, -*ūdis* f. 'stehendes water, swamp, marsh, puddle, slop' (**p_el-ou-d-*), probably to Old Indian *palvala* - n. 'pond, pool' and *palvalya-* 'sumpfig'; in addition still **pelək-** : **plāk-** in gr. *πάλλω* Hes., *παλάσσω* (**παλάκω*) 'bespritze', lit. *pe'ike* 'Moorbruch', Old Prussian *pelky* ds., lett. *pel'ce* 'puddle, slop': *plācis* 'morass'; after W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 112 alle originally Farbenbezeichnungen, also to *pel-8*.

D. 'füllen, fullness, wealth': Old Indian *pi'parti* : *pipr.ma'hi* ; *pr.n. ā'ti* (*pr.n. a'ti*) 'füllt, sättigt, nourishes, spendet reichlich, beschenkt', also *pr.n. ō'ti* ds., *pū'ryatē*, *pūrya'tē* 'füllt sich', Aor. *a'prāt* (: *πλήττω*), Imp. *pūrdhi* , Perf. *paprāu* (: lat. *plēvī*), participle *prāta-* (= lat. *-plētus*, alb. *pl'ot*; compare also *prāti-* : lat. *com-plēti-ō*), *pūrta-* 'full', *prān-a-* 'full' (= lat. *plēnus*, av. *frāna-* 'Füllung', air. *lín-aim* 'fölle'), *pūrn-a-* 'full' (= got. *fulls*, litt. *pi'lnas*, abg. *plъnъ*, air. *lān*; from **pel-* whereas av. *parāna-* 'gefüllt'); *parīn. ah. n.* 'fullness, wealth' (: av. *parānah-vant-* 'rich'), *parī-man-* 'fullness, wealth, Spende' (**pelā-*); av. *par-* 'füllen';

arm. *li*, Gen. *liog* 'full' (from **plē-i-o-s* = gr. *πλέω* *ö* or from **plē-to-s* = Old Indian *prāta-* -ö), *lnum* 'fölle' (**linum*, neologism), Aor. *eli-c.* 'füllte'; *lir* (*i*-stem) 'fullness, wealth'; presumably *holom, holonem* 'höufe auf, sammle an';

gr. *πμπλημι* 'fölle' (originally *ππλημι*, the nasal from *πμπρημι*), Fut. *πλήσω*, Aor. *πλήτω* 'füllte sich', *πλήθω* 'bin voll, fölle mich', *πλήθω* n., ion. *πληθύς* 'bulk, mass', *πληθύω* 'bin or werde voll, swell an' (: lat. *plēbēs*), *πλήσμη* 'flood', *πλησμονή* 'Anfüllung, Sättigung', *πλήσω* oς 'light föllend, sättigend', *πλήμα* 'Füllung' Hes. (: lat. *plēmināre* 'anföllen'); hom. *πλεός*, att. *πλέω*, ion. *πλέω* 'full' (**πλη-[ι]ο-* ; = arm. *liō*), *πλήρη* oς 'full', *πληρώ* 'make voll' (from **πληρο-* = lat. *plērus*, compare arm. *lir* 'fullness, wealth', *i*-stem); *πλή-μυρ* oς, -*μυρίς* f. 'flood', to *μύρω* S. 742;

alb. *plot* 'full' (**plē-t-os*); also *pjel* 'beget, gebore' ö intrans. 'full = pregnant sein' öö with formants -*go-* here *plok, plogu* 'heap' (**plē-go-ö* compare ahd. *folc* 'heap, Kriegshaufe, people', ags. *folc* 'troop, multitude, crowd, Heer, people', aisl. *folk* 'troop, multitude, crowd, people' as **pl_e-go-* or **p_elā-go-*);

lat. *pleō*, -*ēre* mostly *com-pleō*, *im-pleō* 'fölle', participle Pass. (*com*)*plētus*; *plēnus* 'full', umbr. *plener* 'plenis'; *plērus*, -*a*, -*um* 'zum größten parts', *plērusque*, *plērique* 'eine big, giant number, very much, a lot of, am meisten'; *plēbēs*, -*ei* and -*ī*, *plēbs*, -*is* 'Volksmenge; die mass of Volkes in contrast to den Adeligen' (**plēdhu_es*), *manipulus* 'eine handful; bundle; Hanteln the Turner; Soldatenabteilung' (**mani-plo-s*); *plēmināre* 'anföllen' to **plēmen* = gr. *πλήμα*;

air. *līn(a)im* 'I fülle' (from an Adj. **līn* = **plēno-s*), *līn* 'numerus, pars'; air. *lān*, acymr. *laun*, ncymr. *llawn*, corn. *luen*, *leun*, *len*, bret. *leun* 'full' (= Old Indian *pūrṇa* etc.), air. *comalnur* 'I fülle' (Denom. from *comlān* 'full'); *u(i)le* 'whole', Pl. 'alle' (**poli-o-*);

got. *fulls*, aisl. *fullr*, ags. as. *full*, ahd. *fol* (-ll-) 'full' (= Old Indian *pūrṇa* etc., see above); = lit. *pi lnas*, abg. *plъnъ*, skr. *pu n* 'full'; about ags. *folc* etc. see above; mhd. *vlae jen* 'spölen' to *πλη-μυ-ρ* α above S. 799.

pe lu 'bulk, mass', einzelsprachlich also adjektivisch gewordenes neuter 'much, a lot of'; besides idg. **pe lu** - Adj. 'much, a lot of'; Kompar. **plē -i os, -is-**, Superl. **plē-is-to** - 'more, mostly':

Old Indian *puru* -, av. *pouru-*, ap. *paru* 'much, a lot of' (= gr. *πολύς*, if these from **παλός*, lit. *pilus*), Kompar. Old Indian *prāyas*- Adv. 'meistens, usually', av. *frāyah-*, Superl. *fraēšta-* 'the meiste'; here iran. **pelu-*, **polu-* in Plejadennamen npers. *parv*, av. *paoiryaēinī* (**paru.ii ainī-*), ablaut. gr. *Πλεῖς* (άδ ες), hom. *Πληῖς* (άδ ες) (**pleu.ii-*), originally 'Sternhaufen';

gr. *πολύς* 'much, a lot of' (assimil. from **παλός* = Old Indian *puru* -), öbrige case of stem *πολλός*, *πολλά* -, wohlausegegangen of f. **πολλός* (α Old Indian *pūrvi*); Kompar. Superl. originally **πλη[ι]ων* > *πλεων* (**plēisōn*): *πλεῖστος* (**plēisto-*), das through influence of **πλεῖς* 'more' (**plēis* = air. *līa*) and of Kompar. to *πλεῖστος* wurde; from a idg. **pleu-es-* 'Uberfluß, big, giant bulk, mass' wurde secondary the gr. Kompar. n. *πλεόν*, wherefore the achäische Nom. Pl. *πλεές* neologism wurde; also wurde alat. *plous*, lat. *plūs* to Kompar., and with *plis-* (older Kompar. **plē-is-* in alat. *pleores*, and **plēis-* in Superl. *plisima*) to **plois-* contaminated, from which lat. *plūrimus* 'mostly' (old *plourime*, *plouruma*, *plusima*); compare Benveniste Origines 1, 54 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 537 f., E.-M.² 783;

air. *il* 'much, a lot of' (= got. *filu*), *līa* 'plus, plures' (**plē-is*); acymr. *liaus*, ncymr. *lliaws* 'multitudo' (*plē-i-ōs-tu-s* or *-to-*);

got. *filu* adv. neuter m. Gen. (previous Subst.) as replacement from gr. *πολύς*, also 'very; um vieles (beim compounds)', similarly in den other germ. Sprachen: ahd. as. *filu*, *filo*, ags. *fela*, *feala*, *feola* 'much, a lot of, very', aisl. *fio l-* 'much, a lot of', n. 'bulk, mass'; compounds Sup. aisl. *fleiri*, *fleistr* 'more, most' (**plē-is-*, *-isto-*, av. *fraēšta-*);

lit. *pilus* 'in Ueberfluß'.

E. pel-ed- in gr. *πλάδω* n. 'dampness, decay', *πλάδαρος* 'humid, wet', *πλάδω*, -ειν 'damp sein'; ahd. *fledirōn*, nhd. *flattern*, ahd. *fledar-mūs* 'Fledermaus'; lett. *pelde* 't swim', *pelde tie s* 'bathe', *peldina* 't bathe, schwemmen': *pildina* 't (**pl.d-*) ds.; *pledina* 't 'with den Flügeln hit', *pledins* 'butterfly'; compare E. Fraenkel Me I. Boisacq 1, 357 ff.

F. words for 'butterfly': reduplicated lat. *pāpiliō, -ōnis* m. (**pā-pil-*); germ. **fifaldrōn*- in aisl. *fiffrildi* n., ags. *fifealde*, ahd. *fifaltra*, mhd. *fifalter*, nhd. *Falter*; lit. *peteli ške* ds., lett. *peteli gs* 'flatterhaft' (**pel-tel-*);

from the same root die balto-slav. words (**paipalā-*) for 'Wachtel': lit. *pi epala* f., lett. *pai pala*, Old Prussian *penpalo* (in addition Old Prussian *pepelis*, Pl. *pippalins* 'bird'); čech. *pr epel*, *kr epel*, slov. *prepeli ca* (also 'butterfly') etc.

G. words for 'swing, shake, tremble, hin- and herbewegen' etc.: gr. *πάλλω* (**pl.-i-ō*), Aor. *ἐπηλα* 'swing, brandish, shake', Med. 'spring, zapple', *παλάτος* 'geschwungen', *παλάμω* 'Zucken, Vibrieren', *πάλο* m. 'lot, fate', *παλάσσομα* 'lose'; redupl. *παπαλάλω* Hes. 'shake'; aisl. *fæ la* 'frighten', ags. *eal-fē lo* 'förchterlich', mhd. *vālant* 'devil'; perhaps to Old Church Slavic *plachъ* 'zitternd, öngstlich' (**polso-ō*), *plašiti* 'frighten' etc.;

die extension **pelem-** in gr. *πελεμιζω* 'swing, brandish, erschüttere', Pass.

`erbebe', πόλεμος, πτόλεμος `battle, war, fight' (PN Νεο-πτόλεμος, Πτολεμαῖος), got. *us-filma* `erschrocken', aisl. *felms-fullr* ds., *felmta* `bange sein' (**falmatjan*), ahd. bair. *felm* `fright';

da aisl. *falma* likewise `öberrascht become', as `tap, feel' stands for, could here lat. *palpor*, -*āri* (also *palpō*) `streichle', *palpitō* `zucke', *palpebrae* `eyelids', alb. *palun* `fluttering, zitternd' and `Ahorn' as well as westgerm. **fōljan* (ahd. *fuolen*, mhd. *föelen*, ags. *fæ lan* etc.) `feel' belong, also mnd. *vlader* `Ahorn', *vladarn* `flutter'.

References: WP. II 63 ff., WH. 320 f., 322 f., 327 f., Trautmann 218;

See also: die words under **G.** could also to *pel-2* belong; here also *pleu-* `flow'.

Page(s): 798-801

Root / lemma: *pel-2a*, *pel-* : *plā-*

English meaning: to cause to move, drive

German meaning: `stoßend or schlagend in Bewegung setzen, treiben'

Material: Lat. *pellō* (probably from **pel-nō*), -ere, *pepuli*, **pultus* (assumed from *pultāre* `bump, poke'), *pulsus* (after *perculsus* : *percellō*) `stoßend or schlagend in Bewegung place, drive away', *pulsus*, -*ūs* `blow, knock', umbr. *ar -peltu* `appellitō, admovētō', lat. *ōpilio* (**ou-i-pili-ō*) `Schafhirt' (`Schafstreiber'), *Palēs* `Hirtengöttin'; *appellō*, -*āre* `address, speak to';

air. *ad-ella* (**pel-nā-t*) `besucht' (= lat. *appellat*), *di-ella* `weicht ab'; das Futur. to *agid* `treibt' : *eblaid* (**pi-plāseti*) and die brit. Konjunktive with *el-* (above S. 307); air. *lae* ``day' (**plāi-om*), originally *`turn'; about Old Church Slavic *popelъ* `ash' see under *pel-2b*;

probably auf *d*-present **pel-d-ō* based on: ahd. *anafalz* m., ags. *anfilte* n. `Ambos', ags. *felt*, m., ahd. *filz* m. `Filz' (*`gestampfte Wollmasse'), ahd. *falzan* `anfögen, anlegen', nhd. *falzen* `fold, plait, fold up, merge';

eine specific gr. meaning- development `anstoßen' = `sich nähern, nahe' probably in πέλας `nahe', πελάζω (öol. πλαῖζω), πελάσσω `sich nähern'; trans. `nähherbringen, heranbringen' (πέλασσε χθονί `warf to bottom'), πελάτης `Nachbar, Tagelöhner'; πλανάμαι `nähher mich', πλησιάζω, dor. πλαῖτίον `nahe, by', ion. ἄ-πλητος, dor. ἄ-πλαῖτος `dem man nicht nahen kann, entsetzlich', πλῆτις `wife' (Ar. Ach. 132), ἔμπλην `ganz nahe', πλην, dor. πλαῖν preposition `besides'.

References: WP. II 57 f., WH. II 276 f.;

See also: hieher probably also *pel-3* `meal, flour'.

Page(s): 801-802

Root / lemma: *pel-2b*, *pel-en-*, *pel-t-*, *pel-u-*

English meaning: powder, flour

German meaning: in Worten for `Staub, Mehl', weiter also `Mehlbrei'

Material: Old Indian *paḥala-* n. `zerriebene Samenkörner, porridge, mash, smut'; gr. πάλη `dust, powder, Staubmehl', παλ-πάλη, πολ-σπάλη `feines meal, flour'; παλύνω `bestreue'; lat. *palea* f. `chaff, straw, Getreidehölse';

with *t*-formants: πόλις `porridge, mash from meal, flour', Demin. πολτίον, πολτάριον; lat. *puls*, -*tis* `thick Brei from Spelzmehl' (**poltos*); mir. *littiu* (Gen.

litten), nir. *lite*, cymr. *llith* (*i* instead of *y* after *llith* `bait') `Mehlsuppe, pulmentum' (**pl*₁*t*-; with expressive Geminat

with **u**-formants: lat. *pulvis*, *-eris* `dust, powder' (**polu*₁*i*-; inflection after *cinis*); gall. (rom.) **ulvos* ds.;

maybe truncated alb. geg. (**pulvereum*) *pluhun* `dust, powder' [M/N allophones] from lat. **pulvereus -a -um**, 'full of dust, dusty'

here (idg. ***pelṓus, pelu-ós**) Old Indian m. Pl. *palā́vās* `chaff', baltoslav. **pelū*- and **pēlu*₁*ā*- f. `chaff' in lit. *pe lūs* f. Pl., lett. *pelus, pelavas* f. Pl. ds., Old Prussian *pelwo* f. and lett. *pelvas* f. Pl. ds.; Old Church Slavic *ple vy* f. Pl. `ä χ υ ρ ο ν', klr. *pož o va* ds. etc.;

with **n**-formants: lat. *pollen*, *-inis* `very feines meal, flour, Staubmehl' (// from *n*. Ausgleichung an inflection **polen*, **polnes*); *pollenta* f. `Gerstengraupen'; here also Old Prussian *pelanne* f. `ash', lit. *pelenai* m. Pl., lett. *pe lni* ds., wherefore Old Prussian *pelanno* f. `stove, hearth', lit. *pele ne* `stove, hearth'; Old Prussian *plieynis* `Staubasche', lit. *ple nys* f. Pl. `Flockasche', lett. *ple ne* `weiße Asche auf Kohlen'; s. S. 805;

without **n**-forms, but with Redupl. russ. *pe pel*, Old Church Slavic etc. *popel* `ash', am ehesten as `zerstoßenes, zermalntes' to *pel-2a* `pellens, pultäre'.

References: WP. II 60, WH. II 331, 388, Trautmann 212 f., 225;

See also: probably to *pel-2* `bump, poke'.

Page(s): 802

Root / lemma: *pel-3a*

English meaning: to fold

German meaning: `falten'

Material: α. *plo-* as 2. composition part in Adj. as gr. ἁ-πλᾶς `simple, just', δι-πλᾶς, διπλᾶς `twofold' (compare arm. *haṣ* `Mal'), lat. *simplus, duplus, duplex, triplus, triplex* `ein-, two-, dreifach', umbr. *dupla* `double, twice as large, twice as much', *tuplak* Akk. Sg. n. `duplicem', *tripler* `triplis'; mir. *diabul* `double' (**du*₁*ei-plo-*); got. *twei-fls* `doubt', ahd. *zviřal* `dubious', m. `doubt', probably also av. *bifra*- n. `comparison, Ähnlichkeit', in Gr. besides die Umbildungen of type πλῶος (to πλῶς) and ion. διπλήσιος; further with older *t*-Ableitg. (see under) διπλᾶσιος, dor. διπλάτιος etc. `double, double so groß' (**pl*₁*ti*₁*o-*; διπᾶλατος `twofold' from *διπᾶλατος).

β. alb. *pale* (**pol-nā*) `crease, row, Joch, pair'; gr. πέπλος m. `Frauengewand'; aisl. *fel* f. (**falja-*) `furrow, stripe, crease', norw. *fela* f. `Faltenmagen'.

γ. **-to-**nouns and verbs: Old Indian *puti* `umhüllt with', *puti* a- m. n. `crease, Töte, pouch' (**pulta-*), mir. *alt* `junctura, artus' (a Redukt. from idg. *o*, as perhaps also Old Indian *puti* a-), redupl. strong. V. got. *falpan* `fall', aisl. *falda* `den Kopf cover', ags. *fealdan*, ahd. *faltan* `fold', weak. V aisl. *falda* `fold', ags. *fealdian*, ahd. *faltōn* ds., aisl. *faldr* m. `crease, Zipfel, Kopfputz the Frau', *feldr* m. (**faldi-*) `mantle', mhd. *valte* `crease, convolution, angle'; got. *ain-falps*, ahd. *einfald*, -t, aisl. *einfaldr*, ags. *ānfeald* `simple, just' under likewise

References: WP. II 55 f., WH. I 383 f.;

See also: perhaps identical with *pel-3b* and *pel-4*.

Page(s): 802-803

Root / lemma: *pel-3b, pelə-, plē-*

English meaning: to cover, wrap; skin, hide; cloth

German meaning: `verdecken, verhüllen; Haut, Fell; Tuch, Kleid'

Material: Gr. *πέλας* `skin', *ἐρυσί-πελας* `Hautentzündung', *ἄ-πελος* `nicht verheilte wound'; *πέλαμνα* `Sohle am foot or shoe', *πάλαμη* `light shield' (*from Höuten), lat. *palea* f. `Löppchen am Hahnenschnabel', *palea* n. `Wampe, dewlap'; afries. *filmene* `skin', ags. *filmen* `Höutchen'; here with *k*-Erweit. germ. **felh-* `save, store' in got. *filhan* etc. `conceal, bury', aisl. *fela* `conceal, hand over', ags. *fēolan* `anhängen, eintreten' with gramm. variation got. *fulgins* `hide, conceal', aisl. *folgenn* ds.; germ. *bi-felhan* `entrust, save, store' in ags. *be-fēolan*, ahd. *bi-fel(a)han*, mhd. *bevelhan*, nhd. *befehlen*.

With *n*-formant: gr. *πέλας* Akk. Pl. `Höute', *πελαο-ράφος* `pellārius', lat. *pellis* `fell, fur', ahd. *fel*, -*lles*, ags. *fell*, aisl. *fjall* n. `skin', got. *brūts-fill* `leprosy'; (lat. *pellinus* `from fell, fur' = ahd. *fillin*, ags. *fellen* `ledern'); with other Wurzelstufen Old Church Slavic *pelena*, russ. *pelena* `diaper, kerchief, cloth, Hölle' (compare without *n*-forms russ. *pe'ľka* ds.) and russ. *plena* (for *ple'na*), sloven. *ple'na*, čech. *ple'na*, *pli'na* ds., lit. *ple'ne*, *ple'ni's* `Höutchen', Old Prussian *pleynis* `Hirnhaut';

lat. *palla* `langes Obergewand the Frauen, curtain', *pallium* `bedspread, esp. ein further Überwurf the Griechen', maybe from **par(u)lā* (ö), Lw. from gr. *φάρος* `mantle'ö

With *t*-formants: Old Indian *paṭa-* m. `Stöck Zeug, linen, garment', *paṭa'la* n. `Hölle, cover, Schleier, Membrane', gr. *πέταη* `light shield'; Old Church Slavic *platъno* `canvas, fabric'.

With *u*-formant: gr. *ἐπι-πλο[F]ος* `die Netzhaut um die Gedörme'; lit. *ple've* f. `feine dünne skin', sloven. *ple'va* `eyelid'; perhaps aisl. *fo'li*, *fo'iva* f. `dünne Schneesicht' (**falwöö*), as norw. *folga* ds. to got. *filhan* etc. `conceal'.

References: WP. II 58 f., WH. II 238 f., 275 f., Trautmann 226;

See also: perhaps to *pel-4* `fold'.

Page(s): 803-804

Root / lemma: *pel-4*

English meaning: a kind of vessel, dish

German meaning: in GeföÙbezeichnungen

Material: Old Indian *pālavi* `a kind of Geschirr'; *pārī* `Melkeimer', *pāla-* m. `Almosentopf, ein bestimmtes measure of capacity', *pālikā* `Kochtopf' probably also *pala-* n. `ein bestimmtes measure of capacity' *palya-* n. `ein sack, bag for corn, grain'; lat. *pēluis* `Becken, platter', (**pēlou-i-s*); gr. *πῆληξ*, -*ηκος* `helmet' (from **πηλF-*) and *πέλαα* `Melkeimer' (from *πελ(F)α* or **pelīā*, compare Old Indian *pārī* `Melkeimer'); from *πέλαα* is *αα* for *α* figurative auf *πελαα*, -*ῖδος* `platter, Becken', compare *πελακῆ*, *πέλαξ*, Demin. *πελαχυν* (ending nach *κῦλαξ*, -*ῖχυν*) `goblet', die likewise **pelu-i-* sein can (or **pelī-*);

aisl. ags. as. *full* `goblet' (**pl.-no-m*).

References: WP. II 56 f., WH. II 278;

See also: perhaps to *pel-4* and *pel-5* as originally `container from skin'.

Page(s): 804

Root / lemma: *pel-5***English meaning:** to sell; to make money**German meaning:** `verkaufen, verdienen'**Material:** Gr. πωλῆν 'sell', dor. πωλάα:, att. (Gramm.) πωλή f. 'sale'; ahd. *fāli* 'verköuflich, feil' (**pēlio-*), aisl. *falr* ds. (**polo-*); ahd. *feili*, mnd. *veile*, afries. *fēl* 'feil' are not related;lit. *pel̃nas* 'earnings, pay', *pel̃naũ* -, -ỹ *ti* 'verdienen', *peldẽ* *ti* 'spare', lett. *pe'lns*, *pel'na* 'earnings, Gewinnst', *pe'lnīt* 'verdienen, gain, verschulden', Old Church Slavic *plẽnъ*, russ. *polōn* 'booty'.**References:** WP. II 51, Trautmann 213.**Page(s):** 804**Root / lemma: *pel-6*****English meaning:** grey; pale**German meaning:** in Ausdröcken for unscharfe Farben as 'grau, fahl', also 'scheckig'**Material:** Old Indian *palita* -, fem. *pãliknī* (from *-*tnī*) 'altersgrau, greis' (: πελιτνός), *parus*, ã - 'fleckig' = av. *pouruša-*, *paouruša-* 'gray, old'; pers. *pūr* 'gray' (**parya-*);arm. *alik* 'die (weißen) waves, billows; white Bart, weißes hair' (**pl̃iĩo-*);gr. πελιτνός 'gray' (for **πελιτρός* = Old Indian *palita* -h, after dem Fem. **πελιτνι* α = Old Indian *paliknī*); ion. πελιδνός out of it after μακεδνός etc. reshaped; πελιδός (**pelī-ũo-*) 'farblos, pallid, grauschwarz, bluish black' (here the PN Πέλοψ), πελιδός ds. (**πελιιδός* ö **πελινιδός* ö), πολιδός 'gray, greis' (**poli-ũo-*), πελινόν φαίδον Κύπριος Hes.; πέλελα, πέλελας 'wild dove' (after the Farbe benannt, compare πέλελα, πέλελας, eig. die grauköpfigen, old, as Bezeichnung the Priesterinnen in Dodona as well as πέλελας 'age' Hes.; also lat. *palumbēs*, Old Prussian *poalis* 'dove'), πελαργός 'swan' ('the schwarzweiße'); from **πελαF(o)-* + αργός; maked. πέλαλης 'τεφρώδες' Hes.; probably here also πηλός, dor. παλός (**παλός*) 'loam, clay, slime, mud, ordure, morass';lat. *palleō*, -ēre 'pale, wan sein', *pallor* 'paleness', *pallidus* 'pale, wan' (at first from **palũos*, older **polũos* = germ. *falwa-*, lit. *pãvas*, Old Church Slavic *plavъ*); *pullus* 'schwarzgrau' (ul from l. infolge of anlaut. p-; forms -no-); *palumbēs* or -is 'wood-, Ringeltaube' (**p̃elon-bho-ö* rather parallel formation to *columbus*, -a, see above S. 547);**Note:**Alb. (**palumb*) *pëllumb* 'dove' shares the same root with lat. *palumbes* -is, m. and f. 'a wood pigeon, ring dove'. It is not a lat. loanword otherwise the ending -es, -is would have been solidified in alb. like lat. *radius* > alb. *rreze* 'ray'; actually lat. could have borrowed this cognate from illyr. since the shift *m* > *mb* is a typical alb. not lat. phonetic mutation.alb. *plak* 'graybeard, Ãltester';mir. *liath*, cymr. (etc.) *llwyd* 'gray' (from **pleito-*, compare Old Indian *palita* -, gr. πελιτνός);germ. **falwa-* in aisl. *fõlr*, ags. *fealo*, as. *falū*, ahd. *falo*, *falawēr* 'sallow, paled,

falb' (in addition as 'graue ash' aisl. *fo. lski* m., ahd. *falawiska* 'ash, Aschenstöubchen'); **falha-* (: lit. *pa lšas*) in aleman.-rheinfrö nk. *falch* 'falb, esp. from hellbraunem Vieh'; **fela-* or **felwa-* in westfö l. *fe. l* 'falb', *fe. le* 'fahles roe deer, fahles horse'; with dem germ. *k*-forms as in other bird name here presumably ahd. (etc.) *falco* 'falcon' (late lat. *falco* from dem Germ.);

lit. *pal vas* 'blaßgelb' (= germ. **falwa*, lat. *palli-dus*) = abg. *plavъ* 'white', serb. *plu v* 'blond, blue'; lit. *pele* 'mouse', lett. *pele* ds., Old Prussian *peles* Pl. 'mouse (= Armmuskel)', Old Prussian *pele* 'consecration'; as derivative from *pele* 'mouse' also lit. *pele kas*, lett. *pelēks* 'mausfarbig, sallow, paled, gray'; lit. *pele da*, lett. *pe. le da* 'owl' ('Mäusefresserin'); from a **pele* 'mildew' derives lit. *pele ju, -ti* 'mildew', *pele siai* Pl. 'mildew' and in ablaut *ple k-stu, -ti* 'mildew, modern'; in ablaut lit. *pi lkas* 'gray', *pe lke* 'Moorbruch', also *pa lšas*, lett. *pa lss* 'sallow, paled' (**polk os*) as well as Old Prussian *poalis* 'dove' (**pōlis*); slav. **ple snъ* in russ.-Church Slavic *ple snъ*, ačech. *ple sen* 'mildew' and Church Slavic *peles* 'pullus', russ. *pele syj* 'mottled, speckled, *tabby, varicolored'; das forms idg. -so- or -k o-.

References: WP. II 53 f., WH. II 239 f., 242, 386, Trautmann 205, 212;

See also: see above S. 799 C (*pel-1*).

Page(s): 804-805

Root / lemma: (*pel-9*), *pol-*, *plē-*, *plō -*

English meaning: to burn, be warm

German meaning: 'brennen, warm sein'

Note: also with -u o- extended; perhaps = (s)p(h)el- 'gleam, shimmer'

Material: Aisl. *flōr* (**flō-wa-*) 'lukewarm, warm'; ndl. *flouw* 'faint, languid, lukewarm', nhd. *flau* (**plē-u o-*); Old Church Slavic *poljo*, *pole ti* 'burn' intr., causative *paliti* 'burn' tr., *ъs-planetъ se. κ α τ α φ λ ε γ ή σ ε τ α ι* ', *plamy*, *plamenъ* m. 'flame' (**polmen-*); whether here lit. *ple nys* above S. 802ö

in addition probably cymr. *go-leu* 'light', bret. *gou-lou* ds. (**plō-u o-*); different Lewis-Pedersen 29 (to GN *Lugus*), compare above S. 690.

References: WP. II 59 f., Trautmann 212 f., J. Loth RC. 36, 157.

Page(s): 805

Root / lemma: *pelpo-* or *polpo-*

English meaning: woodwork

German meaning: 'from Brettern, Holz gezimmertes'ö

Material: Old Indian *parpa* - (Lex.) 'bench or Wögelchen for cripple and Fußlahme', *parpa -m* (Lex.) 'house' ('Bretterbude'), lat. *pulpitum* 'Brettergeröst as Böhne or Triböne'.

References: WP. II 66.

Page(s): 807

Root / lemma: *penk^w e*

English meaning: five

German meaning: `fönf'

Material: **A.** Old Indian *pañ̃ca*, av. *pančā*; arm. *hing*; gr. *πέντε*, öol. *πέμπτε*; *πεμπάζε* (v `an den 5 Fingern zöhlen' (: bret. *pempa* `t`die Garben [to 5] fold, plait, fold up, merge'); alb. *pese* `; geg. *pe se* ` (**peḡkʷti.ā*); lat. *quinque* (ī after *quīn(c)tus*), osk.-umbr. **pompe* (compare osk. *pumperias*, umbr. *pumper ias* `quincuriae'); air. *cōic*, acymr. *pimp*, mcymr. nc. *pump*, corn. *pymp*, bret. *pemp*, gall. *πεμπεδουλα* `πεντάφυλλον'; got. *fimf*, aisl. *fimm*, ahd. *fimf*, *finf*, as. ags. *fif* (schwöb. *fuchze* 15 after *sechze*; das *u* these forms as well as ahd. *funf*, *funfzich* and of Ord. ahd. *funfto* point at not auf idg. *n.*); lit. *penki* ` (inflectional); Old Church Slavic *pe tь 5* (t from *kt* after dem ordinals; originally collective = Old Indian *pañkti* - `Fönfzahl', aisl. *fiṃt* f. `number from fönf'; also umbr. *puntes* if `quiniones'); toch. A *pe ṇ* , B *pis* ; here.-hitt. *paⁿta*.

B. 15: Old Indian *pañ̃ca-das̃at*, av. *pancadasa*, arm. *hnge-tasa ṇ*, gr. *πεντε(καλί)δεκα*, got. *fimftai* *hun*, ahd. *finfzehan*.

C. 50: *pañ̃cās̃at*, av. *pancāsat*, arm. *yisun* (from **hingisun*), gr. *πεντήκοντα*, lat. *quingūāgintā* (after *quadrāgintā*), air. *coīco* (with diphthong).

D. ordinals **penk^wtos**: Old Indian *paktha* -, av. *pux ḍa-* (after **kturtha* `vierter', compare *paḡtahva-* `Fönfte!'); gr. *πέμπτος*, lat. *quīntus*, osk. **pontos* (compare above *Pu ṇtiis*, Π ο μ π τ ε ς , pöl. *Ponties* `Quinctius' = lat. *Quinctius*, also osk. *pompis* `quinqües'; -m- after dem Kardinale, as also das *n* from *Quinctius* and *quinctus*); ahd. *fimfto*, *finfto*, as. *fifto*, aisl. *fiṃ(m)ti*, got. (in compound) *fimfta-*; lit. *pen ktas*, abg. *pe tь*, toch. A *pant*, B *pinkce*; ***penk^wetos**: Old Indian *pañ̃cathā* - (gewöhnlicher *pañ̃cama* - after *saptama* -), alb. *ipese ṭe*, *ipeste* `; gall. *pinpetos*, air. *cōiced*, acymr. *pimphet* etc.; with *r*-forms arm. *hinger-ord* `the fönfte'; compare perhaps air. *cōicer* `number from fönf' and got. *figgrs*, aisl. *fiṅgr*, ags. *finger*, ahd. as. *fiṅgar* `finger' (**fin³raz*, idg. **penk^wro s*).

References: WP. II 25 f., WH. II 407 f., Trautmann 213 f.

Page(s): 808

Root / lemma: **pen-1**

English meaning: to feed

German meaning: `föttern; Nahrung; Aufbewahrungsort der Nahrung'

Material: Lat. *penus*, -oris n. and *penus*, -ūs m. `Mundvorrat', also `das Innere of Hauses' (where die Lebensmittel aufbewahrt become); *penes* (solidified Lok.) preposition with Akk. `by'; *penitus* `(from) inside, deep, gründlich' (**pene-to-*); in addition (after *intus* : *intrō*) *penetrō*, -āre `penetrate'; *Penātēs* `die Götter in Inneren of Hauses'; perhaps got. *fenea* (**finja*) `Gerstenspeise'; lit. *penu* , *pene* `ti `feed, mösten', lett. *pene t* `verwöhnen', lit. *pe ṇas* `food'.

References: WP. II 25, WH. II 280 ff., 283, E.-M.² 753 f., Trautmann 214;

See also: perhaps to *pā-* `feed'.

Page(s): 807

Root / lemma: **pen-2, pen-ko-**

English meaning: swamp; water, wet

German meaning: `Schlamm, Sumpf, Wasser; feucht'

Material: Mir. *en* (**peno-ō*) `water', *enach* `swamp, marsh', *en-glas* `wösserige milk', cymr. *en-wyn* `buttermilk', mir. *on-chū* `Fischotter' (`Wasserhund'), FIN *On*,

PN *Onach* ('swamp, marsh'), kelt. FIN *E v o s, newer **Eni-os* 'Inn', gall. FIN **Ona* 'river', also as suffix (*Bebronna* 'Biberbach' etc.); zero grade mir. *an* f. 'water, Urin', gall. *anom* 'paludem';

got. *fani* n. 'slime, mud', aisl. *fen* n. 'swamp, marsh', ahd. *fenna*, *fennī* f., mhd. *venne* n., as. *feni* n. ds., mnd. *venne* f. 'moorige willow', ags. *fenn* m. n. 'swamp, marsh, moor, fen', wherefore changing through ablaut ags. *fyne* 'dampness', *fynig* 'schimmelig', mnl. *vunsc*, mnd. *vuns* 'muffig'; Old Prussian *pannean* 'Moorbruch' (= germ. **fanja-*), lit. *paniabu de* 'Fliegenpilz', lett. *pane* f. 'Jauche'; also illyr. *Pannonia*.

With **ko**-formants: Old Indian *paṅka-* m. n. 'slime, mud, ordure, swamp, marsh'; mir. *ēicne* 'salmon' (**penk-īni-o-*); tiefstufige *-t(i_)o-*-derivative **fugχt(j)a-* in ahd. *fūht*, *fūhti*, ags. *fūht* 'humid, wet'.

References: WP. II 5 f., Trautmann 205, Pokorny BzNF 2, 37 f.

Page(s): 807-808

Root / lemma: *pent-*

English meaning: to go, walk; way

German meaning: 'treten, gehen; worauf treten = antreffen, finden'

Note: (in Ar. with *th*)

Material: Old Indian *paṇthāh* (= av. *pantā*), Akk. Sg. *paṇthām* (= *panta* m), and *paṇthānam* (= av. *pantānam*), Instr. Sg. *pathā* (= *paṭa*); *i*-stem in Instr. Pl. *pathi bhīh* (av. *padābiš*), Old pers. Akk. Sg. *paṭim*; av. *pantā* also 'room, place', as in ablaut. Old Indian *pāthas-* n. 'place, homeland';

arm. *hun*, Gen. *hni* 'ford, way' (**pont*);

gr. *πάτω* m. 'Meerespfad, sea', zero grade *πάτο* m. 'Pfad, Tritt', *πατέω* 'trete'; *πατάω* 'deceive' (**ṭpo-πατάω* 'bringe vom Wege ab'), *πάτη* 'deception, deceit';

lit. *pons*, *-tis* 'Prögelweg through Sömpfe, bridge'; *pontifex* 'Oberpriester', originally 'Bröckenmacher';

germ. **paPa-* in ags. *pæð* 'Pfad, way' (engl. *path*), ahd. nhd. *pfad* derives probably from an iran. Mundart, compare av. *paṭ-*;

got. *finþan* 'find, learn', aisl. *finna* ds., ags. *findan*, as. *fīthan* and *findan*, ahd. *findan*, *fintan* st. V. 'find, learn, erfinden'; as. *fāthi* n. 'the going' (**fanþio-*); ahd. *fend(e)o* 'Fußgänger', mhd. *vende* 'Fußgänger, young Bursche', ags. *fēða* m. 'troop, multitude, crowd, Fußvolk' (**fanþjan-*); ahd. *fandōn* = ags. *fandian* 'untersuchen'; mhd. *vanden* 'besuchen', nhd. *fahnden*; as. *fundon* 'sich aufmachen after, strive, go, hurry' = ags. *fundian* ds., ahd. *funden* ds., aisl. *fūss* 'geneigt, willing', as. ags. *fūs* 'quick, fast, keen, eager, willing', ahd. *funs* 'willing, ready, willing' (**fund-sa-*), norw. *fūsa* 'quick, fast run';

maybe alb. *fus*, *fut* 'insert, thrust in, plant, put in'.

Old Church Slavic *po, tь* etc. m. 'way' (**pontis*), zero grade Old Prussian *pintis* ds.

References: WP. II 26 f., WH. II 336 f., Trautmann 205 f.; Wackernagel KZ 55, 104 ff., Old Indian Gr. 3, 1, 306 f.

Page(s): 808-809

Root / lemma: *perd-*

English meaning: to fart

German meaning: `laut furzen'

Material: Old Indian *pa ṛdatē* `furzt' (Gramm.), av. *pəraḥaiti* `furzt'; gr. *πέροω*, *πέρομα* (mostly Med. as in Old Indian) ds., *ἐπεροον*, *πέπορο*; *ποροή* `breaking wind, fart'; perhaps here *πέροξ* m. f. `partridge, game bird' (of schwirrenden Flüge); alb. *pjerth* `pedo' (Aor. *pordha*), *pordhe* `breaking wind, fart' (**pērdā*); ahd. *ferzan*, ags. *feortan*, aisl. *freta* `furzen', ahd. *firz*, *furz*, aisl. *fretr* `breaking wind, fart'; lit. *pe ṛdžu*, *pe ṛsti*, lett. *pir̃du*, *pir̃stds.*, lit. *pir̃dis* (= nhd. `breaking wind, fart'); sloven. *prde*, *ti*, russ. *perde* *ть* `furzen'; cymr. *rhech* `breaking wind, fart' (**rikkā* from **pr̥d-kā*); for schallmalenden origin of the root spröche schwed. dial. *prutta* `furzen (esp. from horses)'.

References: WP. II 49, Trautmann 219 f.;

See also: compare *pezd-*.

Page(s): 819

Root / lemma: *perg-1*

English meaning: pole; trunk

German meaning: `Stange, stem'

Note: (originally `felled trunkö')

Root / lemma: *perg-1* : `pole; trunk' derived from illyr. : balt. : slav. prefix *pre-* + *gā* `road' of **Root / lemma:** *g^wā-*, *g^wem-* : `to go, come' : lit. *ga ṛta* `way, road', *pro ga* `opportunity, term (*end of the road)' (Pröfix **prō* + *gā*); gr. *βαθμός* m. `step, threshold, footstep'.

Material: Aisl. *forkr* m. `shaft, pole, stick'; (ags. *feorcol*, as. *fercal* `bar, bolt, Verschluss' from lat. *veruculum*);

lit. *pe ṛgas* `fishing canoe' (*dugout canoe);

Old Church Slavic *pragъ* `threshold', *poro ṛgъ* ds., poln. *pro ṛg* `threshold, house, dwelling', *progi* Pl. `Dielen, Bönke';

maybe alb. *prag* `threshold, doorstep'.

perhaps here lat. *pergula* `protrusion, Vorbau an a Hause; vestibule, Weinlaube' as Demin. eines **pergā* `Gebölk'.

Maybe alb. *pjergull* `pergola'.

References: WP. II 48, WH. II 288; compare above S. 819 Mitte (*per-3*, *per-g-*).

Page(s): 819-820

Root / lemma: *perg-2*

English meaning: fear, to fear

German meaning: `Furcht, sich fürchten'ö

Material: Got. *faur ṛrtei*, ags. *fyrhtu* f. `fear'; got. *faurhts*, ahd. as. *for(a)ht*, ags. *forht* `timorous'; ahd. as. *forhta* `fear'; got. *faurhtjan*, ahd. *furhten*, *for(a)hten* `fear, dread'; perhaps to toch. A B *pörsk-*, A *prask-*, B *prāsk-* `fear, dread', A

praski, B *prosko*, *proskye* 'fear' (-sk- from -k-sk-).

References: WP. II 48, Holthausen Altengl. etym. Wb. 112.

Page(s): 820

Root / lemma: *perk-1*, *prek-*

English meaning: to fill

German meaning: 'füllen, auffüllen'

Note: ö Only indisch and Irish.

Material: Old Indian *pr.n. a'kti* (*pr.n. cati*, *piparkti*) 'füllt, gives rich; mengt, mischt', participle *pr.kta-* 'gemischt, erfüllt, voll from', Aor. *aprāk*; *upala-praks in* - 'die Handmöhle drehend', common Old Indian -g^h > -ks - phonetic mutation *sam' -pr. c* 'in Berührung stehend'; *pracura-* 'much, a lot of, rich'; mir. *ercaim* 'fülle'.

References: WP. II 47, Kuiper Nasalprös. 81.

Page(s): 820

Root / lemma: (*perk-2*): *pr.k-*

English meaning: glowing ashes, coals

German meaning: 'glühende Asche, Kohle'

Material: Lit. *pir kšnys* f. Pl. 'ash with glühenden Funken', lett. *pi rkstis*, *pirkstes* Pl. ds.; air. *riches* f. 'glowing coal', bret. *regez* 'Kohlenglut' (**pr.ki-stā*, compare das lett. forms); unclear cymr. *rhys-yn*, Pl. *rhys-od* 'glowing ash', with other forms acorn. *regihten*, Kollekt. *regyth* ds.; whether as 'spröhend' to **sp(h)er-* 'strew, distribute, spröhen'ö compare lett. *spirgsti* 'glowing coals under the ash' under *sp(h)er(e)g-* 'twitch, spröhen'.

References: WP. II 47, Möhlenbach-Endzelin III 223.

Page(s): 820

Root / lemma: *perk^h-1*

English meaning: rib; breast

German meaning: 'Rippe; Rippengegend, Brust'

Material: Old Indian *pa rs^h u-* f. 'Rippe, gebogenes knife', *pārs^h va^h -, -m* 'Rippengegend, Seite', av. *parasu-* f. 'Rippe', *pārasu-* m. 'Rippe, Seite', osset. *fars* 'Seite, line, region'; Old Church Slavic *pr^h si* 'Brüste', f. Pl. probably from 'Rippengegend'; compare lit. žem. *pi ršys* f. Pl. 'Brust of Pferdes'.

References: WP. II 44 f., Trautmann 220.

Page(s): 820

Root / lemma: *perk^h-2*, *prek^h-*

English meaning: spotted

German meaning: 'gesprenkelt, bunt', often zur Bezeichnung gesprenkelter, farbig getupfter Tiere

Material: With *n*-formant: Old Indian *pr. śni-* 'mottled, speckled, *tabby, varicolored', gr. *περκενός*, originally *ποικιλός*, then, dunkelfleckig, dark, blauschwarz', *περκελίνας* 'wird dark'; *περκενός* *μέλανα* Hes.; *Πρόκνη* 'die swallow'; without *-n-* mir. *erc* 'mottled, speckled, *tabby, oxblood, indigo', also 'salmon, Forelle, cow, Eidechse', cymr. *erch* 'mottled, speckled, *tabby' (= *πέρκος*); ahd. *forhana*, mhd. *forhe(n)*, *forhel* 'Forelle', as. *furnia*, ags. *forn(e)* ds. (**pr.k-nā*), ablaut. schwed. *förna* 'dace' (**perk-nā*);

with *-u_o*: ahd. *faro*, mhd. *vare*, flekt. *varwer* 'farbig', substantivized ahd. *farawa* 'paint, color' (**pork-u_o-*); lat.-germ. *fariō* 'Lachsforelle' (germ. **farhjōn-*, older **farhwjōn-*);

other formations: gr. *πέρκος* m. 'Sperber' (Aristot.), *περκά-περρος* 'weißköfige Geierart', *περκάζει* 'wird dark, black'; *πρόξ*, -κός f. and *προκάς*, -άδος 'Hirschkalb', *πρώξ*, -κός 'Tautropfen'; *πέρκη* (lat. *perca* Lw.) 'perch', lat. *porcus* 'ein fish with Stachelflossen', ligur. FIN *Porco-bera* ('Forellen föhrend'); mir. *orc* (and *erc*, see above) 'salmon'; aisl. *fjo. rsungr* 'trachinus draco' (**perks-n, ko-*); redupl. perhaps *πάπραξ* ein thrak. Seefisch ('Forelleö');

perhaps here through Diss. eines **perk-ro-s* to **pelcro-*, **polcro-*: lat. *pulc(h)er*, alal. *polcher* 'beautiful' (= 'varicolored').

References: WP. II 45 f., WH. II 384;

See also: extension from *per-1*.

Page(s): 820-821

Root / lemma: *perk-3, pr.k-*

English meaning: to tear out, dig out; furrow

German meaning: 'aufreißen, aufwühlen, aufkratzen'; 'Furche, and die besides aufgewühlte Erde'

Material: Old Indian *paśāna-* m. 'cleft, gap, abyss, Einsenkung';

lat. *porca* 'furrow in farmland', 'Wasserabzugsrinne in farmland' (*porcu-lētum* 'Ackerbeet' mars. umbr. *porculeta*); cymr. *rhych* 'furrow' (with expressive *-kk*) perhaps = bret. *rec'h* 'distress', against it with *k* abret. *rec*, gl. 'sulco', *ro-ricse[n]ti* 'sulcavissent'; gall. *rica* 'furrow', frz. *raie* 'stripe'; ahd. *furuh*, ags. *furh* f. 'furrow', aisl. *for f.* 'drainage ditch, canal' (**pr.k-*); zero grade norw. *fere* m. 'Ackerbeet'; after F. R. Schröder, Festgabe K. Helm 25 ff. here aisl. *Fjo. rgyn* f. as 'goddess the Ackerfurche';

lit. *pra-per šis* 'Blönke in ice', *pra-par šas* 'ditch, trench, channel', *perše* 'ti' 'burning ache' (from Wunden);

in addition **porkōs* 'swine' ('Wöhler').

References: WP. II 46, 47, WH. II 340 f.

Page(s): 821

Root / lemma: *perk-4, prek-, pr.k-*

English meaning: to ask, ask for

German meaning: 'fragen, bitten'

Material: 1. *sk* ^o-present **pr₁k^h-sk^hō*, worfrom **pr₁sk^hō*: Old Indian *pr₁ccha^hti* 'fragt', av. *pərəsaiti* 'fragt, begehrt' (participle *paršta-*), ap. *aparsam* 'I frug'; arm. *e-harc* 'er hat gefragt' (: Old Indian *a^h-pr₁cchat*), therefrom das present *harc^h anem*; lat. *poscō* 'fordere, demand, er bitte'; ir. *arco* 'I bitte', cymr. *archaf*, corn. *arghaf* ds., mbret. *archas* 'il commanda' (air. *imm-chom-arc* 'gegenseitiges Fragen, Begrößen' etc.) with *ar* from *r₁* before dem *s* the basic form **pr₁skō* (from **pr₁k^h-skō*); lit. *peršu*, *pir šti* 'for jemanden freien' (*piršly s* 'Freiwerber'), if with analogical present-ablaut *e* instead of *i*; in addition Old Indian *pr₁cchā^h* 'question, Erkundigung' = arm. *harc^h ds.*; ahd. *forsca* 'Forschung, question' is post-verbal to *forscōn* 'fragen, forschen'; lat. *postulō* 'fordere' (diminutive of participle **posctos* to *poscō*); in Osk.-Umbr. is **porscō* to **perscō* reshaped: umbr. *persnimu* Imper. Med. 'precātor', in addition with (forms *-(e)lo-*) umbr. *persklu*, *pesklu* 'supplicātiōne', further mars. *pesco* 'sacrificum', and of participle **pes[c]to-* from: osk. *pestlu^h m*, *peeslu^h m* 'an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur's staff', from which messap. *πε υ ο κ λ ε υ* 'Bethaus'.

2. Old Indian *prās^h* - ' (gerichtliche) Befragung', av. *frasā f.* 'question', Old Indian *pr₁s^h t^h hā-* (= av. *paršta^h* -) 'Gerichtsfrage', *pras^h na^h* -, av. *frašna-* m. 'Befragung, question' (= ahd. *fragan* 'Specht' KZ 62, 31, 2), arm. *harsn* 'bride, Neuvermählte, daughter-in-law' (compare got. *frai hnān*); lat. *proculus* 'suitor', *prex f.* 'request', *precor*, *-ārī* 'bid, beg, ask', umbr. *pepurkurent* 3. Pl. Fut. 'poposcerint'; got. *frai hnān* 'fragen', aisl. *fregna*, ags. *frignan* (and *i^o-present fricnan*) ds., as. preterit *fragn*; ags. *friccea* 'Herold'; germ. **frehti-* in aisl. *frētt f.* 'question, Erforschung', ags. *freht f.* 'Wahrsagung'; ahd. *frāga* 'question' (**frāg-ōn*, *-ēn*, *frāhēn* 'fragen'), aisl. *fræ gr*, ags. *ge-fræ ge*, as. *gi-frāgi* 'illustrious'; ablaut. ahd. *fergōn* 'bid, beg, ask'; aisl. *prosi* 'bid, beg, ask';

Maybe alb. *porosit* 'order, demand' : aisl. *prosi* 'bid, beg, ask'

lit. Iterat. *prašau^h*, *-y ti* 'arrogate, bid, beg, ask'; toch. A *prak-*, B *prek-* 'fragen'

References: WP. II 44, WH. II 346 f.

Page(s): 821-822

Root / lemma: *perk^w u-s*

English meaning: oak

German meaning: 'Eiche'

Note:

Because of the common lat., gr., illyr., celt. *k^w* - > *p-*, *g^w* - > *b-* phonetic mutations, lat. *quercus f.* 'oak' is the oldest IE cognate, hence **Root / lemma:** *perk^w u-s* : oak derived from an earlier Root *k^w erk^w u-s*.

Material: Old Indian *parkatī-* 'sacred Feigenbaum', nind. *pargāi* 'Steineiche'; ven. VN *Quarquēni* 'Eichenmönner' (lat. Reliktö); *Nymphis Percernibus* perhaps ligurisch (Vaucluse); lat. *quercus f.* 'oak'; ital.-trent. *porca* 'pine' (röt. **porca*); kelt. *Hercynia silva* 'das deutsche Mittelgebirge' (from **Perkuniā*, older **Perk^w uniā*), cymr. *perth f.* 'bush, hedge' (**k^w erk^w -t-ō*); kelt. VN *Querquerni* (goidel.) in Hispania Tarrac.; from **Perkuniā* probably borrowed germ. **ferguniō*, ahd. *Fergunna* 'Erzgebirge', mhd. *Virgunt f.* 'Waldgebirge westlich Böhmens', got. *fai rguni n.* 'mountain range', ags. *firgen* 'Waldhöhe'; ahd. *fereheih*, langob. *fereha* 'Speiseeiche', aisl. *fjo rr m.* 'tree, man'; ablaut. ahd. *forha* 'pine tree', ags. *furh*; aisl. *fura f.* 'pine', *fy ri n.* 'Föhrenwald'; from ahd. **forh-is* 'Föhrenwald': nhd. *Forst*; from ahd. *kien-forha* (*kien-* to ags. *cen* 'pinewood torch', ablaut. to ags. *cīnan*, above S. 355) wird nhd. *Kiefer*; doubtful whether after Vendryes RC 44, 313 ff. here also got. *fairhus* 'world', ags. *feorh*, ahd. *ferah* 'life', westgerm. *Alaferhuiaie* (= **Alaferhwiōs*), to aisl. *fīrār* (**firhw-jōR*), ags. *fīras* Pl. 'Mönner' etc.; alit. *perku nas* 'Donnergott', lit. *perku nas* 'thunder', *perku nija f.* 'Gewitter', lett.

*pē`rkuo`ns`thunder, Donnergott', Old Prussian *percunīs`thunder'*;*

Maybe alb. *përkund`shake'* : lett. *pē`rkuo`ns`thunder, Donnergott'*

aruss. *Perun`Donnergott'*, russ. *peru`n`thunderbolt, lightning'* are volksetymol. after slav. **perō`hit'* transfigured; unclear is Old Indian *Parja`nya-`thunderstorm God'* (see above under **per-3**, *perg-*).

Maybe alb. *pirun`fork (sharp weapon of the sky god)ö'* corresponding to engl. **fork**, [OE *forca*, *force* corresp. to OFris. *forke*, OS *furka*, OHG *furcha* (Du. *vork*, G (dial.) *Furke*), ON *forkr*, f. Gmc f. L *furca* pitchfork, forked stake, whence (O)Fr. *fourche*, ONFr. *fourque* (which reinforced the wd in ME).]. Since lightning usually strikes the oak tree, Aryans and Illyrians named the fork, weapon, after the thunder goddess.

Also alb. (**Perun`Perëndi`f. goddess', perëndim`m. west, sunset'*).

References: WP. II 42 f., 47 f., WH. II 402 f., Specht KZ. 64, 10 f., 68, 193 ff., Thieme, Untersuchungen zur Wortkunde of Rigveda 71.

Page(s): 822-823

Root / lemma: *per-1, per- : prē-, preu-*

English meaning: to drizzle, sprinkle, jet

German meaning: `spröhen, spritzen, prusten, schnauben'

Note: identical as *sper-* `spröhen etc. `

Material: A. *per- : prē:* gr. *π μ -π ρ η -μ ι*, **π ρ ή θ ω* (*π ρ ή σ ω*, *ἐπ ρ η σ α*) `fache an (=) zönde an, verbrenne; blow; spritze from', *π ρ η δ ώ ν*, *-ο ν ο ς* f. `entzündliche tumefaction', *π ρ η μ α ί ν ω* `blow violent', *π ρ η μ ο ν ά ω* `tobe', *π ρ η σ τ ή ρ* `lightning, whirlwind, impetuous stream'; slav. **prēi`eti* in poln. *przec`* `sicherhitzen, braise', russ. *prejet, pret`* `schwitzen, simmer, seethe, boil', Old Church Slavic *para`smoke, vapor'*, (Old Prussian *pore`vapor'* from poln. *para*); hitt. *parāi-* `anfachen, blow';

with **t**-forms aschwed. *fradha`scum, froth, foam, slobber'*, mnd. *vradem, vratem`haze, mist, breath, breeze'*; with **s**-forms aisl. *fræ`s`f. das blast, Zischen'*, reduced grade norw. *frasa`knistern'*; *ō*-grade(ö) norw. *frøsa`effervesce, pant, sniff, snort, fauchen'* (perhaps contaminated from *fry`sa* and *fnøsa*).

Maybe alb. *fryj`swell, blow'*, *fryma`breath'*

B. pr-eu-: unerweitert perhaps in Old Indian *vi-pru-* `after allen Seiten hin spröhen' (but compare *pravatē`springt auf'*, eig. `auseinanderspringen');

preus-: Old Indian *pruṣ`n, o`ti`spritzt from'*, Intrans. *pru`ś, yati`spritzt'*, aisl. *fry`sa`prusten, pant, sniff, snort'*, schwed. *frusta`ds., frūsa`spray'*; lautmalend mnd. ahd. *prūsten*; baltoslav. **prausiō`spritze'* in lit. *prau`sti`das Gesicht wash'*, lett. *prau`sla`t`leise lachen'*, *prūšl`uo`t`prusten'*, lit. *pru`snos*, lett. *prusnas`Lippen, mouth'*, Old Prussian Akk. Sg. *prusnan`face'*; Old Church Slavic *prysno, ti*, russ. *pryskat`* `spray'; from baltoslav. **prūs`a-* (: schwed. *frūsa*) slav. **prychati* in Church Slavic *prychanije`n. fremitus'* etc.; in addition perhaps as ven.-illyr. element in Gallischen die PN *Pruso, Prusonius* and the VN *Prausi* (leg. **Prousi*);

preu-t(h)-: Old Indian *prō`thati`prustet, schnaubt (of Rosse)'*, av. *fraō`at`-aspa-`with schnaubenden Rossen'*, Old Indian *apa-prō`thati`schnaubt weg, blöst weg'*, *pra-prō`thati`aufpusten, inflate, bloat'*; aisl. *frauð`n., froða`f. scum, froth, foam'*, ags. *ā-frēoðan`schöumen'*;

here einige germ. words for `frog', as `the Geiferige': aisl. *frauðr* (compare *frauð*

`slobber'), megl. *frūde* `toad'.

C. consonant extensions from *per-* s. still under *perk* ^h, *prek* ^h - `dappled', *pers* - `spröhen, spray, dappled'.

References: WP. II 27 f., Trautmann 230 f.

Page(s): 809-810

Root / lemma: *per-2*

English meaning: to go over; over

German meaning: `das Hinausföhren about'

Material:

A. Dient as preposition, preverb and Adverb: **a. *per, peri*** (locative of Wurzelnomens) `vorwärts, in Hinausgehen, Hinöbergehen about, in Durchdringen, in Uöbermaß', from which `about - out, through - toward';

Old Indian *pa ri*, av. *pairi*, Old pers. *pariy*, gr. *περι*, *περ*, alb. *pe r* (partly also = idg. **pro*), *pej*, *pe*; besides *per* (**peri*) with wiederhergestelltem *r*; lat. *per* (**per* or **peri*); osk.-umbr. *per-* and *pert* (**per-ti*); gall. *eri-*, air. *ir-*, *er-* (analogical **ero-*); cymr. corn. bret. *er*; got. *fai r-*, ags. *fyr-*, ahd. *fir-* `ver-', ahd. as. *firi-* ds.; Old Prussian *per*, lit. *per*, *per-*; slav. *per-* in Old Church Slavic *pre* - etc.; from `vorwärts' entwickelte sich already idg. die meaning `very' (Old Indian *pari-prī* - `very lieb', gr. *περικαλλής* `very beautiful', lat. *per-magnus* `very groß'; lit. *per -didis* `to big, large', Old Church Slavic *pre -blagъ* `very good'), then die the Uöberlegenheit (Old Indian *pa ri - as-*, *pa ri - bhū-* `öbertreffen', gr. *περιεῖν* ds.), of Uöbermaßes or hohen Grades (Old Indian *pa ri-vid-*, gr. *περιόδοι*, lat. *per-vidēre* `genau know, have knowledge of'); esp. Old Indian and gr. is die meaning `ringsum, umherum' (Old Indian *pa ri i-* `umhergehen', gr. *περιελεῖν*; gr. *περι-ξύννυμι* = lit. *pe r-jousti* `umgörtten');

derivatives are:

Got. *fai rra* Adv. `afar', as preposition `fern from', aisl. *fjar(ri)* Adv. `afar' (therefrom Kompar. *firr*, Superl. *first*), ags. *feor(r)*, engl. *far*, as. *ferr*, ahd. *ferro* Adv. `afar, very', Kompar. *ferrōr* (**fer-ro-* from **fer-ero-*); Old Church Slavic *pre dъ* `before; voran; das Vordere' (as *na-dъ*), *pre zъ* `about - toward'; -ko-Adj.: *pre kъ* `quer', čech. *pr i č(ka)* `transom' = umbr. *percam* `virgam', osk. *perk[ais]* `peticis';

in zeitlicher Verwendung: Old Indian *par-u t*, gr. *περυστος* etc. (see under *u et-* `year') and die derivatives lit. *pe rnai* `in vorigen years', lett. *pērn*s Adj. `the previous year, firn', mhd. *verne* `the previous year', *vern* `in vorigen years', got. only in *af fai rnin jēra* `of Vorjahre', as. *fernun gēre*, *fernun iāra* `in Vorjahre', therefrom with *i o-*forms got. *fai rneis* `παλαίος', aisl. *fyrnd* f. `age', ahd. *firni* `old; wise', nhd. *Firn* `alter snow'; also to zero grade got. *fau r* das aisl. *forn* `old', besides dem *i*-stem as. *an furndagun*, ags. *fyrn*, *firn* `old'; compare Old Indian *purān*, a - `vormalig' to *purā*, ap. *paranam* `vormals' to *parā*; lat. *perendiē* `öbermorgen' from **peren-dieō*

auf *per-* in other Verwendung point at **per-u -r./n-* in hom. *περῶρα* (Pind. *περῶρας*), *περῶρατος*, att. *περῶρας*, -ατος `ending, end', hom. *ἄπερῶρων* `unendlich' = (att.) *ἄπερῶνα περῶρας μῆξιχοντα* Hes., hom. *περῶρων*, att. *περῶρων* `vollende'; - besides in Old Indian eine gleichlautende family the meaning `knot': Old Indian *pa rva-* Nom. Akk. Pl. n. `knot, Gelenke' (instead of **parvr.*), *pa ru-* m. `knot, joint, limb, member (Ozean, sky, heaven)', *parus* - n. `knot, joint, limb, member'; gr. *περῶρα* `knot' is doubtful (G. Björck Me l. Boisacq 1, 143 ff.).

b. Adj. *pero-s* `further': Old Indian *pára-h* `further, jenseitig, fiend; prior; later', Superl. *parama* *-h* `fernster, last, best', av. ap. *para-* `ulterior, the other, spätere, künftige', *para-tara-* `fiend'; Old Indian *pará h* (Nom. Sg. m. with adv. End stress) preposition m. Akk. `about - out', with Abl. `fern from', with Instr. `beyond from', seldom adverbial = av. *parō* preposition m. Akk. `besides - apart from'; Old Indian *párā*, av. *para* (Instr. Sg.) adverbial `fort, weg, zur Seite'; Old Indian *parḗ* (Lok. Sg.) `darauf, fernerhin'; Old Indian *param* (Nom. Akk. Sg. n. = osk. *perum*) `out about, beyond, after', preposition with Abl.;

arm. *heri* `remote, distant, afar';

gr. *πέρ α* *̄* (ν), ion. *πέρ η* ν (Akk. Sg. f.) `darüber out, beyond', Adv., preposition m. Abl. (Gen.); lat. *per-perām* `inverted', *per-perus* `incorrect', from which gr. *πέρπερος* `Geck!'; gr. *πέρ α* *̄* `darüber out, beyond' (Instr. Sg. f. of stem **pero-* = Old Indian *párā* `weg, fort') ; therefrom *περ αἴ ος* `jenseitig' (*περ αἴ τε ρος*), *πέρ α θ ε ν* `from beyond her', *τῆ περ αἴ τε η* (γῆ) `gegen Westen';

from a schwundstufigen additional form from *πέρ α* *̄* through *-ko-* extended is delph. *πρῦκος* `with e. Geldstrafe covered', ion. *πρῶσσω* att. *πρῶττω* `durchfahre, vollstrecke, vollführe, verrichte, do';

osk. *perum* (= Old Indian *param*) `sine';

air. *īre* `further, länger' (**peri_o-*, das *ī* after *sīr* `long');

hitt. *parā* (= gr. *πέρ α* *̄*) `vorwärts, further, further', Postpos. `from - heraus'; *perī_a(n)* `darüber out', Postpos. `about - out', *parranda* ds. (*= gr. *πέρ α ν* + *δ ε*).

c. *prai*, *p_erai* (Richtungsdativ of stem *per*), also ***prei*, *pri*, *p_eri***.

Old Indian *parḗ* `daraufhin' (Lok. Sg.);

gr. *παρ αἴ* *̄* *παρ αἴ*, out of hom. (ion. att.) only in compounds, as kyren. *Παρ αἴ - βᾱ τ α* *̄*; *πρῖ ν* (hom. also *πρῖ* *̄* ν) `vorher; before'; probably reshaped from **πρῖ* *̄* *ς* (**pri-is*, to lat. *prior*, *priscus*) compare kret. *πρ ε ἷ ν* from **πρ ε ἷ* *ς*;

alb. *pa* `bevor', if from **pari_*- (in vowel after *pare* *̄* `erster' reshapedö);

lat. *prae* prefix `voran, ahead, öberaus', preposition `before, because of', osk. *prai*, *prae-*, umbr. *pre* *̄* *p r a e*, prefix and preposition, *pre-pa* `priusquam', Kompar. lat. *praeter* `vorbei an = besides, ausgenommen' (**prai-tero-*), umbr. *pretra* `priōrēs';

alat. *prī* (**prei*) `prae' (*prehendō* `ergreife' from **praehendō*), Kompar. **pri-i_ōs*, **pri-is* (from which *pris-*) in *prior* `the fröhe here', *primus* (from **pris-mos*), pöl. *prismu* `prima', presumably also *pridem* `before längerer time, längst'; *pris-cus* `archaically' (**preis-ko-*, compare arm. *erēc*, Gen. *eric*, u `Alttester, priest', **preis-ku*); *pristinus* `vorig, vormalig, old', pälig. *pri-trom-e* `prōtinus', *pristafalacirix* `*praestibulātrix'; here probably also lat. *prīvus* (**prei-u.os*) `for sich consisting, einzeln; eigentömlisch; a thing stolen; looted', *prīvō*, *-āre* `a thing mug, rob', *prīvātus* `stolen; looted; jemandem as Sondereigentum gehörig', umbr. *prever* `singulis', *preve* `singulāriter', osk. *preiuatud* Abl. `prīvātō, reō';

p_eri- = kelt. [p]ari- in gall. *are-* (*Are-morica*, *Are-brigium*, abrit. *Are-clūtā* etc.) `by, before, esp. östlich from' (compare ir. *an-air* `from Osten');

ahd. as. *furi* `before, for, vorbei', aisl. *fyr* (and with Komparativendung *fyrir*) `before, for'; Kompar. ahd. *furiro* `the fröhe here, vordere', Superl. *furist*, mhd. *vōrst* `erster, vornehmster', as. *furist*, ags. *fyr(e)st*, engl. *first*, aisl. *fyr* adv. `prior, vorher', *fyrri* `the fröhe here', *fyrstr* `the erste', ags. *fyrsta*, as. ahd. *furisto* `prince, lord'; got. *fri-sahts* `Bild, example, riddle' contains zero grades **pri-*, as also ahd. *fri-liez* besides *fir-*, *far-*, *fra-liez*.

prei- in lit. *prie* 'by, an', Nominalpräf. *pri* 'e-, *prie* -, *prie*-, *pry* - (also *prei-ka* 'las m. 'Amboß'), preverb *pri*-, preposition *prie* 'š 'against', *pri* 'eš 'before'; lett. *pri* 'e(k)ša 'das Vordere' (**preiti* 'ā); lett. *pi* 'ere 'forehead, Vorderseite' (**_pri* 'ereö); Old Prussian *prei* 'to, by', as prefix 'also, before, an', *prēisiks* m. 'fiend'; Old Church Slavic *pri* preposition and prefix 'by, an, to';

from lat. *prī[s]mus* similar **pri* 's_emi-, -ei: air. *rem*- prefix (lenierend) 'before, voran' (*ri* 'ām 'vor ihm', *remi* 'vor ihr'), *remi*- as preverb, preposition *re* (nas.).

d. p_eres, p_eros (and as 1. composition part **pres-** 'before', Gen.-Abl. of stem *per*-):

Old Indian *pura* 'h. Adv. and prefix 'voran, vorn', preposition 'before', av. *parō* Adv. 'vorn, before', preposition 'before', gr. *πάρ ος* Adv. 'prior; voran, vorn', preposition 'before'; **pres-** in gr. *πρῆσ-βυς*, -*γυς* 'old' (*in Alter vorangehend', compare Old Indian *purō-gava* 'guide, leader' (*Leitstier), see under *g^wou*- 'rother, cattle'; to kret. *πρῆσ-γος* see above); ahd. *frist* m. n., as. *frist* n., ags. *frist* m. 'Frist' from **pres-sti*-, aisl. *frest* n. ds. from **pres-sto*-, compare Old Indian *purah* -*sthitā* 'bevorstehend'; from **p_eros-stā* 'ti-s 'in Alter voran seiend' probably air. *arsaid*, *arsid* 'vetus' (Old Indian *pura* 'stāt 'before, voran, vorn, vorher' is certainly *purah* + Abl. -*tāt*).

e. pr- 'hervor', perhaps Nom. Sg. n. of stem *per*-: gr. *πάρ* in Eigennamen as *Παρ-μενίσκος*, in el. *παρ-βαίνω* under likewise, *πάρ τὸν νόμον* under likewise; lat. *por-tendō* (: got. *fau* 'raPanjan), -*rigō*, *pol-liceor* among others, umbr. *pur̥douitu* 'porricito', falisk. *por-ded* 'brachte dar, widmete'; got. *fau* 'r, as. *for*, *fur* preposition 'before, for', ags. *for* ds., aisl. *for*- 'before', with steigender meaning aisl. *for-ljōtr* 'very ugly', ags. *for-manig* 'gar viele, allzu viele';

germ. derivatives: aisl. *forr* 'hasty, voreilig' (**furha*-, compare from **pro*: gr. *πρόκ* α under S. 815); as. afries. *forth*, *ford*, ags. *forð* 'fort, vorwärts'; mhd. *vort* 'vorwärts, further, fort', norw. *fort* 'quick, fast, bald', aisl. *forða*, ags. *ge-forþian* 'fortbringen'; Kompar. **furþera*- in as. *furþor*, *furdor* Adv., ags. *furðor* Adv. 'further', *furðra* Adj. 'größer, higher', ahd. *furdir*, -*ar* Adv. Adj. 'vorder, vorzüglicher, prior, vormalig'.

compounds with forms from *stā*- 'stand' in Old Indian *pr_s t_i f*- 'Rippe', *pr_s t_i ha* -*m* 'hervorstehender back, acme, apex', av. *par-šta*- m. 'back', *par-šti*- f. (Du.) 'back', mnd. *vorst*- f. 'ridge of the roof' from **for-stō*, ags. *fyrst* ds. from **fur-sti*-, besides with lengthened grade prefix ahd. *first* m., ags. *fierst* f. 'First' from **fir-sti*-, probably also lat. *postis* 'Pfosten, doorpost' (**por-sti-s* 'hervorstehendes'); gr. *παστάς* (besides *παράστας*) 'Pfosten, Pfeiler, Törpfeiler', *παράδεσ* *ἄμπελον* Hes. (**παρ-στας*), lit. *pir* 'štas, Old Church Slavic *pr* 'stъ 'finger' ('hervorstehend');

f. pera 'Instr. Sg. of stem **per*; Old Indian *purā* 'Adv. 'vormals, prior; ehe, bevor', preposition '(to Schutze) before, without. besides', av. *para*, ap. *parā* Adv. 'zuvor', preposition 'before', therefrom Old Indian *purān* 'a 'vormalig, prior, old', ap. *paranam* Adv. 'vormals'; gr. *πάρ* α, *πάρ* α verbal prefix 'before - toward, dar-', preposition 'an etwas hin, along, besides; during'; 'by, from the Nähe weg, from seiten'; got. *fau* 'ra, ahd. as. *fora* Adv. 'vorn, vorher', verbal prefix 'vorher, ahead, before', preposition 'before', ags. *fore* preposition 'before'.

g. pro, prō 'vorwärts, vorn, voran', formation as **apo*, **upo*; **prō** with Auslautsdehnung.

Old Indian *pra* - prefix 'before, vorwärts, fort' (before Subst. and verbs), 'very' (before Adj.), av. *frā*, *fra*-, a p. *fra*- prefix 'vorwärts, voran; fort, weg'; gr. *πρό* preverb 'before', preposition 'before', *πρὼ-πέρ* υ σ ι (rhythm. lengthening) 'in vorvorigen year'; lat. *pro* -, *prō*- in compounds, *prō* preposition 'before, for'; *prōnus* 'vorwärts geneigt' (from **prōne*, compare *pōne* 'behind' from **post-ne*); about *prōdest* s. WH. II 365; osk.-umbr. preverb. *pro*-, *pru*-;

air- *ro-*, cymr. *ry-*, abret. *ro-*, *ru-*, mbret. nbret. *ra-*, preverb and intensive prefix, e.g. air. *ro-ma* *r`* 'to big, large', gall. GN f. *Ro-smerta*;

got. *fra-*, ahd. *fir-*, nhd. *ver-* preverb (latter partly also = got. *fai r-*, see above A.);

Old Prussian *pra*, *pro* 'through', as preverb 'ver-', lit. *pra*, *pro* 'vorbei', as preverb 'vorbei-', through -, ver-', compare *pra-garas* 'wolverine' = lett. *pra-garis* ds.; lett. *pruo-ja* 'm`weg, fort'; Old Church Slavic preverb *pro-* 'through -, ver-', preposition russ. čech. *pro* 'because of', ablaut. russ. *pra-de* 'd', serb. *pra-djed* 'great grandfather';

doubled: Old Indian *pra pra*, gr. *πρῶπρ ο* 'always vorwärts'.

pru- (Reim auf **pu*, s. **apoö*) lies the basic in gr. *διὰ-πρυ-σίζ* 'durchgehend', *πρυμνάς* 'das äußerste end from perhaps forming' (*πρύμνη* 'Hinterschiff' etc.).

prō- 'early, matutinal, morgens' in Old Indian *prā-ta r`* 'early, matutinal, morgens', gr. *πρωῖ* (att. *πρωῖ*) 'early, matutinal, morgens', *πρωῖος* 'morgendlich', dor. *πρωῖν*, *πράν* (**πρωαν*), att. *πρωήν* (**πρωήαν* scil. ἡμέραν) 'kürzlich, vorgestern', ahd. *fruo* 'in the Fröhe', *fruoi*, mhd. *vröeje* (= *πρωῖος*) Adj. 'early, matutinal' (idg. **prō*); lit. *pro* 'vorbei', slav. *pra-* see above.

derivatives from *pro-*:

pro-tero- in Old Indian *pratara m*, *-ā m* Adv. 'further, prospectively', av. *fratara-* 'the vordere, frühere', gr. *πρότερος* 'the vordere, vorige'; osk. *pruter pan* 'priusquam' is einzelsprachlich to **prō-* shaped, also Old Indian *prāta r`* 'early, matutinal, morgens' see above;

in addition with Superlativsuffix *-temo-*: Old Indian *pratamām* 'vorzugsweise', av. *fratama-*, a p. *fratama-* 'the vorderste, vornehmste, erste' (besides Old Indian *prathama* 'erster' and einzelne iran. forms with *th*); gr. **πρό-ατος* (from *πρότατος* ö) perhaps in dor. *πρότος* 'erster'; but gr. *πρωτος* ds. from **pr. -to-* (reshaped from **pr. -mo-* ds.); in addition *πρητήν* m. 'one-year-old lamb' (see above S. 314);

pro-mo-: gr. *πρόμος* 'Vorderster, Vorkämpfer, guide, leader', umbr. *promom* Adv. 'primum', got. *fram* Adv. 'further', preposition 'from - her', aisl. *fram* Adv. 'vorwärts', *frā* (**fram*) preposition 'weg from', ahd. *fram* Adv. 'vorwärts, fort, further, immediately, right away', preposition 'fort from, from - her', ags. *from* Adv. 'fort', preposition 'weg from'; aisl. *framr* 'voranstehend, vorwärtsstrebend, distinguished', ags. *fram* 'tüchtig pert';

prē-mo- in gr. *πράμος* 'guide, leader' (rather korrupt for *πρόμος* ds.ö), got. *fruma* 'erster' (Sup. *frumists*), mhd. *frum*, *vrom* 'proficient, brav' (nhd. *fromm*; ahd. as. *fruma* f. 'benefit', nhd. *Frommen*); similarly lat. *probus* 'good, proficient, brav', umbr. *profe* 'probe' from **pro-bhu-o-s*: Old Indian *pra-bhu-* 'salient, superb an power and Fülle', as well as in abg. *pro-stъ* 'rechtschaffen, simple, just, schlicht', and (from **pr. -mo-*) as. *formo*, ags. *forma* 'erster' (Superl. *fyrmost*), lit. *pirmas* Old Prussian *pirmas* 'erster', probably lat. *prandium* 'Frühmahlzeit' from **prām-edi-om* (**pr. -m-*).

prō-ko- 'voran seiend': gr. *πρόκα* (Nom. Akk. Pl. n.) Adv. 'sofort', lat. *reciprocus* eig. 'backwards and vorwärts gerichtet', alat. *procum* Gen. Pl., 'procerum', after *pauperēs* reshaped to *procerēs*, *-um* 'die Vornehmsten; die from the wall herausragenden Balkenköpfe'; *procul* 'afar' (compare *simul*);

lat. *prope* 'nahe by', Superl. *proximus*, eigentl. **pro-kʷe* 'and vorwärts (an etwas heran)', with Assimil. *p - kʷ* to *p - p*; in addition *propter* 'besides' (**propiter*) and *propinquus* 'benachbart, related' (compare Old Indian *praty-a n`* č- 'zugewandt'); compare above S. 813 germ. **furha*;

Old Church Slavic *prokъ* 'öbrig', *proče* Adv. 'λ ο ι πόν, igitur' (**proki_om*);

auf ein **prō-ko-* goes back bret. *a-raok* 'vorwärts, voran, prior', cymr. (y)*rhawg* 'auf lange', with Proklisenkürzung: bret. *rak*, corn. *rag*, cymr. *rhag* 'before'.

prō -u_ o-: in Old Indian *pravan*, ā- (vorwärts) geneigt, abschüssig', n. 'slope, Halde'; about lat. *pronus* see above; gr. πρῶναις, hom. πρηναις 'vorwärts geneigt' after Leumann Homer. Wörter 77 f. from *προ-άνης 'face ahead'; with other meaning ahd. *frō*, as. *frao*, ags. *frēa* 'master, mister' (**frawan-*), got. *frauja* 'master, mister' (aisl. *Freyr* GN to *o*-stem geworden), as. *frōio* ds., aisl. *freyja* 'mistress; name the goddess', ahd. *frouwa* 'wife, woman'; besides as. *frūa*, mnd. *frūwe* 'wife, woman' from **frōwōn*, idg. **prō-u_ o-*, das also in att. πρῶρα (lat. Lw. *prōra*) 'Schiffsvorderteil' (πρῶρα, -αρις idg. **prōu_ h_ r_ i_ ā*); perhaps lat. *prōvincia*, if auf a **prōu_ iōn* 'master, mister, Herrschaft' being based on; abg. *pravъ* 'right, right' (**gradaus*);

with the same forms, but as lit. *pi r̃imas* 'erster' from **perā-* 'shaped', idg. *p_ e_ rā-*
u_ o- in: Old Indian *pū r̃va-*, av. *paurva-*, *pourva-*, a p. *paruva-* 'the vordere, frühere' (Old Indian *pūrvya -*, av. *paouruya- paourya-*, ap. *paruviya* 'prior', then 'primus'), alb. *pare* 'erster', *para* 'vor'; Old Church Slavic *prъvъ prъvъ* 'the erste'; probably also die base from ags. *forwost, forwest* 'the erste'.

h. preti, protī 'compared with, entgegen, against', partly in sense of Entgelts; **preti_ os** 'equal in'.

Old Indian *pra ti* (in Iran. through *paiti* verdrängt) prefix 'against, back etc. 'preposition 'against' etc.; gr. hom. πρὸ τί (kret. πορτί reconverted), ion. att. lesb. πρῶς (compare πρῶς (σ)ω 'vorwärts' from **proti_ō*, πρῶς θ ε (ν) 'from vorn'), pamphyl. περ τί (reconverted from **περ τί*), öol. πρές, Adv. 'yet in addition, moreover', prefix, preposition 'against- toward, to, against', 'an', 'after a Bereich hin; by (in Schwören)', 'from- her, from'; lat. *pretium* 'Wert, Preis a thing' (Neutr. eines Adj. **preti_ os*), compare Old Indian *prati-as-* 'gleichkommen', *apratā* (stem **pratay-*) 'without Entgelt, free', av. *pərəskā* (**pr_ t-skā*) 'Preis or Wert', Old Church Slavic *protivъ, protivō* 'entgegen', kaschub. *procim*; wruss. *preci*, poln. *przeciw* 'against' (also in sense, mind of Tauschverhältnisses); lett. *pret* etc.

i. porsō(d): arm. *ar'* 'by, an, besides', verbal prefix and preposition; in addition *ar' aj* 'Vorderseite, Anfang', *ar' ajin* 'erster'; gr. πῶρρω, πῶρσω (Pind.) 'vorwärts' = lat. *porrō* 'vorwärts, förder'; through ihren *o*-vocalism auffällige formation.

References: WP. II 29 ff., EM.² 754 f., 801, 808 ff., 811 f., WH. II 283 ff., 351, 364 ff., Trautmann 214 f., 220, 229 f., 230 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 491 ff., 499 ff., 505 ff., 508 ff., 541 f., 543 ff., 654 ff.

Page(s): 810-816

Root / lemma: *per-2*: B. *per-*, *perā-*

English meaning: to carry over, bring; to go over, fare

German meaning: 'hinüberführen or -bringen or -kommen, übersetzen, durchdringen, fliegen'

Note: not certainly from *per 2*: C. to separate

Material: Old Indian *pi parti* 'führt hinüber, geleitet, furthers, übertrifft', causative *pāra yati* 'places about' (= *pālayati* 'schützt'), av. *par-* (with Präfixen) 'hindurch-, hinübergehen', Kaus. *-pārayeite*, Old Indian *pāra-* 'hinüberbringend, übersetzend', m. n. 'jenseitiges bank, border, shore, purpose, äußerste limit, boundary' (in addition *pārya-* 'wirksam'), av. *pāra-* m. 'bank, border, shore; limit,

boundary, end';

arm. *hord* 'begangen, betreten', *hordan* 'fortgehen', *hordantam* 'lasse fortgehen', and *heriun* 'Pfrieme'; thrak. *πῶρος*, *-παροα* in place names = gr. *πῶρος* 'ford';

gr. *περάω* 'dringe through', *πεῖρω* (*πεπαρομένο*) 'durchdringe, durchbohre' (= Church Slavic *na-perjo*), *διεμπερίσσει* 'durchbohrend', *περὶνῆ* 'cusp, peak, sting, prick, Spange'; *πῶρος* 'passage, Zugang, junction, ford; Ausweg; Pl. incomings', hom. *ποροεῖν* 'verschaffen', Aor. *ἔπορον*; *πέπρωτα* 'is, war of Schicksal bestimmt' (**pr.* -), *πορεύω* 'lead, guide, verschaffe', Med. 'fare, journey', *πορίζω* 'grant, bestow passage; verschaffe', *πορθμός* 'Überfahrt, Meerenge';

alb. *pruva*, *prura* 'brachte, führte', *sh-poroj* 'durchbohre, durchsteche' (*dis-* + **pērā-i*), *sh-poj*, *tsh-poj*, *sh-puay* 'ds.', durchbreche eine wall, breche ein' (*dis-* + **pērei*), *sh-pie* 'lead, guide hin' (**sem-* + **perō*); *pirr(e)* f. 'thorn' (**pēr-nā*) etc.;

Maybe alb. *pere* 'ndim 'sunset, west' : Middle Persian: *xwarōfrān*, (Man.) *xwrwpr'n* 'sunset, west' : **Avestan**: *pərətu-* [m] 'crossing, bridge'; OAv. (*fra*)*frā* [1sg.subj.aor.act.] 'to cross' (Y 46.10); LAv. *fra-pāraiiā* 'he [2sg.caus.subj.act.] 'to bring over' (Yt 71.16); *ni-pāraiiēn*, *ti* [3pl.caus.act.] 'to lead to'

lat. *portō*, *-āre* 'bear, carry, guide, lead, drive, bringen, offer', umbr. *portatu* 'portato', *portust* 'portaverit' (**poritō*, to an iterative **porei*);

got. *faran*, *for* 'wander, pull, drag', *farjan* 'drive, schiffen', st. V. ahd. ags. *faran*, aisl. *fara* 'drive', schw. V. as. *ferian*, ahd. *ferien*, *ferren*, aisl. *ferja* 'drive, schiffen' (*farjan* = **porei*); aisl. *for* f. 'journey, Fahrt', ags. *faru* f. 'Fahrt, journey, pull', mhd. *var* f. 'Fahrt, way, kind of, Weise' (fem. to gr. *πῶρος*); aisl. *farmr*, ags. *fearm* m. 'shipload', ahd. *farm* 'Nachen' (= russ. *porom*); lengthened grade Kaus. as. *fōrian*, ahd. *fuoren*, nhd. *föhren*, aisl. *fōra* ds., ags. (as lter.) *fēran* 'gehn, pull, drag' (= av. *pāra yati*, Old Church Slavic *pariti*); ahd. *fuora* 'Fuhre, Fahrt etc.', ags. *fōr* f. 'Fahrt, cart'; aisl. *fōrr* 'fahrbar, geeignet', ahd. *gi-fuori* 'fitting, bequem, nützlich'; Verbalabstr. aisl. *ferð*, ags. *fierd*, ahd. mhd. *fart* 'Fahrt' (**por-ti*);

russ.-Church Slavic *na-perjo* (= *πεῖρω*), *-periti* 'durchbohren'; *pero*, *pṛati* 'fly'; lter. *pariti* 'fly, schweben' (= Old Indian *pārayati*, germ. **fōrjan*); *pero* 'feather'; russ. *poro* 'm', skr. *pra* 'm' 'Föhre' (= aisl. *farmr*); presumably here also Old Church Slavic *porjo*, *prati* 'carve, slit'; about nhd. *Farn* etc. s. addendum S. 850.

per-tu-, por-tu-, Gen. **pr.-teus** 'passage, ford': av. *pərətu-š* m. f. (urar. **pr.tu* -š) and *pəšu-š* m. (urar. **pr.tu* -š) 'passage, ford, bridge' (*hu-pərə* 'good to überschreiten' = 'Euphrat'); lat. *portus*, *-ūs* 'Haustö're' (XII tab.); 'harbor', *angi-portus* 'narrow Passage, Nebengößchen'; besides *ā*-stem *porta* 'Stadtter, gate' = osk. [p]u 'rtam; illyr. PN *Nau-portus*; gall. *ritu-* 'ford' in *Ritumagus*, *Augustoritum*, acymr. *rit*, ncymr. *rhyd*, corn. *rit* 'ford'; ahd. *furt*, ags. *ford* 'ford' (zero grade aisl. *fjo*, *rðr* 'narrow Meerbusen' from **per-tu-s*); besides f. *i*-stem in nhd. PN *Förth* (**furti*).

Maybe alb. *portë* 'door' from lat. *porta* 'gate', *port* 'harbor' from lat. *portus* 'harbor'.

addendum to S. 817:

To Church Slavic *pero* 'feather' belong ***por-no-** 'feather' in Old Indian *parṇa* 'a - n. 'feather, leaf', av. *parəna-* n. 'feather, Flügel', as. ahd. *farn* 'Farnkraut' (**Federkraut*), ags. *fearn* m. ds., lit. *spar* 'nas, lett. *spa* 'rns m. 'Flügel' (das s- from the root *spher*);

**prati-s* in gall. *ratiss*, mir. *raith* f. 'Farnkraut', bret. *rad-enn* collective ds.;

**po-port-i* o- in lit. *papa rtis*, *paparty s* 'Farnkraut', lett. *paparde*, *paparske* ds.; with lengthened grade slav. **paparti-* f. in russ. *pa porot* etc. ds.

WP. II 21, Trautmann 206, Vasmer 2, 313.

References: WP. II 39 f., WH. II 344, Trautmann 206, 215 f.

Page(s): 816-817

Root / lemma: per-2: C. per-, perə-

English meaning: to sell

German meaning: 'verkaufen (eig. to Verkauf hinöberbringen'), 'hinöberhandeln, zuteilen'; from dem Wert and Gegenwert in Handel also Wörter for 'gleich, compare, begleichen'

Material: α. Gr. *πέρονημι* (present and Impf.), *περάω*, -ῶ (formal = *περάω* 'dringe through'), *ἐπέροσα* (σ)α, and *πέραισκα*, *περάσω* (att. *περῶ*), *ἐπέροσα*, *πέροκα* 'verkaufe', (gr. stem **perā-*), *μέρονη* 'meretrix'; air. *ren(a)id* 'verkauft' (**pr.*-*nā-*: gr. *περνᾶ-*), Konj. 3. Sg. -*ri ā-* (**ri ā-* after Indik. *[*p*]ri-*na-* for *[*p*]erā- eingetreten), Perf. 3. Sg. -*rir* (**ri-r-e*); verbal noun *reicc* (Dat.) 'Verkaufen' (in final sound after *i* 'cc 'healing, payment' directed); compare with an old Gutt.-extension lit. *perku* 'pir'kti 'kaufe'.

β. Av. *pairyante* 'sie become compared', *aipi-par-* '(seine blame) begleichen, penance, atonement make', *a-parəti-š* 'Söhne', *parə θa-* n. 'Ausgleichung (a blame), Söhne, punishment', *pāra-* m. 'blame' (in addition probably also *par-* 'verurteilen'); lat. *pār* (lengthened grade), *paris* 'gleichkommend, gleich, pair', therefrom *parō*, -*āre* 'gleichschätzen', *comparāre* 'compare' (umbr. *parsest* 'par est' hat das *s* from *mers est*).

γ. Old Indian *pūrta* - n., *pūrti* - f. 'earnings' = lat. *pars*, -*tis* 'part' (**p_ereti-*), *portiō* 'part, allotment' (nachklass.; klass. only *prō portiōne*, assim. from **prō partiōne*); air. *rann*, cymr. *rhan*, mcor. *ran*, abret. Pl. *rannou* 'part' (**p_era-snā*); air. *ern(a)id* 'grants', Konj. *r-a-æ ra* 'er möge esgewöhren', preterit *ro-i r* 'er hat gewöhrt' (**pēr-e*), Fut. **ebraid* (**pi-prā-s-e-ti*); *ro-rath* 'is gewöhrt worden' (**prā-to-ō*); hitt. *parš-* 'break, rupture, grind, split up, cut up, divide'.

References: WP. II 40 f., WH. II 250 f., 256 f., 257 ff.

Page(s): 817

Root / lemma: per-2: D. per-

English meaning: to bear (child)

German meaning: 'gebören, hervorbringen'

Note: (as *ferō*: 'geböre' in einstiger relationship to *per-2: C* 'allot')

Material: α. Lat. *pariō*, -*ere*, *peperi*, *partum*, *paritūrus* 'to give birth to children', *reperiō*, -*ire*, *repperi*, *repertum* 'wiederfinden, find, learn', *partus*, -*ūs* 'to give birth to children, birth; Leibesfrucht', *Parca* (**parica*) originally 'Geburtsgöttin', *Propertius* eig. 'the Fröhgeborene' = umbr. *Propartie* 'Propertii', *parō*, -*āre* 'bereite, erwerbe, kaufe', *comparō* 'kaufe' ('sich etwas besorgen, verschaffen'); *imperāre* 'anschaffen = order';

lit. *periu*, *pere* 'ti 'bröte', *perai* ~ Nom. Pl. 'Bienenlarven'.

β. Old Indian *prka-* m. 'rother, cattle, calf, Tierjunges', arm. *ort*, -*u* 'calf of Rindes or Hirsches' (with formants -*thu-*); gr. *πόρϛ*, *πόρταξ*, *πόρτϛ* 'calf,

young cow'; cymr. *erthyl* 'abortus'; ahd. *far*, *farro*, nhd. *Farre*, ags. *fearr*, aisl. *farri* (**farz-*) 'bull', with gramm. variation mhd. *verse*, nhd. *Förse* 'young cow' (germ. **fa* *rsī*, Gen. **fa* *rsjōs*), to ags. *he* 'ah-fore', engl. *heifer*; originally from jungen animals, compare engl. *farrow* 'not pregnant', wfries. *fear* 'gelt'; lengthened grade ags. *fōr*, mnd. *vōr* 'Schweinchen'; Old Church Slavic *za-pr* ѣтѣкѣ 'wind-Ei', čech. *s-pratek* 'fröh geborenes calf', klr. *vy-portok* 'Fröhgeburt'.

References: WP. II 41 f., WH. II 255 f., Trautmann 215.

Page(s): 818

Root / lemma: *per-2*: E. *per-*

English meaning: to try, dare, risk; danger

German meaning: 'versuchen, probieren, riskieren, Gefahr'

Note: (= *per-* 'hinüberführen, durchdringen')

Material: Arm. *p`orj* 'Versuch' (express. *p`-*); gr. *πεῖρα* f. 'Erfahrung, Versuch', öol. *πέρα* (**περ* *ι* *α*), *περ* *α*ω, -άζω 'versuche', *ἐμπειρο*ς 'skillful, smart, adroit'; lat. *experior*, -*irī* 'versuche, prüfe', *experimentum* 'Versuch, Prüfung', *comperiō*, -*ire* 'erfahre genau', *opperior*, -*irī*, -*itus* (and -*tus*) *sum* 'warte, erwarte', *peritus* 'skillful', *periculum* 'Versuch, Probe; danger; Prozeß; accusation'; das *ī* from *perī-tus*, -*culum* derives from den compounds with -*perior*; air. *a(i)re* 'Wachen, attention', nir. *faire*, because of gallo-brit. *areānī* Pl. 'Kundschafter' from **pārei* *ā*; germ. **firina-* 'das Außergewöhnliche' in got. *fai* *rina* f. 'blame', ahd. *firina* 'Verbrechen' etc.; germ. **fēra-* 'danger' in aisl. *fār* n. 'danger, misfortune', ags. *fæ* *r* m., ahd. *fār(a)* 'pestering, temptation; snare, danger', to got. *fērja* m. 'Aufpasser', ahd. *fārēn* 'auflauern' etc.; perhaps in addition with Abtönnunggr. *ταλαί* *-πωρο*ς 'afflicted' as 'Gefahren erdulgend'.

References: WP. II 28 f., WH. II 288 f.

Page(s): 818

Root / lemma: *per-3*, *per-g-*

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: 'schlagen'

Material: Aryan only with *t*-formants: Old Indian *pr*. *ṭ-*, *pr*. *ṭanā* 'fight, struggle, fight', av. *pərat-*, *pəšanā* 'fight, struggle, battle', *pəratamna* 'die miteinander Kömpfenden', *paiti-parātata* 'bekömpft';

arm. *hari* 'I schlug' (Aor. to present *harkanem*, see below), *harac* 'vulnus'; *orot* 'thunder', *orotam* 'donnere';

alb. *pres* 'haue ab, low, base; cut, bite', Aor. *preva*, me "pret 'es kümmert mich, is mir angelegen', *priem* 'werde geschnitten; zerkratze mich; kümmere mich um etwas';

lat. *premō*, -*ere*, *pressi*, *pressum* 'push, press', *prēlum* 'Presse, Kelter' (**pres-lom*); root *pr-em-* (with durativem -*em-*) and *pr-es-* as gr. *τρεμω* 'tremble: *τρεω*' (**tresō*) ds.;

lit. *periu* 'per *ti* 'with dem Badequast hit, jemanden bathe; hit', lett. *per* *u*, *pe* *rt* ds.; lit. *pirti* 's, lett. *pi* *rts* 'Badestube';

Old Church Slavic *pero*, *pъrati* 'hit, esp. with dem Blöuel hit, wash', skr. *pe* *re* *m*, *pra* *ti* 'wash'; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *pъrjo*, **pъre* *ti* 'contendere', so. -*pъrja*, *sъ* *-p* *orъ* 'fight', čech. *pr* *u*, *pr* *iti* *se* 'quarrel' and Old Church Slavic **pъro*,

**perti* in russ. *pru*, *prat* ъ, *peret* ъ `press, urge, press, push', *napor* ъ `shove' etc., aruss. *p ъ rt ъ* `Badestube';

perg-: arm. *harkanem* (*pr.g-*) `hit, zerhaue (wood), fülle (Bäume), slay, kömpfe'; air. *orcaid*, mir. *oirggid* `erschlägt, slays, verwöset'; mir. cymr. *orn* `Morden, Zerstören' (*[p]org-no- od. -nā); abret. *treorgam* `perforō', *orgiat* `caesar' (= caesor), gall. *orge* `occide', PN *Orgeto-rīx*; different about kelt. *org-* s. Lewis-Pedersen 387 (to hitt. *harganu-* `destroy'; compare das air. verbal noun *orcun* from **orgenā*); perhaps here Old Indian *Parja* *nya-* rain- and Gewittergott; see under *perk^w u-s*.

References: WP. II 42 f., WH. II 288, Trautmann 215;

See also: further to *perg-1*.

Page(s): 818-819

Root / lemma: *persnā*, *-snī-*, *-sno-*

English meaning: heel

German meaning: `Ferse'

Material: Old Indian *pā́rs, n. i-* f., av. *pāšna-* n. `calcaneus'; gr. *πτέρον* f.; lat. *perna* f. (**pērsnā*) `Hinterkeule, Schweineschinken, Schenkel, leg', *pernis* `quick, fast' (with the calcaneus); got. *faírsna*, as. *fersna*, ahd. *fersana* `calcaneus' (**persnā*), ags. *fiersin* f. ds. (**pērsni-*); hitt. *paršina* (leg. *paršna*) `thigh, Lende', *parš-(a)nāi-* `hocken' (auf den Oberschenkeln).

References: WP. II 50 f., WH. II 289 f., Pedersen Hitt. 258.

Page(s): 823

Root / lemma: *pers-*

English meaning: to drizzle, sprinkle; dust, ashes

German meaning: `spröhen, stieben, spritzen (bespritzt = gesprenkelt), prusten'

Material: Old Indian *pr. ś, at, pr.ś, ata* *-m* n. `drip'; *pr. ś, ant-*, f. *pr. ś, atī* `dappled, dotted, spotted, varicolored', *pr.ś, atī* `scheckige cow, gefleckte antelope'; av. *paršuya-* `of water', n., perhaps `Schneewasser'; aisl. *fors*, *foss* m. `waterfall';

lit. *pur šlas*, *pur šla* `Schaumspeichel', *pur kšti* `as eine Katze prusten, schnarchen'; lett. *pā rsla* `Flocke' (of snow, ash, wool) ablaut. *pe rsla* ds.; (compare lett. *spurslā* `prusten'); slav. **parś a-* m. `dust, powder' > **porch* ъ in Old Church Slavic *prach* ъ ds.; slav. *p ъ rst ъ* in Old Church Slavic *pr ъ st ъ* `χ ο ῥ σ', (**p_ers-*), besides sloven. *pr h* m. `dust, powder, ash' (= aisl. *fors*), *pr hati* `strew, distribute, whisk', čech. *pršeti* ds. etc.; toch. A B *pörs-* `sprinkle'; participle Akt. *papörs*, hit. *papparš-* `spritzen, sprinkle'.

References: WP. II 50; Trautmann 206 f.,

See also: extension from *per-1* `spröhen'.

Page(s): 823

Root / lemma: *perth-*

English meaning: pole; sprout

German meaning: `Stange, Schößling'ö

Material: Arm. *ort`* (o-stem) `grapevine, Rebe';

Maybe alb. *hardi, hardhi* `grapevine' (see above) [common alb. *ph-* > *h-* phonetic mutation]

gr. *πτόρ θ ο ς* m. `sprout' (compare *πτόλ ε μ ο ς* : *πόλ ε μ ο ς* etc.); perhaps lat. *pertica* `shaft, pole', whether not from *per-ti-ca* to osk. *pert* `bis to' from **per-ti*, also originally `transom'; compare čech. *pr ě ska* ds., S. 810.

References: WP. II 49, WH. II 292 f.

Page(s): 823

Root / lemma: *pes-3, pesos*

English meaning: membrum virile

German meaning: `das mönnliche Glied'

Grammatical information: n.

Material: Old Indian *pa śas-* n. = gr. *πέ ο ς* n. `penis', gr. *πός θ η* f. ds., lat. *pēnis* (**pesnis*); ahd. *fasel*, ags. *fæsl*, ahd. *faselt* `penis', mhd. *vaselrint* `Zuchtstier', nhd. *Faselschwein* `breeding pig', ablaut. mhd. *vesil* `fertile', *visel* `penis'.

References: WP. II 68, WH. II 281.

Page(s): 824

Root / lemma: *pet-1, p_et-, pet_ə-*

English meaning: to open wide (the arms)

German meaning: `ausbreiten', especially die Arme

Material: Av. *pa θana-* `wide, breit' (das *θ* after *pəra θu-* ds.);

gr. Aor. *πετάσσαι*, *πετάσαι*, thereafter *πετάννυμι* `breite from, öffne', previous present *πτινυμι*, *πτινω* (from **p_et-*), *πέτασμον*. `curtain', *πέτασος* m. `breitkrepiger Hut', *πέταλος* `ausgebreitet', *πέταλον*. `Platte, leaf', *πατάνη* f. `platter' (from **πετάνα*; out of it lat. *patina* ds.);

lat. *pateō*, *-ēre* `sich erstrecken, offenstehen'; in addition *pandō*, *-ere* `öffne, breite from' (the variation *t* : *d* expounded sich through old athemat. inflection after Kuiper, Nasalprös. 163), *passus* m. `footstep, Klafter'; *patera* `flat bowl' (from *patina* through influence of *crater* ö); whether here *petilus* `thin and schwöchtig'öö; osk. *pat[i tō]* `patet', *patensi ns* `panderent', volsk. Imper. *an-patitu* **adpanditō*;

schott.-göl. *aitheamh* (**eitheamh*) `filament' (as Maß), = acymr. *etem*, ncymr. *edau* ds. (**petimā*);

aisl. *faðmr* `hugging, embrace, Klafter, filament', FIN *Fo, ð*, Gen. *Faðar*, ags. *fæðm* mf. ds. `filament, Klafter', engl. *fathom*, ahd. *fadam*, *fadum* `filament'; here also ags. *foðer*, engl. *fother*, nhd. *Fuderö*, ahd. *fuodar*, as. *fōther*, ags. *fōðor* `Wagenlast', nhd. *Fuder*, from germ. **fōðra-* `das Umfassende'; got. *faþa*, mhd. *vade* f. `fence' (as `Umfassung'); ahd. *fedel-gold* `Blattgold' (:gr. *πέταλον*), doubtful ags. *gold-fell* `Goldplatte', mhd. *golt-vel* `gold plating';

lit. *pety š* `shoulder', Old Prussian *pette* f. ds.; *pettis* m. `shovel, scapula';

hitt. *pattar*, Dat. *paddani* 'Tablett (ö)'.

References: WP. II 18, WH. II 244 f., 262, Trautmann 217.

Page(s): 824-825

Root / lemma: *pet-2*, *petə-* : *ptē-*, *ptō-* (gr. *ptā-*)

English meaning: to fall; to fly

German meaning: 'auf etwas los- or niederstörzen, fliegen, fallen'

Material: Old Indian *pa tati* 'flies, wirft sich, fällt' (= πέτομα, lat. *petō*, acymr. *hedan* 't'), Aor. *apaptat*; *petə-* in Fut. *patīs*, *yati*, Supin. *pa titum*, participle *patita* '-); *pata yati* 'flies' (= gr. ποτέομα), *pāta yati* 'löst fliegen, schleudert, löst fall' (lengthened grade as *pāta-* m. 'Flug, fall, Sturz', gr. πωτόμα 'flattre'), *pra-pat-* 'hineilen, fall', *pa tman-* n. 'Flug, Pfad, pathway' (: πτόμος, ποταμός); av. *pataiti* 'flies, hurries', ap. *ud-apatatā* 'erhob sich', av. *patayeiti* 'flies', *acapastōiš* Inf. 'hinabzufallen', *paitipasti-* f. 'Entgegengehen, -treten' (compare Old Indian *ati-patti-* 'Zeitablauf'), from an *u*-present *parapa* 'want- 'fortfliegend (of Pfeil)'; av. *tāta-* (**ptāta* -), 'fallend (of rain': gr. πτωτός ds.);

arm. *t'r č im* 'I fliege' (**pter-i-skō*).

gr. hom. πέτομα 'fliege' (ἐπτόμην); otherwise also πέταμα, ἔπτατο 'entflog', πτάς, ἔπτην, dor. ἔπταν, Fut. πτήσομα; ὠκυπέτης 'quick, fast fliegend', πετεηνός, (*πετεσά-νός), πετελός (*πετεσός) 'geflögelt, flögge', ποτή 'Flug', ποτα-νός, -ηνός 'zum Fliegen befähigt, beflögelt, fliegend', ποτόμα (and ποτέομα, see above) 'flattre', πωτόμα ds., πτήσις, by Suidas πτήμα 'Flug', πτηνός, dor. πτα-νός 'fliegend';

stem πετα-, πτά- 'fly', but πετε-, πτη-, πτω- with the meaning 'fall': πα- : πτω (for *πῑ-πτω after ὁπῑτω) 'fall'; Perf. παπτωκα, participle πεπτηκας, att. πεπτώς from *πεπτα-ώς; ἀπτώς (Pind.), ἀπτής (dor. inschr.) 'not fallend, nicht dem Falle ausgesetzt'; πτνω 'fall', εὐ-πετής 'bequem, günstig', προ-πετής 'vorwärts fallend, geneigt' (: Old Indian *pra-pat-*), πέσος n. (Gen. πέσεος from *πέτεος) 'cadaver', πώτος 'lot, fate, fate, destiny, esp. trauriges', ποταμός 'river', eig. 'Wassersturz'; πτωμα, πτωσις 'fall' (: πέπτωκα); πτωτός 'fallend';

with the meaning-förbung of lat. *petere*: gr. πτυλος 'intense movement' (: lat. *petulans*; compare also ἔμπεσεν 'impetum facere');

finally hat πτά- : πτω- : πτα- also die probably from 'niederstörzen' development meaning 'sich niederducken' and 'verzagt, in fear sein': κατα-πτήτην (die Pferde) scheuten', πεπτηνός 'geduckt', πτοία- 'fear, shyness, fright' (*πτωFια-, compare Λητώ Πτώα, 'Απόλλων Πτώος), πτο(ι)εν 'frighten, in Bestörung versetzen', Pass. 'from Schrecken ergriffen become'; with gutt. extension πτήσω (*πτα-κ-ιω) 'ducke mich' (Aor. ἔπτηξα, dor. ἔπτακα also trans. 'frighten'; κατα-πτάκων), πτωσκῶζ 'ducke mich timorous, flee', πτώσω (*πτωκ-ιω) ds.; πτώξ, -κός 'shy, fleeting' (m. 'hare'), ablaut. πτάξ m. f. 'wimp', Gen. πτακός; πτωχός 'beggar'; to letzteren, as it seems, also arm. *t'ak č im*, *t'ak'eay* 'sich conceal';

lat. *petō*, -ere, -ivī, *itum* 'auf etwas losgehen, to erlangen suchen, long, want' (*petitor*, -tio, also probably *petigo* 'mange; scabies' as 'Befall'); *petulans* 'aggressiv, pert, bratty, ausgelassen', *petulcus* 'stoßend' (from **petulus*, compare to *l*-forms gr. πτυλος), *impetus* 'assault, attack', *praeipes* 'in Fluge vorausseilend; quick, fast';

acymr. *hedant* 'volant', ncymr. *eh-edeg* 'das Fliegen'; *eh-edydd* m. 'Lerche';

lett. *pēti* ^ˆt ^ˆ`desire have, nachforschen'.

r- and **n-**formations: 1. with dem **g**-forms Old Indian *patam* ^ˆ*ga* ^ˆ`fliegend, bird', *pataga*- ^ˆ`bird' (**petn*-go-s; from den Indern as ^ˆ`in Fluge going' umgedeutet); av. *fraptarājāt*- (*-jant*-) ^ˆ`bird'; gr. *πτέρυξ*, -υγος ^ˆ`Flögel' (compare Old Indian *pata* ^ˆ*ru*-); das Denom. *πτέρυσσος* ^ˆμολι ^ˆ`hit with den Flögeln' after αἰθρυσσων ^ˆ`shake'; ahd. *fed(e)rah* ^ˆ`Flögel', anfrk. *fetheracco* ^ˆ`alarum' (-a-c- through influence of ahd. *fedara*-, anfrk. *fethera*);

2. Old Indian *pa* ^ˆ*ttra*-, *pa* ^ˆ*ta-tra*- n. ^ˆ`wing, feather', *patara* ^ˆ-, *pata* ^ˆ*ru*- ^ˆ`fliegend', av. *patarata*- ^ˆ`fliegend'; arm. *t* ^ˆ*ir* ^ˆ`Flug', *t* ^ˆ*iter* ^ˆ*n* ^ˆ`butterfly' (redupl.), *t* ^ˆ*ert* ^ˆ`leaf, foliage' (**pter*-); gr. *πτέρων* ^ˆ`feather, Flögel'; *πτέρις* ^ˆ`Farn';

lat. *acci-piter*, -*pitris* ^ˆ`hawk, falcon' (to 1. part see under **ōku*- ^ˆ`quick, fast'); *penna* ^ˆ`feather, Flögel' (**petnā*); alat. *pesna* from **pets-nā*; *pinna* is probably dial. form for *penna*; *pro(p)tervus* ^ˆ`boisterous vordringend, cheeky' (**pro-pteru-o*-);

Maybe alb. (**penna*) *pendë* ^ˆ`feather' [common alb. *n* > *nd* shift].

acymr. *eterin* ^ˆ`bird', Pl. *atar*, ncymr. *aderyn*, *adar* ds. (a secondary from e); air. *ēn* ^ˆ`bird' (**petno*-), cymr. *edn*, acorn. *hethen* ds., abret. *etn-coilhaam* ^ˆ`hold Vogelschau', mbret. *ezn*, nbret. *evn*, *ein* ^ˆ`bird', acymr. *atan* (**pet_eno*-), ncymr. *adain* ^ˆ`Flögel, Arm' (**pet_en*-), bret. (*h*)*adan* ^ˆ`nightingale', with secondary *a*, as cymr. *adaf* ^ˆ`Flögel, hand' (**pet_emā*); abret. *attanoc* ^ˆ`volitans'; mir. *ette*, nir. *eite* ^ˆ`Fittich' (from **pet-enti*-ā), mir. *ethait* ^ˆ`bird' = Old Indian *pa* ^ˆ*tanti* ^ˆ`fliegend' (**pet-onti*); mir. *eithre* n. ^ˆ`tail' (**peteri*-o-);

Note:

Common arm. *ph*- > *h*-, zero phonetic mutation, spread in Sanskrit and Celtic

ANATOLIAN

Hittite *pata*- ^ˆ`foot'

WEST EUROPEAN

Latin *pe:s*, *pedis* ^ˆ`foot, of foot'

Old Irish ^ˆ`water'

Tocharian A *pöts* ^ˆ`foot'

SOUTH EUROPEAN

Greek *poús*, *podós* ^ˆ`foot, of foot'

Armenian *otn*, *otk* ^ˆ`foot, feet'

Sanskrit *á:ts* ^ˆ`foot', *pá:dam* (accusative case)

Avestan *pad*- ^ˆ`foot'

ahd. *fedara*, anfrk. *fethera*, ags. *feðer*, aisl. *fjo*, *dr f*. ^ˆ`feather' (**pe* ^ˆ*trā*); ahd. *fettāh*, mhd. *vittich*, mnd. *vit(te)k*, nhd. *Fittich*;

hitt. *pattar* n., Gen. Pl. *paddanaš* ^ˆ`Flögel'.

**ptē* ^ˆ*i*-, *pti*-: gr. *πτάλιω* ^ˆ`stoße an etwas (intr.), strauchle, irre, have whereas misfortune' (*πτάλιω*, *ἐπτάλισμος*, *ἐπτάλισθη*), rare tr. ^ˆ`bump, poke, umstörzen', *πτάλιος* ^ˆ`damage, loss, misfortune, Niederlage', *ἰθυπτεῖω* ^ˆ`geradaus fliegend' (probably eig. ^ˆ`geradaus treffend = stoßend, aufschlagend'), *πτεῖλον* ^ˆ`feather, Flaumfeder'.

References: WP. II 19 ff., WH. II 282 f., 297 f.

Page(s): 825-826

Root / lemma: *peuk* ^ˆ- and *peug* ^ˆ-

Proto-Slavic form: *pytati*: **Old Church Slavic:** *pytati* 'examine, scrutinize' [verb], **Russian:** *pyta* 'torture, torment, try for' [verb], **Slovak:** *pytat'* 'ask' [verb], **Polish:** *pytac* 'ask' [verb], **Serbo-Croatian:** *pi* 'tati' 'ask' [verb], **Slovene:** *pi* 'tati' 'ask' [verb], **Other cognates:** lat. *putāre* 'cut off branches, estimate, consider, think' [verb].

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *bheudh-*, nasal. *bhu-n-dh-* : 'to be awake, aware' derived **Root / lemma:** *peu-1*, *peu_ə-* : *pū-* : 'to clean, sift', **Root / lemma:** *peu-2* : 'to research, to understand' (see above).

References: WP. II 13 f.; different Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 696².

Page(s): 827

Root / lemma: *peu-3*

German meaning: 'Schaum'

See also: see under *pū-1*, S. 847.

Page(s): 827

Root / lemma: *peu_ə-*

See also: s. *pū-2*.

Page(s): 828

Root / lemma: *peu_ōr*, *pū_r*, Gen. *pu-n-e_s*, Lok. *puu_e_ni*

English meaning: fire

German meaning: 'Feuer'

Note: with mannigfacher Ausgleichung the *r-* and *n-*forms and of vocalism

Material: Arm. *hur* (Gen. *hroy*) 'fire' (**pū_r-*), *hn-oc*, 'oven' (**pū_n-*); gr. πῦρ, πῦρσ 'fire', wherefore πυρῆς 'Feuerstätte, stove, hearth, Scheiterhaufen', πυρρετός m. 'fever', πυρρός m. 'Brandfackel', korinth. Πυρφος 'Pferdename' (*'feuerrot'), πυρρός, poet. πυρρός 'feuerrot' (*πυρρός);

Maybe illyr. TN *Pirustae* (*Pipustae*)

umbr. *pir* 'fire' (**pūr*), Akk. *purom-e* 'ins fire' (**pu_r-*), osk. *aasai* 'purasiā' 'in araigniaria';

aisl. *fūrr* m. 'fire' (**pūr-*) and *fyrr*, *fyri*; ahd. as. afries. *fiur* (**peu_ri*); ahd. older *fuir* (disyllabic, compare Musp. *vugir*), ags. *fyrr* (from dem Lok. **puu_e_ri*);

got. *fōn* 'fire' (**pu_ōn*), Gen. Dat. *funins*, *funin* (latter from **puneni*, a hybridization from **puu_e_ni* : **pun-e_s*), aisl. *funi* m. 'fire'; ahd. *funko*, mengl. *fonke* 'spark'; with ablaut (**pu_on-*) mnd. *vanke* 'spark';

Maybe illyr. TN *Perestae* (*Penestae*)

Old Prussian *panno* 'fire', *panu-staclan* 'Feuerstrahl' (**pu_on_hu*), Lw. finn. *panu* 'fire';

slav. **pŭri*-a- m. 'glowing ash' in čech. *pyr* *ř* m. and *pyr* *ř* n. ds.; in addition ačech. *pyr* *ř* *ina* 'favilla', čech. *pyr* *ř* *eti* 'glow', serb. *upi řiti* 'anfachen' etc.;

hitt. *paḫhur*, *paḫhuwar*, Dat. *paḫhu(e)ni* 'fire'; toch. A *por*, B *puwā ṛ*, *pwār* ds.

References: WP. II 14 f., WH. II 391, Trautmann 206, 232, Benveniste Origines 1, 10; Pedersen Hitt. 187 f.

Page(s): 828

Root / lemma: *pezd-*

English meaning: to break wind

German meaning: 'leise einen Wind streichen lassen'

Note: (compare **perd-* 'loud furzen')

Material: Gr. β δ έω 'leise einen streichen lassen' from *β ζ δ έω (reconverted from **pezdō*), wherefore β δ ά-λ ο ς 'fetidness' with new formationer o-grade, and *β δ ε-λύ-ς 'pēdens, scornful, ridiculing' in B δ ε λ υ-κ λ έω ν 'Cleontī oppēdēns', as well as as base from β δ ε λ υ ρ ά ς 'disgusting', β δ ε λύ σ σ ο μ α ι 'verabscheue, empfinde disgust, repulsion, loathing', β δύ λ λ ω 'verabscheue, dread', but also β δ έω'; lat. *pēdō*, -ere 'furzen' (**pezdō*), *pōdex* 'the Hintere' (**pozdek-s*), *pēdis* 'louse' (because of Demin. *pēdiculus* older **pēdex*);

klr. *pezdi* 'ty and zero grade (proto slav. **bъzd-*) *bzd* 'i 'ty, russ. *bzde* 'tь 'leise einen streichen lassen', sloven. *pezde* 'ti, lit. *bezdu* ' *bezde* 'ti, lett. *bezde* 't 'leise einen streichen lassen', lit. *bi* *zdas* 'podex', *bi* *zdžius* 'Stönker'; balt. **bezdēti* based on auf **pzdēti* besides **pezdēti*; perhaps handelt es sich also um contamination with the root *bhes-* 'blow', above S. 146.

References: WP. II 68 f., WH. II 272 ff., Trautmann 221;

See also: compare above *pes-1*.

Page(s): 829

Root / lemma: *pē d-1*, *pō d-*

English meaning: container, vessel

German meaning: 'fassen; Gefö ß'

Material: Old Indian perhaps *palla-* m. 'Kornbehölter', *palli* 'Getreidemaß' (whether -*ll-* from -*dl-*); ahd. *fazzōn*, mhd. *vazzen* 'in ein vessel tun, catch, rösten, sich bekleiden', ahd. *fezzil*, mhd. *vezzel* 'band, strap, manacle', ags. *fetel(s)* m. 'belt, girdle', aisl. *fetill* m. 'Schulterband' (germ. **fatila-*), ahd. *vazz* 'container, Kasten', as. *fat* n. 'vessel', ags. *fæt* n. 'vessel, barrel, vat, cask', aisl. *fat* n. 'vessel, fur'; ags. *fæ tels* 'vessel', ahd. *givazzi* 'Bagage', mhd. *gevæzze*, nhd. 'vessel'; got. *fetjan*, ags. *fæ tan* 'adorn', aisl. *fæ ta* 'es with jemandem to tun have ('adorn' from 'beautiful tunmitö'); lit. *pe* 'das 'Getreidegarbe', lett. *pe* 'da 'bundle, armful, armload', ablaut. lit. *pu* *odas*, lett. *puo* 'ds m. 'pot, pan'.

References: WP. II 22, Trautmann 227.

Page(s): 790

Root / lemma: *pē d-2*, *pō d-*

English meaning: foot, *genitalia

German meaning: `Fuß'; verbal `gehen, fallen'

Grammatical information: m. Nom. Sg. **pō ts**, Gen. **ped-e s/-o s**, Nom. Pl. **pe d-es**

Material: 1. Old Indian *pad-* `foot' (*pā t*, *pā dam*, *pada h*), av. *pad-* ds.; Old pers. *pādaibiyā* `with den Fößen'; arm. *ot-k* `πόδες', *ot-n* `πούς, πόδα'; gr. πύς, att. πούς, Gen. ποδός `foot' (ἐκ ατόμπεδος `100 feet long'); lat. *pēs*, *pe dis* ds., umbr. *per i*, *persi* `pede' (*dupursus* `bipedibus', -u- probably from -ō-); air. *īs* `below' (whereof *īse* `low') m. dative, from dem Lok. Pl. **pēd-su* `to Fößen' deutbar = alb. *posh* in *pe rposh* `under', *posh-te* `herab, unterirdisch; under, downwards'; got. *fōtus*, aisl. *fōtr*, ags. *fōt* (Nom. Pl. aisl. *fō tr*, ags. *fēt* from **fōtūiz*) ahd. *fuoz* `foot'; hitt. luv. *pata-*, Hierogl.-hitt. *pat* ds.; toch. A *pe*, B *pai*, Dual A *pem*, B *paine*;

Note:

Maybe alb. (**po-s*) *poshtë* `below, under' from the same root as slav. languages slav. *poŭdъ* `below, under' from **Root / lemma: apo-** (**pō**, **ap-u**, **pu**): (from, out, of) not from **Root / lemma: pē d-2, pō d-** : (foot, *genitalia).

to *ped-* `foot' belongs gr. dial. *πεδάμετα*, originally `(jemandem) auf dem Fuße', compare lat. *pedisequus*, -a `servant, -in' eig. `auf dem Fuße folgend' and under die arm. from *het* `footprint' refined prepositions;

with **-i -o s**, **-i-t-** `going' are shaped: gr. *πεζός* `pedestris', lat. *ped-es*, *-i-t-is* `Fußgönger, Fußsoldat'; from lat. *pēs* derives *pedāre* `with a Fuß versehen, prop, support', and therefrom again *pedum* `Hirtenstab, pad';

pe di o- in Old Indian *pa dyā-* `den Fuß betreffend', *pa dyā* `Fußtritt, hoof', av. *pai dyā* `foot', gr. *πέζα* f. `foot, unterer edge, border, hem, small fishing net', lat. *acu-pedius* `swift-footed', ahd. *fizza* `Gewinde, Garn' (= gr. *πέζα*), nhd. `Fitze', (wherefore germ. **fetī* f. in aisl. *fit* `Schwimmhaut, edge', ags. *fitt* `break, section, poem', norw. dial. *fiorfit* `Eidechse', *τετραπέζος*), lit. *lengva-pe dis* `leisefößig'; **pedi-** in gr. *πέδιλον* `sandal' and germ. **fetī*; **podī o-m**: mir. *u(i)de n*. `journey'.

2. Verbal: Old Indian *pa dyate* `goes, fällt' (*ā-patti-* `Unfall'; *padāti-*, *pat-ti-* m. `Fußknecht'), av. *pai dyēti* `bewegt sich after downwards, legt sich nieder'; Old Church Slavic *pado*, *pasti* `fall' also *po-pasti* `catch' eig. `auf jemanden fall, anfallen' (or to **pē d-1**); *napastъ* `casus'; lit. *pe dinu*, *-inti* `slowly go, leise tread', *pe du ōti* `Fußritte make', gr. *πηδάω* `spring, höpfe'; compare zur ē-grade still lit. *pe da* `footprint', *pe scias* `to foot' from **pēd-ti os*, lett. *pe da* `Fußsohle, Fußstapfe, foot as Maß', *pēc* (from *pe dis*, Instr. Pl. from *pe ds* `footprint', compare lit. *pe das* ds.) `after, because of, gemöß', Old Church Slavic *pe šb* `to foot', gr. *πηδόν* `Ruderblatt', *πηδάλιον* `rudder, helm'; auf the verbalen meaning `more abfallend or to Fallen, Verkommen geneigt' based on letzten Endes also the Kompar. lat. *peior* `bad' (**ped-i-ōs*), Superl. *pessimus* `the schlechteste' (**ped-sēmos*); *pessum* `to bottom, zugrunde' (**ped-tu-m*) = Infin. Old Indian *pa ttum*; aisl. *feta* st. V. (also with *leiþ*, *veg*, *heim*) `den way find' ags. *ge-fetan* st. V. `fall', ahd. *fezzan* `labare', *gi-fezzan* `exire, excidere', aisl. *fata* `seinen way finden', ags. *fatian* (*wif*) `uxorem ducere', ahd. *sih uazzon* `scandere', ags. *fetian*, engl. *fetch* `get, fetch' (ags. *fatian* and *fetian* could also to **pē d-1** belong, as generally die beiden Sippen not sharp to separate are).

3. **pedo-m** etc.: Old Indian *pada-* n. `footstep, Tritt, Fußstapfe', av. *pa da-* n. `spoor' (and `foot as Maß'), ap. *pati-padam* `an seine Stelle zurückkehrend';

arm. *het*, Gen. *hetoy* `footprint', preposition *y-et* (**i-het* `in the footprint') `after', *z-het*, *zetoy* `behind after'; mir. *ined* (**eni-pedo-*) `spoor (the Föße); place', air. *ed n*. `stretch of time', gall. *candetum* `spatium, centum pedum' probably for *cant-*

[p]edum; compare lat. *peda* 'vestigium humanum', aisl. *fet* n. 'footstep; foot as Maß'; lit. *pe' da* 'footprint', lett. *pe' da* 'Fußsohle' etc. (see above); gr. *πέδον* 'ground, bottom', *πεδῖον* 'Ebene, field' (*ἔμ-πεδόνος* 'tight, firm stehend'; about *δᾶπεδον* see above S. 198); lat. *oppidō* 'vollig, ganz and gar' (*ob* + **pedom* 'auf the Stelle'); umbr. *per um*, *persom-e* 'πέδον' 'solum'; hitt. *pedan* n., 'place';

o-grade: lit. *pa' das* 'Fußsohle, Stiefelsohle' = Old Church Slavic **podъ* 'bottom, Untergrund, Unterlage' (preposition *podъ* 'below, under'), lit. *pa' džiai* Pl. 'Untergestell a barrel', Old Church Slavic *poždъ* 'fundamentum, locus subterraneus';

schwundstufige forms: Old Indian *upa-bda* 'm. 'Getrampel', av. *fra-bda* 'forefoot' (from *ped-* 'foot'), *a-bda* 'where man nicht hintreten, nicht festen Fuß fassen kann'; gr. *ἐπι-βδάλω* 'day after dem Feste'.

4. Bedeutungsgruppe '(Fuß)fessel, hindrance for die Föße': av. *bḥbda-* 'zweifache manacle'; gr. *πέδη* 'manacle', *πεδάω*, *ποδίζω* 'feßle', *ἀνδροά-ποδόν* n. 'slave', *ἐκ-ποδών* 'from dem Wege', *ἐμ-ποδών* 'in Wege, obstructive'; lat. *pedica* 'manacle, loop, noose, snare' (wherewith e.g. ein Tier an a foot angebunden wird); lat. *peccāre* 'fehlen, sündigen' to **peccos* < **ped-cos* 'einen Fehler am foot habend', wherefore also umbr. *pesetom* 'peccatum', *compes* 'Fußschelle, Fußblock', *impediō*, *-īre* 'hinder', Gegensatzbildung *expedire* 'das Hindernis wegnehmen' (probably to **pedis* f. 'Fußfessel' shaped); in addition *oppidum* 'die Schranken of Zirkus (also 'quod pedibus obest')'; Landstadt' (originally with Hindernissen verrammelte refuge); at most umbr. *tribr' ic. u*, *tribrisine* 'ternio' as **tri-pedikiō* 'Dreikoppelung'; aisl. *fjo*, *turr* m. 'manacle, band, strap', ags. *fe' ter*, *feotor* f., as. *fe' tur*, ahd. *fe' zzer* ds.

maybe alb. *pengë* < lat. ***pedica*** -ae, f. 'a fetter; a trap, snare (for animal's feet)'; alb. *pengoj* (nasalized **pēdica*) 'hinder' = lat. **pedica*, *impediō*, *-īre*;

References: WP. II 23 ff., WH. I 428 f., II 214 f., 269, 272 f., 293 ff., Trautmann 209 f.

Page(s): 790-792

Root / lemma: *pē(i)-*, *pī-*

English meaning: to harm, scold, put to shame

German meaning: 'weh tun, beschö digen, schmö hen'

Material: Old Indian *pī' yati* 'schmö ht, hö hnt', *pīyu* -, *pī' yāru-* 'hö hnend, schmö hend';

gr. *πίμω* 'ruin, affliction', *ἀπίμω* 'unbeschö digt; unschö dlich', *πημάλω* 'stifte mischief, richte zugrunde' (idg. **pē-mn-*), *πίσασθαί μ' ἐμψασθαί* Hes., *ῥ-παλία* 'lack, Entbehrung'; *πηρός*, dor. *πα'ρός* 'mutilated, blind', *ᾶ-πηρός* 'unverstö mmelt'; lat. *paene* (*pēne*) 'beinahe, fast; ganz and gar' (originally neuter eines Adj. **pē-ni-s* 'damages, mangelhaft'), *paenitet* 'es reut, tut leid', *pēnūria* 'lack'; from a participle **pā-to -s* 'geschö digt' derives *patior*, *-ī*, *passus sum* 'dulde, erdulde, suffer';

idg. ***pēi-*** in got. *faian* 'rebuke, reproach', ***pī-*** in got. *fijan*, aisl. *fjā*, ags. *fēon*, ahd. *fiēn* 'hate', participle present in got. *fijands*, ahd. *fiānt* etc. 'fiend';

with fractured reduplication Old Indian *pāpa* 'schlimm, mad, wicked, evil'; *pāpma' n-* m. 'mischief, damage, affliction' previously after dem perhaps lallwortartigen *pāpa* 'for **pāman-* eingetreten; Old Indian *pāma' n-* stands for 'eine Hautkrankheit, scabies', *pāmana* -, *pāmara* 'scabby', as av. *pāman-*

`scabies, surface, plain, area, Trockenheit', wherefore presumably lat. *paeminōsus*, *pēminōsus* `brittle, rissig'; Old Indian *pāpa* - = arm. *hivand*- `sick' (Ernst Lewy).

References: WP. II 8 f., WH. II 234 f., 264, 283.

Page(s): 792-793

Root / lemma: *pē* -1

English meaning: to blow

German meaning: `blasen, wehen'

Note: (see also *pēs*-2 `dust, powder, sand')

Material: Aisl. *fo. nn* f. `snowdrift, Schneehaube' (**faznō*), -*fenni* n. ds.; as `in Winde wehender Faden': ahd. *faso* m., *fasa* f. `fibre, filament, fringe, hem', ags. *fæs(n)* n. `fringe', engl. *feaze* `fibers'; aisl. *fo. sull* m. `band, strap', mnd. *vese(n)* `chaff, fibre, filament, fringe', ndl. *vezel* `filament', ahd. *fesa* `chaff, Spelze', nhd. *Fehse*, dö.n. *fjæser*, older *f(j)øs* `fibers', ahd. *fasōn* `untersuchen' (*rub, wear out);

Old Church Slavic *pe* `chyrъ `a round swelling; in water, a bubble, bubble', *pachati* `ventilare, agitare', russ. *pachnu* `тъ `blow', *pa* `chnutъ `duften, smell', *za* `pachъ `smell, odor, Duft' etc.; russ. *pa* `smo `Garnströnnē', lett. *puo* `sm(i)s `dividing off, partitioning off between zwei Endpunkten', `as much man with zwei Fingern from the Kunkel Flachs zieht'; čech.-poln. *pochva* `tail' (`wedelnd'), Old Church Slavic *o-p ašb* ds.; nasalized poln. *pe*, *chna*, *c* `anblasen, anwehen', *pa*, *ch*, *pe*, *ch* `Witterung (of Hundes') etc.; perhaps bulg. *pasmina* `Rasse' (compare Old Indian *ta* `ntu- `filament, fibre, Geschlechtsfaden, row the Nachkommen, progeny').

References: WP. II 67, Trautmann 229, Vasmer 2, 320.

Page(s): 823-824

Root / lemma: *pēs*-2, nasalized *pēns*-

English meaning: dust, sand

German meaning: `Staub, Sand'

Material: Old Indian *pām* `su -, *pām* `suka - `dust, powder, sand', av. *pa*, *snu*-š ds.; Church Slavic *pe* `sѣkъ `sand';

presumably as `the wehende, gewehte' benannt and to *pēs*-1 `blow'.

References: WP. II 68, Trautmann 216 f.

Page(s): 824

Root / lemma: *pēu*- : *pəu*- : *pū* -

English meaning: to hit; sharp

German meaning: `schlagen; scharf, schneidend hauen'

Material: Lat. *paviō*, -*īre* `hit, stomp', *depuvere* `caedere', *pavimentum* `geschlagener Boden, Estrich'; from a participle **putos* derives *putō*, -*āre* `cut, clip', *amputāre* `rings beschneiden, abschneiden', (ö) *puteus* `ditch, trench, channel, pit, pothole, stream, brook' (`ausgestochene pit, pothole'); auf a *d*-present `niedergeschlagen make, n. sein' based on probably *pudet*, -*ēre* `sich schömen', *prōpudium* `Schandtät, Scheusal', perhaps *repudium* `Verstoßung',

tripudium 'dreischrittiger Tanz', umbr. *ahatripursatu* 'abstripodato'; here also lat. *pāveō*, -*ēre* 'sich öngstigen' (*pavor* 'a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm', *pavidus* 'timorous') as 'niedergeschlagen sein'; nd. *fūen* 'with dem Fuebusch hit' (Fastnachtsgebrauch), ahd. *urfūr* 'Verschnittener', *arfūrian*, ags. *ā-fy ran* 'verschneiden';

lit. *pja ūju*, *pja ūti* (**pēu i ō*) 'cut, clip, reap, schlachten', ablaut. *pju klas* m. 'Söge', *pjūti* s f. 'harvest time, August', lett. *pl āu t* 'möhen, reap', *pl āva* f. 'meadow' (= lit. *piova* ds.), Old Prussian *piuclan* n. 'sickle';

daß nachhom. *παίω* 'hit' = lat. *paviō* sei, is after all possible; then mößte the Aor. *ἐπαίσα* etc. (instead of **ἐπαύσα*) new neologism zum present sein; to *παίω* jedenfalls dor. *παίαν*, ion. *παίαν*, att. *παίαν* as 'the die Krankheiten through Zauberschlag heilende (Apollo)', then with den words *ἱηπαίαν* anfangender Lobgesang.

References: WP. II 12, 76 f., WH. II 266, 267, 381 f., 393 f., Trautmann 217.

Page(s): 827

Root / lemma: *pātē (r)* Gen. *pātr-e s*, -*o s*

English meaning: father

German meaning: 'Vater, Haupt der Großfamilie'

Material: Old Indian *pita r-*; av. *pitar-* besides Nom. *pta*, *ta* etc.; arm. *hair* (**pātēr*), Gen. *haur* (**pātros*); gr. *πατήρ*, *πατρός*, in compound *εὖ-πάτωρ* 'ein good father'; lat. *pater*, -*tris* 'father'; *patres* 'Vorfahren, Patrizier'; osk. *patir* 'father', umbr. *lu-pater* 'Juppiter', Dat. Sg. osk. *paterei*, mars.-lat. *patre*; air. *athir* (**pātēr*), Gen. *athar* (**pātros*) 'father'; about gall. *gutu-ater* see above S. 413; got. *fadar*, aisl. *faðir*, ags. *fæder*, ahd. *fater* 'father'; toch. A *pācar*, B *pācer* ds.; about Old Indian *Dyāus pitā* etc. see above S. 413.

Ableitungen: Old Indian *pi trya-*, gr. *πάτριος*, lat. *patrius* 'vöterlich', mir. *aithre* f. 'vöterliche family'; Old Indian *pi tr vya-*, av. *tūrya-* (**ptarvya-*), lat. *patruus*, ahd. *fetiro*, *fatirro*, *fatureo* (germ. **faðuru ia-*) 'Vaterbruder', nhd. 'cousin', ags. *fædera* 'Vatersbruder' (compare gr. *πάτριος* from **pātrōus* ds., with verschobener meaning *πατρῷος* 'vöterlich'); Old pers. *hama-pitar-* = gr. *ἁμοπάτωρ*, compare aisl. *sam-feðra* 'from the same Vater' (**fadrjans*); compare gr. *πατρὺς* 'Stiefvater' (after *μητρὺς* 'Stiefmutter'), arm. *yauray* ds.; only einzelsprachlich are gr. *πάτρις*, att. *πάτρις* 'Vaterland', *πατρίς*, *ἰδός* f. ds., lat. *patria* ds., *patrōnus* 'Schutzherr', *patrō*, -*āre* 'vollbringe, vollziehe'; *proprius* 'eigen, eigentö mlich, bestö ndig' from **prop(a)trios* 'from den *πρὸπάτορες*, den Altvorderen as ererbter Besitz öberkommen' (ö), s. WH. II 374 f.; mcymr. *edryð* 'dwelling' could originally as 'vöterlicher possession' with mir. *aithre* identical sein; aisl. *feðgar* Pl. 'father and son' (compare gr. *πατρὺς κῆρς* 'vaterlich'); *feðgin* Pl. 'parents' (**feðr-gin*).

References: WP. II 4, WH. II 263 ff.; of babble-word *pā-* derive ö Kretschmer WZKM. 51, 315 f; or to *pō(i)-* shield, watchö

Page(s): 829

Root / lemma: *phel-*

See also: s. (s)p(h)el-.

Page(s): 851

Root / lemma: *pher-*

See also: s. (s)p(h)er-.

Page(s): 851

Root / lemma: *phō ĩ-*

English meaning: to fall

German meaning: `fallen'

Material: Arm. *p`ul`Einsturz'* (**phōlo-*), *p`lanim`I falle ein'*; ahd. as. *fallan*, aisl. *falla`fall'* (**phol-n-*), causative ahd. *fellan*, aisl. *fella`föllēn'* etc.; lit. *pu`olu, pu`lti*, lett. *pu`olu, pult`fall'* (**phōlō*); Old Prussian *au-pallai`findet'* (**verföllt* whereupon).

References: WP. II 103, Trautmann 229.

Page(s): 851

Root / lemma: *phu-*

See also: see above *pū ĩ-1*.

Page(s): 851

Root / lemma: *pid-*

English meaning: to bear (child)

German meaning: `gebören'öö originally `stark ziehen'ö

Note: only germ. and kelt.

Material: Got. *fitan`to give birth to children'*, perhaps to ags. *fitt`fight'*, engl. *fit`attack of a disease, malady'*, nwfries. *fits`bissig'*; mir. *idu*, Gen. *idan*, Nom. Pl. *idain`throes of childbirth, pain'*; die mir. inflection goes auf air. *ā*-inflection back, as e.g. mir. *persu`person'* auf air. *persan*; the air. Nom. Sg. muß somit **idan* (**pidunā*) gelautet have.

References: WP. II 70; compare Feist 155 f.

Page(s): 830

[Home](#)

Root / lemma: *pik(h)o-*

English meaning: lump, knot

German meaning: `klumpiges, Knoten'ö

Material: Av. *pixa-`knot'* in *nava-pixam`neunknotigen'*; lett. *piks, pika`Erd- and Lehmklumpen'*, *sniega-pika`Schneeballen'*.

References: WP. II 70.

Page(s): 830

Root / lemma: *pi-lo-*

English meaning: hair

German meaning: `Haar'

Note:

Root / lemma: *pi-lo-* : `hair' : **Root / lemma:** *pu-lo-* : `hair' derived from **Root / lemma:** *pleuk-* : `flake, feather, hair' common **consonant + consonant > consonant + vowel** phonetic mutation recorded in centum languages first, mainly Latin.

Material: Lat. *pilus* m. `hair', whereof as collective `Haarknöuel' also *pila* f. `ball, Ballen, Strohpuppe'; auf an s-stem based on **pil-s-os* `verfilzt', in gr. $\pi\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ m. `Filz', $\pi\lambda\omega$ `filze', lat. *pilleus*, -eum `Filzkappe, Filzmötte' (**pilsei_o-*); Old Church Slavic *plъstъ* `Filz'.

References: WP. II 71, WH. II 302 f., 304 f.

Page(s): 830

Root / lemma: *pi-n-*

English meaning: a piece of wood

German meaning: `Holzstock'

Material: Old Indian *pi`nakā-m* `staff, stick, club, mace, joint'; gr. $\pi\nu\alpha\xi$, - $\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ `Sparre, balk, beam, board, Schreibtafel, Gemalde'; ahd. *witu-fi`na* f., mnd. *vi`ne* `Holzhaufen'; Old Church Slavic *pъnъ* m., serb. *pa`nj* etc. `tree trunk, -strunk'.

References: WP. II 71; Vasmer 2, 335;

See also: probably to *spei-* `sharp, spitzes bit of wood'.

Page(s): 830

Root / lemma: *pīp(p)-*

English meaning: to squeak

German meaning: `piepen'

Note: also unredupl. *pī-* with variant derivatives. onomatopoeic word

Material: Old Indian *pi`ppakā* `ein certain bird', *pip̐pika-* `ein bird' ö gr. $\pi\pi\omicron\varsigma$ f. or $\pi\pi\omicron\varsigma$ m. `young bird', $\pi\iota\pi\acute{\omega}$, $\pi\iota\pi\rho\alpha$ f. `a kind of Baumhacker', $\pi\iota\pi(\pi)\acute{\xi}\omega$ `piepe'; lat. *pīpilō*, -āre, *pīpiō*, -īre, *pīpō*, -āre `piepen', *pip(p)itāre* `of Naturlaut the Möuse', *pīpulum* `das Wimmern', osk. *pipatio* `clamor plorantis', nhd. (nd.) *piepen* (with verhinderter consonant shift); lit. *py`pti* `whistle' (Lw.ö); čech. *pipte`ti* `piepsen', sloven. *pi`pa* `chicken; duct, tube, pipe', serb. *pi`p a*, eine disease, malady the Höhner' (nhd. *Pips*) etc.;

čech. *pikati* `piepen', under likewise; bulg. *pīle*, skr. *pi`le* `Köchlein' under likewise; similarly alb. *bibe* `young Wasservogel', arm. *bibem* `pigolare', gr. $\pi\phi\iota\gamma\xi$, $\pi\iota\phi\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\varsigma$ `ein bird'.

References: WP. II 70, WH. II 309; Vasmer 2, 363 f.

Page(s): 830

Root / lemma: *pīzdā-*

English meaning: vulva

German meaning: `vulva'

Grammatical information: f.

Material: Alb. *pith* (*pidhi*) m. `vulva'; čak. *pizda* ` , russ. *pizda* ` , poln. *pizda* ds., out of it borrowed (ö) lit. *pyzda* ` , lett. *pīzda* f. ds., and Old Prussian *peisda* `Arsch'.

References: WP. II 69, Trautmann 211;

See also: compare also *pezd-* S. 829.

Page(s): 831

Root / lemma: *plab-*

English meaning: to babble, etc..

German meaning: `plappern under likewise Schallvorstellungen'ö

Material: Air. *labar* `redselig', cymr. *llafar* `language, sound', acorn. *lauar* `sermo', bret. *lavar* `word', ir. *amlabar* `dumb', cymr. *aflafar*, acorn. *aflauar* `infans', air. *labraid*, rel. *labrathar* `speaks', cymr. *llafaru* `talk, speak',

Maybe alb. *llaf* `word, speech', *llafos* `talk', *llafazan* `talkative'.

corn. *lauaraf* `I rede'; kelt. FIN *Labarā* `Labor' (Bavaria); perhaps to ndd. mengl. *flappen* `hit, klatschen, babble, chatter', engl. *flap* `hit';

Maybe illyr. TN *Labeatae* (*Labeates*) `talkative people, babblers'ö : kelt. FIN *Labarā* `Labor'

in the kind of the onomatopoeic words Schallnachahmung jedenfalls different is lat. *plōrāre* `clamāre (alat.); loud weep, cry'.

Maybe truncated alb. **la* `pati, *llap* `chat, talk, speak', *llaf* `word, speech' [see above **Root / lemma: lep-1** : (expr. Root)]

References: WP. II 93.

Page(s): 831

Root / lemma: *plā-k-1*: *plə-k-*, *ple-k-* : *plō* -*k-*, *plei-k-* and *pelə-g-* : *plā-g-* : *plə-g-*

English meaning: wide and flat

German meaning: `breit and flach, ausbreiten'

Note: extension from *pelə-* S. 805

Material: Gr. *πλατύς*, -*κός* `surface, plain, area (of Meeres, eines Bergplateaus), Platte' (= aisl. *flæ* r Pl. from **flahiz*), *πλακός* ε ι ς `platt', *πλακοῦς*, -*οῦν* τ ο ς m. `flat cake' (out of it lat. *placenta*) under likewise;

lat. *placeō*, -*ere* `gefallen, compliant sein', *placidus* `flat, eben, smooth, peaceful, friedlich', ablaut. *plācāre* `ebnen, besö nftigen', nasalized perhaps *plancus* `Plattfuß';

aisl. *flā*, Pl. *flæ* r (**flah-iz* = *πλατύς* - ε ς) and *flār* (**flahō*) f. `Absatz an einer Felswand', norw. *flaa* ds.; norw. *flag* n. `offene sea', aisl. *flaga* `dönne Erdschicht', mnd. *vlage* `Erdschicht'; zero grade aisl. *flō* (**flōhō*) f. `layer, Lage', ags. *flōh*

(*stānes*) f. 'Steinfliese', ahd. *fluoh*, mhd. *vluo* 'Felswand, jöh abstörender Fels', nhd. *Flöhe*, schweiz. *Fluh*, *Flöh* 'Felswand, Felsplatte'; perhaps germ. *ō* from idg. *ō* because of lett. *pluoci* m. Pl. 'Lage, layer';

lit. *pla* 'kanas' 'flat', *plo* 'kas' 'Estrich', *pla* 'ke' 'the lead, Bresse';

lett. *plāce* 'scapula', *plācenis* 'flat cake'; *plu* 'oku' (**planku*) *plakt* 'flat become', *plaka* 'Kuhfladen', *plakans* 'flat';

doubtful is die formale Beurteilung from lit. *plo* 'kščias' 'flat, platt', *plaštaka* 'flat hand' (at first through Dissim. from **plāskti* os), lett. *plāskai* 'ns' 'smooth, flat and breit zugleich', Old Church Slav. *ploskъ* 'flat' (**plā* 'k-sko-);

toch. AB *plāk-* 'einverstanden sein', A *plākōm* 'Erlaubnis', B *plāki* 'Einverstōndnis', am-*plākōtte* 'without um Erlaubnis to bid, beg, ask';

auf a light root form ***plek-** based on probably lit. *pleksne* 'breite beet, turnip', lett. *pl'e* ka (besides *plaka* 'Kuhfladen'), *plece* 'Plattfische, Butten', *ple* cs 'shoulder', further:

zero grades **pl*. *kā* 'f.', kelt. *(*p*)*lika* in gall. *Arelica* (Gardasee), eig. 'eastern from the Felsplatte from Sirmione', fass. *lia* 'bottom of Backofens' (Hubschmid Zh. Pr. 66, 62 f.), expressives -*kk-* in mir. *lecc* 'Steinplatte', cymr. *llech*, bret. *lec'h* ds.

A *i*-root **plei-k-** in lit. *pleikiu*, *plei* 'kti' 'breit make', *plaiksty* 'ti' 'die Oberkleider about Brust and Schultern, löften', eig. 'sich breit aufmachen'; to mhd. *vlīen*, *vlīgen* 'schichtweise lay, place, fögen, sort, order, arrange, zurechtmachen, adorn', md. *vlī(h)en* ds.

root form auf -**g**: gr. *πέλαγος* 'offene sea' ('aequor'), wherefore die vorgriech. Bewohner the thessalischen Ebene, die *Πελαγοί* 'Flachlandbewohner' (**πελαγοί*); herald. *πλάγος* n. 'Seite', *τὰ πλάγια* 'α' 'die Seiten, Flanken', *πλάγιος* '(*die Seite zuwendend =) quer, slant, skew'; lat. *plaga* 'surface, plain, area, net, Überzug; region, landscape', *plagula* 'Blatt a Toga, leaf Papier', *plagella* 'rag';

nisl. *flōki* m., ags. *flōc* m. 'Flunder', engl. *flook-footed* 'plattfüßig'; ahd. *flah* (-*hh-*), ndl. *flak*, *flach* 'smooth', as. *flaka* f. 'Fußsohle', norw. *flak* n. 'Scheibe, Eisscholle', aisl. *flaki*, *fleki* m. 'Bretterverschlag', tirol.-kōrnt. *flecken* 'board, plank, balk'.

References: WP. II 90 f., WH. II 314 ff., Trautmann 222 f.; Vasmer 2, 365 f., 367.

Page(s): 831-832

Root / lemma: *plāk-2*, *plāg-*, also *plēk-*, *plēg-*

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: 'schlagen'

Material: Gr. *πλάκω* (**plāki* ō), *πλήγνυμι* 'hit', *πληγή*, dor. *πλάγᾱ* 'blow, knock', *πλήκτρον* 'beetle, hammer etc.'; nas. *πλάζω* (**πλάγγω*) 'hit, verschlage' (*πλάγξω*, *ἐπλάγχθη*); lat. *plāga* 'blow, knock, wound', *plangō*, -ere 'hit: die Hand auf die Brust hit, loud grieve'; mir. *lēn*, Gen. *lēoin* 'affliction, wound' (**plakno-*), le *ssaim* 'schlage violent' (**plang-sō*); got. *faiflōkun* 'ἐκρίπτω', betraueren', ags. *flōcan* 'Beifall klatschen', as. *flōcan* 'verwünschen, verfluchen' (at first from 'loud die Brust hit'), ahd. *fluohhon* ds., *fluoh* 'Fluch', aisl. *flōki* 'gestampfter Filz'; from dem Germ. here probably also words for 'Anprall, gust of wind' and 'with den Flügeln hit, flutter, flicker': aisl. *flaga* 'plötzlicher attack', mnd. mhd. *vlage* 'shove, attack, storm', engl. *flaw* 'gust of wind, Sprung, crack'; aisl. *flo* gra 'flutter', ahd. *flagarōn* 'umherfliegen'; with germ. *k*: aisl. *flo* kra (*flakurōn*) 'umherschweifen', mhd. *vlackern*, ndl. *vlakkeren* 'flicker', ags. *flacor* 'fliegend', *flicorian* 'flicker', aisl. *flo* kta (**flakutōn*)

`umherstreifen, flutter', expressive aisl. *flakka* `flutter, umherschweifen', older ndl. *vlacken* `twitch'; nasalized mnd. *vlunke* (`Flögel'); aisl. *flengja* `thrash' (engl. *fling* `throw' from dem Aisl.), wherefore (ö) lat. *lancea* `die originally spanische Lanze' (kelt. word);

lit. *plaku* `, *pla* `kti `hit, chastise, castigate', *plo* `kis m. `Rutenstreich'; Old Church Slavic *plačo* , *plakati se* `sich an die Brust hit, weep, cry, wail';

besides **plāk/g-** steht **plēk/g-**: lat. *plectō*, -ere `punish, curse, chastise, castigate', lit. *pli* `ek-iu, -ti `hit, thrash, chastise, castigate', dial. *ple* `ga `Prögel, Zöchtigung'.

References: WP. II 91 ff., WH. II 315 f., 321 f., Trautmann 222 f.; Vasmer 2, 364 f.;

See also: probably to *pelā-*: *plā-* S. 805, also originally `breit hit'.

Page(s): 832-833

Root / lemma: *plā* `t- (*plā* `d-), *plē* `t-, *plō* `t-, *plet*-

English meaning: wide, flat

German meaning: `breit and flach; ausbreiten'

Note: extension to *pelā-*: *plā-* ds., see there; to Vokalverhältnis compare *plāk-*: *plēk-* ds. and *plāk-*: *plēk-*: *ple* `k- `hit'

Material: Aryan **pleth-*: Old Indian *pra* `thati `breitet from', -tē `dehnt sich from, verbreitet sich', *pr* `tha - m. `flat hand', *pra* `thas- n. = av. *fra* `ṣah- n. `Breite', Old Indian *pr* `thu -, av. *pərə* `ṣu- `wide, breit, capacious', fem. Old Indian *pr* `thvī́, av. *pərə* `wī (also as Subst. `Oberfläche'), besides from **pl* `t(h)əu - : *pr* `thivī́ f. `earth' (`Erdoberfläche') = gr. Πλάττω α, gall. GN *Litavī* f., gall.-lat. *Letavia*, leg. **Litavia*, ncymr. *Llydaw* `die Bretagne', mir. *Letha* ds.;

arm. *lain* `breit' (**pl* `tə-no-).

gr. πλατύνω `platt, breit' (= Old Indian *pr* `thu -), πλατος n. `Breite' (reshuffling from **πλατέω* = Old Indian *pra* `thas- after πλατύνω), πλατή η `Ruderschaukel', ὤμο-πλατή η f. `scapula', πλατύνω `sycamore' (`breitöstig'); πλατύνω `jeder flat body' (: Old Indian *prathima* n- m. `Breite, Ausdehnung'); πλατύνω `das Klatschen'; formal nicht right clear, bright are πλατύνω `flat hand', πλατύνω `flat bowl';

lat. *planta* f. `Fußsohle' (**pla-n-tā*); *planta* `Setzreis' is back-formation to **plantāre* `den Boden ebnen';

cymr. *lled*, corn. *les*, bret. *let*, *led* m. `Breite' (from dem n. **pletos* = Old Indian *pra* `thas-), cymr. *lledu*, bret. *ledaff* `outspread', air. *lethaim* `dehne from, erweitere' (probably also air. *leth* n. `side, flank' etc.), Kompar. cymr. *lled* `wide, further' (**plet-is*), air. *letha* `wide', Positiv **pl* `təno- in air. *lethan*, cymr. *llydan*, bret. corn. *ledan* `breit', gall. *Litana* (*silva*), *Litano-briga*; mir. *leithe* `shoulder' (**pleti* `ā), mir. *lethech* `flounder, flat fish'; air. *less*, cymr. *llys* `castle' (**pl* `t-to-ö);

Maybe alb. (**pleti* `ā) *flete* `(wide) wing, side, flank, (flat) leaf', *fle-* `lie, sleep': air. *leth* n. `side, flank', mir. *leithe* `shoulder'; also alb. *leth*, *ledh* `mud, alluvium; wall, flat earth, mound, river mouth, balk': air. *less*, cymr. *llys* `castle' (**pl* `t-to-ö): gall.-lat. *Letavia*, leg. **Litavia*, ncymr. *Llydaw*, mir. *Letha* .

in Germ. with ablaut. a : ö: mhd. *vluoder* `Flunder', nasalized mhd. nd. *flunder* ds., mnd. *vlundere* ds., ndl. *vlonder* `thin board', aisl. *flyðra* f. `deadwood', schwed. *flundra* ds., norw. also `small platter stone'; germ. **flapōn* in ahd. *flado* `Opferkuchen', mhd. *vlade* `wide, dönnert cake', nhd. *Fladen*, *Kuh-fladen*, norw.

flade m. 'small Ebene, flaches field'; mnd. *vladder* 'dönnne Torfschicht';

lit. *plõtyti* 'outspread', *plõtas* 'Platte', *plõtis* 'Breite', lett. *plãti* 't', *plẽst*, thin aufstreichen'; Old Church Slavic **plastъ* 'tortum', russ. *plast* 'layer' (root form **plāt-*); lit. *splečiũ*, *splẽšti* 'breiten, breitlegen' (doubtful because of anl. *s-*, das in our family otherwise nirgends), *platũs* 'breit' (*a = o*, different from *πλατατύς*, *pr̥thu-*), *plantũ*, *plãsti* 'wide become', Old Prussian *plasmēno* f. 'Vorderhölfte the Fußsohle'; from the root form *plẽt-*: lit. *plẽti* 'sich ausbreiten', Old Church Slavic *plesna* 'Fußsohle' (**plet-s-nā*, to *es*-stem Old Indian *prãthas-*); but slav. **plẽsati* 'tanzen' because of lit. *plẽšti* not here (**plenk-*);

Old Church Slavic *plešte* 'shoulder', russ. *pleče* 'ds. (russ. *bẽlo-plekij* 'weißschultrig', neologism to *pleče* = abg. *plešte*, compare above mir. *leithe*).

With auslautender voiced-nonaspirated: aisl. *flatr*, ahd. *flaz* 'eben, flat', as. *flat* 'flat, untief' (full grade mnd. *vlōt* ds.), aisl.-ags. *flett* n., as. *flet*, *fletti* 'floor in Haus', ahd. *flazzi*, *flezzi* 'geebneter bottom, threshing floor, Hausflur, Vorhalle' (nhd. *Flötz* 'ebene Bergschicht'); ahd. *flazza* 'palm'; lett. *plañdi* 't' 'breit make'.

References: WP. II 99 f., WH. II 316 ff., 319 f., Trautmann 222 f., 225 f.

Page(s): 833-834

Root / lemma: *plek-*

English meaning: to plait, weave

German meaning: 'flechten, zusammenwickeln'

Note: presumably further formations from *pel-* 'falten'

Material: Old Indian *pras̃na-* m. 'netting, lurban' (also *plā̃s̃i-* m. 'intestines, entrails'); av. *arazato frašnam* 'with silbernem Panzerhemd'; gr. *πλέκω* 'flechte' (= lat. *plicō*), participle *πλέκτός*; *πλέκτις* 'rope, band, net', *πλέγμα* n., *πλέκος* n., *πλόκος* v o v 'netting, wickerwork', *πλοκή* 'netting; Rönke', *πλόκος*, *πλόκομος*, *πλοχμός* (**πλοκ-σ-μος*, compare den *es*-stem τὸ πλέκος) 'braid, plait, curl', alb. presumably *plaf* 'bunte, wollene cover' (**plok-s-ko-*), *plẽhure* 'grobe canvas, fabric'; lat. *plicō*, *-āre* 'zusammenwickeln, zusammenfalten', with *i* after den compounds *explicāre*, *implicāre*, *applicāre*; *t-* present *plectō*, *-ere*, *-xi*, *-xum* 'flax, wattle, braid, ineinanderflechten' = ahd. *flehtan*, ags. *fleohtan* (in addition *flustrian* ds.), aisl. *flætta* 'flax, wattle, braid'; aisl. *flætta* f. 'lichen', ags. *fleohta* m. 'hurdle', got. *flahta* 'hair lock'; ahd. *flahs*, ags. *fleax* n. 'Flachs' (about ndl. *vlijen* 'flax, wattle, braid' s. Franck van Wijk 749); Old Church Slavic *pletõ*, *plesti* 'flax, wattle, braid' (if with 'westidg. 'guttural from **plek-tō*), ablaut. Old Church Slavic *plotъ* 'fence';

References: WP. II 97 f., WH. II 321, 323, Trautmann 224, Lommel KZ. 53, 309 ff.

See also: zur *t*-extension see above S. 797 under *pek-*.

Page(s): 834-835

Root / lemma: *pleuk-*

English meaning: flake, feather, hair

German meaning: 'Flocke, Feder, Haar, Abfall'

Material: Ahd. (expressive) *floccho* 'lanugo', nhd. *Flocke*, mnd. *vlocke* 'Woll-, snowflake';

Maybe alb. *floke* 'flake, hair'

norw. dial. *flugsa*, *flygsa* 'snowflake'; lit. *pla ūkas* 'ein hair', *plaukai* 'hair', lett. *plauki* 'Schneeflocken; Abfall beim weaving; dust, powder; Mutterkorn', *plau kas* 'Abfall beim spinning, Flocken, fibers; Hölsen'; lett. *plūcu*, *plūkt* 'pluck, tear, rend, pluck, schleiß', lit. *plu ksna*, *plu nksna* 'feather'.

References: WP. II 97.

Page(s): 837

Root / lemma: *pl(e)u-mon-*, *pleu-ti-o-*

English meaning: lung

German meaning: 'Lunge'

Material: Old Indian *klō man-* m. n. 'die right Lunge' (Dissim. from *p* - *m* to *k* - *m*) = gr. *π λ ε ὓ μ ω ν* 'Lunge' (through support in *π ν ε ὓ ω* also *π ν ε ὓ μ ω ν*); lat. *pulmō*, mostly Pl. 'Lunge' (from **pelmōnes* or **plumō nes*);

baltoslav. **pleuti ā-* and **plauti ā-* n. Pl. in lit. *plau čiai* and lett. *pla ūši*, *pla ūšas* m. Pl., Old Prussian *plauti* (secondary f.) 'Lunge'; Old Church Slavic *plušta* and **pljušta* n. Pl. (aruss. *pljuča* 'Lunge'), serb. *plju č a* f. 'liver'.

The Lunge schwimmt auf dem Wasser, also as 'Schwimmer' to *pleu-* (*pel-*) 'π λ ε ὓ'.

References: WP. II 95 f., WH. II 386 f., Trautmann 226.

Page(s): 837-838

Root / lemma: *pleus-*

English meaning: to pluck; plucked hair, feathers, fell

German meaning: 'ausrupfen; gerupfte Wollflocken, Federn or Haare, Vlies, Zotten'

Material: Lat. *plūma* 'Flaumfeder, Flaum' (**plusmā*); mnd. *vlūs*, *vlūsch* 'Schaffell, Vlies', nnd. *vlūs(e)*, *vlūsch* 'tussock hair, Böschel Wolle', mhd. *vlūs* (**flūsi-*) 'Vlies', nhd. *Flaus*, *Flausch*; mhd. *vlies*, nhd. *Vlies*;

ags. *flēos*, *flīes* n. ds., with gramm. variation norw. *flūra* 'zottiges hair'; aisl. *flosa* 'splinter, offal', norw. dial. *flos*, *flus(k)*, *flustr* ds. and 'dandruff, scale auf dem Kopfe', as lett. *plauskas* and *plaukstes* 'dandruff', lett. *plūsni* 'in Winde flatternde birch bark', lit. *pliū šinti* 'rub, wear out', *plūša* 'Bastfasern' (in addition *pli ūšē* 'reed') etc.;

lit. *plu škos* Pl. 'Haarzotten, hair', lett. *pluskas* 'Zotten, rag', ablaut. *plauskas* f. Pl. 'Schelfer'; lit. *pla ūzdinis* '(Feder)bett, Deckbett', Old Prussian (with *g*-insertion) *plauxdine* 'feather-bed'.

References: WP. II 96 f., Trautmann 227.

Page(s): 838

Root / lemma: *pleu-*

English meaning: to run, flow; to swim

German meaning: 'rinnen (and rennen), fließen; schwimmen, schwemmen, gießen; fliegen, flattern'

Note: probably extension from *pel-* 'flow, swim', and originally ds. as *pel(eu)-*

˘föllen voll' (˘U˘berfluß, öberfließend')

Material: Old Indian *plāvatē* ˘schwimmt, hovers, flies' (= gr. *πλέω*, lat. *perplovēre*, Old Church Slavic *plovo*), *pravatē* ˘springt auf, hurries' (here and in av. *ava nifrāvayenta* ˘sie lassen in Flüge heimkehren', *usfravānte* ˘(die Wolken) steigen auf' kann also ein idg. *preu-* ˘spring' vorliegen); Kaus. *plava yati* ˘löst swim, öberschwemmt' (= serb. *ploviti*, ahd. *flouwen*, *flewen*);

lengthened grade Old Indian *plāva yati* ˘löst swim', av. *usfrāvayōit* ˘daß er wegschwemmen could' (= Old Church Slavic *plavljō*, *plaviti* ˘swim lassen, schwemmen');

plava ˘˘schwimmend; m. boat, Nachen' (= russ. *plov*); *pluta* ˘˘öberschwemmt' (= gr. *πλῦτός* ˘gewaschen'), *pluti-* f. ˘U˘berfließen, flood' (= gr. *πλῆσις* ˘das Waschen'), *udahpruht-* ˘in Wasser schwimmend';

arm *luanam*, Aor. *luapi* ˘wash' (**plu*(^w)*a-*);

gr. *πλέ(F)ω* (ἔπλετο, *πλέω* *πλέομαι*) ˘schiffe, schwimme' (Inf. ion. *πλέετο*, *πλέω* *πλέομαι* ˘schiffen', but *πλέω* *πλέομαι* ˘swim'); ion. *πλέο*, att. *πλέω* m. ˘Schiffahrt', (=klr. *plov*), *πλέο* *πλέω* ˘Fahrzeug' (= aisl. *fley* ˘ship'); *πλέω* ˘wash' (**plu* *πλέω*; Fut. *πλέω*, Aor. Pass. *ἔπλετο*), *πλέω* m. ˘Waschgrube', *πλέω* n. ˘Spölicht', *πλέω*, *πλέω* (see above); *πλέω* m. ˘Fülle, richness'; from the lengthened grade ***plō[u]***- besides *πλέω*, *πλέω* (see above), *ἔπλετο* ˘beschiffte', *πλέω* ˘schwimmend, fahrbar', hom. *δᾶκρυ πλέω* ˘in Trönen swim' (from **δᾶκρυ πλέω*);

illyr. FIN *Plavis*: lit. sea N. *Plavo* ˘s;

lat. *perplovēre* (Fest.) ˘durchsickern lassen, leck sein', *plovēbat* (Petron.), *pluit*, -ere ˘rain'; *pluvius*, *pluor* ˘rain';

air. *loun* ˘trip food', *loan*, *loon* ˘adepts' (**plou* *lōno-*; see under mnd. *flōme*); air. *lu-* ˘move', Abstr. *luud* ˘Antrieb', *luud* ˘aries = Mauerbrecher'; also *ce t-lud* ˘coitus'; *ess-com-lu-* ˘proficisci', *ess-lu-* ˘fortgehen, entkommen', *fo-lu-* ˘fly', *lūamain* ˘das Fliegen', *lūath* ˘quick, fast', *lūas* ˘quickness'; air. *lū(a)e* ˘f. ˘rudder, helm, calcaneus, tail', (**pluu* *i.ā*), cymr. *llyw* ˘ruler, tax, tail', acorn. *loe* ˘ruler', mir. *lūam* ˘Steuermann', cymr. *llog-lywydd* ds., bret. *levier* ds.;

ahd. causative *flouwen*, *flewen* ˘spölen, wash' (= Old Indian *plava yati*), aisl. *flaumr* ˘current', ahd. *floum* ˘colluvies; fat (obenschwimmend)', mnd. *flōme* f. ˘rohes Bauch- and Nierenfett', nhd. *Flom*, *Flaum* m. ds., aisl. *fley* (= *πλέω*, **plou* *iom*) n. ˘ship'; aisl. *flūd* f. ˘blinde cliff' (i.e. ˘überflutete'; *ū*: *ō[ū]*: *ēu*); *plē-* in mhd. *vlæjen* ˘spölen'; ***plō[u]***- in aisl. *flōa*, ags. *flōwan* ˘öberfließen', got. *flōdus* (: *πλέω*), aisl. *flōð* f. n., ahd. *fluot* ˘flood', aisl. *flōi* m. ˘swamp, marsh';

lit. causative *plāuju*, *plo viau*, *plāuti* ˘wash, spölen', Fut. *plāusiu* (**plōusi* *ō*); *plūtis* ˘offene place in Eise'; *pleve* *su ōti* ˘flutter';

Old Church Slavic *plovo*, *pluti* ˘flow, schiffe', *plujo* ˘schwimme', Kaus.-Iter. serb. *ploviti* ˘schwemmen, swim', russ. *plov* ˘boat', klr. *plov* ˘natātiō', lengthened grade Old Church Slavic *plaviti* ˘swim lassen', -se. ˘navigare', *plavati* ˘swim'; serb. *plu* ˘ta f., *plu* ˘to n. ˘cork'; **plū-* in Inf. russ. *plyt*, serb. *pli* ˘ti;

toch. A B *plu-* ˘fly, schweben', B *plewe* ˘ship'.

extensions:

pleu-d-: air. *im-lūadi* ˘exagitat', *imlūad* ˘agitatio', *for-lūadi* ˘schwenkt', *lūaid-* ˘move, erwöhnen, öußern'; in addition mir. *loscann* ˘frog' (˘Springer'); aisl. *fljōta*, ags. *flēotan*, as. *fliotan*, ahd. *fliozan* ˘flow'; ags. *flotian* ˘swim', *flota* ˘ship', *floterian* ˘to flutter', önhd. *flutteren* ˘volitäre';

Maybe alb. *flutur* 'butterfly' : rum. *fluture* 'butterfly', alb. *fluturonj* 'fly' : rum. *flutura* 'wave, flutter, flaunt, fly'.

dubious is die apposition from got. *flauts* 'prahlerisch', *flautjan* 'sich großmachen', ahd. *flōzzan* 'superbire'; lit. *pla* 'udžiu *pla* 'usti 'wash, clean', lett. *plau* 'st ds., lit. *plu* 'stu, *plū* 'dau, *plū* 'sti 'stream, fluten, öberfließen', *plude* ' 'Schwimmholz', *plūdi* 'mas 'das Strömen, U'berfließen', lett. *pluduo* 't 'obenauf swim', *pludi*, *pludin* 'i 'Schwimmhölzer', *plu* 'di Pl. 'inundation, flood', *plūdi* 't 'ergießen, stream; bewässern'; lit. *plu* 'ostas 'Föhre' (**plōud-tā*), *pla* 'ustas ds. (**ploud-tā*).

pleu-k-: schwed. norw. *fly* 'moor, fen, puddle, slop' (**fluhja-*); aisl. *fljūga*, ags. *flēogan*, ahd. *fliogan* 'fly' (die Beseitigung of gramm. Wechsels probably through Differenzierung against *fliehen* = got. *pliuhan*); in addition ags. *fleoge*, aisl. *fluga*, ahd. *flioga* 'fly'; dissimil. from germ. **flug-la-* (compare ags. *flugol* 'fugax') probably die words for 'bird': aisl. *fugl*, *fogl*, got. *fugls*, m., ags. *fugol*, as. *fugal*, ahd. *fogal* m.; lit. *plau* 'kti 'swim'; *plu* 'nksna f. 'feather', older *plū* 'ksna.

References: WP. II 94 f., WH. II 326 f., Trautmann 223 f.

Page(s): 835-837

Root / lemma: *plēi-*, *plēi-*, *plī-*

English meaning: naked, bare, bald

German meaning: 'kahl, bloß'

Material: Norw. dial. *flein* 'naked, bald, bleak, naked', Subst. 'kahler Fleck', *fleina* 'entblößt, baldheaded become' and 'die Zöhne show, grinsen'; lit. *ply* 'nas 'eben, bare, baldheaded', lit. *ply* 'ne', *plei* 'ne' 'kahleEbene'; *pli* 'kas 'baldheaded', *pli* 'ke' 'Kahlkopf, nackte Ebene', *plei* 'ke' 'Glatze', *plinku* ' , *pli* 'kti 'baldheaded become', lett. *plik*s, *pleik*s 'entblößt, naked, bald, bleak'; r.-Church Slavic *ple* 'šb 'Kahlheit', *ple* 'šivb 'naked, bald, bleak', čech. *pleš* f. 'Glatze' etc., compare also norw. *flisa* 'grinsen, lachen, kichern', *fleis* 'face' (eig. 'grinsendes face, Grimasse'), *flire* 'kichern, lachen', aisl. *flim* 'derision';

here also the oberital. (raet.) PN *Plinius*.

References: WP. II 93, Trautmann 226 f.; Vasmer 2, 371 f.;

See also: compare under under *plēk* ^ - etc.

Page(s): 834

Root / lemma: *plēk* ^ -, *plək* ^ - and *plēik* ^ -, *plīk* ^ -

English meaning: to tear, peel off

German meaning: 'reißen, abreißen (abschölen)'

Material: 1. Aisl. *flā* (**flahan*), ags. *flēan* 'die Haut abziehen', aisl. *fletta* (**flahatjan*) 'den bag, die dress) abziehen', norw. *flaga* 'abgeschölt become (from the bark)', aisl. *flagna* 'sich peel'; nasalized aisl. *flengja* 'throw', norw. ds., 'losreißen'; with germ. -k- (= idg. g), aisl. *flakna* = *flagna* (*skip-flak* 'Schiffswrack'), *flaka* 'aufklaffen, sich unpick, yawn';

lit. *ple* 'š-*iu*, -*ti* 'rend' (trans.), *nuple* 'š*ti* 'abreißen (e.g. dress), die Haut abschinden', *ple* 'šziny 's 'fresh aufgerissener farmland'; lett. *pluo* 'si 't lter. 'rend, pull';

perhaps alb. *plas* 'berste, break', *plase* ' 'Ritze = col, gap, Sprung; Schießscharte', *pe* 'lsa 's, Aor. *plasa* 'berste, spring, go zugrunde'.

2. **ēi-**, **i-**forms: lit. *ple išu*, -e' *ti`rend*, platzen (from the Haut)', *plaiš-inti`break*, crack make', *ply š-ti`rend*, Intr. ` , *plyšy š*, *plyše` ``crack*, col, gap'; lett. Intrans. *pli st`rend'*, *plai sa*, *plai šums`crack'*, *plaisa t`Risse bekommen'*; diese alien *i-*forms gestatten also die citation of norw. dial. *flik(e)`göhnende wound'* (eig. `crack, col, gap'), aisl. *flik*, Pl. *flikr* and *flikar* f. `scrap, shred, rag', ags. (kent.) *flæ c* (**flaiki*) `Fleisch' (k probably from *kk*), *flicce`Speckseite'*, aisl. *flikki* ds., mnd. *vlicke* ds., `Flicke, abgetrenntes Stöck'; ahd. *fle c*, *fle ccko*, mhd. *vlec*, *vlecke* (proto germ. **flikka*) `Stöck Zeug, Stöck Haut, Stöck Land, place, andersfarbige place, macula'; aisl. *flekkr`Fleck*, Stöck Land' (mnd. *vlacke`Fleck'* is neuer Ablaut);

because of ags. *flæ c`Fleisch'* is also kinship from ags. *flæ sc*, as. *flēsk*, ahd. *fleisk`Fleisch'*, aisl. *flesc* (**fleisk*) `bacon, ham' to consider, yet barely under a basic form **flaik-sk-*, da mnd. mndl. *vlēs*, *vlees`Fleisch'*, aisl. *flis`abgeschnittenes Stöck, splinter'*, schwed. *flis*, *flisa* ds., norw. mdartl. *flis* ds., *kjøtt flis`dönnnes Stöck Fleisch'* eine cognate, germ. root form auf -s instead of guttural show, die in schwed. *flister`Schinnen'* and lit. *ple iškanos`Schinnen in Haar'*, lett. *pliska`zerlumpter person'* wiederkehrt.

References: WP. II 98 f.,

See also: derived from *plē-*, *plā-*, above S. 834.

Page(s): 835

Root / lemma: *plē-*, *plā-*

English meaning: to split, cut off

German meaning: `abspalten, abreißen'

Note: with -s- extended

Material: Aisl. *flasa* f. `dönne Scheibe, splinter', *fles* f. `flat cliff', isl., aschwed. *flas`dandruff, scale'*, norw. *flasa`absplittren, abspalten'*, isl. *flaska`gespalten become'*; lit. *pla škanos* Pl. `Schinnen in Haar'.

References: WP. II 93;

See also: compare under *plēk`- etc.*

Page(s): 834

Root / lemma: *plāi-*, *plāu-*

English meaning: to expand; to boast

German meaning: `breit schlagen, breit machen'

Material: 1. **plāi-t-** (compare *pleik-* under 1. *plāk-* `breit') in gr. *πλατύνω* n. `längliches Viereck', lit. *plaity tis` sich breit machen, brag, boast'*; with anlaut. s-: lit. *splintu` , splitau` , spli sti` breit become'*.

2. **plāu-d-**, **plāu-t-** in lat. *plaudō*, -ere, -sī, -sum `klatsche, hit, klatsche Beifall', *plausus*, -ūs `Beifall' (compare *aplūda`chaff, bran'* from **ab-plaudā`die abgeschlagene'*) ; lat. *plautus`breit, platt, plattfösig'*, PN *Plautus*, prön.-lat. *Plautios*, pöl. *Plauties*, with umbr. *ō:Plōtus*; umbr. Imper. *pre-plotatu`prosternito'*; lett. *plau ksta`flat hand'* (different Möhlenbach-Endzelin III 325).

References: WP. II 100, WH. II 319, 320;

See also: extensions the root *pelā-* `flat, eben', above S. 805.

Page(s): 838

Root / lemma: *plouto-*, *pluto-*

English meaning: a kind of wooden stockade

German meaning: `from Brettern or Stangen Gefertiges'

Material: Lat. *pluteus*, -um `Schirmdach, Wandbrett, Zwischenwand', changing through ablaut with lit. *plau̯tas* `Steg am beehive', lett. *plāuts* `Wandbrett', *plautai* `die Bönke an the wall the Badestube' and aisl. *fleyðr* f. `Dachsparren', norw. expressive *flauta* f. `crossbar, crossbeam an einem sled'.

References: WP. II 90.

Page(s): 838

Root / lemma: *pneu-*

English meaning: to breathe

German meaning: and andere with *pn-* anlautende Sippen for `keuchen, atmen'; schallmalend

Material: Gr. *πνέω* (*πνέω* σ α ι) `blow, pant, gasp, breathe, smell', *πνέμα* `das Wehen, breath, breeze, breath etc.', *πνός* `das Wehen, snort'; in addition perhaps also *ποτπνύω* `sich röhren, astir sein', trans. `sich eager wherewith beschöftigen', Perf. *πεπνύσθαι* `spiritually astir, sensible, wise sein', *πνυτός* ἔμφρων, σῶφρων Hes., ἄμπνύσθαι `again zum Bewußtsein come', if `sich röhren, astir, esp. spiritually astir' from `beim Laufe keuchen' and `breathe = agile, lively sein' has evolved;

aisl. *fny̯sa* `pant, sniff, snort', ags. *fnēosan* `sneeze' (*fnora* `das Niesen'), mhd. *pfnūsen* `pant, sniff, snort, sneeze' (*pf-* schallverstärkend for *f*), *pfnust* m. `unterdrücktes laughter', norw. *fnysa* `kichern'; besides germ. **fnēs-*, **fnōs-*, **fnas-*; ags. *fnesan* `anhelare', *fnæst* m. `breath, breath, breeze', *fnæsettān* `schnarchen, pant, sniff, snort', mhd. *pfnāsen* `pant, sniff, snort', *pfnāst* m. `das snort', ahd. *fnāsteōn* `anhelare'; aisl. *fnøsa* `pant, sniff, snort'; aisl. *fnāsa* `pant, sniff, snort'; ahd. *fnaskazzen*, *fneskezzen*, mhd. *phneschen* `pant, sniff, snort, pant, gasp';

germ. *fnēh-*: ahd. *fnehan*, mhd. *pfnehen* `breathe, pant, sniff, snort, pant, gasp', ahd. *fnāhtente* `schnaubend' (mhd. *pfnuht* m. `snort' braucht nicht die zero grade from idg. *pneu-* widerzuspiegeln).

References: WP. II 85, Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 18 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 696.

Page(s): 838-839

Root / lemma: *pn.ksti-*

English meaning: fist

German meaning: `Faust' ö

Material: Ahd. *fūst*, ags. *fy̯st* = abg. *pe, stь* (**pi̯nstь*) `fist'.

Note: Obviously **Root / lemma:** *pn.ksti-* `fist' derived from *penk^we* `five (fingers)'

References: WP. II 84, Trautmann 218 f.;

See also: to germ. *fagχan* (*pā̯k̂-* and *pā̯ĝ-*, S. 788) or to *penk^we* `fönf'.

Root / lemma: *polo-* : *pōlo-*

English meaning: swollen, fat, big

German meaning: `geschwollen, dick, groß'

Material: Lat. *polleō*, *-ēre* `bin strong, vermöge', Denomin. eines **pollos* from **pol-no-*; in addition *pollex*, *-icis* m. `Daumen, big, giant toe'; proto slav. *pal* ѡ in russ. *bez-pal* ѡ *ij* `fingerlos'; aruss.-Church Slavic *pal* ѡ *c ѡ* `Daumen' (**poliko-*), etc. ;

Maybe alb. (**poliko-*) *prek* `touch, palpate'

perhaps in addition as `with dem Daumen touch' npers. *pālidan* `suchen, spören', bulg. *pa* ѡ *lam* `search, seek', ahd. *fuolen*, nhd. *föhlen*, ags. *fæ* ѡ *lan*, engl. *feel*, (**fōljan*), aisl. *felma* `tap, grope', ablaut. *falma* ds.

References: WP. II 7, 102, WH II 332 f., Vasmer 2, 305.

Page(s): 840-841

Root / lemma: *pork* *ō-s*

English meaning: pig

German meaning: `Schwein' ('neugeborenes Tier, Ferkel')

Note:

From an extended zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *eg* *hi-* : `hedgehog' derived **Root / lemma:** *g* *hers-*, *g* *her-* : `rigid, *pig' > **Root / lemma:** *pork* *ō-s* : `pig' : illyr.-italic-celtic *g* *h-* > *p-* phonetic mutation.

Material: Sakisch *pāsa* (**parsa*), kurd. *purs*, borrowed finn. *porsas*, mordw. *pur* *ts* `swine';

lat. *porcus* `das zahme swine', umbr. *porca*, *purca* `porcās'; mir. *orc* m. `piglet, young animal', abrit. *Orcades* (with gr. ending) = mir. *Innsi Orc* `Orkney-islands';

ahd. *far(a)h* n., ags. *fearh* m. n. `swine', (dön. *fare* `piglet throw'); lit. *par* *šas* `a castrated boar', Old Prussian *prastian* `piglet' (**parsistian*); abg. *prase*, *-e*, *te* `swine, piglet' (deminut. *nt*-Suff.); to lat. *porcīnus* `of swine' compare lit. *paršiena* `Ferkelfleisch', to lat. *porculus* `Schweinchen' das lit. *parše* *lis* `piglet', ahd. *farheli*, mhd. *varchelīn*, nhd. *Ferkel*.

References: WP. II 78, WH. II 341, Trautmann 207, Benveniste BSL. 45, 74 ff.; after Specht Idg. Dekl. 34 to *perk* *h-* `tear open' (see 821).

Page(s): 841

Root / lemma: *pos*

English meaning: by, about, around, beside

German meaning: `unmittelbar bei, hinter, after'

Note: probably **p* + *os*, Gen.-Abl. to **(e)p-*, above S. 53 f.

Material: Gr. in ark.-kypr. and auf gr. Inschriften Phrygiens πός, vor vowel also πός, geltungsgleich with πός (see **per* `out - about', Nr. 8) and dor. πός; lit. *pa* `s preposition `an, by'; probably also Old Church Slavic *po* in the meaning

`behind, after'; compare das erhaltene *s-* in Old Church Slavic *poz-dъ* Adj. `late', *poz-de* Adv. `late', *pozderije* (*paz-derije*) `καλάμη, στυπείον'. To lit. *pa's* also *pa'staras* `the letzte, hinterste'.

derivatives: 1. with **-ti** probably arm. *ast* `after', Adverbial and preposition `after = secundum, gemäß'; in addition *stor* `the untere part'ö; lat. *post*, alat. *poste* `after, behind', örtlich and zeitlich, Adverbial and preposition m. Akk., osk. *pu'st*, *post*, umbr. *post*, *pust* `post' örtlich and zeitlich, preposition m. Abl., therefrom lat. *posterus*, osk. *pu'strei* `in postero', umbr. *postra*, lat. *postumus*, osk. *pustma[s]* `postremae'; umbr. *postne*, lat. *pōne* from **posti-ne*; osk. *pu'stin*, umbr. *pustin* (from **posti-en*) `je after' preposition m. Akk.; umbr. *pust-naiaf* `posticas', *purnaes* `posticis'; lat. *posticus* `hinten situated'.

2. **-ko-** Old Indian *pas'cā* (Instr.) Adv. `behind, westlich, later' = av. *pašca* preposition `behind, after', örtlich and zeitlich, Old Indian *pas'cā't* (Abl.) preposition `behind, after, westlich', av. *paskāt* Adv. `vonhinten her, hinterdrein' spacial and zeitlich; lit. *paskui*, *pa'skui* (Dat.) Adv. `afterwards, nachher', preposition `after'.

3. In ending still strittig is ap. *pasā* `after', preposition örtlich and zeitlich; alb. *pas*, geg. *mbas* preposition `behind, after' (idg. **pos* + Demonstr. *si*).

References: WP. II 78 f., WH. II 347 ff., Trautmann 207, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 508.

Page(s): 841-842

Root / lemma: *poti-s*

English meaning: owner, host, master, husband

German meaning: `Hausherr, Herr; Gatte'

Material: Old Indian *pa'ti-*, av. *paiti-* `master, mister, lord, master, Gemahl'; Old Indian *pa'tnī* `mistress, wife', av. *pa'θnī-* `mistress'; Old Indian *pa'tyatē* `herrscht, is teilhaftig' (: lat. *potior*);

av. x. *āē-pati-* `er selbst';

gr. *πόσις* `husband', *πότις* `mistress (of Houses), wife'; *δεσποτις* `mistress of Houses' (**δεσποτις*, from **δεσποτις*), *δεσποτης*, -ου `master, mister of Houses' (see above S. 198); alb. *pata* `had', *pashe* `gehabt' (**pot-to-*) (to a present as lat. *potior*, Old Indian *pa'tyatē*);

lat. *potis* (*potior*, *potissimus*) `vermögend, mighty', *possum*, alat. also *potis sum* `kann', *potui*, *potens* from an *ē*-denominative as osk. *pu'ti'ad* `possit', *pu'ti'ans* `possint', lat. *potestās* `power', *potior*, -*īrī* (*poti'tur* and *potītur*) `sich bemöchtigen'; *com-pos* `teilhaftig' (**Mitherr'*), *hospes*, -*itis* `guest's friend', pael. *hospus* (**ghosti-pots* `Gastherr'); ein unflektiertes **poti* `selbst' placed in *utpote* `as natürlich, da nömlich, namely', eig. **ut *pote* (est) `as es possible is = natürlich', further with syncope in *mihi-*, *meō-*, *suāpte* etc.;

got. *brūp-faþs* `bridegroom', *hunda-faþs* `Befehlshaber about 100 Mann'; engl. *fad* `strong, valiant, big, large';

lit. *pa'ts* `husband' and `selbst' (old *patis*), lett. *pats* `householder' and `selbst', lit. *viešpats* `master, mister' (old *viešpati's*), Old Prussian *pattiniskun* Akk. f. `matrimony'; f. alit. *viešpatni*; **patnī* under influence of **pati-* transfigured to **patī* in Old Prussian *waispattin* Akk. `wife, woman', lit. *pati* `wife', lett. *pati* `Wirtin'; indekl. particle lit. *pa't*, lett. *pat* `selbst, sogar, straight'; about Old Church Slavic *gospodъ* `master, mister', see above S. 453;

hitt. *-pat* `eben(so), also, rather'; toch. *A pats* `husband'.

References: WP. II 77 f., WH. I 660 f., II 350 f., 379 f., Trautmann 208, Benveniste Origines 1, 63 f., Pedersen Hitt. 77 f., Endzelin Lett. Gr. 396 f.

Page(s): 842

Root / lemma: *po-ti*

English meaning: against

German meaning: `compared with, entgegen, gegen'

Note: through das Adv.-forms *-ti* (compare **proti-* : **pro* above S. 815 f.) from **po* (see under **apo* `ab') extended

Material: Av. *paiti*, ap. *patiy* preverb. and preposition `against, entgegen, to, auf, by'; `an; for, um'; `from - from'; `in - toward, in'; hom., böot., lak. etc. $\pi\omicron\tau\acute{\iota}$ `πρὸς' preverb. and preposition `against - toward, against, compared with; an, to', `in - toward, from-'.
References: WP. II 77, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 508 f.

Page(s): 842

Root / lemma: *pougo-* or *pougho-*

English meaning: clear, sound

German meaning: `integer, lauter'

Note: only kelt. and slav.

Material: Air. *ōg* `jungfröulich', *ōge* `Jungfröulichkeit'; čech. *pouhy* `lauter, bare, simple, just'.

References: WP. II 77.

Page(s): 843

Root / lemma: *pō(i)-1* : (*pəi-ö-:*) *pī-*

English meaning: to graze

German meaning: `Vieh weiden, höten'; out of it `schötzen, also durch Bedecken'

Material: Old Indian *pāti*, av. *pāiti* `hötet, bewacht, schötzt', Old Indian *gō-pā* - m. `herdsman, shepherd', av. *rāna-pā* `Beinschutz, -schiene', Old Indian *pāyu* - `Höter' (compare $\pi\omega\upsilon$), *pāla* - m. `Wachter, herdsman, shepherd', *-pāvan* `schötzend', a p. *xša θra-pāvan* `Landvogt, Satrap'; Old Indian *nr.* *-pī-ti* - f. `Mannerschutz'; *nr.* *-p-a* - m. `Mönnerschötzer = king'; *pā tra* - n. `container' (= got. *fōdr*);

gr. $\pi\omega\upsilon$ `herd' (n. to Old Indian *pāyu* -), $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$ `herdsman, shepherd' (: lit. *piemuo*), $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$ `herd', $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\alpha\lambda\nu\omega$ `treibe auf die Weide, höte; ziehe auf; $\pi\omega\mu\alpha$ (*pō-mn.*) `cover';

got. *fōdr* n. (= Old Indian *pā tra*-, yet stimmt in addition in Akzent only ags. *fōðor*) `θήκη, vagina', ags. *fōðor*, *fōdor* `sheath, vagina'; spötaisl. *fōðr* n. `food (of clothing)' from mnd. *vōder* ds.; ahd. (*fedar*)*fōtar* `canna', spötahd. *fūoter* `theca', nhd. *Futter* (of clothing), *Futtermal*;

lit. *piemuo* `herdsman, shepherd', Akk. *pi emeni* (**pōimen-*).

References: WP. II 72, Trautmann 204, 207 f.

Page(s): 839

Root / lemma: *pō(i)-2* : *pī-* and (from *pō-* from) *pō-*

English meaning: to drink

German meaning: `trinken'

Grammatical information: Aoristwurzel, wherefore secondary present *pi-pō-mi*, *pi-bō-mi*, themat. *pi-bō*

Material: Old Indian *pā́ti* `trinkt', Aor. *ápāt*, *pāy-áyati*, *páyatē* `trönkt' (: Old Church Slavic *pojo*, *pojiti*), *pānam* n. `Trunk' (: gr. εὔπω ν ο ς `pleasant to drink' Hes., mir. *ān* f. `vessel'), Inf. *pātavē* `to drink' (= Old Prussian *poūtwei* ds.), *pā́tar-*, *pātár-* m. `Trinker' (= lat. *pōtor* ds.), *-pā́yia-*, *-pāyya-* `to trönken, Trunk' (= Old Prussian *poūis* m. `das Trinken'), *pātra-* n. `drinking vessel' (**pō-tlo-m* = lat. *pōculum* `goblet'); participle Pass. ablaut. *pīta* `getrunken (habend)', *pīti* f. `das Trinken, Trunk', av. *vispo-pītay-* `alltrönkend'; Old Indian Inf. *pātum*, *pātavē*, Gerund. *pītvā-* (: lat. *pōtus* m. `Trank'); redupl. athematic present 3. Pl. *pi-p-atē*, participle *pi* *-p-āna-*, Aor. *a* *-pipī-ta-*; thematic *pi* *ḥbati* `trinkt' (= air. *ibid*);

arm. *əmpem* `trinke' (formation unclear);

gr. πῖ ν ω, lesb. πῠ ν ω (of Nominalst. **pō-no-*, compare above εὔπω ν ω ς) `trinke', Fut. (Konj.) πῖ ο μ α ι, Aor. ἔπι τ ο ν, Imper. πῖ θ ι, Perf. πέπω κ α, Med. πέπο μ α ι `trinke', πῠ μ α, πῶ μ α n. `Trinken, Trank', πῶ τ ο ς m., πῶ σ ι ς, - ι ο ς and - ε ω ς f. ds., πο τή ρ m., πο τή ρ ι ο ν n. `drinking cup', πῖ ν ο ν n. `Gerstentrank', π ι πῖ σ κ ω (Fut. πῖ σ ω) `give to drink';

alb. *pī* `trinke' etc.;

lat. *bibō*, *-ere* `trinke' (assimil. from **pibō*; falisk. *pipa* *fo* `I werde drink'; lat. *pōtō*, *-āre* `trinke strong', *pōtus* `betrunken, getrunken' (= lit. *puota* f. `Zechgelage'), *pōtus*, *-ūs* m. `Trank' (= Old Indian *pātum* Inf.), *pōtiō* f. `Trinken, Trank' (: gr. ἔμ - πω τ ι ς f. `Ebbe', Old Prussian *poūt* `drink' from **pōti-*), *pōculum* `goblet' (**pō-tlo-m*), *pōtor* m. `Trinker' (= Old Indian *pā́tar-*); umbr. *puni*, *poni* `milk' (: Old Indian *pānam* `Getrönk'); air. *ibid* (**pibeti*) `trinkt', Verbalnom. Dat. Sg. *oul* (disyllabic) `Trinken' (**poi-ə-lo-*); acymr. *iben* `bibimus', corn. *evaf* `bibo', mbret. *euaff* ds.; mir. *ān* f. `drinking vessel' (: Old Indian *pānam* `Trunk');

baltoslav. **pōi_ō* and **pīi_ō* `trinke' in Old Prussian *poieiti* `trinkt', *poūis* m. `das Trinken', Old Church Slavic *pjo*, *piti* `trinke'; *pīr* ъ m. `Bankett', *pivo* n. `Getrönk', čech. etc. `beer'; Kaus. Old Church Slavic *pojo*, *pojiti* `trönke'; baltoslav. **pōta-* and **pīta-* `getrunken' in lit. *puota* f. `Trinkgelage' and Old Church Slavic *pītij* ъ `trinkbar'; baltoslav. **pōti* uud **pīti* f. `das Trinken' in Old Prussian Inf. *poūt* (**pōti-*) and slov. *pī* t f. `Getrönk' (Infin. **pīti*); baltoslav. **pōtu-* m. `das Trinken' in Old Prussian Inf. *puton*, *pouton* and *poutwei* `drink', ablaut. passive russ.-Church Slavic *pīt* ъ.

References: WP. II 71 f., WH. I 103 f., Trautmann 228 f.

Page(s): 839-840

Root / lemma: *pōu-* : *pəu-* : *pū-*

English meaning: small, little; young (of animals)

German meaning: `klein, gering, wenig', vielfach for `Junges, Tierjunges, kleines Tier'

Material: 1. With **-o-**suffix; got. *fawai* Pl. 'wenige', aisl. *fār* 'wenig, wortkarg', *fā-tøkr* 'arm' (as lat. *pauper*), ahd. *fao, fō* 'wenig', Dat. Pl. *fouuem*, as. *fā*, ags. *fēa*, Pl. *fēawe*, engl. *few* 'wenige'.

2. With formants **-ko-**: lat. *paucus* 'wenig', *pauper* 'arm' (**pauco-paros* or *pau-parosō* 'wenig erwerbend, wenig sich constituting, originating'); ahd. *fōh* 'wenig';

maybe alb. (**pau-*) *pak* 'little'.

With suffix **-lo-**: lat. *paul(l)us* 'small, wenig' (**pauks-lo-*), *pauxillus* 'ganz wenig' (**pauk-s-lo-lo-*).

3. With formants **-ro-**: gr. *παῖρ ος* 'small, little', lat. with rearrangement *parvus* 'small', *parum* (**parvom*) 'to wenig'.

4. 'Junges, Tierjunges':

gr. *παῖς* (att. *Vasen*), Gen. *παῖδος* (kypr., in addition ein neuer Nom. *παῖς*), *παῖς*, Gen. *παῖδος* m. f., hom. *παῖς*, *παῖς* 'kid, child'; lat. *puer* 'kid, child, knave, boy, girl' (**puu-ero-*), *puella* 'girl';

got. *fula*, aisl. *foli* m., *fyl* n. (**fulja-*), under *fylja* f., ags. *fola*, ahd. *folo*, *fuli(n)* 'Füllen, foals'; besides ***pō[u]los** in arm. *ul* 'goat', *am-ul* 'unfruchtbar' (**n.-pōlo-*), *yāi* f. 'pregnant' (**h-pōlniyā*); gr. *πῶλος* 'foals', also 'young man, young girl', *πῶλος* 'small foals, Junges', alb. *pele*, *pēle* 'mare' (Fem. to **pōlos*); perhaps med. *Arbu-pales*, if es 'weiße foals besitzend' stands for.

5. With **t**-formant: *putra* 'm.', av. *a p. pu θ-ra-* m. (latter from *pūtlo-* = osk. *puklo-*) 'son, kid, child';

maybe alb. *putra* 'paw (of a young animal)', *puta* 'sole'

gr. names as *Πύτταλος*; lat. *putus*, *putillus* 'knave, boy', next to which **pūt-so-* in *pūs(s)us*, -a 'knave, boy, girl', but *pu sillus* 'very small' is Demin. from *pullus* (**putslo-lo-s*); osk. *puklo-* 'kid, child' (= Old Indian *putra* -), pälign. *puclois* Dat. Pl. 'pueris', mars. *pucles*; lat. *pullus* 'young, Tierjunges' (**put-s-lo-*);

maybe alb. (**putillus*) *pulisht* 'donkey's colt'

baltoslav. **putā* 'bird' in russ.-Church Slavic *pъta* 'bird', *pъtištъ* 'small bird' ('bird' eigentl. 'young bird'), lit. *putytis* 'young animal, young bird' (Zörtlichkeitsausdruck), balt. **put-n-a-* in lett. *putns* 'bird'; with other, demin. Formansverbindung lit. *pau-kštis* 'bird'.

maybe alb. *pata* 'goose' Slavic loanword from russ.-Church Slavic *pъta* 'bird' : Serbo-Croatian: *pa* 'duck' [f].

References: WP. II 75 f., WH. II 259, 265 f., 382 f., 385 f., 394, Trautmann 233.

Page(s): 842-843

Root / lemma: *prāi-*, *prai-*, *prī-* (*pri-*)

English meaning: to like, feel well-disposed, friendly

German meaning: 'gern haben, schonen, friedlich-frohe Gesinnung'

Material: Old Indian *prīn*, *āti* 'erfreut', Med. 'is vergnügt about etwas', *prīyatē* ds., 'liebt', *prīta* 'vergnügt, befriedigt; geliebt', *prīti* f. 'pleasure, joy, Befriedigung', *priyāya tē* 'behandelt liebevoll, befreundet sich' (: got. *frijōn*, Old Church Slavic *prija-jo*), *priya* 'lieb, erwünscht, beliebt', m. 'lover, husband', f. 'Geliebte, wife' (= av. *frya-*, aisl. *Frigg* etc., and got. *freis*, c. *rhydd* 'free'), *priyatva* -m 'das Liebsein or -have' (: got. *frijaþwa* f. 'love'), *priya tā* ds. (= ags. *frēod* 'love'); with **prai-*: *pra yah*, n. 'pleasure, enjoyment', *prēma* n- m. n. 'love,

Gunst', *prēta* *r*- `Wohltöter, Liebhaber, Pfleger', Superl. *pra ī s t ha-* (ved.), *prē s t ha-* `liebst, teuerst', whereupon Kompar. *prē yas-* `lieber' for older **prāyas-*; av. *frāy-* `satisfy', e.g. *frīnāmahi* participle *frita-*, *frīna-*, *fri θa-* `blithe, glad; befriedigt; geliebt', *friti-* f. `prayer', *frya-* `lieb, wert'; perhaps the hispan. (ven.-illyr. ö) VN *Praesta-marci* (: ags. *frīd-hengest*);

Note:

alb. geg. *prende*, tosk. *Premte* [**prēma n- dies*]'Friday' was created on the same basis as lat. L *Veneris dies* day of the planet **Venus** (whence Fr. *vendredi*), based on Gk *Aphrodites hemera* day of **Aphrodite**, germ. *Freitag* `day of **Freya** = goddess of love' similar to gr. *παρασκευή* 'Friday' from gr. *πρᾶος* `soft, mild'

gr. *πρᾶος* `gentle, mild' from **πρᾶυ-* with jöngerer o-inflection *πρᾶος*, beweist idg. *āi*; whereas. belongs air. *rīar* f. `volition, wish' to *erei-*, S. 330;

cymr. *rhydd* `free' = got. *freis* (akk. *frijana*), ahd. as. *frī*, ags. *frēo*, *frī* `free, los, free from', aisl. in *frjāls* from **frīhals* (die meaning `free' originally `to den Lieben gehörig'); aisl. *Frigg*, ahd. *Frija* `wife Wotans', ags. *frēo* f., as. *frī* n. `woman from noble lineage' (`die love'); got. *frijōn* `lieben', aisl. *frjā* ds., ags. *frīogan* `lieben, befreien', mdn. *vriēn*, as. *frīohan* `freien, werben', participle got. *frijōnds* `friend', aisl. *fræ ndi*, Pl. *fræ ndr* `friend, kinsman, relative', ags. *frīond*, as. *frīund* `friend, lover, kinsman, relative', ahd. *friunt* `friend, lover'; aisl. *frīðr* `beautiful', ags. *frīðhēngest* `stattliches horse'; from **frīðā-* in the meaning `geschont' derives got. *freidjan* `spare, look after', ahd. *vrieten* `hegen' (*frīthof* `eingefriedigter courtyard', nhd. *Freithof* and popular etymology *Friedhof*); with *i* aisl. *frīðill* `lover, lover', f. *frīðla*, *frilla*, ahd. *fridel*, f. *fridila* `Geliebte(r)', next to which from participle **frijōðā-* from: as. *friuthil*, ahd. *friudil* ds.; ahd. *fridu* m. `peace, protection, certainty, Einfriedigung', as. *frithu* m. `peace', ags. *frioðu* m. `peace, protection, certainty', aisl. *frīðr* m. `love, peace', got. *ga-friþōn* `spare, look after', aisl. *frīðā* `Frieden make, versöhnen', ags. *frīðian* `shield', ahd. *gífridōn* `beschützen';

Old Church Slavic *pre ŷo*. `be favorable to, take care of', *prijatŷo*, -ti ds., *prijatel* b `friend, lover'; probably also lett. *prie ks* `pleasure, joy'.

maybe alb. *prek* `touch, make love' : lett. *prie ks* `pleasure, joy', alb. geg. *me pritë* `to host, protect, expect, wait.

References: WP. II 86 f., Trautmann 231.

Page(s): 844

Root / lemma: *prā-*

English meaning: to bend

German meaning: `biegen'

Note: ö; only lat. and kelt.

Material: Lat. *prāvus* `inverted; slant, skew; evil, bad'; in addition *prātum* `meadow' (as `incurvation of Bodens', compare e.g. lit. *lanka* `Einsenkung, meadow': *len kti* `bend') and (as `Aufbiegung, bulge, hill'); mir. *rāth*, *rāith* m. f. `Erdwall, fortress', mcymr. *bed-rawt*, ncymr. *bedd-rod* m. `burial mound, grave', bret. *bez-ret* f. `Begrabnisplatz, graveyard', gall. *rātin* Akk. Sg. `castle(högel)', PN *Argento-rāte*.

References: WP. II 86, WH. II 358 f.

Page(s): 843-844

Root / lemma: *preg-*

English meaning: willing, covetous, active

German meaning: `gierig, heftig'

Material: Got. (*faihu-*)*friks* `(geld-) greedy', aisl. *frekr* `greedy, strong, hard, agile, lively', ags. *frecc* `greedy, audacious' (**frakja-*), ahd. *freh* `greedy', nhd. *frech* dial. also `agile, lively, fresh'; ags. *fræc* `begierig, audacious', mnd. *vrak*, norw. schwed. dial. *frak*, dö.n. *frag* `quick, fast, gamy'; norw. *fræ* c ds. (**frākja-*); aisl. *frø kn*, *frø kinn* `gamy', ags. *frēcne* `audacious, wild', as. *frōkni* `wild, cheeky, foolhardy', ahd. *Frōhn*, *Fruochan-* in PN; *frōhni* `iactura'; poln. *pragna* c `greedy long, want', čech. *prahnouti* `lust, crave' etc.; here aisl. *frakkr* `gamy' and the VN *Franken*.

References: WP. II 88;

See also: belongs to gr. σπαργάω `bin horny, lustful', see under *sp(h)er(e)g-*.

Page(s): 845

Root / lemma: *prep-*

English meaning: to come in sight

German meaning: `in die Augen fallen; Erscheinung, Gestalt'

Material: Arm. *erevim* `werde visible, erscheine', *erevak* `shape, Bild, mark, token, sign', *eres* (**prep-s-*), mostly Pl. *eresk* `face, Miene, sight, Vorderseite', *eresem* `zeige mich, erscheine'; also *orovain* `belly' etc. (**prop-n.-i_o-*)ö

gr. *πρέπω* `falle in die Augen, erscheine, steche hervor, zeichne mich from', *πρέπε* ι `es ziemtsich', ῥι-, δ ι α-, ἐκ-, εὔ-, μετ α-πρεπίς
`hervorstechend, sich auszeichnend'; θ ε ο-πρόπος `seer' (`the sich from god from vernehmlich Machende'); perhaps *πραπίς* `Zwerchfell'; different above S. 620.

air. *richt* `form, shape', cymr. *rhith* `species' (**pr.phitu-*);

ahd. *furben* `clean, putzen, fegen' (`in die Augen fallend machen, ein Ansehen give'), mhd. *vörbe* `cleaning, purification; Sternschnuppe', and. *wel gifurvid* `casta'.

References: WP. II 89.

Page(s): 845

Root / lemma: *pret-, prō t-*

English meaning: to understand

German meaning: `verstehen'

Material: Mir. *rāthaigid* `bemerkt'; got. *frabi* n. `sense, mind, Verstand', *frabjan*, *frōp* `understand, comprehend', *frōps* `smart, sensible, wise', aisl. *frōðr*, as. ags. *frōd*, ahd. *fuot* ds., mhd. *vruotec*, *vrōetec* `quick, fast determined, alert, awake, smart, valiant', nhd. schweiz. *fruetig* `blithe, glad, fresh, valiant, quick, fast', also ahd. *frad* `strenuus efficax', *fradah-līh* `procax'; perhaps ahd. *ant-frist* `interpretatio' (**pret-sti-*); lit. *prantu*, *pra sti* `habitual, customary become', *supra sti* `understand, comprehend', *pro tas* `Verstand', lett. *pru ōtu*, *prast* `understand, comprehend, conceive, merken', *pra ts* `Verstand, sense, mind, volition, opinion, Gemōt', Old Prussian *prātin* Akk. `Rat', *iss-prestun* `understand, comprehend', *is-presnan* Akk. `reason', *issprettingi* Adv. `namely';

toch. A *pratim*, B *pratim*, `Entschluß'.

References: WP. II 86, WH. I 711, Trautmann 230.

Page(s): 845

Root / lemma: *preus-*

English meaning: to fry; to burn

German meaning: `frieren' and `brennen'

Material: A. Old Indian *prus*, *vā* f. `drip, hoarfrost, gefrorenes water'; lat. *pruīna* `hoarfrost, frost' (**prusu* *īnā*); got. *frius* `frost, coldness', aisl. *frør*, *frer* n. `Frostwetter', aisl. *frjōsa*, ags. *frēosan*, ahd. *friosan* `freeze', ahd. *frōren* `congeal, freeze make', ahd. as. *frost* (**frus-taz*); ags. *forst* m. aisl. *frost* n. `frost';

B. Old Indian *plō* s, *ati* `versengt, burns', *plus*, *t* a- `versengt, verbrannt'; alb. *prūsh* `burning coals, blaze, glow'; lat. *prūna* `glowing coals' (**prusnā*), *prūrīre* `itch'.

References: WP. II 88, WH. II 378 f.

Page(s): 846

Root / lemma: *preu-*

English meaning: to jump

German meaning: `springen, hōpfen'

Material: Old Indian *pra* *vatē* `springt auf, hōpft, hurries', *prava* *ī* `fluttering, schwebend, fliegend', *upa-pru* *-t* `heranschwebend, heranwallend' (Zusammenschluß with den Abkömmlingen from **pleu-* `rinnen', see there), *plava*- m. `frog', eig. `Springer', *maṇ*, *d*, *ūka-pluti*- m. `Froschsprung = U'bersprung mehrerer Sutra', *plava-ga-*, *plava*, *-gama-* m. `frog, ape' (d. h. `in Sprunge going'); aisl. *frār* `quick, fast, agile', urnord. *Frawa-* (eig. `springend' = Old Indian *prava* *ī*), as. *frā* `blithe, glad', ahd. *frao*, *frō*, *frawēr* `strenuus, alacer (Gl.); blithe, glad', whereof ahd. *frouwen*, *frewen* `sich freuen', *frewī*, *frewida* `pleasure, joy'; russ. *pryt* *ь* f. `schneller run, flow', *pry* *tkij* `hurtig, hasty'.

Maybe rum. (**breuska*) *broască* `toad, frog' : alb. (**breustka*) *bretkosa* `toad, frog'; gr βάτραχος `frog'; also rum. *broască-ṭestoasă* `tortoise, water animal' : alb. (**breuska*) *breshkë* `turtle, tortoise'.

guttural extension in aisl. *frauki*, ags. *frogga* `frog'; from **prug-skō* `hōpfe' germ. **fruska-* in aisl. *froskr*, ags. *frosc*, *forsc*, nhd. *Frosch*; russ. *pry* *gnutʹ* `einen Sprung, einen Satz make', *pry* *gatʹ* `hōpfen, spring', *pryg* `Sprung, Satz'.

also alb. *pragu* (**preug*) ` (high) threshold', *bregu* (**breug*) `shore, hill'

References: WP. II 87 f.

Page(s): 845-846

Root / lemma: *prīs-*

English meaning: to granulate

German meaning: `zerkleinern' öö

Note: only gr. and alban.

Material: Gr. *πρίω* (ἐπρίσθην, πρίστας) `durchsöge, knirsche with den

Zöhnen', $\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$, -οὐος `Söge', $\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha$ `das Gesögte, Sögespöne;
dreiseitige column';

alb. *prish* `spoil, rupture, destroy, smash'.

References: WP. II 89.

Page(s): 846

Root / lemma: *prōk`to-* : *præk`to-*

English meaning: buttocks

German meaning: `Steiß'ö

Note: only gr. and armen.

Material: Arm. *erastank* `Pl. $\epsilon\delta\rho\alpha\iota$ ' (from **erast* = *præk`to-*) kann die Redukt.-
stem besides gr. $\pi\rho\omega\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ `rump, After' sein.

References: WP. II 89, Meillet Esquisse² 142.

Page(s): 846

Root / lemma: *prō`-*

See also: s. *per-2* S. 813 f.

Page(s): 846

Root / lemma: *pr.so-* (ö)

English meaning: onion

German meaning: `Lauch'

Note: is mediterranes loanword

Material: Gr. $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\nu$ `Lauch': lat. *porrum*, *porrus* `Lauch'.

References: WP. II 84, WH. II 343, Szemere'nyi Gl. 33, 261 f.

Page(s): 846

Root / lemma: *pster-*, *pstereu-*

English meaning: to sneeze

German meaning: `niesen', schallmalend

Material: Arm. $p`r`ngam$, $p`r`nč$, *em`niese*'; gr. $\pi\acute{\tau}\alpha\rho\nu\nu\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\rho\omega$
`niese', $\pi\tau\alpha\rho\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ m., $\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ m. `das Niesen' (with Inlautbehandlung the
Anlautgruppe *pst-*: $\pi\omicron\phi\theta\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ `schnarchen' Hes.); lat. *sternuō*, -ere
`sneeze'; air. *sre`od* `das Niesen', cymr. *ystrew*, *trew* ds., *ystrewi*, *trewi* ds., mbret.
streuyaff, nbret. *strefia* `sneeze' (**striw-*).

Maybe alb. (**pstereu-*) *pshere`tij*, *teshtij* `sneeze'.

References: WP. II 101, WH. II 591.

Page(s): 846-847

Root / lemma: *ptel(e)i_ā*

English meaning: a kind of tree

German meaning: Baumnameö

Material: Gr. *πετρίδα*, epidaur. *πετρίδα* 'elm, Röster' (latter with probably older Anlautsvereinfachung; unclear are *τρίδα* 'black poplar' Hes. and because of Anlauts *ἐπετρίδα* Hes.); lat. *tilia* 'Linde' (mir. *teile* derives from dem Engl.); ven. FIN *Tiliaventusö*

arm. *t'eli* 'elm' is Lw. from *πετρίδα*;

perhaps **ptel-ei_ā* 'die Breitblötrige' or at most 'weit die Äste Breitende'.

References: WP. II 84 f., WH. II 681 f., Pokorny KZ. 54, 307 f.

Page(s): 847

Root / lemma: *puk_2*

English meaning: to enclose, put together

German meaning: 'zusammendrängen, eng umschließen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *puk_2* : 'to enclose, put together' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ku-*, *kus-* (**k^wuk^wh-*) : 'to kiss' common Celtic - Greek - Illyrian *k^w* - > *p-* phonetic mutation.

Material: Av. *pusā* f. 'Stirnband'; gr. *πυξ* m. 'Stirnband', Adverb. *πύκα* 'tight, firm, dense, sensible, wise, painstaking', in compound *πυκλ* - (*πυκλ* - *μῆδης* 'sensible, wise'), out of it *πυκλ* - *νόος* newer *πυκνόος* 'dense, tight, firm, proficient', *πυκάζω* 'make tight, firm, wrap dense'; alb. *puth* 'kösse', eigentl. 'umarme'.

References: WP. II 82, J. B. Hofmann, Gr. etym. Wb. 290.

Page(s): 849

Root / lemma: *pu-lo-*

English meaning: hair

German meaning: 'steifes Haar'

Note:

Root / lemma: *pi-lo-* : 'hair' : **Root / lemma:** *pu-lo-* : 'hair' derived from **Root / lemma:** *pleuk-* : 'flake, feather, hair' common **consonant + consonant** > **consonant + vowel** phonetic mutation recorded in centum languages first, mainly Latin.

Material: Old Indian *pula-*, *pulaka-* m. 'das Ströuben the Hörchen am body', *pulasti* f. m. 'schlichtes hair of the head bearing, carrying'; Substantiv 'hair of the head', Patronymikon *Pāu lastya-*; gr. Plur. *πύλα* 'hair am Hintern, Locken' Hes.; mir. *ul* 'beard' (**pulu-*), *ulach* 'bearded', *ulcha* f. 'beard', *Ulaid* 'die Leute from Ulster' (**Ulutī*).

References: WP. II 84, G. Liebert Nominalsuffix -ti- 191.

Page(s): 850

Root / lemma: *pū k-1, peuk-*

English meaning: thick-haired, *fox

German meaning: etwa 'dense behaart, buschig (buschiger Schwanz), dichtwollig'

Material: Old Indian *pu ccha-*, *-m* 'tail, member, rod' (kann **pu[k]-sko-* sein); after dem buschigen Schwanz benannt, seems got. *fau hō*, aisl. *fōa*, ahd. *foha* 'vixen' (germ. *-ōn*), besides with masc. *-s-*: ags. *fox*, ahd. *fuhs* 'fox' etc.; lit. *pausti* 'Tierhaar'; russ.-poln. *puch* (**peukso-*, *poukso-*) 'Flaumfedern, Daunen, feines wolliges Haar an animals' (out of it lit. *pu kas* 'Flaumfeder'), russ. *pušistyj* 'fleecy, dense, buschig', *pušno j tova r* 'Pelzwerk', čech.-nsorb. *o-puš* (**puch* ɤ), *opyš* 'tail', russ. *opu ška*, *opušina* 'edge (of Waldes), hem, Verbrö mung'.

Note:

Alb. suggests that **Root / lemma:** *pū k-1, peuk-* : (thick-haired, *fox) is a reduced root of older lat. *volpes* 'fox', gr. *alôpêx* a fox. **Root / lemma:** *u l.p-, lup-* : [a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)].

References: WP. II 82 f.

Page(s): 849

Root / lemma: *pū -1, peu-, pou-* also *phu-*

English meaning: to blow, blow up

German meaning: von der Schallvorstellung der aufgeblasenen Backen; 'aufblasen; aufgeblasen, angeschwollen, angeschwollen, aufgebauscht' etc.

Material: Old Indian *phupphukāraka-* 'keuchend' (Lex.), *pupphula-* 'Blö hung' (Lex.), *phuphusa-*, *-m* 'Lunge', *pupphusa-* 'Lunge, Samenkapsel the Wasserrose' (Lex.), *phū t-karo ti* 'blows, pustet, shouts, howls from vollem Halse'; arm. (*h*)*ogi* 'breath, breeze, breath, soul' (**pou io-*), *heval* 'short or heavy breathe' (**peu ā-*), *hoylk* 'congregation, meeting. Truppe'; mir. *ūan* 'scum, froth, foam' = cymr. *ewyn*, bret. *eon ds.* (**pou ino-*), Pl. *eien* 'Quellen' (compare lit. *puta* 'Schaumblase'); abret. *euonoc* 'schäumend'; lett. *pu lis* 'heap, herd, nest, Strichregen', *pu l uo t* 'fester', *pū li* 'Regenwolken', russ. *pu lja*, klr. *pu l'a* 'ball';

lit. *pūrē* 'tassel', lett. *paurs*, *pau rē* 'Hinterhaupt, cranium; acme, apex' ('bulge'), lit. *pu ras* 'measure of capacity', lett. *pūrs* 'measure of capacity for corn, grain, Aussteuerkasten', *puns*, *pune*, *punis* 'hunch, outgrowth am tree, hunch', *pau ns*, *pau na* 'cranium, Stirnknochen', also probably Old Prussian *pounian* 'buttock', lit. *pu ne*, lett. *pau na* 'Rö nzel, bundle'.

pu-g-: gr. *πυ γή* 'the Hintere'; aisl. *fjūk* 'Schneesturm', *fjūka* 'quick, fast through die Luft drive, whisk', *fok* 'snow flurry', mhd. *fochen* 'blow'; lett. *pu ga* 'gust of wind', *pauga* 'Polster, head'.

p(h)u-k-: arm. *p uk* 'breath, breeze, wind, breaking wind, fart', Pl. 'bellows', *p č*, *em* 'hauche', *p k am* 'blase mich auf'; npers. *pūk* 'das blast (um fire anzufachen), bellows', afgh. *pū*, *pūk* 'a puff, a blast, the act of blowing';

lit. *pukne* 'blister, bubble', *pukšle* 'swelling, blister', *pūkščiu*, *pūkšti* 'pant, gasp, wheeze', *pūky š*, *pu kis* 'chub' (*'Dickkopf'); lett. *pukuls* 'tassel' (eig. 'thick tassel').

pu-p- (probably broken Redupl.): alb. *pupe* 'curd, grape, hill', *pu pe ze* 'bud, Mohn', *pu pule* 'back'; lat. *pūpus* 'small kid, child, knave, boy, Böbchen', **pūpa* 'small girl' and (late) 'Pupille of Auges' (das small Spiegelbild of Beschauers in

Auge of Angesprochenen'), vulgö-r-lat. **puppa* (frz. *poupe*, ital. *poppa*) 'nipple'; air. *ucht* 'breast' (**puptu-*); lett. *pups* 'Weiberbrust', *paup* 'to swell', *pūpuol'i* 'Weidenkötzchen' (with voiced-nonaspirated *pubulis* 'bubble auf beer, knot in Garn'), lit. *pupele*, *pupela*, *pupuole* 'bud', probably also lit. *pupā*, lett. *pupa* 'bean'.

p(h)u-s-: Old Indian *pu ś yati*, *pus n ā ti*, *pō ś ati* 'gedeiht, makes thrive, wächst to, ernöhrt', *pus t a -* 'wohlgenöhrt, rich', *pu ś ti-*, *pus ti -* f. 'prospering; flourishing, growth, fullness, wealth', *pō ś a-* ds., *pu ś pa-m* 'flower, blossom, bloom, blossom', *pus kala -* 'rich, prächtig, in voller vitality'; gr. *φύσσω* 'blast, bellows, bubble' (**φύσσω* or **phūt-i-a*), *φύσσω* 'blow, blase auf', *φύσσω* 'snort', *φύσσω* f. 'garlic, onion, bulb', *φύσσω* λ(λ) f. 'bubble', *φύσσω* f. 'bubble, weal, callus', *φύσσω* η f. 'intestine, sausage', *φύσσω* ν 'Dickbauch', *πύσσω* - *φύσσω* 'blow, snort'; lat. *pussula*, *pustula* 'bubble, vesicle, blister, bubble'; norw. *føysa* (**fausian*) 'swell up, aufgö'hren', *f(j)usa* 'sauen, with Gewalt ausströmen'; lit. *pūsle* 'bubble', lett. *pu slis* ds., lit. *pusni s*, *pusny nas* 'zusammengewelter Schneehaufe', *pu še* (*pu še*) 'blister, bubble', *pu škas* 'Hitzblöschchen auf the Haut', lett. *pušk is* 'bouquet, Banderstrauß, tussock' under likewise; Old Church Slavic **puchati* 'blow', **opuchno. ti* 'to bloat, bulge, swell', *puchlъ* 'cavus (aufgedunsen)', russ. *pycha tь* 'pant, gasp, Gluthitze from sich give', *py chatъ* 'aufgeblasen, hochmötig sein', *py šnyj* 'luscious, aufgeblasen, hochmötig' etc., Old Church Slavic *napyštiti se* 'sich aufblasen', russ. *py ščitъ* ds. (**pyskiti*; probably also čech.-poln. etc. *pysk* 'snout, muzzle with dicken Lippen'); compare above S. 790 *pāuson-ō*

pu-t-: Old Indian *pupput. a-* 'intumescence of the palate and gums'; gr. *πύππος* 'rump' Hes. (**put-snos*); lat. *praepūtium* 'Vorhaut' (from a **pūtos* 'penis', compare wruss. *potka* ds.); perhaps ir. *uth* 'udder' (**putus*); balt. **puti-ō* 'blow' in lit. *pučiu*, *pu sti* 'blow', reflex. 'to swell', *puntu*, *pu sti* 'to swell, sich aufblasen', *pūsle* f. 'bubble, bladder', *putlu s* 'sich blöhend, aufgeblasen, stout, proud', *puta* 'Schaumblase', *pu tmenos* f. Pl. 'swelling, lump, growth', *pari-pu te lis* 'aufgeblasener person', *pa pautas* 'weal, callus', also *pau tas* 'egg, testicle', *pu šu*, *pu st* 'blow, breathe, breathe', *pu sma* 'breath', *pūte* 'bubble, blister, bubble', probably also lit. *putra* 'Grötze', lett. *putra* 'Grötze, porridge, mash'; auf voiced-nonaspirated: lett. *pudurs*, *puduris* 'tussock, heap', *pudra* 'heap'; wruss. *potka* (**pъtъka*) 'male limb, member'.

References: WP. II 79 ff., WH. II 389 f., 392, Trautmann 233 f.;

See also: compare above *b(e)u-2*.

Page(s): 847-848

Root / lemma: *pū -2* : *peu -*

English meaning: to rot, stink

German meaning: 'faulen; stinken'

Note: presumably from a *pu`fie!* evolved

Material: Old Indian *pū yati* 'wird faul, stinkt' = av. *puyeiti* 'wird faul', Old Indian *pūya-*, *-m* 'pus', *pū ti-* 'faul, stinkend; Jauche, pus' = av. *pūtay-* 'Fauligwerden, Verwesung'; pashto *pūl* 'Tröbung of Auges', westosset. *ambud* 'faul'; Old Indian *pū tāu* (: aisl. *fuð*) 'buttocks'; with **-sk o-**: mpers. *pūsinītan* 'faulen', aisl. *fauskr* 'morsches wood'; arm. *hu* 'eitriges blood'; gr. *πύθω* 'manche faulen', *πύθω* μ α (f. 'faule', *πύθω* ν (**pu^wom*), *πύθω* ς, -ε ο ς n. 'pus'; perhaps also *πύθω* ς m., *πύθω* ς, *πύθω* α τ ο ς, *πύθω* ε τ ί α 'beestings'; lat. *pūs*, *pūris* 'pus' (**puu^wos*), *pūteō*, -ēre 'faulen', *pūtīdus* 'faul' (from a participle **pū-to-s*), *pu ter*, *-tris*, *-tre* 'faul, morsch' with *u* -, as mir. *othrach* 'dunghill', probably also *othar* 'ein sicker' (**putro-*), *othar-lige* 'Krankenbett, Begröbnisplatz'; aisl. *fūinn* 'decayed, rott', *fūi* 'decay', *fūna* 'faulen', *feyja* 'verfaulen lassen, verrotten lassen', got. *fūls*, aisl. *fūll*,

ags. ahd. *fūl* 'faul';

aisl. *fuð* f. 'pudenda', mhd. *vut* 'pudenda', alem. *vödeli* Kinderwort 'Popo', geminated mhd. *votze*; lit. *pu*, *vu*, *pu* 'ti' 'faulen', causative *pu* 'dau, -yti' 'faulen make', lett. *pu* 't' 'faulen', causative *pu* 'de 't' 'faulen make', lit. *pia* 'ulas (*pēu-lo-s) m. 'verfaulten tree', lett. *prau* 'ls 'verfaultes wood' (*pl 'auls), lit. *pu* 'liai m. Pl. 'pus', *puve* 's(i)ai m. Pl. 'verfaulte Sachen', lett. *puveši* m. Pl. 'pus', *pu* 'žn 'i m. Pl. ds., *papuve* f. 'Brachfeld'.

with **g**: aisl. *fūki* 'Stank', nisl. *fūki* also 'verfaultes seaweed, kelp', as lett. *pu* 'nis 'faulendes, pustulating', *pu* 'nes Pl. 'Modererde';

with **s**: norw. *føyr* (*fauza-) 'morsch', ndl. *voos* 'schwammig', schweiz. *gefösen* 'morschgeworden'; about aisl. *fauskr* see above;

References: WP. II 82, WH. II 391 f., Trautmann 234; G. Liebert Nominalsuff. -ti-151.

Page(s): 848-849

Root / lemma: *pū* ~3

See also: see under *peu-* and *pōu-*.

Page(s): 849

Root / lemma: *pū-ro-*

English meaning: corn

German meaning: 'Korn(frucht)'; griech. also 'Kern, Stein von Obstfröchten'

Material: Gr. *πῦρον*, dor. *σπῦρον* 'Weizenkorn, wheat', *πῦρον* 'Kern from allerlei Obst and sonstigen Fröchten', *δελύς-πυρός*, -ος 'eine the Weichselkirsche similar fruit'; lit. *pūrai* 'Winterweizen', lett. *pu* 'r. i 'wheat', Old Prussian *pure* f. 'Trespe, *Bromus secalinus*', Old Church Slavic *pyro* 'Spelt', čech. *py* 'r 'Quecke', slov. *pi* 'r m., *pi* 'ra f. 'Spelt' etc.; ags. *fyr*s 'Quecke, Ackerunkraut', engl. *furze*.

References: WP. II 83, Trautmann 232; compare georg. *puri* 'bread'.

Page(s): 850

Root / lemma: *rabh-* or *rebh-* : *r_ebh-*

English meaning: to rage, be furious

German meaning: 'von Ungestöm, Wut ergriffen sein' ö

Material: Lat. *rabiēs* 'fury, Tollheit', *rabiō*, -ere 'toll sein, rage' berührt sich in the meaning very nahe with Old Indian *ra* 'bhas- n. 'Ungestöm, force, might', *rabhasa* 'wild, boisterous, vast, grand', *sam* 'rabdha- 'furious', das above S. 652 irrig to *ra* 'bhatē 'erfaßt, hält sich fest' = *la* 'bhatē, *lambhatē* 'erfaßt, ergreift', placed wurde; compare mir. *recht* 'plötzlicher attack, fury', das also to lat. *rapīō*, root **rep-* belong could; ags. *rabbian* 'dash' from vlat. *rabiāre* ds.; toch. A *rapurn* 'ē 'ferventness, passion'.

References: WP. II 341, WH. II 413.

Page(s): 852

Root / lemma: *rāp-*, *rēp-*

English meaning: turnip

German meaning: `Röbe'

Note: Wanderwort unbekannter origin

Material: Gr. ῥάπυς, ῥάφυσ f. `beet, turnip', ῥάφανος, ῥαφάνη `Rettig', att. `Kohl', ῥαφάνις, -ῥιδος `Rettig'; lat. *rāpum*, *rāpa* `beet, turnip', *rāpistrum* `wild turnip', *rāpīna* `Röbenfeld' (as lit. *ropiena*) and `Röben'; ahd. *ruoba*, *ruoppa* (**rōbjō*) `turnip', besides *j*-lose additional form in aisl. *rōfa* `the knochige part of Pferdeschwanzes', norw. *rōva* `tail', in addition in ablaut ahd. *rāba*, mhd. *rābe*, *rāpe*, *rappe* ds., schweiz. *rōb(e)* bair. *rōben* (also is ahd. *rēba* as *jō(n)*-stem must be assumed); die germ. forms can nicht from dem Lat. derive; certainly lat. Lw. is only ndl. *raap*, engl. *rope*;

lit. *ro'pe* `turnip', *ropiena* `Rubenfeld'; r.-Church Slavic *re'pa* `turnip'; alb. *repe* `turnip' from dem Lat. or Slav.; unclear is cymr. *erfin* `Röben' (Plur.), bret. *irvin* ds. (**arbīno*-);

References: WP. II 341, WH. II 418, Trautmann 237, Wissmann by Marzell, Pflanzennamen 1, 659.

Page(s): 852

Root / lemma: *rā'~s-*

English meaning: to sound, cry

German meaning: `ertönen, schreien'

Material: Old Indian *ra'sati*, *rā'sate* `bellow, roar, wiehert, heult, shouts, howls, ertönt'; Old Indian *rasita* - n. `Getön, bellowing, braying, roar, thunder'; got. *razda* `voice', ahd. *rarta* f. `modulatio', aisl. *rodd* f. `voice'; with ablaut ags. *reord* f. `voice, sound, language';

whether here dö.n. *ralle*, schwed. dial. *ralla* etc. `glucksen, babble, chatter' (**razlōn*)ö

References: WP. II 342.

Page(s): 852

Root / lemma: *rebh-1*

English meaning: to move, hurry

German meaning: `sich bewegen, umher eilen'

Material: Npers. *raftan* `go', mparth. *raf-* `assail, fight', osset. *rövög* `quick, fast';

mir. *reb* `game, Töcke' (**rebā*), *rebrad* `Kinderspiel', *rebaigim* `I spiele';

germ. **reb-* `in heftiger Bewegung sein', mhd. *reben* st. Vb. `sich bewegen, röhren', nhd. bair. *rebisch* `alert, awake, smart', schweiz. *röbeln* `rant, roister', mhd. *reben* `tröumen, baffle sein', mnd. *reven* `nonsensical talk, speak, think', norw. dial. *rava* `hin and her taumeln' etc.

References: WP. II 370, Szemere'nyi ZDMG. 101, 207 ff.;

See also: extended from *er-*.

Page(s): 853

Root / lemma: *rebh-2*

English meaning: to roof

German meaning: `überwölben, überdachen'

Material: Gr. ἑρῆφω, ἑρῆπτω `überdache' (*überwölbe), ὑψ-ηρῆφής `with hoher Bedachung', ἑρῶφος `das reed, wherewith man die Höuser deckt, roof, ceiling', ἑρῶφής `Bedachung'; ahd. *hirnireba* `cranium' (*`Hirn-bedachung'); ahd. *rippa*, *rippi*, as. *ribbi*, ags. *ribb*, aisl. *rif* n. `Rippe' (**rebhi*-o-; die Rippen cover die Bruthöhle, as das Dach das Haus); russ.-Church Slavic *rebro* `Rippe'; engl. *reef* `Riff' is dōn. Lw.

References: WP. II 371, Trautmann 241.

Page(s): 853

Root / lemma: *red-*, *rod-*

English meaning: `flow'

German meaning: `fließen'

See also: see above S. 334 (*ered-*).

Page(s): 853

Root / lemma: *reg-1* (and *sreg-ö*)

English meaning: to paint

German meaning: `förlen'

Material: Old Indian *ra j̥yati* `förlt sich, rötet sich', newer *rajyate*, Kaus. *rajayati* `förlt', secondary *ran j̥ayati*; *rāga* m. `das Förlen, rote paint, color';

gr. ῥέζω, Aor. ῥέξατο `förlen', ῥέγμα `geförlter Stoff', ῥαγεύς (also ῥογεύς) `Förlber', χρυσό-ρογές χρυσόβαφές Hes.; daß ῥέζω keinen Vokalvorschlag erfahren hat, ist auffällig; compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 310 and Boisacq 838.

References: WP. II 366.

Page(s): 854

Root / lemma: *reg-2*

English meaning: to see

German meaning: `sehen'

Note: only albanesisch and Baltic

Material: Alb. *ruaj* `sehe an, look, see'; lit. *regiu* `see', *rege* `ti`see', *ra gana* `witch' (compare `böser look'), *re gimas* `visible, apparent, manifest, obvious', lett. *redze* `t`see'.

References: WP. II 366, Jokl Stud. 75.

Page(s): 854

Root / lemma: *reg* ¹ -1

English meaning: right, just, to make right; king

German meaning: 'gerade, gerade richten, lenken, recken, strecken, aufrichten' (also unterstützend, helfend); direction, line (Spur, Geleise) und likewise

Grammatical information: forms idg. neither root present nor perfect tense; participle Perf. Pass. *reg* ¹ -to- 'law'

Note:

Alb. *shqipe* 'eagle' seems related to Old Indian *r.ji-pya* ¹ 'darting along' epithet of the bird *s'yēna* ¹ ('eagle, falcon'), [rum. *oim* 'falcon'], Av. *arəzi-fya-* (cf. gr. ἄρξιφος ἄετὸς παρὰ Πέρσας H., αἰγίποψ), arm. *arcui* (< **arčwi*) 'eagle' which is evidently a form of the same word; that it is Macedonian confirms its reality.

Alb., gr., av., and Old Indian prove that from **Root / lemma: *er*-1, or- : 'eagle'** derived extended **Root / lemma: *ar(e)-g* ¹ - (*arg* ¹ -ō), *r.g* ¹ -i- : 'glittering, white, fast'** and its subsequent zero grade **Root / lemma: *reg* ¹ -1 : 'right, just, to make right; king'**.

Material: Old Indian *r.jyati*, nasalized *r.n.ja.ti* 'stretches itself, it hurries (from horses)'; probably also *irajya.ti* (with unclear *i*-) 'arranges, orders, enacts, decrees'; *r.ju* ¹ -, av. *arazu-* 'just, right' (in addition *arazuš* 'finger', Gen. *arəzvō*), Kompar. Superl. Old Indian *ra.jīyas-*, *r.jīyas-* 'straight', *ra.jis.ti ha-*, av. *razišta-* 'the justest, justest';

Old Indian *r.jra* ¹ - from horses = *r.ju-gāmin*, *r.jrās.va-*, av. *arəzrāspa-* EN eig. 'whose steeds haste straight on; with fast horses', next to which compound form **r.ji-* in *r.ji-pya* ¹ - (2. part unclear) 'soaring straight ahead' (epithet of *s'yēna* ¹ 'eagle, falcon'), av. *arəzi-fya-* m. 'eagle, name of a mountain or mountains', by Hes. ἄρξιφος (i.e. ἄρξιφος ἄετὸς παρὰ Πέρσας, arm. *arciv* (**arciv*) 'eagle' (beside it **r.ju-pya-*, ap. **ardufya-* in npers. *āluh* 'eagle', compare gr. αἰγυπιός, if transfigured by folk etymology after αἶξ from *ἄργυπιός); *r.ji-s.van-* EN eig. 'with fast dogs', compare in gr. ἄργός (from *ἄργ-πος diss.) 'fast, quick', above S. 64;

maybe truncated alb. (*ἄρξιφος), ξιφος-, *shqiponjë* 'eagle', alb. geg. *Shqipni*, alb. tosk. *Shqipëri* 'land of the eagles'.

Old Indian *raji* ¹ - 'sich aufrichtend, straight', *ra.ji-* RV perhaps 'line, row' (= mnd. *reke* under S. 856); *ra.jas-* (av. *razah-*) n. 'Raum';

av. *raz-* (*rāzayeiti*, participle *rā.šta-*, gr. ὀρεκτός, lat. *rēctus*, got. *rai.hts*; av. *rāštām* 'in gerader direction') 'richten, gerade richten, sort, order, arrange', *razan-* 'order, statute', *rašnu-* 'gerecht' (compare gr. ὀρέγνυμι), probably also *razura-* n., *razurā* f. 'wood, forest', *rāzarə*, *rāzan-* 'command, alignment'; *rasman-* m. n. 'Schlachtreihe' (: gr. ὀρεγμα, lat. *regimen*);

Old Indian *rāj-* (Nom. Sg. *rā.ti*) 'king' (= lat. *rēx*, air. *rī*, s. also got. *reiks*), *rā.jan-* ds., *rā.jn.ī* 'queen, Förstin', *rā.s.ti*, *rā.jati* 'is king, herrscht, glares, gleams' (denominative), *rājya* ¹ - 'royal' (= lat. *rēgius*, compare also ahd. *rīhhi*), *rājya* ¹ -, *rā.jya-* n. 'Herrschaft' (= mir. *rīge*, compare also got. *reiki*), *rās.ti rī* 'Herrscherin', *rās.ti ra* ¹ - n. 'Herrschaft, Reich', av. *rāstar-* 'Lenker, ladder';

arm. *arcvi* see above; doubtful thrak. PN Ἀρξιος;

gr. ὀρέγω (ὀρέγνυμι only in hom. participle ὀρεγύς) 'to reach, stretch, stretch out; to reach out, hold out, hand, give; to stretch oneself out, stretch forth one's hand; to reach at or to a thing, grasp at; metaph. to reach after, grasp at, yearn for a thing; to help oneself to' (ὀρεκτός = av. *rāšta-* etc.), ὀργύομαι 'strecke mich, long, reiche' (ō- is prefix), ὀργυλα or

ῥογυλά, ion. ep. ῥογυλή 'Klafter', ῥογυλά ds. (probably from *ῥογυλά ass.); in compound ῥογυ-, e.g. ῥογυος; ῥογυα (= av. *rasman-*) 'das Recken the hands, the Föße (footstep); Darreichen'; about ῥογυω see under beim Germ.; about ῥογυς see above;

venet. *Reitia* 'Geburtsgöttin (compare gr. Ῥοθία), die die Kinder in die richtige Lage bringt' or 'goddess the Erektionö';

lat. *regō*, -ere, *rēxī*, *rēctum* (ē secondary lengthening) 'gerade richten, lenken, rule, reign' (= ῥογέω, ῥογεκτός), *ērigō* 'richte auf (= ir. *ēirgim* 'surgo') etc.; about *pergō*, *porrigō*, *surgō*, Adv. *corgō*, *ergō*, *ergā* s. WH. s. vv.), *regiō* 'direction, line; line, region', *rēgula* 'Richtholz, line; Richtschnur, lath' etc., *rēgillus* 'with senkrechten Kettenföden gewebt'; osk. *Regaturei* 'Rectōri'ö (from a verb **regāre*); lat. *rogō*, -āre ' (die Hand ausstrecken =) ersuchen, bid, beg, ask, fragen'; *rogus* 'Scheiterhaufen' (gr. sizil. ῥογός 'Getreidescheune' is lat. Lw.) probably eig. 'aufgerichteter shove' (= germ. **rakaz*); *rēx*, *rēgis* 'king' (= Old Indian *rāj-* etc.), *rēgina* 'queen' (marr. *regen[ai]* Dat.), *rēgius* 'royal' (= Old Indian *rājya-*);

lat. *rigēō*, -ēre 'to be stiff, be numb, stiffen; to be stiff, be rigid, stand on end, bristle, stand erect; stand out, to stand stiff, stand upright, rise', *rigidus* 'stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid', *rigor* 'stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigor, esp. for coldness; the coldness' (this specific meaning perhaps preferred through *frīgus*); whether for **regēre* after *ērige* 'reö';

air. *reg-*, *rig-* 'austrecken, e.g. die hand', Perf. *reraig* (**re-rog-e*) 'direxit'; **eks-reg-* (: lat. *ērigō*) e.g. in *at-reig* 'uplifts sich', *ēirge* 'surrectio'; ablaut. air. *rog(a)id* 'strecktaus', mcymr. *rho* 'gift', *rhoi* 'give'; mcymr. *dy-re* 'steht auf', *dy-rein* 'sich erheben', *rhein* 'stiff, gereckt' (: mir. *rigin* ds.), acymr. *ar-cib-renou* 'sepulti', mcymr. *ar-gyu-rein* 'Begraben' (**are-com-reg(i)-no*) etc.; mir. *rēn* 'span' (**reghno-*); air. *recht* (*tu*-stem), cymr. *rhaith* 'law', bret. *reiz* 'order, law, right';

Maybe alb. *mbret* (*mbe* 'ret) 'king'

gall. *Rectu-genus*; air. *rī-*, Gen. *rīg* 'king' (= Old Indian *rāj-*, lat. *rēx*), cymr. *rhi* 'prince, lord', gall. *Catu-rīx*, Pl. -*rīges* eig. 'people of C.', *Rīgo-magus* eig. 'Königsfeld' (acorn. *ruy*, mbret. *roe*, nbret. *roue* 'king' probably frz.), air. *rīgain* 'queen' (**rēg ēnī* =) cymr. *rhiain* 'queen, Dame'; mir. *rīge* n. 'Königreich' (**rēg īdom*); air. *rīched* n. 'Königreich' (**rēg īsedom*);

got. *raihts*, aisl. *rētr*, ags. *riht*, as. ahd. *reht* 'right, straight' (= av. *rašta-* etc.), got. *ga-rai htjan*, ahd. *rihten* etc. 'richten'; aisl. *rētr*, Gen. *rēttar* 'das right, law, court' (= kelt. **rektu-*; wgrm. through das n. of participle ahd. etc. *reht* 'right' ersetzt); got. *rahtōn* 'darreichen'; Kaus. got. *uf-rakjan* 'in die Höhe recken, ausstrecken', ahd. *recchen* 'ausstrecken, raise, uplift, reichen, cause, say, define', nhd. *recken*, as. *rekian* 'tell, define', ags. *reccan* (*reahte*) 'ausstrecken, leiten, define, reckon', aisl. *rekja* 'strecken, outspread, define, announce, declare' (partly iterative **rakjan* under Verdröngung from **regō*, partly denominative); aisl. *rakna* 'ausgestreckt become, zur Besinnung come';

ags. *racu* f. 'riverbed, run, flow', engl. *rake* 'pathway, way, Geleise', ags. *racian* 'run, leiten, lenken', aisl. *rekja spor* 'die spoor pursue', mnd. *reke* f. (**raki*) 'row, order', *raken* 'meet, reach'; ags. *racu* f. 'narration, account', as. *raka*, ahd. *rahha* 'Rechenschaft, thing', aisl. *ro k* Nom. Pl. 'origin, source, beginning; an ancestor, Ursache, ground'; aisl. *rakr*, fries. mnd. *rak* 'straight, right' (= lat. *rogus*); e-grade: mhd. *gerech* 'wohlgeordnet', as. *rekōn* 'richten, sort, order, arrange', mnd. *reken* 'right, unhindered, often', ahd. *rehhanōn* 'sort, order, arrange, reckon, Rechenschaft ablegen', ags. *ge-recenian* 'define', engl. *reckon* 'therefore halten'; ags. *recen* 'quick, fast, willing, ready'; aisl. *land-reki* 'king', ahd. *anet-rehho* 'drake, male duck'; whether with the outlook the zum Zusammenscharren ausgereckten Hand die family of got. *rikan* 'anhöufen', mhd. *rechen* 'zusammenscharren, anhöufen, gather, collect', aisl. *raka*, mnd. *raken* (**rakēn*) '(together)scratch', aisl. *reka*, ahd. *rehho* 'rake, rake', as. *reka* f. 'rake', as. *raka*, ags. *racu*, schwed. *raka* f. ds., ē-grade: norw. dial. *raak* f. 'spoor, Streif, furrow,

row', isl. *rāk* f. 'Streif' (compare Old Indian *rāji-*, *rājī* 'stripe, row') here belongs, is dubious; through borrowing from dem Kelt. vor the Mediaverschiebung: got. *reiks* 'ruler, vornehm, mighty' (kelt. *rīg-s*), aisl. *rīkr* 'mighty'; ahd. *rīhhi*, as. *rīki*, ags. *rīce* (kelt. **rīgi_o-*) 'mighty, vornehm, rich', nhd. *reich*; got. *reiki*, ahd. *rīhhi* 'Reich' (kelt. **rīgi_on*);

ō-grade, with from 'uplift, set up, help' entwickelter meaning: aisl. *rǿkja*, ags. *reccan* (for **rēcan* after *reccan* 'ausstrecken'; but preterit *rōhte*), as. *rōkian*, ahd. *geruohhen* 'care bear, carry, Rücksicht nehmen', ahd. *ruoh*, *ruohha* 'Achthaben, Bemöhung, Sorgfalt', mnd. *rōke* m. ds., mhd. *ruochlōs*, ags. *rēcelēas* (nhd. *ruchlos*, engl. *reckless*) 'unbekömmert, unworried', aisl. *rǿkr* 'sorgsam', die with gr. ἄρῆ γω 'help, stehe bei', ἄρῆ γύω, -όω, ἄρω, ἄρω, ἄρω 'helper', ἄρω γῆ 'help' sich engstens zusammenschließen;

nasalized (compare das Lit., also Old Indian *r.n̄játi*): ags. *ranc* 'straight, stout, proud, bold', mnd. *rank* 'slim, thin, weak' (*gereckt), aisl. *rakkr* 'slim, erect, bold'; as. ags. *rinc*, aisl. *rekkr* 'man';

lit. nasalized žem. *réžious*, *réžtis* 'sich recken', ablaut. *rážaus*, *rážytis* (16. Jh. *ranszies*), *ráža* f. 'Recken', lett. *ruóži tieš* 'sich recken'; russ. *su-rážina* 'good order';

toch. A *rök-*, *rak-* 'hinbreiten, cover', B *rök-* ds., A *rköl* 'cover'.

References: WP. II 362 ff., WH. II 426 f., 432 f., 434 f., Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 106, Trautmann 244.

Page(s): 854-857

Root / lemma: *reg* ^ˆ-2, *rek* ^ˆ- (*rek-ö*)

English meaning: damp; rain

German meaning: 'feucht, bewässern, Regen'

Material: 1. *reg* ^ˆ:- lat. *rigāre* 'bewässern' (with *i* from *e*), alb. *rrjeth*, Aor. *rrodha* 'flow, quelle, tropfe'; norw. dial. *rake* m. 'dampness, Nösse', aisl. *raki* ds., nisl. *rakr* 'humid, wet';

2. *rek* ^ˆ- (*rek-ö*) in: got. *rign* n. 'rain' (**rek* ^ˆ-*no* ^ˆ-), krimgot. *reghen*, aisl. *regn* n., as. *regan*, *regin* m., afries. *rein*, ags. *reg(e)n*, *rēn* m., ahd. *regan*, *regin*, *regen*, mhd. *regen* m.; aisl. *rigna* 'rain', ahd. *regano* ^ˆn ds. etc.; lit. (with westidg. *kō*) *rókia*, *rókti* 'fein rain', *róke* 'dust rain'.

References: WP. II 365 f., WH. II 435.

Page(s): 857

Root / lemma: *reg*^w *os-*

English meaning: darkness

German meaning: 'Dunkelheit'

Grammatical information: n.

Material: Old Indian *rájanī-* 'night'; gr. ἔρεβος 'darkness of the underworld' (ἔ-suggestion); arm. *erek* and *erekoy* 'evening'; also Adverb *erek* 'yesterday'; got. *rigis*, *-izis* n. 'darkness', nisl. *røkk*, *-rs* 'darkness, dawn, twilight'; here perhaps gr. ἄρφύρος 'dark' (**org*^w *sno-*) and toch. A *orköm* (**org*^w *mo-*) 'darkness'; different above S. 334.

References: WP. II 367, Benveniste Hirt-Festschrift 2, 236, Burrow BSOAS 12, 645

Root / lemma: *reibh-***English meaning:** expr. root**German meaning:** `ertönen'ö**Material:** Old Indian *re bhati* `creak, knistern, mumble, murmur; cry'; lett. *ri be t* (also *ribe t*) `din, drone, rumble, bawl, blaster'.**References:** WP. II 349;**See also:** probably to *rei-3*.**Root / lemma: *reidh-*****English meaning:** to ride, go**German meaning:** `fahren, in Bewegung sein'

Note:

Root / lemma: *reidh-* : `to ride, go' derived from zero grade of an extended **Root / lemma: *er-3* : *or-* : *r-*** : `to move' in *-eidh-* formant.**Material:** Mir. *rīad(a)im* `travel' (**reidh-*); cymr. *rhwydd-hau* `beeilen, erleichtern'; aisl. *rīða* `in schwankender Bewegung sein, ride'; ags. *rīdan* `ride'; afries. *rīda*, mnd. *rīden*, ahd. *rītan*, mhd. *rīten*, nhd. *reiten*;lett. *raidīt* `eilig senden, hetzen', *raiditie š* `wriggle';germ. **ridjan-* placed in ags. *ridda*, ahd. *ritto* `equestrian', extended in afries. *ridder*, mnd. *ridder* (out of it aisl. *riddari*), mhd. *ritter*;gall. *rēda* `vierrödriger Reisewagen'; ir. *dē-riad* `Zweigespann' (idg. **reidhā*); aisl. *reið* f. `Reiten, Reiterschar, cart', and. *brande-rēda* `Brandbock'; ags. *rād* f. `Reiten, pull, journey; Musik'; engl. *road* `way'; ahd. *reita*, mhd. *reite* `cart, campaign, kriegerischer attack' (germ. **raidō*, idg. **roidhā*); (compare ahd. *reisa* `departure, wagon, war train, trip' in **Root / lemma: *er-3* : *or-* : *r-*** : `to move' in *-eis-* formant.compare moreover gall. *rēdārius* `Lenker a *rēda*'; PN *E p o-rēdia*, PN *Epo-rēdo-rīx*; cymr. *ebrydd* `quick, fast' (**epo-rēdi-*);germ. **(ga)-raiðia-* in got. *ga-raiþs* `angeordnet, bestimmt', aisl. *greiðr* `light to bewerkstelligen, simple, just, clear, bright'; afries. *rēde*, ags. *geræ ðe*, *ræ ðe* `fertig, light, clear, bright, simple, just' (engl. *ready*); mnd. *gerēde*, *rēde* `willing, ready, fertig'; mhd. *gereit*, *gereite* `fertig, willing, ready, zur Hand'; as Substantiv in aisl. *reiði* n. and m. `Ausrüstung', norw. *greide* n. `Pferdeggeschirr'; ags. *geræ ðe* n. `Geschirr, armament, armor'; mnd. *gerēde* `appliance, dowry'; ahd. *gireiti* n. `wagon, cart'; mhd. *gereite* n. `cart, Geschirr, tool'; aisl. *reiðr* `durchreitbar, willing, ready';got. *ga-raidjan* `dispose, festsetzen'; aisl. *greiða* `sort, order, arrange, pay, help'; ags. *(ge)ræ ðan* `sort, order, arrange, help'; mhd. *(ge)reiten* `bereiten, sort, order, arrange, reckon, pay'.***reidhi-*** in ir. *rēid* `planus, facilis'; acymr. *ruid*, ncymr. *rhwydd* `light, free'; abret.

roed in den PN *Roed-lon*, *Roidoc*, *Roet-anau*, nbret. *rouez* 'rare, clair-seme'; lett. *raids* 'willing, ready'.

reidho- in ir. *rīad* 'Fahren, Reiten'; cymr. *gorw ydd* 'horse'; mlat.-gall. *ve-rēdus*, *para-ve-rēdus* (from **vo-rēdos*) 'Beipferd'; compare ahd. *ga-ri* 'n. 'equitatus'; mhd. *in-rit* m. 'Einritt'; mnd. *rit* n. 'Ritt';

to *reidh-* also das Abstraktsuffix cymr. *-rwydd* m.: air. Kollektivsuffix *-rad* in air. *ech-rad* f. 'Pferde' (**ek u_o-reidhā*);

gr. ἑρκεθος 'servant' with prothet. ἐ- reiht sich an die Dienernamen with a primary meaning of Laufens an, whether here gehörig.

References: WP. II 348 f., WH. II 425.

Page(s): 861

Root / lemma: *reid-*

English meaning: to lean on, support

German meaning: 'anlehnen, stützen'ö

Material: Gr. ἑρκεθω 'lehne an, unterstötze, drönge, strenge mich an' (hom. ἑρκεθατα for -ρκεθ-), ἑρκεσμουα 'pad', ἀντ-ηρκες -ηρκεδος 'Strebepfeiler, pad'; lat. *ridica* 'ein through fissures größerer Pflöcke gewonnener Weinpfahl'ö

References: WP. II 348, WH. II 434;

See also: probably to *rei-5*.

Page(s): 860

Root / lemma: *reig-* or *reig* ^

English meaning: to bind

German meaning: 'binden'

Note: only kelt. and germ.

Material: Ir. *ad-riug* 'alligō', *con-riug* 'colligō', *do-riug* 'nudō', *fo-riug* 'sistō'; **rigo-* placed in mir. *ārach* 'manacle' (bret. *ere*) from **ad-rigo-*, *cenn-rach* 'halter' (= cymr. *pen-rhe* 'Stirnband'); **reigo-* in cymr. *modrwy* f. 'ring', *rhwym* (**reig-smn*.) m. 'manacle' (Pl. acymr. *ruimmein*), *aerwy* (**ad-reigo-*) 'halter', air. *būarach*, cymr. *burwy* 'Kuhfessel', *cyfrwy* 'saddle' (**kom-reigo-*); mbret. *rum* 'bande, troupeau' goes auf **roig-smn*., back;

ir. *cuimrech* n. 'manacle, Fesseln' (bret. *kevre* 'lien') corresponds, da die basic form **kom-rig-om* is, bis auf das suffix dem lat. *corrigia*, *corrigium* 'Schuhriemen, strap';

mhd. *ric* Gen. *rickes* m. 'band, strap, manacle, Verstrickung, knot' and *ricken* 'anbinden'.

References: WP. II 347, Loth RC. 41, 220, WH. I 278 f.;

See also: probably extension from *rei-1*; meaning development as (see 858) *rei-p* 'wickeln, bind'.

Page(s): 861-862

Root / lemma: (*reig* ^-), *rēig* ^-

English meaning: to stretch, stretch out (the hand)

German meaning: etwa 'recken, ausstrecken, with ausgestreckter Hand langen or darreichen under likewise'

Note: bedeutungsverwandt with *reg* ^-1.

Material: Ahd. *reichen* 'reach, (er)langen, darreichen, sich erstrecken', mnd. *rēcken*, ags. *ræc(e)an* 'ausstrecken, reichen, darbieten' (engl. *reach*), aisl. *reik* f. 'Scheitel in Haar'; lit. *re iš-juos*, *-tis* 'sich brösten', *ra iš-from*, *-ytis* 'sich wiederholt recken'; as 'Tortur through Strecken the Glieder' seems also related air. *riag* 'Tortur', *ringid* 'foltert, peinigt'; mir. *rēimm* 'buffoon' (**reig* ĥsmi-), mcymr. *dir-rwyn* (**reig* ^-no-) 'Tortur, affliction'; *cyf-rwyn-ein* ds.

References: WP. II 347 f., Trautmann 242, Loth RC. 42, 373.

Page(s): 862

Root / lemma: *reik*-

English meaning: to shake; pole (ö)

German meaning: 'sich aufrecken' and 'wackeln'; 'Stange, Latte'

Material: Norw. *rjaa* m. 'shaft, pole zum Trocknen of Getreides' (**rīhan*-), schwed. dial. *ri* f. 'picket, pole, shaft, rod'; mnd. *rick*, *reck* n. (**rikko* ^-) 'lange dünne shaft, pole', mhd. *ric*, *-ckes* m. 'waagrechtes Gestell, shaft, pole', nhd. *Reck*; ahd. *rigil* m., mnd. *regel* m. 'bar, bolt, Reeling', nnd. also *richel*, older ndl. *rijgel* now, yet *richel* 'bar, bolt'; isl. *rīgr* m. 'stiffness' (also name of Heimdallr); mnd. *rēch* 'stiff', aisl. *reigjask* 'den body uplift, set up, sich anspannen', ags. *ræge-rēose* 'Muskeln am backbone, spine'; aisl. *riga*, *-aða* '(hin and her) move, zum Wanken bringen', schweiz. *rigelen* 'waver'; norw. dial. *rigga* 'upset'; norw. *rikke* 'move, rücken', ostfries. *rikke(l)n* 'hin and her bewegen, wobble, sway'; lett. *ri ku* (*ri kstu*), *rikt* 'curdle, coagulate, harden, fest become'.

References: WP. II 346 f.;

See also: probably as *reik* ^- to *reig* ^-; s. also *rei*-5.

Page(s): 862

Root / lemma: *rei*-1

English meaning: to tear, cut

German meaning: 'ritzen, reißen, schneiden'

Material: Lat. *rīma* 'Ritze' (**rei-mā*); mir. *rēo* 'stripe' (**ri-u_o-*); ags. *rāw*, *ræw* f. 'row' (**roĥu_ā*); lit. *rieva* 'Felskluft, Fels, hill' (compare lat. *rumpō* : *rūpēs*), *rai ve* 'stripe', lett. *rie wa* 'Ritze, crease, furrow'; in addition probably as 'border line' or 'Högelreihe': mir. *rōen* 'way, Bergkette' (therefrom *rōenaid* '*bahnt sich einen way' > 'besiegt', *rōen* 'Niederlage'), bret. *run* 'hill'; aisl. *rein* f. 'border line', ahd. *rein*, nhd. *Rain* ds. (kelto-germ. **roi-no*-).

extensions:

reib-: ags. *rīpan*, *riopan* 'reap' (engl. *reap*), *rifter* 'sickle', *rīp* n. 'harvest', norw. *ripa* 'ritzen', *ri pa* 'abreißen, abstreifen', mengl. *ripelen*, nengl. *ripple* 'Flachs break, rupture', mnd. *repen*, *repelen* ds., ahd. *rifila*, *riffila* 'Söge, jagged mountain ridge'; as. *rīpi*, ags. *rīpe*, ahd. *rīfi*, nhd. *reif* ('zum Ernten reif').

reig- see under different Schlagwort.

reik(h)-: Old Indian *rikha* 'ti, *likha* 'ti 'scarifies', *rēkhā*, *lēkhā* 'crack, line, line'; gr. ῥήκω 'rupture, tear, rend', ῥήκε 'barst', ῥήκες, ῥήκεος, ῥήκεος 'geschrotete barley' (-ε - spelling for -ε -); perhaps lat. *rixa* 'tödtlicher quarrel, fight'; cymr. *rhwygo* 'tear', *rhwyg* m. 'break, col, gap', mbret. *roegaff* 'tear, rend', nbret. *reuga*; ablaut. mcymr. *go-rugaw* 'tear'; mhd. *rīhe* 'line', nhd. *Reihe*, ahd. *rīhan* 'auf einen Faden pull', with ablaut and gramm. Wechselahd. *riga* 'line', mhd. *rige* 'line, row, künstlicher Wassergraben', nhd. *Riege*; norw. *reig* m. 'row, Zeile';

lit. *riekiu*, *rie* 'kti' (bread)cut, clip, zum erstenmal pflögen', *rieke* 'Brotschnitte', *raikau*, -y 'ti' bread mehrfach in Schnitten schneiden';

similarly *reik* - in Old Indian *ris* 'a 'ti, *lis* 'a 'ti 'rupft, reißt ab, weidet ab' (npers. *rištan* 'spinnen', bal. *rēsag*, *rēsaw* 'spinnen, flax, wattle, braid').

reip-: gr. ῥέπειω 'störze um (tr.), störze low, base' (intr.), ῥέπειον Pl. 'ruinae', ῥέπειον f. 'Absturz, slope'; lat. *rīpa* 'steiler edge, bank, border, shore'; aschwed. *rīva*, aisl. *rīfa* 'tear (tr.)', *rifna* 'zerspringen, aufspringen', *rifa* f. 'crack, col, gap', mnd. *rīven* 'rub', afries. *rīva* 'rend', nd. *ribben* 'pluck, Flachs pluck'; aisl. *rīfr* 'erwünscht' (compare 'sich um etwas reißen'), ags. *rīf* 'vast, grand, violent', mnd. *rīve* 'wasteful'; ablaut. aisl. *reifr* 'blithe, glad, aufgeräumt', *reifa* 'fördern, beschenken'; ostfries. *riffel* 'furrow', ags. *ge-riflian* 'furrow'; with *p* through consonant stretch: aisl. *rīp* 'Oberkante eines Bootes', ostfries. *rip(e)* 'edge, bank, border, shore', mhd. *rīf* 'bank, border, shore';

besides eine germ. family with 'scrap, shred, stripe' as basic meaning, so that here anreihbar, and 'wickeln, bind' as abgeleitete meaning: aisl. *rīf* n. 'Reff', mnd. *rift* ds., aisl. *rift* (*ript*) f. 'Stöck Zeuges', *rīfr* m. (**rībi*-) 'pulley, Weberbaum', *rifa* 'sew', ags. *rift* f. 'dress, Schleier, curtain', ahd. *bein-refta* 'britches'; aisl. *reifar* Pl. f. 'Wickel', *reifa* 'wickeln', ags. *ā-rāfian* 'loswickeln' (similarly ndl. dial. *rijvelen* 'wear out');

with consonant stretch **-p(p)-**: got. *skauda-raip* 'Schuhriemen', aisl. *reip*, ags. *rāp* 'rope, band', ahd. *reif* 'strap, Faßreif, ring';

with germ. **-sp-** (from *-ps-ö*): aisl. *rispa* 'tear open' and f. *rispa* 'ein light Kratzer', aschwed. *rispa* 'discord', nd. *rispe* 'Flachsraufe', *rispen* 'den Flachs through die Raufe pull' (nhd. *Rispe* 'Samenböschel' but probably with originally *hr-*), ahd. *rispeln* 'snatch', bair. *ab-reispen* 'abzupfen, abbrechen', mhd. *be-rispeln* 'rebuke, reproach, bestrafen'.

reis-: Old Indian *ris* 'yati, *re* 'ś, *ati* 'wird injures, hurts, disables, nimmt damage; damages', *ris* 't, *a* 'injures, hurts, disables', *rēs* 'ayati' 'schödiget, strafft', *ris* 'anya 'ti' 'geht fehl', *ris* 'an, *yu* 'unzuverlässig'; av. *raēš-*, *iriš-* 'injure, verwunden; damage leiden' (present *raēšyeiti* tr., *irišyeiti* tr., intr., Kaus. *raēšayeiti*), participle *irišta-* 'damages', *raēša-* m., *raēšah-* n. 'Schödigung', probably also *raēša-* 'cleft, fissure in the earth'; aisl. *rīsta* (*reist*) and *rīsta* schw. V. 'cut, clip, ritzen, aufritzen', *rīsta* 'Ritz, slit', aschwed. *rīsta* '(Runen) ritzen', mnd. *risten* 'carve', aisl. *ristill* m. 'Pflugeisen', mhd. *rist* m. n. 'plowshare, plough handle, plough stilt'; lett. *risums*, *risie* 'ns' 'crack, slit', Old Church Slavic *re* 'šiti' 'loosen'.

References: WP. II 343 ff., WH. II 435 f., 436, 438, Trautmann 241.

Page(s): 857-859

Root / lemma: *rei-2*, *roi-*

English meaning: variegated, speckled

German meaning: in Worten for 'buntgestreift, fleckig'

Material: Lit. *rai* ^{nas} `gray, buntgestreift'; *rai* ^{mas} `varicolored'; air. *rīabach* `dappled', lit. *rai* ^{bas} `dappled, graubunt' (*rai* ^{bti} `flicker'), lett. *ra* ^{ībs} `varicolored, fleckig', esp. from animals, Old Prussian *roaban* `gestreift', russ. klr. *ribyj* `varicolored'; ***roi-k** ^o seems die base from ahd. *rēh* n., *rēho* m., ags. *rā*, *rāha* m. `roe deer', aisl. *rā* f., ags. *ræ* ^{ge} (**raigjōn*-), ahd. *re* ^{īa}, *re* ^{īa} (unclear) and nhd. *Ricke*, ndl. *rekke* `Ricke', (expressive) wherefore probably Old Indian *ris* ^{ya} m. `male antelope'.

References: WP. II 346, Trautmann 235 f., Specht Idg. Dekl. 115.

Page(s): 859

Root / lemma: *rei-3*, *rē(i)-*

English meaning: to cry, bellow, etc.. onomatopoeic words

German meaning: Schallwurzel `schreien, bröllen, bellen' etc.

Note: s. also *reu-*, *rēu-*, *rū* ⁻

Material: Old Indian *rā* ^{yati} `barks'; lit. *ri* ^{ēju} *ri* ^{ēti} `losschreien, scold, chide', refl. `sich quarrel, squabble'; lett. *reju*, *re* ^{ju}, *rie* ^t `bark, bay'; ablaut. *ra* ^{ju}, *rā* ^t `scold, chide', lit. *rojo* ^{ju}, *rojo* ^{ti} `unordentlich crow, cackle' (of rooster, cock)ö, Church Slavic *rar* ^ъ `clangor' (čech. *raroh* m. `Wörgfalte'), russ. *ra* ^{jat} `clink, sound'; aisl. *rāmr* `hoarse' (**rēma*-); derived from a noun **rama* is *remja* `roar, bellow'; possible here also *rōmr* `voice, sound, pronunciation'; compare further ags. *rārian* `bloken, roar, bellow', ahd. *rērēn* ds. etc.;

aisl. *jarma* `bleat', wherefore arm. *or* ^{nal} `heule' belongs, weis perhaps auf eine vollere root *erā-*, *rē-* there.

extensions:

rēb- `rölpsen':

norw. dial. *ræ* ^{pa} `den Mund run lassen' (**rēpjan*), *rapa* `rölpsen'; aisl. *repta* (**rapatjan*) `rölpsen'; dön. *ræbe* ds., jöt. also `quaken' s. Falk-Torp 928; compare *reub-* under *reu-1*.

rē ^{k-} `roar, bellow, cry':

lat. *raccāre*, *rancāre* `roar, bellow' (of Tiger); *rāna* (**rācsnā*) `frog'; cymr. *rhegen* f. (**rakinā*) `Wachtel'; mhd. *ruohen* `roar, bellow, grunt' (besides *rōhen* to *reu-k-*), amhd. *ruohelen*, mhd. *rōehelen* `neigh, roar, bellow, röcheln' (besides *röheln*, *röcheln* to **reu-k-*); lit. *re* ^{kiu}, *re* ^{kti} `roar, bellow', lett. *re* ^{kt} ds.; Old Church Slavic *reko* `say'; with **g**: lat. *ragere* `roar, bellow'.

rēt- `roar, bellow, rant, roister':

mhd. *röeden* `rant, roister', bair. *röeden* `roar, bellow, rant, roister, in the rutting, heat sein'; ahd. *ruod* `bellowing, braying, roar', *ir-ruota* `rugiebam', ags. *rēðe*, `cruel, savage, terrible'.

References: WP. II 342 f., WH. II 414, 416, 421 f., Trautmann 242 f.

Page(s): 859-860

Root / lemma: *rei-4* : *rēi-*

English meaning: thing; possession

German meaning: `Besitz, Sache'

Note: after Burrow (Sanskrit 178, 245) wäre *ē* from *eH* vor *i* originated

Material: Old Indian *rai-* m. f. 'possession, richness' in *rā́h*, *rā́ya* (originally *i-* stem); das *ā* from *rāh*, after dem Akk. Sg. *rām*, the likewise analogisches *ā* hat (after *gām*, above S. 482); *rayi-* 'gift, possession, jewel' (av. Akk. Pl. *raēš*, leg. *rayiš*), *rayi-va* 'nt-', mostly *rē-va* 'nt-' 'rich'; av. Instr. Sg. *raya* (leg. *rāyā*) = Old Indian *rāyā* (to *rā́h*), av. *raēvant* 'rich'; Old Indian av. *rā-* 'give' (extended Old Indian *rāsatē* 'gives'), Old Indian *rāti* 'gift, giver'; Old Indian *rāta-*, av. *rātō* 'bestowed';

lat. *rēs*, *reī* 'thing, possession' (das *ē* after dem Akk. *rēm* from **reHimō*), umbr. *re-per* 'pro *rē*', Dat. Abl. *ri*; in addition lat. *reus* 'Prozesspartei, the (die) Angeklagte' (**rēi_-os*); unclear mcymr. *rei* 'richness'.

References: WP. II 343, WH. II 430 f., 432, Wackernagel-Debrunner III 214 ff.; O. Szemere 'nyi nimmt (brieflich) with Burrow (Sanskrit 178, 245) and Kurylowicz (Études 36 f.) eine basic form **reHi-* for das noun and **reH-* for das verb an (ö).

Page(s): 860

Root / lemma: *rei-5*

German meaning: 'stützen'

See also: see under *reid-*, *reik-* and *rem-*.

Page(s): 860

Root / lemma: *rei-r(ēi)-*

English meaning: to tremble (expr.)

German meaning: 'beben, zittern'; Schallwort

Material: Old Indian *lālāya* 'ti, *lālīya* 'ti 'sways, swings, zittert', *lālā* 'yā Instr. 'fluctuating, in unruhiger Bewegung';

got. *reiran* (schw. V.) 'tremble, quiver', *reirō* 'Zittern, Erdbeben'.

References: WP. II 349.

Page(s): 862

Root / lemma: *rei_ə-, rī-*

German meaning: 'bewege, fließen'

See also: see above S. 330 f. (*er-3*)

Page(s): 862

Root / lemma: *rek-1*

English meaning: to tower; pole

German meaning: 'emporragen'; 'Stange' etc.

Note: as *reik-*, see there.

Material: Aisl. *rā* f. (**rahō*) 'shaft, pole in a scaffold, trestle zum Trocknen, Schiffsrahe', mnd. *rā*, mhd. *rahe* f. 'shaft, pole, Rahe'; norw. dial. *raaga* (**rēgōn-*) 'dönne shaft, pole', nd. *rack* 'Gestell, Wandregal', mhd. *reck(e)* 'lange dönne

shaft, pole, esp. zum U"berh"ngen from Kleidern'; mhd. *rach*, -hes and *rac*, -ges, lengthened grade *ræhe* 'stiff'; mhd. *regen* st. V. 'sich erheben, stare, emporragen', Causative. *regen* schw. V., 'uplift, set up, erregen, move, waken, arouse, revive' (**ragjan*), nhd. *regen*; norw. dial. *raga* 'waver'; very doubtful, whether as reduced grade here mhd. *rogel* 'not fest, fluctuating', *sich rugelen* 'sich r"hren', nhd. dial. *rogeln* 'wobble, sway', aisl. *rugla* 'in Unordnung bringen, st"ren'; geminated *rugga* 'swing, move'; *rykkia* 'r"cken, hurry', ags. *roccian* 'swing' (engl. *rock*), ahd. *rucken*, nhd. 'r"cken', aisl. *rykk*, ahd. *ruc* m. 'jerk' (**rukki*);

lit. *re'kle's* 'Stangenger"st zum Trocknen, R"uchern'.

References: WP. II 361 f., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 176.

Page(s): 863

Root / lemma: *rek* ^h**-**

English meaning: to harm

German meaning: 'sch"digen'

Material: Old Indian *ra'ks*, as- n. 'agony, Qu"lgeist, fiend, demon', av. *rašah-* 'Sch"digung, damage, esp. the in other Leben', *rašayeiti* 'sch"digt'; gr. ἔρῃχθω 'zerre and beutle hin and her' (the storm das ship); ἔρῃχθῆς 'the Erdersch"tterer'. common Old Indian -*g* ^h- > -*ks*, - : Avestan -*g* ^h- > -*xš-*, -*š-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 362;

See also: in addition *r'k* ^h*pos* 'bear' as 'damager'.

Page(s): 864

Root / lemma: *rek* ^h-, *reg* ^h-

English meaning: to bind

German meaning: 'binden'ö

Material: Old Indian *ras'anā* f. 'rope, strap, belt, girdle', *ras'mi*- m. 'Strang, strap, rein'; aschwed. *hurraka* (*hur"ö-*) 'Heck-band, strap', aisl. *rakki* m. 'Stropp zum Festhalten the Rahe', ags. *racca* m. ds., aisl. *rekendi* n., *rekendr* f. Pl. 'chain, manacle'; ags. *racente*, *racete* f., ahd. *rahhinza* f. d.

References: WP. II 362.

Page(s): 863

Root / lemma: *remb-*, *romb-*, *r_omb-*

English meaning: to hack, notch

German meaning: 'hacken, kerben, Kanten machen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *remb-*, *romb-*, *r_omb-* : 'to hack, notch' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ereb-*, *orob-*, *r"b-* : 'to drill, make holes'

Material: Mhd. *rumph*, nhd. *Rumpf*, isl. *rumpr* 'rump', md. mnd. *rump* 'trunk' (*'abgehacktes St"ck'); whether to lit. *rum'bas* 'scar', *rumbu'oti* 'ums"umen' (**r_ombo-*), ablaut. *re'mbe'ti* 'Narben bekommen', lett. *ru'obs* 'incisure' (**rombo-*),

slav. **ro. bъ* m. in serb. *ru b`hem'*, slov. *ro. b`edge, hem'*, slov. *ro. b`iti`hacken, einsöumen'*, čech. *roubiti* ds. etc.ö

Maybe alb. *rrëmbej`kidnap'*

References: WP. II 373, Trautmann 236, Vasmer 2, 541 f.

Page(s): 864-865

Root / lemma: *rem-*, *remə-* (**rə-mo-*)

English meaning: to rest; to support

German meaning: `ruhen, sich aufstützen; stützen'; in Germ. `Latte, Leiste'

Note: relationship to *erə-*, *rē-* `rest' (see 338 f.) is doubtful

Note:

Root / lemma: *rem-*, *remə-* : `to rest; to support' derived from a zero grade of an extended **Root / lemma:** *erə-2*, *rē-* : `to be still' in *-m-* formant (**rə-mo-*)

Material: Old Indian *ra matē`steht still, ruht, findet Gefallen, pflegt the love'*, *ra mati, ramṇ ā ti, rā mayati`bringt zum stille stand, makes tight, firm, ergötzt'*; av. *rāmyat`er soll rest'*, *rāmōi δwam`ihr mögetstehen bleiben'*, *rāmayeiti`beruhigt'*, osset. *urōmun, urōmyn`restrain, hemmen, beruhigen'*; Old Indian *rā ma-* m. `lust, pleasure, joy', *rāma-* - `erfreuend, mellifluous, reizend', av. *rāman-* n. `tranquility, peace', npers. *rām`tranquility; cheerful, cheerful'*; Old Indian *ra nti* f. `refreshment, Ergötzung', *ram su* Adv. `joyful, gratifying'; *rata-* - `stand geblieben, sich genögen lassend, sich ergötzend', *rata-* n. `Liebeslust', *ra ti-* f. `rest, tranquility, lust';

with unclear *η*: gr. *ῥῆμα*, -ας `peaceful, gentle, leise', *ῥεματικός* `peaceful', *ῥεματικός* Kompar. (compare den es-stem got. *rimis*);

air. *fo-rim-* `place, lay, place' (originally *`stützen'; *ri-* = *r-*); perhaps mir. *rinde* `vessel';

ahd. *rama`pad, Gestell, Webe- or Stickrahmen'*, mnd. *rame* (= mnd. mhd. *reme*), *ramen* ds.; got. *rimis* n. `tranquility'; aisl. *ro. nd* f. `edge, hem, shield', ags. *rand* m. `Schildrand, shield', ahd. *rant* m. `edge, Einfassung, shield', norw. *rande* and ablaut. *rinde`Erdröcken, bench'*, krimgot. *rintsch`mons'*, span. (*got.) *randa`Leiste'*; norw. *rand* f. `crossbar, crossbeam, Sims', nhd. bair. *ranten`shaft, pole'* (: lit. *ram tis, ram stis`pad, handrail'*); ahd. *ramft`edge, Einfassung'* kann **rom-ti-* sein, but at most also auf the extension **rem-bh-** based on, compare Old Indian *rambha-* m. `staff, pad', norw. *rimb, rimme`Erdröcken'*, lit. *rambu's`idle'*, *re mbe ti`tröge sein; nicht right wachsen wollen'*;

aisl. *rim* f. `langes, thin board', engl. dial. *rim`Leitersprosse'*, ostfries. *rim`Dachsparren'*; ags. *rima`edge, limit, boundary, Köste'* (engl. *rim*), aisl. *rimi* m. `Landröcken'; perhaps through hybridization with a root *rei-*, deren extensions in *reid-* and *reik-* vorliegen (Wissmann);

lit. *remiu`rem ti`stützen'*, Inchoativ *ri msti, ri mti`peaceful become'*, causative *rami nti* and *ra mdau, -yti`beruhigen'*, *ram tis`pad'*, *ra mas`tranquility'*, *ramu's`peaceful'*, *rōmu's`peaceful, sanftmütig'*, lett. *rāms`tame, domesticated, still, godly, pious'*;

toch. A B *rōm-*, B *ram-* `sich neigen, bend, bow'.

References: WP. II 371 f., Trautmann 243 f.

Page(s): 864

Page(s): 865

Page(s): 865

Page(s): 865

Root / lemma: *ret(h)-*

English meaning: to run, to roll

German meaning: 'laufen, rollen'

Material: Old Indian *rátha-* m. 'cart', *rathī́-* 'Wagenlenker', *ráthya-* 'zum cart gehörig', *rathar-yáti* 'travels in cart'; *rathes, t̥hā́-* 'warrior' = av. *raθaēšta* ds.; av. *raθa-* 'cart', *raiθya* 'Fahrstraße'; lat. *rota* 'wheel', *birotus* 'zweirödrig' (: lit. *dvirátis*), *rotundus* 'scheibenrund';

Maybe alb. *rota* 'wheel'.

ir. *roth* m. 'wheel'; cymr. *rhod* f. 'wheel'; gall. PN *Roto-magus* (Rouen); kelt. *-*reto-* 'run, flow', neutr. Abstraktsuffix in cymr. *brith-red* 'perplexity' = mir. *brecht-rad* 'Mannigfaltigkeit', Kollektivsuffix in mir. *aig-red* 'ice'; lengthened grade *-*rōto-* in mcymr. *rhawd* 'run, flow, Laufbahn, Schaar', *gaeaf-rawd* 'Winterszeit' = mir. *gem-rad* ds., mcymr. *bedrawd*, cymr. *bedd-rod*, bret. *bez-ret* 'Gröber' (cymr. *bedd* 'grave'), in addition mir. *rā(i)the* 'season, quarter of the year' (**rōti_o-*);

air. *rethim* 'laufe' with compounds, Kaus. *roithim* 'treibe an';

Maybe alb. *rreth* 'hoop, rim (of wheel); circle', *rrethim* 'siege';

air. Verbaln. *riuth* m. 'run, flow' (**r_tu-*);

Maybe alb. *rrjethe* 'f. 'run, flow' (**r_tu-*);

to air. *do-riuth* 'accurrō' belongs cymr. *tyred* (**to-rete*) 'come!'; air. *fo-riuth*, cymr. *guo-redaf* 'succurrō', acymr. Perf. *gua-raut* = ir. *fo-ra_ith* (**upo-rōt-e*);

aisl. *ro_ðull* m. 'Strahlenkranz, sun' and as. *radur*, ags. *rador*, *rodor* m. 'sky, heaven'; got. **raþs* 'light', (Kompar. n. *raþizo*) ags. *ræd* 'quick, fast, behend', ahd. *rado*, *rato* adv. 'quick, fast'; and. *rath*, afr. *reth*, ahd. *rad* 'wheel', *radelōt* 'with Röderchen versehen'; lit. *ra_tas* m. 'wheel, circle' (Plur. *rātai* 'Karren, cart'), lett. *rats* 'wheel' (Plur. *rati* 'cart'), lit. *rate_lis* m. 'Röddchen' (compare ahd. *radelōt* and lat. *rotula* f. 'Röddchen'), *dvira_tis* (mostly Pl. *dvira_čiai*) 'zweirödriger cart';

maybe alb. geg. *me rotullue* 'to circulate', illyr. GN *Redon*, *Rodon*

lit. *ritu* 'roll' (**r_t-*); but gall. *petor-ritum* 'vierrödriger cart' kann lat. development from **petor-roto-* sein.

References: WP. II 368, WH. II 443 f., Trautmann 238.

Page(s): 866

Root / lemma: *reu-b-* and *reu-g-*

English meaning: to vomit, retch

German meaning: 'sich erbrechen, rölpfen, hervorbrechen', also 'Wolke, Rauch'ö

Material: 1. *reub-:* aisl. *rjūpa* f. 'Schneehuhn', norw. *rjupa*, *rype* (compare lett. *rubenis* 'Birkhuhn'ö); ablaut. aisl. *ropa* 'aufstoßen', *rypta* 'sich erbrechen', ahd. *roffezzen* 'aufstoßen' (**rupatjan*), mhd. *rofzen*, nhd. reshaped to *rölzen*, *rölpsen*.

maybe alb. *rjep*, *ropa* (aor.) 'skin (an animal by blowing the air inside the skin)' similar to ahd. *roffezzen* 'push open, belch'

2. *reug-:* Npers. *ā-rōy* 'das Rölpfen'; arm. *orcam* 'erbreche mich, burp' (from **orucam*, *o-* is Vorschlagsvokal); gr. *ἐρ εύ γ ο μ α ι* 'speie from, erbreche mich', *ἐρ υ γ γ ά ν ω* 'burp', *ἐρ υ γ ή* 'Aufstoßen'; lat. *ērūgō*, *-ere* 'ausrölpfen', *ructō*, *-āre* 'rölpfen, ausspeien'; ags. *rocettan* 'rölpfen', *edroc* 'das Wiederköuen', ahd. *it-ruchen*, mhd. *iteröcken* 'wiederkauen', *iteroche* f. 'gullet from ruminants', nisl.

jōtr n. 'das Wiederköuen' (about *ī-urtr from *ið-ruhtr-); aisl. jōtra 'wiederköuen';

lit. rja ūgmi (ria ūge' ju), raugiu', ru'giu' burp, have saures Aufstoßen', Old Church Slavic rygajo se. 'burp', lit. ru'gstu, ru'gti 'sour become, ferment, seethe', i'šrūgos 'wheys', rūgy's 'sauertöpfischer person', ru'gžtas 'sour', ra'ugas 'sourdough', lett. atraugas f. Pl. 'Aufstoßen', atraugtīs 'aufstoßen', raudzēt 'söuern', rūkts 'bitter, herb', Old Prussian ructan dadan 'sour milk', raugus 'rennet';

as *reu-smen 'Wiederköuen; gullet' (see 873) auf the Lautgebörde *reu- being based on;

under a Mittelbed. 'hervorbrechen', or 'exhaläre' reiht man (yet very doubtful) an: aisl. rjūka 'smoke, whisk, hurry', ags. rēocan 'smoke, steam, stink', mnd. rēken, rūken 'smell', ahd. rouhhan 'smoke, steam, smell', ahd. rouh, as. rōk, ags. rēc, aisl. reykr m. 'smoke', mhd. ruch, mnd. röke m. 'smell, odor', isl. norw. rok n. 'Scatter, sprinkle, drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, storm';

if alb. rē 'cloud' from *rougi- originated is, as nhd. Rauch, is ein previously proto idg. *reug- 'cloud, smoke' voraussetzbar.

Note:

Wrong etymology since alb. rē 'cloud' = rum. roi 'swarm, hive, cluster, cloud', a loanword from:

Proto-Slavic form: roj Ѡ

See also: re'jati; re'ka'; rino, ti

Russian: roj 'swarm' [mjo]

Polish: ro'j 'swarm' [mjo], roju [Gens]

Serbo-Croatian: ro'j 'swarm' [mjo]

Slovene: ro'j 'swarm' [mjo] see **Root / lemma: er-3 : or- : r- :** to move

References: WP. II 357, Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 128 f., Trautmann 244.

Page(s): 871-872

Root / lemma: reudh-

English meaning: red

German meaning: 'rot'

Material: Old Indian rō'hita- = av. raoi'δita- 'red, reddish', rōhi't- 'rote mare, Weibchen a gazelle', rō'hi- m., rōhī'f. 'gazelle'; Old Indian lōha' - 'reddish', m. n. 'rötliches metal, copper, iron' (formal = lat. rūfus, air. rūad, got. raups, lit. rau'das, Old Church Slavic rud Ѡ), rōdhra-, lōdhra- m. 'symplocosracemosa, ein tree, from dessen Rinde ein rotes Pulver bereitet wird', los' t. a- n. 'Eisenrost' (*reudh-s-to-); rudhira' - 'red, blutig', n. 'blood' (*rudh'hiro-, contaminated from *rudh-ro- and *rudh-i-); khotansak. rrusta- 'red' (*reudh-s-to-);

gr. ῥεῦθω 'l röte' (= aisl. rjōðā), ῥεῦθος n. 'Röte' (compare lat. rubor); ῥεῦθος 'red' (= lat. ruber, Old Church Slavic *r Ѡdr Ѡ etc.); ῥεῦσιβη 'Mehltau, robigo' (ambiguous ending), ῥεῦσιβηλας 'Röteln' (*ῥεῦσιβηλας, *rudh-s-);

lat. rūbidus 'oxblood, indigo' (with -do- further formations = Old Indian lōha' -);

with dial. f: rūfus 'lichtrot, fuchsrot', umbr. rofu 'rubros'; with dial. ō from *ou lat.

rōbus, rōbeus, rōbius `red', *rōbigo* `Rost; Mehltau, Getreidebrand', also probably *rōbus, rōbur* `Hartholz, heartwood'; *ruber, rubra, -um* `red' (umbr. *rufru* `rubros'), lat. *rubor* `Röte', *rubeō, -ēre* `red sein' (: ahd. *rotēn*, Old Church Slavic *ръде ти*), *russus* `fleischrot' (**rudh-so-*); auf **rudhro-* go die auson. Lw. *rutilus* `reddish', VN *Rutuli* (with Dissim.) back; compare lig. *fundus Roudelius*, illyr. *Campī Raudii*, apul. PN *Rudiae* (Szemere `nyi Arch. Ling. 4, 112 f.); about lat. *raudus* see under;

air. *rūad*, cymr. etc. *rhudd* `red', air. *rucc(a)e* `Schande' (**rud-ki_ā*), nasal. *fo-roind* `rötet'; gall. PN *Roudus, Ande-roudus*, GN *Rudiobos* (`roter Schlöger'ö), *Rudianos*; kelt. *roudo-* `red' and `strong';

aisl. *rjōðr*, ags. *rēod* `red', aisl. *rjōða* `blutig make', ags. *rēodan* `red förben', got. (about `shamefaced blush') *ga-riups* `ehrbar', *ga-riudei* `Schamhaftigkeit'; ablaut. *raups*, aisl. *rauðr*, ags. *rēad*, ahd. *rōt* `red', aisl. *rauði* m. `rotes Eisenerz', *roðra* f. `blood', *roði* m. `Röte', *ryð* n. and *ryðr* m. `Rost', *roða* `red sein or become', ahd. *rotēn* `blush', mhd. *rot* `red', ahd. *rotamo, rosamo* (**rudh-s-men-*) `Röte' (moreover aisl. *rosmu-fjo*, ll `röttliche Berge'), ags. *rudu* `Röte', *rudig* `reddish'; *ā-ryderian* `blush'; ags. *rūst*, ahd. as. *rost* `Rost' (**rū dh-s-to*);

lit. *rau̯das, raudo̯nas* `red', *rauda* `rote paint, color'; *ru̯das* `puce' (lett. *ruds* `reddish'), *ruduo* `autumn', *rude̯ti* `rosten', *rūdi* s f. `Rost', *rūdy̯nas, rūdyna*, *rūdy̯ne* `swamp, marsh with röttlichem, eisenhaltigem water, morass, puddle, slop', *rau̯svas* (**roudhs-u_o-*) `reddish', lett. *ru̯sa* (**rūdh-s-ā*) `Rost', lit. *ru̯svas* `reddish brown' (**rudh-s-u_o-*), *ruslis* `Bratrost', *ruse̯ti* `gleam, burn', lett. *rusla* `kind of rotbrauner paint, color', lit. *ru̯stas* `bröunlich, purple, mauve' (**rudhsh-to-*), lett. *rusta* `braune paint, color', *rustēt* `red förben';

Old Church Slavic *rudъ* `red', *ruda* `Erz, metal', *rusъ* (**roudhs-o-*) `reddish, blond'; **rъdrъ* `red' in r.-Church Slavic *rodъ*; *ръде̯ти се* `sich röten', *ръжда* `Rost', russ. *rysyj* `reddish blond' (**rūdh-s-o-*, compare lett. *rūsa*);

toch. A *rōtr-ārkyant* `rotglönzend', *rtör*, B *rōtre* `red' (**rutre-ö*).

Old Indian *ravi-* m. `sun', arm. *arev* ds. kann only very doubtful as `the Rote' gedeutet become; lat. *raudus, rōdus, rūdus* `ein formloses Erzstück als Münze' is perhaps with Old Indian *lōha* `rotes metal, copper, iron' and aisl. *rauði* `rotes Eisenerz', Old Church Slavic *ruda* `Erz, metal' to connect and gall. or illyr. Lw.;

maybe alb. *rrotull* `wheel, sunö' [diminutive -l]

also ahd. *aruzzi, erizzi, aruz*, as. *arut* `Erz, Erzstück', aisl. *ortog* (**arutia-taugo*) `Drittel eines øre' are because of Schwankens the forms as borrowed to betrachten; hence bestehtHommels derivation from sum. *urud* `copper' letztlich to right, different Kretschmer Gl. 32, 6 ff.

References: WP. II 358 f., WH. II 420 f., 444 f., 455, 456, Trautmann 239.

Page(s): 872-873

Root / lemma: *reugh-m(e)n-*

English meaning: cream

German meaning: `Rahm'ö

Material: Av. *raoyna-* `butter', mpers. npers. *rōyan* `(ausgelassene) butter'; aisl. *rjūmi* m. `skimmings', changing through ablaut ags. *rēam*, mnd. *rōme*, ahd. *roum* `cream', and mnd. *rāme* (for **rōme*), from which nhd. *Rahm*, with ū schweiz. *rūm* ds.

References: WP. II 357 f.; s. also above S. 868.

Page(s): 873

Root / lemma: *reu-1, rēu-, rū-*

English meaning: to roar, murmur, etc.. (expr.), onomatopoeic words

German meaning: Schallwurzel 'bröllen, heisere Laute ausstoßen'; 'brummen, murren'

Material: Old Indian *rā́ u-ti*, *ruvá ti*, *ravati* 'bellow, roar, lörm, dröhnt', *rá va-*, *ravá tha-* m. 'bellowing, braying, roar'; gr. ῥύω μ α ι 'heule, brölle, stoße einen scream from', ῥύω δό ν Adv. 'with bellowing, braying, roar' (prefix idg. *ō*); lat. *rūmor* 'noise, shout, call, rumor'; *rávus* 'hoarse', *ravis* f. 'hoarseness', *raucus* 'hoarse', *raviō -ire* 'sich hoarse talk, speak';

ags. *rēon* 'Wehklagen', mhd. *rienen* (**reunōn*) 'wail, lament'; aisl. *rymja* 'roar, bellow, drone, grumble', *rymr* m. 'grobe voice';

Church Slavic *revo*, *rjuti* and Old Church Slavic *rovo*, *ruti* 'roar, bellow', čech. *r ůje* (old), *r ě je* f. 'clamor of Hirsches, rutting', poln. *ruja* f. 'rutting, heat(zeit)' (out of it lit. *ruja*, lett. *ruoja* f.); slav. **rovo* besides **rjuti* from **reu_ō*, **reuti*, thereafter **rjovo* > **rjevo*;

with the meaning of dumpfen, but heimlichen Murmelns: air. *rūn* 'mystery', cymr. *rhin* ds.; got. *rūna* f. 'mystery', as. *rūna*, mnd. *rūne* 'heimliches Flösten, h. Beratschlagen, Runenzeichen', ags. *rūn* ds., mhd. *rūne* 'Flösten, heimliches Beratschlagen', aisl. *rýna* 'vertraulich together talk, speak', ags. *rūnian* 'flösten, sich verschwören', ahd. *rūnēn* 'flösten, raunen', changing through ablaut ags. *rēonian* 'flösten' (as above *rēon*, mhd. *rienen*), norw. dial. *rjona* 'babble'.

extensions:

a. reud-: Old Indian *rudá ti*, *ró diti* 'heult, weint, jammert', av. *raod-* 'weep, cry', Old Indian *ró da-* m. 'Klageton, Winseln, Weinen' (= ahd. *rōz* m., compare lit. *rauda*); gr. ῥύω (see above); lat. *rū dō*, -ere, -īvi 'cry; roar, bellow'; ahd. *riozan* 'weep, cry', *rōz* 'das Weinen, Winseln', ags. *rēotan* 'wail, weep, cry', ablaut. aisl. *rauta* 'roar, bellow'; bair. *rotzen* 'weep, cry'; lit. *ráudmi* 'l wehklage', *raudo ju*, *raudó ti* ds., lett. *raúda t* 'weep, cry, beweinen', lit. *apsi-rústu*, preterit *su-rúdau* 'mad, wicked, evil, sad become', *rústas* 'grumpy, surly, sullen, fierce, grim'; slov. *rydati* 'weep, cry', ačech. *ruditi* 'afflict, sadden'.

b. reug-: gr. ῥύω γό ν τ α 'den bröllenden', ῥύω γ μ η λ ο ς 'bröllend (of bull)', ῥύω γ μ á δ ε ς θό ρ υ β ο ι Hes. (also ῥύω μ α γ δό ς 'großer din, fuss, noise' is from *ῥύω γ μ α δ ο ς reconverted), ῥύω γ ῆ, ῥύω γ μ α, ῥύω γ μ ό ς 'bellowing, braying, roar, Geheul' (to ῥ- see above); ῥύω ε ι ν 'growl, bark, bay' Hes.; lat. *rūgiō*, -ire 'roar, bellow (of Löwen)' (after *mūgiōō*); mir. *rucht* 'bellowing, braying, roar, Geheul' (**rug-tu-*); ags. *rēoc* 'wild', wherefore probably got. *in-rauhtjan* 'ergrimmen'; (but aisl. *raukn* n. 'draft animal' for *ro_ kn* = *vro_ kn*); slav. **ruži_eti* 'wiehert' in Old Church Slavic *р ѣ зет ѣ*, *р ѣ зати*, serb. *р ѣ зѣ*, *р ѣ зати* etc. (lit. *rūgó ti* 'evil nehmen' is Lw. from russ. *rugá tь* 'vilify, scold' = Old Church Slavic *ro_ gati se*, 'mock').

c. reuk-: ags. *rýn* 'roar, bellow' (**rūhjan*), mnd. *rūjan* ds., ahd. *rūhin* 'bellowing, braying, roar', besides *ruhen* (from **ruhjan*), ahd. *rohó n* 'rūgire' (Wissmann Nom. postv. 87 f.); lett. *rucu*, *rúkt* 'roar, roar, bellow', lit. *rūkti* 'roar, bellow'; Old Church Slavic *rykajo*, *rykati* 'rugire', russ. *ryká tь* 'roar, bellow'; besides Old Church Slavic *rikajo*, 'brölle' (from **rjūkajo*), ablaut. slov. *rúk* m. 'rutting, heat the Hirsche', *rúkati* 'roar, bellow' etc.

d. ein cognate **reus-** seeks man in:

nhd. *rösten* (after dem knisternden Tonö), ahd. *rōst* 'Rostpfanne, Scheiterhaufen', ahd. *rṓ sc*, mhd. *rosch*, *rösch* 'knisternd, brittle, resch', ags. *ge-roscian* 'beim fire dry'ö; in addition probably lit. *rúzgiu* 'roar, foam, schnurre, grumble'.

References: WP. II 349 ff., WH. II 421, 447, 449, 450 f., Trautmann 241, 247, 248.

Page(s): 867-868

Root / lemma: *reu-2*, *reu* ~~æ~~ : *rū* -

English meaning: to tear out, dig out, open, acquire, etc..

German meaning: `aufreißen, graben, aufwühlen; ausreißen; raffen'

Grammatical information: participle Perf. Pass. *rū* -*to* -

Note: to part, as it seems, still volleres *ereu-* (see under)

Material: Old Indian *rav-*, *ru-* `shatter, shatter' (*ra* ^í*vat*, *rudhi* ^í, *rāvis* ^{am}, *rō* ^í*ruvat*; meaning probably from `her and in Stöcke reißen'), participle *ruta* ^í - `shatter, zerschmettert' (= lat. *dī-*, *ē-*, *ob-ru* ^{tus}); *rō* ^í*man-*, *lō* ^í*man* `hair' (compare under n. ir. *rūaimneach* and aisl. *ro* ^{gg} `langes hair'); gr. *ἐρῦσις* - *χθων* `die Erde aufwühlend';

lat. *ruō* in the meaning `tear open, wühlen, scratch', *ē-*, *dī-*, *ob-ruō*, *-ru* ^{tus} (see above), *rūta caesa* `all, was auf a Grundstock ausgegraben and gefällt ist', *rū* ^{trum} `spade, hack, mattock, hoe, Kelle', *rutellum* `small shovel', *rutābulum* `shovel, Scharre';

mir. *rūam* `spade, Grabscheit', *rūamar* `effossio'; nir. *rūaimneach* `langes hair';

aisl. *ry* ^{ja} `den Schafen die Wolle ausreißen' (norw. *rū* f. `Winterwolle'), as. *rūwi* f. `rauhes fell, fur';

aisl. *ro* ^{gg} f., *ro* ^{ggr} m. `langes hair, long wool' (**rawwa-*), schwed. *rugg* `zottiges hair' (**ruwwa-*); out of it engl. *rug*;

got. *riurs* `vergänglich' (*riurjan* `spoil'), aisl. *ry* ^{rr} `small, arm';

presumably as. ahd. *riomo* `strap, leathery band, strap, belt, girdle' (*`abgerissener Hautstreifen'), ags. *rēoma*, *rēama* ds., also `dönne Haut' (compare S. 873 **reugh-m(e)n-* `skimmings'); mnd. mndl. *rūn*, *rūne*, schwöb. *raun* `Wallach, Gaul', because of ofries. *han-rūne* `Hahnrei' (actually `verschnittener rooster, cock') originally `equus castratus', mnl. *runen*, *ruynen* `cut, clip, kastrieren'; (nhd. *runken*); borrowed lett. *rūnīt* `kastrieren', also finn. *ruuna* `Wallach', *ruunata* `kastrieren';

lit. *ra* ^{uju}, *ra* ^{uti} `ausreißen, ausjöten', *rave* ^{ti} `jöten' (*ra* ^{vas} `Straßengraben', Old Prussian *rawys* `ditch, trench, channel' Lw. from poln. *ro* ^w `ditch, trench, channel'); lett. *rau* ^{klis} `Raufeisen'; Old Church Slavic *ryjo* ^í, *ryti* `dig', *ръво* ^í `reiße from, jöte from', *ryl* ^ъ, *rylo* `Grabscheit, spade, hack, mattock, hoe', *rov* ^ъ `ditch, trench, channel, pit, pothole', *runo* `Fließ';

s. also above S. 338 about *ereu-2*, wherefore perhaps also lit. *u* ^{rvas} m., also *u* ^{rva} f. `cave'.

extensions:

a. reub-: `reißen' in lat. *rubus* `Brombeerstaude, blackberry' (*`shrub, bush, whereof man sich reißt'), *rūbidus* (panis i. e. `parum coctus') `raw, rauhrissig'; perhaps also *rubēta* `toad'; mir. *robb* `animal'ö; germ. **raup-*, **rupp-* (with intensification) in got. *raupjan* `pluck', ags. *riēpan* `ausplöndern', ahd. *roufen*, mhd. *roufen*, *reufen*, *raufen* `pluck'; mengl. *ryppen*, engl. *rip* `rend', mhd. *rupfen*, *ropfen* `pluck', aisl. *ruppa*, *rupla* `losreißen', *rupl* n. `booty, robbery'.

b. reud- `zerreißen'; *rud-lo* ^í - `raw, wild'.

lat. *rūdus*, -eris n. 'zerbröckeltes Gestein, detritus, rubble'; also *rudis* 'unbearbeitet, raw', *rullus* 'coarse, böurisch' (**rud-lo-*); mir. *rūad* 'Ruine', cymr. Pl. *rhuddion* 'offal, bran' (**roud-*); anord. *reyta* (**rautjan*) 'abreißen, tear, to pick to pieces, pluck', also mnd. *rūten*, holl. *ruiten* 'rend, plöndern, rob', mnd. *röter*, holl. *ruiter* (nhd. *Reuter*) 'Plönderer, robber' (influence of mlat. *ru(p)tarius*); ein zugehöriges word for 'junk' places mhd. *riuze*, *alt-riuze* 'wer mit Gerömpel handelt or es ausbessert' ahead; auf das through Wössern and Faulenlassen of Flachses vorbereitete Ausziehen the Flachsfaser weisen aisl. *rotinn* 'faul, decayed' (but *ū-rotinn* still 'wer die hair nicht verloren'), *rot* n. 'decay; Ohnmacht', as. *rotōn* 'from Rost verzehrt become', ags. *rotian* 'faulen, wither, wilt'; mnd. *rōten* 'Flachs rösten', ahd. *rōzzen* 'faulen', mhd. *rōzzen* and *ræzen* 'faulen lassen', nhd. bair. *rössen* 'Flachs faulen lassen' (reshaped to *röstennach rösten* 'auf dem Rost braten'), mhd. *rōz* 'mörbe';

here Old Indian *Rudra* - GN (**rud-lo-*), pāli *ludda-* 'cruel, savage' after W. Wöst *Rudra* -.

c. reudh- 'reuten, roden'.

Av. *raoi* *δya-* 'arable to make';

aisl. *rjōða* 'reuten, röumen', mhd. *rieten* st. V. 'ausrotten, destroy'; aisl. *rjōðr* n. 'offene place in Walde', ahd. *reod* 'gerodetes Land', nhd. dial. *Ried* ds., ahd. *riuti* ds., *riuten* (**riutjan*) 'reuten', ablaut. aisl. *ruð* n. 'gerodete place in wood, forest', mnd. *rot* 'das Roden', aisl. *ryðja* 'roden; aufröumen, ausrotten', ags. *ā-ryddan* (engl. *rid*) 'mug, rob, plöndern'; mhd. *roten*, nhd. *rotten*; mnd. *roden*, out of it nhd. *roden*, afries. *tō-rotha* 'ausrotten'.

d. reuk- (partly probably also *reug-*, *reugh-ö*) 'pluck'.

Old Indian *lun* *cati* 'rauft, rupft, enthölst', *lun* *cana-* n. 'das Ausrupfen, Ausraufen', *rūks*, *a* - see under;

gr. ῥύσσω, att. -ττω 'grabe, scharre', ῥύχρη, ῥύγρη 'das ditch, trench, channel', ῥύγμα n. 'ditch, trench, channel', καταρύχης 'in the Erde vergraben'; common Old Indian -*g h-* > *ks*, - : Gr. -*g h-* > -*ss-*, -*tt-* phonetic mutation

lat. *runcō*, -āre 'jöten, ausjöten', *runcō*, -ōnis 'Reuthacke, Jöthacke'; gr. ῥύκων η 'plane' (the Vokalvorschlag getilgt perhaps after ῥύσσω 'reiße weg' to **u_er-*s-, -u-öö), from which lat. *runcina* ds. (-*n-* through Fernassimilation, unterstützt through *runcāre*); ir. *rucht* 'swine' ('Wöhler' **ruktu-*); mcymr. *rhwgn* 'Reiben, Kerben' (**runk-no-ö* s. Loth RC. 42, 138 f.);

with dem concept the (ausgerauften) Wollzotten and the with it verbundenen roughness (as S. 868 aisl. *ro* *gg*): Old Indian *rūks*, *a* - 'rough', common Old Indian -*g h-* > *ks*, - : Gr. -*g h-* > -*ss-*, -*tt-* phonetic mutation

ahd. *rūh*, ags. *rūh* 'rough, behaart; ungebildet'; as. *rūgi*, *rūwi* f. 'rauhes fell, fur, grobe cover', mhd. *riuhe*, *rūhe* 'Pelzwerk', nhd. *Rauchwerk*, ags. *ry* *he*, *rūwa*, *rēowe* 'grobe Wolldecke', aisl. *ry* f. ds.;

as 'crack, furrow' perhaps here lit. *rau* *ka* f., *rau* *kas* m. 'wrinkle', *raukiu*, *rau* *kti* 'in Falten pull, furrow', *runku*, *ru* *kti* 'wrinkly become' and with **g**: lat. *rūga* 'wrinkle, crease'.

Maybe alb. (**rūga*) *rudha* 'wrinkle' common alb. -*g* > -*dh* phonetic mutation in the middle of the word.

e. reup- 'ausreißen, tear, break, rupture'; **roupā-** 'hole, aperture', **rūpēis-** 'Fels'.

Old Indian *rōpayati* 'verursacht Reißen, bricht ab', *ru* *pyati* 'hat Reißen in Leibe', **rōpa-* n. 'hole, cave' (= lit. *raupai*, compare aisl. *rauf* f., serb. *ru* *pa*);

lat. *rumpō*, -ere, *rūpī*, *ruptum* 'break, rupture', *rūpēs* 'steep Felswand, cliff,

Felskluft, jöher abyss' (compare under lit. *rupis* 'Fels', wherefore illyr. PN *Ῥύπες*, Achaia, and in similar meaning nhd. *Riepe* 'Schuttreuse' and die tirol. place names *roupa*, *roufa*, inscribed *Roppen*, *Rofen*), *rūpex*, *-icis* 'ruppiger uncouth, clumsy person, Röpel' (compare lit. *rupu* 's' 'rough, coarse');

aisl. *riūfa*, ags. *rēofan* 'break, rupture, tear' (ahd. *ā-riub* 'atrox, dirus', actually 'ungebrochen'); aisl. *rauf* f. 'col, gap, hole', ags. *rēaf* n. 'robbery, booty, dress, armament, armor' (**roupā* = slav. **rupa* 'hole'), ahd. *roub* m. ds., to got. *bi-raubōn*, ahd. *roubōn*, as. *rōbōn* 'rob', aisl. *raufa* 'durchbrechen, rob' and *reyfa* 'durchbohren, tear', ags. *b e-rīefan* 'mug, rob'; aisl. *reyfi* 'gerupfte wool, rauhes fell, fur', mnd. *roof* 'abgezogenes fell, fur'; geminated ostfries. *rubben* 'scratch, scrape, rub, pluck', nd. *rubbelig*, *rubberig* 'uneven, rough', nhd. *ruppig* 'struppig', engl. *rubble*, *rubbish* 'rubble, offal'; aisl. *rūfinn* 'bristly, struppig, rauhhaarig'; nhd. *röffeln* 'scour, rub, clean, hart zusetzen';

lit. *rūpe* 'ti' 'sich kümmern', *rūpu* 's' 'besorgt' (to russ. *rupa* 'care, ruefulness'), *raupy* 'ti and (idg. ablaut *ou* : *ōu*) *ruo* 'pti' 'dig, hollow out', *ru* 'pas' 'rough, bumpy', *rupu* 's' 'rough, coarse', *rupi* 's' 'Fels', ostlit. *raupai* 'Pl. 'measles, pox' ('Rauhigkeit in the Haut'), *raupsai* 'leprosy'; also lit. *rupužė*, *raupeže* 'toad' (from the roughness the Haut), compare also lett. *raupa* 'goose bumps' ('shudder, shiver'); serb. *ru* 'pa' 'hole, pit, pothole' (**roupā*), poln. *rupic* 'sie' 'sich kümmern', ablaut *rypac* 'scindere, friare'.

f. reus-: aisl. *reyrr* m. 'cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind', *rūst* f. 'Trummer, zerfallene wall' (see above S. 686 about Old Indian *los*, *t a* - m. n.); ahd. *riostar* 'plough handle, plough stilt', ags. *rēost* 'ein Teil of Pfluges', nhd. dial. *riester* 'rag zum Schuhflicken'; dön. *ros* 'Schnitzel, offal', norw. dial. *ros*, *rys* 'Fischschuppe', *rus* 'dönne bowl', *rosa* 'ritzen, die Haut aufscheuern, sich lösen', isl. *rosm* n. 'offal', *rusl* n. 'offal', as. *ruslos* m. Pl. 'Speckseite', ags. *rysel* m. bacon, fat, under likewise; ndl. *rul* 'lax and dry, e.g. of sand, rough' (**ruzla* -); aisl. *ryskja* 'rend, pluck', norw. *rusk* 'offal, dust, powder' (also mnd. *rūsch* 'intestines, entrails', bair. *geröuschö* still insecure mhd. *roesche*, nhd. dial. *rösch* 'hard and light frail, breakable under likewise'); with germ. Wurzelvariation aisl. *raska* 'in Unordnung bringen'; with **-p-** probably ahd. *gi-rūspit* gl. to *inhorruit* (*aper*), and (as 'in Halse scratch, scrape') nhd. *röspern*, mhd. *riuspern*, *riuspeln*, *rūspern*, compare lat. *rūspor*, *-āri* 'suchen', actually 'aufreißend, durchwühlend, whereupon forschend', as ital. *ruspare* 'scratch (from the hen)', *ruspo* 'rough, neugemöñzt', *rospo* 'toad' show;

lit. *rausiu*, *rau* 'sti' 'scratch, wöhlen', *rūsy* 's', *ru* 'sas' 'pit, pothole for die Winterkartoffeln', *pelen-ru* 'sis', *-rūsa* 'Aschenbrödel', *ru* 'sinti' 'schören', lett. *raust* 'schören, wöhlen', *raustīt* 'pull, rend', *rūsa* 'aufgehöfter rubble'; about Old Church Slavic *rušiti* 'umstörzen', **ruch* 'movement', see above S. 332.

References: WP. II 351 ff., WH. II 445 f., 447 f., 451 ff., Trautmann 240, 241, 247, Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 10, 130, 176 f.

Page(s): 868-871

Root / lemma: *reu-3*, *reu-s-*

German meaning: 'eilen'

See also: see above S. 331 f. (*er-3*), wherefore still mir. *rūaimm* 'onrush', bret. *rumm* 'Schaar' (*reu-smen*).

Page(s): 871

Root / lemma: *reu-4*

German meaning: 'nachforschen'

See also: see above S. 337 (*ereu-*).

Page(s): 871

Root / lemma: *reu-smen-*

English meaning: chewing; throat

German meaning: `Wiederköuen; Kehle, Gurgel'

Material: Old Indian *rōmantha-* m. `Wiederköuen'; wakhi *ramöt* (**rauma*, *ṛa-*) ds.; kati *ṛe* *m̐tr* (**romantra-*) ds.;

lat. *rūmen*, *-inis* `throat, pharynx, gullet', *rūma*, *rūmis*, *-is* ds. (can *m* from *mn* have, as:) *rūmāre* besides *rūmināre* `wiederkauen'; kymr. *rhumen* `paunch, udder'; compare above S. 872.

References: WP. II 360 f., Loth RC. 43, 146; Frisk Suffixales-*th-* 14 f.

Page(s): 873

Root / lemma: *reus-*

English meaning: elm

German meaning: `Röster'ö

Material: Ir. *ru* *áimm* `betula alnus, alnus glutinosa' (**reus-men*);

to ahd. *rust*, mhd. nhd. *Rösterö*

References: WP. II 361.

Page(s): 873

Root / lemma: *reuto-*, *routo-*, *rut-*

English meaning: stomach, intestines (of an animal)

German meaning: `Tiermagen, Eingeweide'

Material: Mpers. *rōt* `intestines, entrails of Rindes', npers. *rūda*, Pl. *rūdāg-ānī* `Gedörme, intestines, entrails' (**reuto-ko-*); jav. *uru* *ṛwarə*, *-wan-* n. (**rut-u* *ar-*, *-u* *an-*) `intestines, entrails, belly';

ags. *rēada* `Tiermagen', engl. *read* `Labmagen' (**routo-*), andl. *roode* `psalterium'; schwed. dial. *rudda* f. `Labmagen' (**ruddōn-*).

References: Lide´n KZ. 61, 14 f.

Page(s): 873-874

Root / lemma: *reu_ə* : *rū-*

English meaning: to open; wide

German meaning: `öffnen'

Material: Av. *ravah-* n. `Raum, Weite', *ravas-čarāt-* `was sich in Freien bewegt';

lat. *rūs*, *rūris* `land (in contrast to town, city), estate' (**reu_os*); mir. *ro* *é*, *ro* *í* f. `ebenes field' (because of Eigennamens *Cu* *í* *Ro* *í*, welcher older *Cu* *í* *Raui* lautet,

from **rōu-ī-ā*;

germ. *rū-ma-* in got. *rūms* 'capacious, wide', *rūm* n. 'Raum', aisl. *rūmr* 'capacious', *rūm* n. 'Raum, place', as. *rūm* m. 'Raum', afries. ags. *rūm* 'capacious', m. 'Raum, stretch of time, Gelegenheit', ahd. mhd. *ru̯m* m. 'Raum, aperture, freie Räumlichkeit', mhd. *rūm* 'capacious'; ahd. *rūmī*, mhd. *rūme* 'capacious, wide, afar'; abgel. verb germ. **rūmian*: aisl. *ry̯ma* 'capacious make' etc.;

Old Church Slavic *равънъ* from **orvъnъ* 'eben'; russ. *roves-nyk* 'Altersgenosse'; Old Prussian *arwis* 'true, certainly';

toch. AB *ru-* 'öffnen'.

References: WP. II 356 f., WH. II 454, Trautmann 14.

Page(s): 874

Root / lemma: *rezg-*

English meaning: to plait, wind

German meaning: 'flechten, winden'

Material: Old Indian *ra̯ju-* f. 'rope, band'; lat. *restis* ds. (**rezgtis*) = alit. *rekstis* 'basket'; ags. *resc(e)*, *risc(e)*, mnd. *risch* 'bulrush'; norw. *rusk* m. *ryskje* n. 'Schmiele', ags. *rysc*, *rysce* f. 'bulrush'; mnd. *rusch* 'reed, bulrush', mhd. *rusch(e)* f. 'bulrush'; lit. *rezgu*, *re̯ksti* 'flax, wattle, braid, knit, bind, lace, tie', lett. *režgēt* 'flax, wattle, braid', *režgīs* 'wickerwork'; abulg. *rozga* 'rod, twig, branch', through secondary Beeinflussung of Präfixes *raz-*: russ.-Church Slavic *razga*.

References: WP. II 374, WH. II 431, Trautmann 245.

Page(s): 874

Root / lemma: *rēd-1*

English meaning: to excite; joyful

German meaning: 'aufmuntern, froh'

Note: only germ. and balto-slavisch

Material: Ags. *rōt* 'freudig, blithe, glad, good', *ā-rētan* 'aufmuntern'; aisl. *rō̯task* 'heiter become', *ma̯l-rō̯tinn* 'redeliebend'; lit. *ro̯ds* 'gern, willing'; Old Church Slavic *radъ* 'libens', skr. *ra̯d*, čech. *ra̯d* ds.

References: WP. II 369, Trautmann 235.

Page(s): 853

Root / lemma: *rēd-2* : *rōd-* : *rād-*

English meaning: to shuffle, scrape, scratch

German meaning: 'scharren, schaben, kratzen, nagen'

Material: Lat. *rōdō* 'gnaw, benage' and *rādō* 'scharre, scrape, scratch' (from **rad̥d(h)ō* s. cymr. *rhathu*), wherefore *rāstrum* 'hack, mattock, hoe, Karst', *rādula* 'rasper', *rāllum* 'plowshare', *rāmentum* 'Abgang, chip, splinter, splinter' and *rōstrum* '(Nagewerkzeug) bill, beak, neb, snout, proboscis, prow, bow of a ship'; cymr. *rhathu* 'raspeln, smooth, ebnen', *rhathell* 'Raspel', *rhath* 'Ebene, surface,

plain, area', bret. *raza* 'raser'; brit. *rath-* and lat. *rādō* are under **ra ʔdō* (from **radʔd(h)ō*, *d(h)*-present) compatible;

ahd. *rāzi* 'sharp from taste, wild', mhd. *rāze* *ræ ʔze* ds. prove die *ē*-grade **rēd-*; in addition germ. **rattō* 'Ratte' (=nibbler): as. *ratta*, ags. *rætt* m., mhd. *ratze*, *ratz* etc.; in nhd. Dialekten comes *Ratz* in the meaning 'marten, polecat, caterpillar, inchworm' vor; ahd. *rato*, *radda*, *ratta*.

References: WP. II 369, WH. II 415, 439 f.

Page(s): 854

Root / lemma: *rēi-1* : *rī-*

German meaning: 'zählen, ordnen'

Note: extended *rēi-dh-*.

See also: see above S. 60 (*ar-*).

Page(s): 860

Root / lemma: *rēi-2*, *rōi-*

German meaning: 'Nuß'

References: (see Trautmann 241 f.)

See also: see above S. 61 (*ar-3*).

Page(s): 860

Root / lemma: *rēito-*, *rēiti-*

English meaning: scapula; shoulder (of animals)

German meaning: 'Bug, Schulter von Tieren'

Material: Arm. *eri*, Gen. *ervoy* 'Bug, shoulder from animals'; lit. *ri étas* m. 'thigh, Lende', lett. *rieta* f. 'leg'; Church Slavic *ritъ*, čech. *r ě t ʔ podex*.

References: Trautmann 242, Lide ʔn Me ʔl. Pedersen 88 f.

Page(s): 863

Root / lemma: *rē ʔk-2*

English meaning: to arrange, prepare

German meaning: 'anordnen'

Material: Old Indian *racayati* 'verfertigt, bildet', *racana-* n. 'Ordnen, Betreiben'; got. *rahnjan* 'reckon'; *ragin* n. 'Rat, decision', aisl. *regin*, Pl. *ro ʔ gn* 'die ratschlagenden Möchte, gods', as. *ragino giscapu* 'Beschlösse the göttlichen Möchte', ahd. *regin-* in Eigennamen; Old Church Slavic *rokъ* m. 'bestimmte time, purpose', *reko ʔ*, *rešti* 'say', *rakno ʔ ti*, *račiti* 'wollen' etc.; toch. A *rake*, B *reki*, Pl. *rekauna* 'word';

with *ē*: got. *ga-rēhsns* f. 'determination, Ratschluß'; Old Church Slavic *re ʔčъ* f. 'accusatio';

quite doubtful Zusammengehörigkeit with aisl. *rān* n. 'robbery' (**rahna-*), *ræ ʔna*

`rob' (**rahnjan*), ahd. *bī_hrahanen* `erbeuten'; primary meaning wöre `Raub-Anschlag'ö

References: WP. II 362, Trautmann 243.

Page(s): 863

Root / lemma: *rē-1*, *ræ-* extended *rē-dh-* etc.

German meaning: `berechnen, zöhlen', `bereit machen, öberlegen'

See also: see above S. 59 f. (*ar-*).

Page(s): 853

Root / lemma: *rē-2* extended *rē-dh-*

German meaning: `zertrennen'

See also: see above S. 332 f. (*er-*).

Page(s): 853

Root / lemma: *rē-3*

German meaning: `rudern'

See also: see above S. 338 (*erä-*).

Page(s): 853

Root / lemma: *rē-4*

German meaning: `ruhen'

See also: see above S. 338 f. (*erä-*)

Page(s): 853

Root / lemma: *rē-5*

English meaning: dark

German meaning: `dunkel'

Material: Old Indian *rāma* ₁ `swart, black'; n. `darkness, night'; *rāmī* f. `night'; mhd. *rām*, *rōm* m. `smut, smut'; nisl. *rāma-legr* `dirty, filthy'; ahd. *rāmac*, mhd. *rāmec*, *rāmig* `dirty, filthy, rußig', ags. *rōmig* `rußig', ne. *room* `scurf on the head, dandruff';

Old Indian *rātrī* `night' better to lat. *lateō* etc., above S. 651 nachzutragen.

With *-u, -o*-formants: lat. *rāvus* `gray, gray-yellow'.

Page(s): 853

Root / lemma: *rē-6*

English meaning: to cry

German meaning: `schreien'

See also: s. *rei-3*.

Page(s): 853

Root / lemma: *rēp-1* (*rep-ö*)

English meaning: to crawl, sneak

German meaning: `kriechen, schleichen'

Material: Lat. *rēpō*, -ere `grovel, truckle, creep, slink'; ahd. *rebo*, *reba*, *repa*, mhd. *rebe* `Schlingschößling'; ablaut. mnd. *wīn-rāve* `Weinrebe';

lit. *re' plio' ti* `grovel, truckle, creep', ablaut. *roplo' ti* ds., lett. *ra' pa' t*, *ra' pt* ds., Old Prussian *rīpaiti* `folget'; barely in addition wruss. *rapuxa*, poln. *ropucha* `toad'.

References: WP. II 370, WH. II 430, Trautmann 246, Kluge-Goetze¹⁶ 604.

Page(s): 865

Root / lemma: *rēp-2*, *rəp-*

English meaning: pole; beam

German meaning: `Pfahl, Balken'

Material: Ahd. *rā' vo* `Sparren', aisl. *rāfr*, *ræ' fr* m., *rāf* n. `Sparrendach'; aisl. *raptr* m. `stick, Sparren' (vandal. PN *Raptus*), ags. *ræfter* ds., mnd. *rafter*, *rachter* `small balk, beam, lath'; lit. *re' plinti* `uplift, set up, hinstellen'; Old Church Slavic *re' pьjь*, *re' pijь* `picket, pole', *re' pьje* `τ ρί β ο λ ο ς'.

References: WP. II 370.

Page(s): 866

Root / lemma: *rēs-*, *rōs-*

German meaning: `fließen'

See also: see above S. 336 f. (*ere-s-2*).

Page(s): 866

Root / lemma: *rēt-*, *rōt-*, *rət-*

English meaning: pole; trunk

German meaning: `Stange, stem, Balkengeföge'

Material: Ahd. *ruota*, aisl. *rōða* `rod, shaft, pole', as. *rōda* `(picket, pole)kreuz', ags. *rōd* ds. and Church Slavic *ratīšte*, *ratovište* `Lanzenschaft'; perhaps in addition lat. *rētae* `from dem bank, border, shore of Flusses hervorragende Böume', *rētāre* `den river from solchen clean' and *ra' tis* `Floß'.

References: WP. II 368, WH. II 420, 431.

Page(s): 866

Root / lemma: *roi-no-*

German meaning: `Weg, Rain, Högel'

See also: see under *rei-*.

Page(s): 874

Root / lemma: *rughi_o-*

German meaning: `Roggen'

See also: see under *u_rughi_o-*.

Page(s): 874

Root / lemma: *ruk(k)-, rouk(k)-*

English meaning: a kind of cloth

German meaning: `Gespinst'

Note: only kelt. and germ.

Material: Air. *rucht* (**ruktu-*) `tunica'; mcymr. *rhuch(en)* `mantle' (**roukkā*); got. **rukka* (ital. *rocca*), ahd. *rocko* `distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning)'; aisl. *rokkr* `Rock' derives from ags. as. *rocc* `Rock'.

References: WP. II 374, Loth RC. 42, 62 f.

Page(s): 874

Root / lemma: *r_ksā*

English meaning: tether

German meaning: `Köte, Fessel (bei Huftieren)'ö

Material: Old Indian *r_ks a īlā*, *r_ccha īrā* f. `manacle' perhaps to lit. *re' īśa* `Kötengelenk of Pferdes'; different about Old Indian *r_ks a īlā* above S. 673. common Old Indian -*g h-* > -*ks* - phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 322.

Page(s): 875

Root / lemma: *r_ k̂po-s*

English meaning: bear

German meaning: `Bör'

Note: (or *r_ k̂s-o-s* besides *r_ k̂to-sö*)

Material: Old Indian *r_ ks a-* m. `bear' (in addition a new fem. *r_ k̂s ī* `Börin') = jav. *arśa-*,

common Old Indian -*g h-* > -*ks* - : jav. -*g h-* > -*xš-*, -*š-* phonetic mutation

osset. *ars*, arm. *arj* (influenced from *arjn* `dark brown'), alb. *ari*, gr. ἄρκτος, newer ἄρκος, in addition (ö) the VN ἄρκάδες,

Note:

Alb. *harusha* 'she-bear' : aquitan. PN *Harsus* : Old Indian *r. ks a-* m. 'bear' proves the cognate for she-bear was older than cognate for bear since ending -a is feminine; alb has saved the matriarchal aspect of the huntress goddess.

Alb. *arithi* (diminutive) 'standing like a bear' (**ar(h)i*) *ari* 'bear' (The stem final -*θ* - has been dropped for reasons of popular etymology, in order to avoid semantic confusion with the hypochoristic-diminutive formations in -*th*.) : arm. *arj* 'bear', cymr. *arth* 'bear' [common alb. - cymr. - *k* > -*th* phonetic mutation].

mir. *art*, cymr. *arth* 'bear', gall. *Deae Artioni* 'Börengöttin', lat. *ursus* 'bear', perhaps hitt. *hartagga-* name eines Raubtiers; aquitan. PN *Harsus*, bask. *hartz* 'bear' are kelt. Lw.; npers. *xirs* 'bear' soll auf iran. **r.sa-* = idg. *r.k* *ō-* weisen, whereupon also osset. *ars* go back could.

References: WP. II 322, WH. II 842, Specht KZ 66, 26 f., Idg. Dekl. 239 f., interprets the bear as 'destroyer, damager', to Old Indian *ra ks as-* n. 'destruction', av. *raš-* 'beschädigen' (see 864); compare also Frisk Gr. et. Wb. 141 f.

Page(s): 875

Root / lemma: saip-

English meaning: stall, fence

German meaning: 'Umfriedung from Dickicht, Hörde'ö

Material: Gr. *αἶ μός* (Aisch.) 'thicket' (**saip-mo-ö*), *αἶ μ α σί α* 'fence, wall' (**saip-mn.tiā ö*);

lat. *saepēs*, -*is* 'fence, paddock', *saepiō*, -*ire* 'umzöunen', *praesaepēs*, *prae-saepia* 'crib, manger, stall', *saepe* 'often' (neuter eines Adj. **saepis* 'gedröngt').

References: WP. II 445 f., WH. II 461 f.

Page(s): 878

Root / lemma: sak-

English meaning: to sanctify; to make a treaty

German meaning: 'heiligen, einen Vertrag machen'ö

Material: Lat. *sacer* 'geweiht, holy' (besides *sācris*); fal. *sacru(m)*, osk. *σ α κ ο ρ ο* 'sacra' or 'sacrum', *sakrim* (Akk.), *sakrid* (Abl.), *sakarater* 'sacratur', *sacrasias* '*sacrariae', *sakaraklu m* 'sacellum', *saka(ra)hiter* 'sanciātur', umbr. *sakra* 'sacras', Adverb *sakre*; pöl. *sacaracirix* '*sacratrrix, sacerdos'; further osk. *sakrvist* 'sacra est'; previous compound is lat. *sacerdōs*, -*dōtis* 'priest' (also f.) from **sa* *cro-dhō-t-s* to root *dhē*;

moreover *Sancus*, -*i* and -*ūs*, name an umbr.-sabin. divinity; of *u*-stem derived ist *Sanquālis* 'zum Sancus gehörig'; umbr. *Sans i* 'Sancium', dat. *Sansie*; from **sanko-* is *sanciō*, -*ire* 'through religiöse Weihe unverletzlich machen, heiligen; ein law bestötigen' derived, further *sanctus* 'geheiligt', umbr. *sahta*, *sahata* 'sanctam', osk. *sahtu m* 'sanctum', pöl. *sato* 'sanctum'; lat. *sagmen* 'the heiligende, auf the Burg gepflöckte Grasböschel';

hitt. *šaklai-* 'custom, Ritus'.

References: WP. II 448, WH. II 459 f., 464, 474.

Page(s): 878

Root / lemma: sal-2**English meaning:** dirty grey; salt, saliva, willow**German meaning:** `schmutziggrau'**Note:** also (after the paint, color) zur Bezeichnung of Salzes (see *sal-1*), the Grauweide and of Speichels

Note:

Root / lemma: sal-2 : dirty grey; salt, saliva, willow, derived from **Root / lemma: sal-** : salt; salty water.**Material:** A. Aind. lengthened grade *sāra-*, *sāla-* 'gray' = ags. *sōl* 'dirty, filthy, dark', nnd. *saul* ds.; air *sal* and *sa(i)le* f. 'smut', *salach* 'dirty, filthy' = abret. *haloc*, cymr. *halog* ds.; cymr. *sal* 'örmlich, sick' is frz. Lw.;B. **sal-u_o-** in aisl. *splr* 'dirty, filthy' *so* / n. 'a kind of Alge'; ahd. *salo* 'cloudy, dirty grey', ags. *salu* ds., ndl. *zaluw* 'dunkelgelb'; mhd. *sal*, Gen. *salwes* 'smut'; cymr. *salw* 'örmlich, low' (das *s-* from *sal*, see above), acorn. *halou* 'stercora'; russ.-Church Slavic *slavo-očije* 'Blauöugigkeit', russ. *solovo* *j* 'isabellenfarben'.C. Lat. *salīva* f. 'saliva', out of it air. *saile*, cymr. *haliw* ds.D. Lat. *salix* 'a willow-tree, willow, sallow' = mir. *sail*, Gen. *sa(i)lech*, cymr. etc. *helyg-en* ds.; abrit. PN *Salico-dūnon*, gall. PN *Salicilla*; ahd. *sal(a)ha*, mhd. *salhe*, nhd. *Salweide*; ags. *sealh* m., aisl. *selja* 'a willow-tree, willow, sallow' (**salhjōn*).Maybe alb. (**salicus*) *shelgu* 'willow' not from lat *salix*.**References:** WP. II 453 f., WH. II 468 f., Trautmann 249; Thieme, as above.**Page(s):** 879**Root / lemma: sal-****English meaning:** salt; salty water**German meaning:** `Salz, Seesalz'**Grammatical information:** Nom. **sal**, **sal-d-**, **sal-i**, **sal-u**; Gen. **sal-n-e** *s*

Note:

Root / lemma: sal- : salt; salty water derived from **Root / lemma: sū-ro-**, **sou-ro-** : salty, bitter; cheese**Material:** Old Indian *sal-ila* f. n. 'sea, Meeresflut' (*das Salzige'), *sal-ila* f. 'salzig'; arm. *ał* 'salt' (*i*-stem), *ałt* (*i*-stem) 'Salzlager, salt', *ałi* 'salzig' (out of it is the river name "A λ υ ς grōzisiert);gr. ἄλς, Gen. ἁλός m. 'salt', f. 'Salzflut, sea', Dat. Pl. ἁλῶσσι; Pl. ἁλῆς also 'Witz', as lat. *salēs*, ἁλῆος 'marinus', ἁλῆεως 'Seemann, fisherman'; ἁλῦκος 'jōnger', ἁλῆκος 'salzig'; stem ἁλῆ- stets in compound ἁλῆ- πύρρυσος, ἁλῆ-μυρῆες (ἁλῶς-ύδην contains den Gen. ἁλός); ἁλμῆ 'sea waters, salinity, sharpness' (therefrom ἁλμύρος 'salty, bitter, sharp'); alb. *ngjelbe* 'te', *ngjelme* 'te' 'salty', *ngjelm* 'be salty' (-*mo-* as in gr. ἁλμη);*gjellë* (**ghala*) 'food', *gjallë* 'alive, fresh meat', *gjallesë* 'creature to be eaten' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].Maybe alb. *helm* 'poison, bitter' preservation of the old laryngeal

illyr. PN *Salapia* (Apulia) to FIN **Sal-apa*; lat. *sāl*, *sa* *līs* m., altlat. also Nom. *sale* n. 'salt'; umbr. *salu* 'salem', perhaps also lat. *insula* as ἡ ἐν ἰσλῶ οὖσα (compare gr. ἡ ἐν ἰσλῶ οὖσα 'in Meere situated');

maybe alb. (**insula*) *ishull* 'island'

air. *salann*, cymr. *halen*, acorn. *haloin*, bret. *c'hoalenn*, *holen* (**salei-no-*) 'salt'; auf **salī-mo-* leads probably cymr. *heli* 'sea'; kelt. FIN *Sala* 'Saale', compare *Saalach*, Nfl. the *Salzach*; lett. *sāls* (**sālis*); Old Prussian *sal* is poln. Lw.; lit. *sālti* 'sweet become, sour become', *salia* 'Sößigkeit'; lett. *sālims*, lit. žem. *so* 'lymas m. 'Salzlake' (= cymr. *heli*); Old Church Slavic *sol* f. 'salt' (**sali-*); slav. **soln* *ъ* in Old Church Slavic *slan* *ъ* 'salzig'; Old Prussian *saltn* n. 'bacon', slav. **solt* *ъ* f. in russ. *solot* *ъ* 'swamp, marsh', Old Church Slavic *slatina* ἡ ἁλμῆ, serb. *slativa* 'Salzquelle', čech. *slatina* 'moor, fen' etc.; toch. A *sāle*, B *sālyiye* 'salt'.

with dem **d-** of idg. Nom. Sg. n. ***sal-d-**: illyr. PN *Saldae* (Pannonien), thrak. PN *Salsovia* (**sal-d-tou-*); got. aisl. as. *salt*, ags. *sealt*, ahd. *salz* 'salt'; adj. aisl. *saltr*, ags. *sealt*, mhd. *salzec*, nhd. *salzig*; with zero grade as. *sultia*, ahd. *sulza* (**sultja*) 'Salwasser, Sözwurst', nhd. *Sölze*; norw. *sylt* f. 'öberschwemmter Meeresstrand' (but mhd. *sol*, *sul*, nhd. *Sole* 'salzhaltiges Wasser' are slav. Lwe.); ags. *sealtan*, ahd. *salzan* 'salzen' (otherwise weak V. ags. *sieltan*, aisl. *salta*); lat. *sallō*, -ere 'salzen', participle *salsus* (**sald-to-*) perhaps with prös.-**d-**suffix; also bsl. **saldu-* 'söss' ('*gesalzen, *wohlschmeckend') could after a verb shaped sein: lit. *saldu* 's', lett. *salds*, slav. **sold* *ъk* in Old Church Slavic *slad* *ъk* *ъ*, poln. *słodki*; without -d-: lit. *sa*, *lu*, *sa* *liti* 'söss become', ostlit. *i* *salas*, lett. *i* *esals* m. 'malt'; the *u*-stem **sal-u-** ergibt sich besides from bsl. **saldu-* also from gr. ἡ ἁλὺ κός 'salzig'.

Maybe *Seleitani* Illyr. TN, also alb. (**shile*) *shije* 'taste, salty taste', *sillë* 'dinner'.

References: WP. II 452 f., WH. II 465 f., Trautmann 249, Thieme, The Heimat the idg. Gemeinsprache 20, 27f.;

See also: belongs to *sal-2*.

Page(s): 878-879

Root / lemma: *sap-*, *sab-*

English meaning: to taste, to perceive

German meaning: 'schmecken, wahrnehmen'

Material: 1. *sap-:*

av. *višāpa* (**viš-sāpa*) 'dessen Säfte poison are'; arm. *ham* (**sa* *pmo-*) 'juice, sap, taste';

lat. *sapiō*, -ere 'taste, Geschmack have; after etwas smell; wise sein, sensible sein'; *sapa* f. 'juice, sap', *sapor* 'taste, Leckerei', *nesapius*, *nesapus* 'ignorans'; osk. *sipus* 'sciens' (**sēpu_ōs*), volsk. *sepu* 'sciente' are neologisms after *capio*: *cēpi*; osk. innovation seems lat. *sibus* 'sly, cunning'; mhd. *be-seben* st. V. 'wahrnehmen', aisl. *sefi* 'sense, mind', as. *sebo*, ags. *sefa* dss.; to lat. *sapa* 'juice, sap' stellt sich germ. **safan-* 'juice, sap (the Baume)': aisl. *safi* 'Baumsaft', norw. *sevja* ds., *sabba* 'in Schlamm wade', mnd. *sabben* 'geifern', *sabbelen* 'pollute'.

2. *sab-:*

maybe alb. (**sap-*), *shap* 'alum'.

Illyr. *sabaium* 'beer', *Sab-* in many FIN Italiens, *Sabātis* (Campanien), *Vada Sabatia* (Ligurien) etc.; kelt. (ven.ö) FIN *Sabis* (Belgien);

ags. *sæp* n. 'juice, sap, broth', mnd. *sap(p)*, ahd. *saf*, *sapf*, nhd. *Saft*.

Related to Sabath in Jewish traditionö And to number septa 'seven' as the day of Sabathö Sabine 'Phoenicians in Italyö

References: WP. II 450 f., WH. II 476 f., Pokorny Urillyr. 79, 97, 117.

Page(s): 880

Root / lemma: *sasi_o-*

English meaning: a kind of cereal

German meaning: 'Feldfrucht'

Material: Old Indian *sasya* 'n. 'Feldfrucht'; jav. *hahya-* 'corn, grain'; gall. Akk. (*s*)*asiam* 'Roggen' ('secale Taurini sub Alpibus *asiam* vocant' Plin. H. N.); cymr. *haidd* 'hordeum', bret. *heiz* 'orge'; compare also ved. *sasa* 'nourishment, food, dish, food, herb, grass, sown field'.

References: WP. II 454, WH. I 72.

Page(s): 880

Root / lemma: *saus-, sus-*

English meaning: dry

German meaning: 'trocken, dörr'

Note:

The real root was **sa-, su-* 'dry' which was suffixed either with common *-ska* or *-tra, -dra, -dor, -ter* in PIE. It seems that the **Root / lemma:** *saus-, sus- : (dry)* derived from **Root / lemma:** *sā_u_el-, sāu_ol-, suu_e_l-, su_el-, sūl- : (sun)*.

Material: Old Indian *sūś yati* 'dries, wilts', thereafter *sūś a-* m. (assimil. from **soś a-*) 'the drying up', also Adj. 'made dry'; av. *haos-* 'dry up, become dry', *aṇhao-šamna-* 'not drying'; Old Indian *sūś ka-* (from **sus ka-*), av. *huška-* 'dry';

gr. *αῦος* (Hom.), *αῦος* (att.) 'arid, dry', *αῦσταλέος* 'scrubby, dirty, filthy', *αῦστηρός* 'harsh, austere'; Denomin. *αῦαίνω, αῦαίνω* 'make dry, desiccate', *αῦω* 'trockne, desiccate'; doubtful gr. *αῦχμός* m. 'aridity, Trockenheit, smut', whether from **sau-k-smo-* from a root variant **sau-k-* besides **sau-s-*, to Old Indian *sū kṣ ma-* 'fine, thin, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin'ö common Old Indian *-g h- > -kṣ-* - phonetic mutation

alb. *thanj* (**sausni_o*) 'dry';

Note:

Common alb. *s > th* phonetic mutation

lat. *sūdus* 'dry, cheerful' (**suz-do-*), *sūdum* 'cloudless, bright, clear, serene'; different M. Mayrhofer KZ. 73, 117;

Note:

This is erroneous etymology. The real root [an onomatopoeic word] must have been **sau-, su-* 'dry' which was suffixed either with common *-ska* or *-tra, -dra, -dor, -ter* in PIE. Latin preserved the rudiment of the *-dor* suffix, otherwise lat. cognate evolved according to illyr.-alb. phonetic mutation (**sausni_o > saunus*) *sūdus* 'dry' [common alb. *n > nd* phonetic shift]

ags. *sēar*, mnd. *sōr* `dry', norw. *søyr* ds., ahd. *sōrēn* `wilt';

lit. *sau* `sas `dry', *sau* `sti `dry become', *sau* `sinti `make dry', *su* `sti `become scabby', *su* `skis `leprosy, scabies' (: Old Indian *s* *u* *ṣ* *ka*-); lett. *sust* `become dry'; Old Church Slavic *such* *ъ* `dry', *sušiti* `make dry', *съchno* *ti* `become dry'.

References: WP. II 447, WH. II 624, Trautmann 250 f., Frisk 188 f., 192 f.

Page(s): 880-881

Root / lemma: *sāg-*

English meaning: to track, trail; to feel, smell

German meaning: `(witternd) nachspüren'

Grammatical information: (: **sag-*) bildet athemat. Wurzelpräsens

Note: previous Jögerwort

Material: Gr. ῥῡέοματ, dor. ῥῡέοματ `gehe voran, lead, guide', nachhom. `glaube, meine', ῥῡεμύν, ῥῡήτωρ `Anführer';

lat. *sāgiō*, *-īre* `acute sentire, spüren, ahnen', *sāgus* `wahrsagend, prophetisch, zauberisch', *sāga* `Wahrsagerin' (but *sagana* `Zauberin' from gr. *σαγάνη); *sāgāx*, *-ācis* `sharp, witternd; sharp witted, shrewd';

air. *saigim* `go a thing after, search, seek' (zur 3. Pl. *segait* s. Pedersen KG. II 606 ff.), cymr. *haeddu* `verdienen', *cy-r-haedd* `reach' and likewise; here probably die ir. Denominativa auf *-aigim* (cymr. *-haaf*); air. *sār* m. `Krönkung, iniuria' (**sag-ro-*), verbal noun *sārugud* (**sagro-sagitus*): mcymr. *sayrhaed* f., ncymr. *sarhad* `insult' (ir. Lw.);

got. *sōkjan* (= lat. *sāgiō*) `suchen, disputieren', aisl. *sø̊kja* `suchen, assail', ags. *sæ* *cān* ds., ahd. *suohhen* `suchen', got. *sōkns* `Untersuchung, Streitfrage', ags. *sōcn* f. `Untersuchung, attack, Gerichtsbarkeit'; ablaut. got. *sakan*, *sōk* `sich quarrel, quarrel, squabble', *gasakan* `threaten, punish, curse, überführen', ahd. (etc.) *sahhan* `rebuken, reproach, scold, chide, vor Gericht streiten', aisl. *so* *k* `Rechtssache, lament, thing, Ursache', ags. *sacu* f. `Rechtshandel, Verfolgung, fight', ahd. *sahha* `fight, Gerichtshandel, thing' etc.;

aisl. *saka* `wail, harm', *sätt*, *sæ* *tt* f., (**sahti-*) `comparison, peace', (> ags. *seht* ds.), *sättr* (**sahta-R*) `versöhnt'; got. *in-sahts* f. `Aussage', ags. *in-siht* f. ds. (**in-sak-ti*);

hitt. *šak(k)-*, *šek(k)-* `aware, skillful'.

It seems that through alb. intermediary from **Root / lemma: *sāg-*** : (to track, trail; to feel, smell) derived **Root / lemma: *g^when-2(ə)-*** : (to hit)

References: WP. II 449, WH. II 464 f., Wissmann nouns postverb. 75 f., 84, Loth RC. 41, 222 ff.

Page(s): 876-877

Root / lemma: *sāi-*

English meaning: pain, illness, injure, hurt, damage, disable

Material: With formants **-mo-**: gr. *αἰμωδέας (umgebildet from *αἰμ-ώδων) in αἰμωδέα `a kind of Zahnweh';

with formants **-no-** perhaps hom. αἰνός `terrible' with ion.-epischer Psilose

(different above S. 10);

with formants **-ro-**: ahd. as. afries. *sēr*, ags. *sār* 'schmerzerregend', aisl. *sārr* 'verwundet, schmerzerregend', (finn. *sairas* 'sick' from dem Germ.), Subst. n. got. *sair* 'pain', ahd. as. afries. *sēr* 'pain', ags. *sār* 'wound, pain', anord. *sār* n. 'wound', Adv. nhd. *sehr*, ags. *sāre* 'painful, öberaus', nhd. *versehren*;

t-formations: air. *sāeth* 'affliction, disease, malady' (**sai-tu-s*), *sāethar* 'affliction, toil, work' (**sai-turo-m*); cymr. *hoed* 'affliction';

with formants **-u_o-**: gr. αἰ αὐ νή ς, ion. αἰ η νή ς 'grausig, dismal', eigentl. *σαυF-αυνς 'with grausigem face (with the eyes and mouth)' (to *αυος n. 'face' = Old Indian **ānas*- n. ds., compare *ānana*- n. 'mouth, face'), through influence of αἰ εἰ also 'eternal'; (doubtful got. *saiws* m. 'sea' (**sai-u_i-*), aisl. *sæ r*, *siör*, ags. *sæ*, as. ahd. *sēo* 'sea'); lat. *saevus* 'furious, terrible, stern' (alat. also 'big, large'); lett. *sievs*, *sīvs* 'sharp, biting, harsh', also 'jauche, Gerberlohe' and 'beim Hanfstoßen gepreßtes Öl', lit. *sy vai* m. Pl. 'juice, sap beim Pressen'; lit. *šaižu* 's rough, sharp' (**saižus*).

Maybe alb. (**kēr*) *ther* 'hurt, slice, cut, injure' common alb. *k-* > *th-* mutation; preservation of the old laryngeal.

References: WP. II 445, WH. II 462 f., Trautmann 261.

Page(s): 877

Root / lemma: *sā lo-*

English meaning: to wave, *sea

German meaning: etwa 'wogend'

Material: Illyr. FIN *Salon*; lat. *salum* (and *salus* Ennius) 'restless sea swell, river current, the open sea, high sea, main, deep'; mir. *sal* under *sā(i)le* m. 'sea'; gall. FIN *Salia* 'Seille' = air. *Sa(i)le* (Schottland) = abrit. **Salia* > **Halia* > mengl. *Hail* = hispan. *Salia* etc.; **Salantia* 'Salence' (Switzerland): Old Prussian *salus* 'Regenbach', lit. FIN *Salantas*.

References: WP. II 454, WH. II 471, Krahe BzNf. 3, 242.

Page(s): 879-880

Root / lemma: *sāno-s*

English meaning: healthy

German meaning: 'gesund, heil'ö

Material: Lat. *sānus* 'fit, healthy, heil', *sānō*, *-āre* 'heal, cure'; umbr. *sanēs* Abl. 'sound, whole, healthy, well', is doubtfully positioned to the root **sā-* 'give satisfaction, gratify, satiates, satiate'.

Maybe alb. (**sānare*) *shëronj* 'cure' [rhotacism *n/r*], *shëndet* 'health' : lat. 'sanitas soundness of body, health'.

References: WP. II 445, 452, WH. II 476, Krahe IF. 59, 166 ff., different Lejeune RPh. 25, 218 f.

Page(s): 880

Root / lemma: *sā-ti-*

See also: s. *sā-*.

Page(s): 880

Root / lemma: *sā_u-el-, sāu_ol-, suu_e ĩ-, su_el-, sũl-*, (**sweg ĥu_el-*)

English meaning: sun

German meaning: `Sonne'

Note:

Root / lemma: *sā_u-el-, sāu_ol-, suu_e ĩ-, su_el-, sũl-*, (**seg ĥu_el-*): `sun'
derived from a compound of **Root / lemma:** *se-* : `reflexive pronoun' + **Root / lemma:** *g ĥel-1* (and *ghel-ö*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *g ĥel-* : *g ĥlē-*, *g ĥlō-* : *g ĥl-* (**g ĥwel-*): `to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun'

Note: next to which *su_en-*, *sun-*, thus of old *l/n*-stem; *su_el-* `smolder, burn' is probably identical with it

Material:

Note:

Oldest cognate illyr.-alb. (**g ĥel-*) diell `sun' [alb.-illyr. *g ĥ-* > *d-* shift];

Phonetic evidence: see **Root / lemma:** *gʷel-1* : `to stick; pain, death': gr. *δελ λ ι θ ε ς* `Wespen', Hes.; *β ε λ α ν η f.* `Spitze, Nadel', *δ ξ υ β ε λ η ς* *δ ι σ τ ο ς* Hom.; aber *β ε λ ο ς n.* `Geschoß' wohl eher zu *β α λ λ ω*, s. öber den sekundären Zusammenschluß mit letzterer Sippe unter 2. *gʷel-* `herabtröufeln; werfen'; über *δ β ε λ α ς*, *δ β ο λ α ς*, ark. dor. *δ δ ε λ α ς* `Spitze, Bratspieß, Mönze' s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 295;

gr. Kret. (**seg ĥu_el-*) *δ β ε λ ι ο ς* Hes. (i.e. *δ F ε λ ι ο ς*), gr. hom. (**heuu_eli-os*) *ἥ ε λ ι ο ς*, att. (zero grade) *ἦ λ ι ο ς*, dor. (**heu_eli-os*) *ἄ ε λ ι ο ς*, *ἄ λ ι ο ς* [common gr. *-kw-* > *-p-*, *-gw-* > *-b-* phonetic mutation] : Old Indian ved. (**suu_el*) *su ĩvar*, Gujarati *surdj* `sun' : (**seg ĥu_el-*) got. *sugil*, ags. *sygel*, *sigel* from proto germ. **sugila-*, as. *swigli* `bright, radiating' from **swegila-*, ags. *sweg(e)l* n. `sky, heaven, sun', *swegle* `bright, radiating'.

1. Old Indian ved. (**suu_el*) *su ĩvar* n. = (zero grade) av. *hvarə* `sun, light, sky', Gen. (**suu_ela*) *su ĩrah*, = jav. (**suu_elio*) *hūrō*, Old Indian *sũ ĩrya-* (**sũlii_o-*) m. (compare gr. *ἦ λ ι ο ς*), *sũra-* m. `sun'; therefrom Old Indian *sũrta-* `light, bright', Old Indian *sva ĩrñ ara-* m. `bright space, ether', av. *x ̥arənah-*, a p. *-farnah-* `shining fame, magnificence';

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: (**suu_el-a*)**suu_ar-* [in names] `sun(god)' (Near-Eastern IA); Av.: OAv. *huuarə* [n] (< **hu ĩ_ar*) `sun' (gen.sg. *xʷə ĩ_g* < **huu_a ĩnh*); LAv. *huuarə* (gen.sg. *hũ* < **huu_a ĩnh*, next to *hūrō* = Ved. *sũ ĩras*), Sogd. (Man.) *xwr* `sun', Middle Persian *xwr* `sun', New Persian *xwr* `sun', Oss. *xūr / xor* `sun'

Maybe Afghan *Imar*, Waziri *Imer*, myer `sun' from Old Indian *sva ĩrñ ara-* m. `bright space, ether'; Armenian *arew*, *aregak*, *arev*, Singhalese *ira* `sun'.

Maybe Luvian: (<*h_u-wa-ya-al-li*) <*h_uwayalla/i-* `Epithet of the Sun-god'

Maybe zero grade alb. *diell* (**eg ĥu_el-*, *g ĥu_el-*) `the sun' common alb. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

gr. hom. ἥελ (o s), att. ἥλ (o s), dor. ἥελ (o s), ἥλ (o s), kret. ἥβελ (o s) Hes. (i.e. ἥβελ (o s)) `sun', further formations of n. *sāu_{el} to m. -i_o-stem (compare Old Indian *sū́rya*-); lat. *sōl*, -is m. `sun' (from neutr. *sāu_{el} about *sāu_{ol}, *sāol); cymr. *haul*, acorn. *heuul*, mcor. *heul*, *houl*, bret. *heol* `sun' (*sāu_{el}-);

in addition air. *sūil* f. `eye' from *sūli-, ablaut equally with Old Indian *sū́rah*, and alb. *hōll*, *ōll* `star' (*sūlo- or *sūli-);

Note:

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)], hence alb. geg *sōni*, tosk. *syri* (*sōlni) `eye' : Old Irish (*sāu_{el}-) *sūil* `eye'

Also Estonian *silm* `eye' : Finnish *silmä* `eye'

Other alb. cognates (Gjakova dial.) (*huu_{eln}) *uvill*, [Buzuku] (*öviln) *yill* `star', [Sirmie] Pl. *ulini* `stars'.

Yet the shift of initial (*su_e- > de-) is a common alb. phonetic mutation. See **Root / lemma: su_{ergh}-**: to take care of; to be ill. Hence alb. *dergjem* (*su_{erghi}-ō) `be bedridden, be sick'. Therefore alb. *diell* `sun' probably derived from a root *su_{el}.

got. *sauil* n. (*sōwila-), aisl. *sōl* f. (*sōwulā) `sun', aisl. *and-sǿlis*, aschw. *and-sylis* `the sun zugewendet'; doubtful the rune names got. *sugil*, ags. *sygel*, *sigel* from proto germ. *sugila-, ablaut. with as. *swigli* `bright, radiating' from *swegila-, ags. *sweg(e)l* n. `sky, heaven, sun', *swegle* `bright, radiating' from *swagila-;

balt. *sāu_{eli}-ā f. in lit. lett. *sáule* `sun';

slav. *sulnika- n. in Old Church Slavic *slъnъce* `sun' (das -ni- from *ogni `fire');

2. In **-en**-stem:

av. x_āng `the sun' (idg. *su_{en}-s), Gen. from *hvarə*; got. *sunnō* (Dat. *sunnin*, neutr. after *sauil*), ags. *sunna*, ahd. *sunno*, *sunna* `sun', wherefore as `sonnseitig = södlich' aisl. *suðr* `south', Adv. `southward', ags. *sūðerra*, as. *sūthar-liudi* (`southern people'), ahd. *sundar* `south', Adv. `southward', mhd. *sund* `south' etc. (nhd. *Söd* from dem Nd.).

Gujarati *surdj* `sun'

Perhaps toch. A *swān̄ce*, *swān̄co*, toch. B *swān̄cai*- `ray [of light], (sun) beam' reflect Proto toch. *swān̄cai- which is possibly (with Hilmarsson, 1986a:263-95, in *nuce* Pisani, 1942-43a:29) related to Proto-Germanic *sun_{θa}- `sunny' > `south' and *sunnō `sun' (cf. P:881-2; MA:556). The two Germanic words would reflect PIE *suh_an̄, to- (a derivative of *seh_awel-/suh_an̄- `sun') and, with "particularizing" -n-, *suh_an̄, tōn-/suh_an̄, ten-/suh_an̄, tn-. The attested paradigm of Germanic *sunnō reflects a conflation of the o-grade and the zero-grade stems (*suh_an̄, tn- > *sun_{θn}- > *sunn-). For Hilmarsson, the Tocharian forms represent a generalization of *suh_an̄, ten-, further derived by the addition of -ai-.

Note:

The root *suh_an̄, ten- is an attribute noun created in the same way as adj. and ordinal numbers:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (*ok̄ tō(u)ta) `eight' : alb. *teta* `eight'; Lycian *ñūñtāta* `nine' : alb. *nanda* `nine'. Therefore alb. *shtata* `seven' derived from a truncated *sa(p)tata `seven' later Old Indian *saptáthah*, av. *hapta θa-*, as. *sivotho*, ags. *sefoða*, lit. *septin̄tas*; also Old Indian *saptatí-*, av. *haptāiti*- 70; in alb. -ta, -te are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute ta (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to alb. language alone.

Therefore alb. *teta* 'eight' is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (**ok tō(u)ta*) 'eight'. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare lat. *octuāgintā* '80'].

That means slav. **sulnika-* n. in Old Church Slavic *slъnъce* 'sun' (das *-ni-* from **ogni* 'fire') is phonetically equal to toch. A *swān* 'ce, *swān* 'co, toch. B *swān* 'cai- 'ray [of light], (sun) beam', hence slav. forms were created according to attribute nouns and are late creations.

Maybe gr. Ἀπὸ λ λ ω ν, -ω ν ο ς; various dialectic forms: Ἀπέ λ λ ω ν (dor.), Ἀπεί λ ω ν (kypr.), Ἀπ λ ο υ ν (thess.). - Seit J. Schmidt KZ 32, 327ff. all are linked to kret. ἄβελ ι ο ς Hes. (i.e. ἄβελ ι ο ς) 'sun'. It seems that the sun god Ἀπὸ λ λ ω ν derived from kret. ἄβελ ι ο ς Hes. (i.e. ἄβελ ι ο ς) 'sun'. The common phonetic mutation in gr. λ ι > λ λ has taken place. Both Ἀπέ λ λ ω ν (dor.), Ἀπεί λ ω ν (kypr.), Ἀπ λ ο υ ν (thess.) and kret. ἄβελ ι ο ς Hes. (i.e. ἄβελ ι ο ς) 'sun' derived from the same root **sāhu-el* 'sun' where the common gr. phonetic mutation *hw* > *p*, *gw* > *b* has taken place.

Note:

Khaskura *gham* (also Indic borrowing *surj*) 'sun', Gypsy Gk *kham* 'sun' : gr. ἄβελ ι ο ς reflect gr. *-b-* > *-mb-* > *-m-* phonetic mutation.

Maybe Etruscan *avil* 'year' a borrowing from gr. ἄβελ ι ο ς.

References: WP. II 446 f., WH. II 553 f., Trautmann 251, A. Scherer Gestirnnamen 45 ff.

Page(s): 881-882

Root / lemma: *sā-*, *sə-*

English meaning: satiated

German meaning: 'satt; sättigen'

Material: Old Indian *a-si-n-va* -, *a* 'sinvan' 'unersättlich' (places ein Praes. **sā-ne u-mi*, **sā-nu-* 'ahead');

arm. *at-ok* 'full, ausgewachsen'; *hač, hačoy* 'zufrieden' (**sadi-o-*);

gr. thematic present ἄετα ι 'sättigt sich' (Hesiod; **sā-i-ō*), athematic Wurzel aor. ἄμενα ι (Hom.) 'sich sättigen'; Aor. Inf. ἄσ α ι 'sättigen' and 'satiated become', ἔωμεν (**ñ o μεν*, Konj. Aor.), Fut. ἄσ ε ι ν, etc.; ἄ-α τ ο ς (**n.-sā-tos*) 'unersättlich', ἄδ η ν = böot. ἄδ α ν 'bis zur Sättigung, sufficient' (Akk. from ἄδ α ν 'Sättigung'); ἄδ η -φ ά γ ο ς 'voracious', ἄδ ι ν ά ς 'dense, rich', ἄδ ρ ά ς 'dense, reif'; öol. ἄσ α, ion. ἄσ η 'U'bersättigung, U'berdruß, distress' (**sā-sā* with preservation of σ after δ ι π-σ α, δ ά κ-σ α), whereof ion. ἄσ ά ο μ α ι 'bin satiated, ekle mich', ἄσ ά ω 'öbersättige', ἄσ α ρ ο ς, ἄσ η ρ ό ς 'veröchtlich; disgust, repulsion, loathing erregend';

lat. *satis* 'sufficient' (originally Subst. 'Sättigung'), Kompar. *satius*; *satietās*, syllabisch dissimilated *satias* 'Sättigung. hinreichende Menge, U'berdruß'; *satur* 'satiated' (ro-extension eines *u*-stem);

air. *sāith* (**sāti-*) 'satiety'; *sāithech* 'satiated';

got. Dat. Sg. *sōpa* (Nom. **sōp* n. or **sōps* m.) 'Sättigung', post-verbal to *gasōþjan* 'sättigen' = ags. *gesēdan* ds.;

Maybe truncated alb. (**gasōþjan*) *ngos, ngij* 'sate'.

got. *saps*, aisl. *saðr*, as. *sad*, ahd. *sat* 'satiated', ags. *sæd* 'satiated, überdrössig', eng. *sad* 'grieving, ernst'; derived aisl. *seðja*, mhd. *seten, setzen* 'sättigen' and

ags. *sadian* 'satiated become', ahd. *satōn* 'söttigen';

lit. so *tis* f. 'Söttigung', *sōtu* 's' 'satiated', post-verbal to so *tinti* 'söttigen'; Old Church Slavic *syтъ* 'satiated' (with unclear *y*).

References: WP. II 444 f., 452; WH. II 481 f., Trautmann 250; Wissmann, The ältesten Postverbalia 67 f.;

See also: s. also *sāno-s*.

Page(s): 876

Root / lemma: *sed-*

English meaning: to sit

German meaning: 'sitzen'

Grammatical information: originally only aoristisch, punctual 'sich place' (Old Indian), later as duratives stative verb with *-s*-suffix 'sit' (lat. germ. balto-slav.)

Material: 1. Old Indian *sad-* (*sa tsi*, *a sadat*, Pf. *sasā da*, *sēdima* 's', *sēdiva* 's-', compare av. *hazdyā-t* Opt.);

av. ap. *had-* (with Präverbien) 'sich place' (*nišaghasti* for **nišasti*); Kaus. (lengthened grade) Old Indian *sādayati* 'places', av. *ni-šā dayeiti* 'löst niedersitzen, places low, base', ap. *niyašādayam* 'I setzte';

arm. *nstim* 'sit, put mich' (perhaps *i-o*-Praes. **ni-zdi-ō*); *hecanim* 'sit auf, reite' (c from *d* + aor. -s);

gr. *ἕζομαι* 'sit, put mich' (Aor. *ἕζομαι* Hom., *ἕζομαι* Pind.); Kaus. *ἔδεν*, *ἔδεν* 'sell', eigentl. 'place' (Specht KZ. 62, 51);

lat. *sedeō*, *-ēre*, *sēdi* 'sit' (present due to of originally außerprös. stem *sedē-*; Perf. from **se-zd-ai*), umbr. *tersitu* 'sedētō', *zer ef* 'sedens', *andersesust* 'intersiderit', lat. *sēdō*, *-āre* 'beruhigen' (perhaps = mnd. *sāten* 'beruhigen', Wissmann Nom. postv. 112, 1); air. *sa(i)did* (**se(i)did*), 'sitzt', Fut. *seiss* (**sed-s-ti*), *adsuidi* 'schiebt auf, verzögert, holt auf' (Kaus. **sodei-et*; otherwise through Denom. *suidigud* 'place' verdrängt); cymr. *seddu* 'sit';

Maybe alb. geg. *me shitë* 'to sell in a place'

aisl. *sit*, Inf. *sitia*, as. *sittiu*, ahd. *sizzu* 'sit' (= *ἕζομαι*, *πλ-έζω*; got. *sitan* is probably reshuffling from **sitjan*; Praet. *sat*, *sētum*), Kaus. got. *satjan*, aisl. *setia*, ahd. *sezzen* 'place' (**sodei-ō*);

Maybe alb. shëtiti 'walk slowly over a place'

lit. **se dmi* and *se dži*, *se dime* (**sēd-*), Inf. *se de ti* 'sit', participle Perf. *se de s* (as Old Prussian *sīdons* 'sitzend', Old Church Slavic *se dъ*), Old Church Slavic *se ždo*, *se de ti* 'sit'; besides *e* in ačech. *sede ti* (: lat. *sedēre*); lit. *se du*, *se sti*, lett. *sēst* (**sēstēi*) 'sich place', Old Church Slavic *se sti ds*. (present *se do*, see under), Kaus. *saditi* (**sōdei-ō*) 'place, pflanzen', lit. *sodinu* 'sodi nti' 'place, pflanzen';

Maybe alb. *sodit* 'observe, watch from a place'

Old Prussian with (**o*) *saddinna* 'places'; Old Church Slavic *se do* 'put mich' (Inf. *se sti*) based on auf secondary nasalization of **se do* (= lit. *se du*); also Old Prussian *syndens*, *sinda(n)ts* 'sitzend' shows nasalization; s. Kuiper Nasalprös. 192 f., where Old Indian *āsandī* 'seat' to *ā stē* 'sitzt' (above S. 342 f.) placed wird;

2. forms with *i*-reduplication:

Old Indian *sī́dati* 'sitzt' (for **sīd, ati* from redupl. **si-zd-ati*, with replacement from *d* through *d* after *sad-*); av. *hi δ aiti* 'sitzt'; gr. ἵζω 'put' = lat. *sīdō* 'put mich' (**si-zdō*), umbr. *sistu* 'considitō', *andersistu* '*intersiditō' (**si-zd-etōd*);

3. nominal formation:

**sed-to-* in Old Indian *satta* 'gesessen', av. *pasuš-hasta-* m. 'hurdle (*settlement) for small cattle', lat. *ob-sessus* etc., aisl. ags. *sess* m. 'seat', compare also lit. participle *se'istas* and lit. *so'istas* m. 'seat', Old Prussian *sosto* f. 'bench'; **sed-ti* in Old Indian *satti-* 'das Sitzen', *ni-s, atti-* 'das Sitzen, seat', av. *ni-šasti-* 'Begattung', lat. *sessiō* 'Sitzung', from **sessis*; Old Indian *sa'ttar-* m. the 'Sitzer', lat. *ad-, ob-, pos-sessor*;

maybe alb. (**sess*), *shesh* 'plain, flatness, square'.

Old Indian *sa'das-* n. 'seat, place, abode, residence', gr. ἑδως n. 'seat'; av. Old pers. *hadiš-* 'Wohnsitz, palace' (idg. *-as* or *-is*); lengthened grade aisl. *sæ'tr* (**sātiz*) n. 'seat, Sommersitz, Alm'; air. *sīd* 'peace', originally n. es-stem, identical with *sīd* n. es-stem 'dwelling göttlicher creature' (compare engl. *settlement*);

o-grade: air. *suide* n. (**sodī_om*) 'seat, sit' = lat. *solium* 'throne';

noun actionis *sē'd-* in: Old Indian Akk. *sa'dam*, Dat. *sa'de*, with *ē*-extension in lat. *sēdēs* f. 'seat' (*sēdibus* = lit. Inf. *se'de'ti*: 1 Pl. *se'di-me*), umbr. *sersi* 'in sēdē'; noun agentis as 2. compound part: Old Indian *apsu-s, a'd-* 'the in den Wassern dwells', av. *mai δ yōi-šā δ am* (Akk.) 'the in the Mitte dwells'; lat. *præses* 'Vorsitzender', *dē-ses* 'idle' = air. *dei'd ds.* (*i*-inflection secondary), to *dee'ss* 'sluggishness' (**de-sed-tā*); with lat. *subsidium* 'Unterstützung' compare air. *fothae* m. n. 'base' from **upo-sodī_om*, to air. *suide*;

aisl. *set* n. 'erhöhter bottom', Pl. *sjo, t* 'dwelling', ags. *set* n. 'seat, lair, stall, Sonnenuntergang', ahd. *sez* n. 'seat, seat, buttocks, Belagerung';

cymr. *sedd* f. 'seat' (**sedā*); *hedd* m. 'peace' (**sedos*); mbret. *hezaff* 'cease', mcor. *hathy ds.*; *gor-sedd* 'throne, hill'; *eistedd* 'Sitzen', abret. *estid* 'sedile' (**eks-dī-sedo-*), gall. *essedum, -a* 'zweirödriger Kriegswagen' (with **en-*, compare gr. ἑν-ε δ ρ ο ν, ἑν-ε δ ρ α 'Hinterhalt', air. *in-dessid* 'insidit'; skyth. VN Ἐ σ σ η δ ό ν ε ς);

gr. ἑ δ ρ α 'seat' aisl. *setr* n. 'seat, Sitzen':

lok. ἑ λ λ ά κ α θ έ δ ρ α Hes. = lat. *sella* (**sed-lā*) 'Stuhl seat', gall. *sedlon* 'seat', got. *sitls*, ags. *setl* n.; ahd. *sezzal* m. 'seat, seat' (**sed-lo-*); nsorb. *sedlo* 'seat'; but Old Church Slavic *sedlo* 'saddle' is **sed ъ lo*, compare Old Church Slavic *o-sed ъ lati* 'satteln', arm. *eṭṭi* 'place' (in addition auchteṭṭi 'place');

as. *sethal* m. 'Sitzen, seat', Dat. *sedle* '(to) Sonnenuntergang', ahd. *sethal, sedal* n. m. 'seat, Wohnsitz, site' (idg. **se tlo-* from **sedtlo*); therefrom ahd. *sidilo* 'agricola', mhd. *sidilen* 'siedeln'; germ. **saðulā-* in: aisl. *so, ðull*, ags. *sadol*, ahd. *satul, satal* 'saddle' is ostidg. Lw. (ö); compare above slav. **sed ъ lo* from **sedu-lo-* n.; besides (in ar. geneuertes = renamed, has changed ö ö ö) **sed-tlom* in av. *hastra-* n. 'congregation, meeting' = Old Indian *sattra* 'n. 'Feier, festival'.

Maybe alb. *stol* 'throne' : lat. *solium* 'throne'.

lengthened gradee formations: Old Indian *sāda* 'm. 'das Sitzen', *sādi* 'n. '(aufsitzend =) reitend, equestrian' (compare also russ. *vsā dnik* 'equestrian'), aisl. *sāt* f. 'Hinterhalt', ags. *sæ't ds.*, ahd. *-sāza* (in place names) 'Wohnsitz', mhd. *sāze* f. 'seat, domicile, Hinterhalt', *i_o*-Adj. aisl. *sæ'tr* 'zum Sitzen geeignet', see above whereof *sæ'ti* under 'seat, Heuhaufe' = ahd. *gisāzi* 'seat, buttocks'; urbalt. **sōsta-* 'seat' (**sōd-to-*) in lit. *so'istas* m. 'seat', Old Prussian *sosto* f. 'bench', compare aisl. *sess* n. 'seat' above S. 885; Old Church Slavic *pre-se da* 'insidiae';

with **ō**: cymr. *hawdd* 'light' = corn. *hueth* 'peaceful' (Loth RC 36, 162);

cymr. *sawdd* 'depth, Absinken';

aisl. ags. *sōt* 'smut' ('Angesetzttes');

lit. *su* 'odžiai Pl., lett. *suo* 'dre 'ji 'smut', bulg. *sa* 'žda f., čech. *sa* 'ze (*sōdi_o-) unclear air. *sūide* f., cymr. *huddygl*, bret. *huzel* 'smut'; Old Church Slavic *sad* 'Pflanzung' (*sōdu-);

4. More or less verdunkelte compositions:

Old Indian *nē* 'dīyas- 'nōher', *nē* 'dis_ t_ ha- 'nōchst' = av. *nazdyō* adv. ' (spacial) nōher an-', *nazdišta-* 'the nōchste', av. *ašna-* Adj. 'nahe' (*ō_-zd-na-, participle Perf. Pass., compare full grade Old Indian *ā* 'sanna- 'nahe').

ni-zd-os, -om 'nest' (prefix *ni-* 'low, base', or 'ein-' as 'place zum Nieder- or Einsitzen'): Old Indian *nīd_ ā* - m. n. 'Ruheplatz, lair', arm. *nist* 'Lage, seat, Residenz', lat. *nīdus* 'nest', mir. *net* 'nest', cymr. *nyth* 'nest, dwelling', corn. *neid*, bret. *nez, neiz* ds., ahd. ags. *nest* n. 'nest';

Maybe zero grade of alb. geg. (**neid*) *me ndejt* 'to sit' : corn. *neid* 'nest'.

with popular etymology Umgestaltungen lit. *li* 'zdas, lett. *ligzda*, Old Church Slavic *gne* 'zdo 'nest'; identical prefix in Old Indian *niś_ idati* 'places sich', av. *nišhi* 'aiti, a p. *niyašādayam*, arm. *nstim*, see above;

o-zdos ' (ansitzender) twig, branch, bough', see there (**ozdo-s**); also gr. ὄζος 'fellow, servant' from *o-zdos '*Beisitzer'; or rather to B. *sed-ō

pi-s(e)d- 'daraufsitzen = press': Old Indian *pīd_ ayati* (*pi-zd-ei_ō) 'presses, oppressed, afflicts' (Perf. *pipīd_ ē* ; *pīd_ ā* 'Druck, pain'), gr. πιεζω 'push, press' (*πι-σεδ_ω).

B. *sed- in the meaning 'go', from connection with Präfixen originated.

Old Indian *ā-sad-* 'hintreten, hingehen, gelangen', *ut-sad-* 'sich zur Seite begeben, disappear', av. *pazdayeiti* 'verscheucht (makes go away, pass over)', av. *a p a-had-* 'sich wegsetzen, ausweichen', *āснаoiti* (*ō-zd-neu-ti) 'geht heran' (see 886 *ā* 'sna-); gr. ὁδός 'way', ὁδῖτῆς 'Wanderer', ὁδῶν 'wandere'; Old Church Slavic *chod* 'gait', *choditi* 'go'; ablaut. *š* 'd ' 'gegangen'; slav. *ch-* from idg. *s-* probably at first behind *pri-* and *u-* originated.

Here perhaps as compound with one to Pron. *k* 'o-, *k* 'i_o- (above S. 609) respective Adv. **k* 'i_e-: av. *syazd-* 'zurücktreten vor, aufgeben', *siždyamnā* 'zurückweichende', *siždyō* 'aufgebend', *sī* 'ždra- 'shy' and lat. *cēdo* (*k 'e-zd-ō) 'schreite einher; weiche, give after', as well as *necesse* 'notwendig', whether (ö) from **ne-kezd-ti-s* 'es is kein Ausweichen'.

Root / lemma: sed- : (to sit) derived from **Root / lemma: ē** 's- : (to sit).

References: WP. II 483 ff., WH. II 507 ff., 511, EM² 917 ff., Trautmann 248, 258 ff., 273.

Page(s): 884-887

Root / lemma: seg-1

English meaning: to sow

German meaning: 'söen'

Note: only lat. and kelt.

Material: Lat. *seges*, -etis f. 'Saat', *Seia* 'goddess of Söens' (**segi* *ā*); acymr. *segeticion* 'prolis', mcymr. *se*, *he* 'seed, sperm', *he-u*, ncymr. *hau* 'söen', *hauaf* 'I sow'.

References: WP. II 480, WH. II 509 f.; compare *sē(i)*-2 'söen'.

Page(s): 887

Root / lemma: *seg*-2, nasalized *seng*-

English meaning: to attach; to touch

German meaning: 'heften, sich anhängen, berühren'

Material: Old Indian *sa* 'jati' 'anhängen' (with *ā*- 'anheften', compare Perf. *sasan* 'ja), causative *san* 'jayati' 'anheften', participle *sakta* 'anhaftend, angeheftet', *sakti*-f. 'das Zusammenhängen', *sagga*-ds., Old pers. *frā-hajam* 'I liess aufhängen' (Aryan **sanjanti* = slav. *se*, *žetъ*), av. *vohuna-zga-* (*spā*) 'the sich ans blood heftende Bluthund';

mir. *sēn* (**segno*-) 'Fangnetz', cymr. *hoenyn* (**sogno*-), umgelautet *hwynyn* ds.; gallo-lat. *sagum* (**sogom* or **s_egom*) 'Soldatenmantel'; mnd. mhd. *senkel* 'Schnörriemen', nhd. 'Schnörsenkel, Schuhriemen'; lit. *se* 'gti' 'heften', lter. *sagy* 'ti, ablaut. *sa* 'gas' 'loop zum Befestigen', *saga* 'f. 'agrafe, hook, clasp, buckle'; lett. *segt* 'cover', Old Prussian *sagis* 'buckle, Hufnagel'; Old Church Slavic *se*, *gno*, *ti* 'gripe', *se*, *žьнь* 'Klafter', *pri-se*, *šti* 'touch' and 'swear, vow', *pri-se*, *ga* 'oath'; ohne Nasal: lter. *sagati* 'γαμειν', *po-sagati*, *po-sagno*, *ti* 'nubere' (auf den Hochzeitsbrauch bezogen).

References: WP. II 448 f., 480 f., 482 f., WH. II 464, Trautmann 252, Kuiper Nasölprös. 195.

Page(s): 887-888

Root / lemma: *seg* 'h-, *seg* 'hi-, *seg* 'hu-

English meaning: to hold, possess; to overcome smbd.; victory

German meaning: 'festhalten, halten; einen in Kampf überwältigen; Sieg'

Material: Old Indian *sa* 'hatē' 'mastered, is able, endures', *sa* 'has- n. 'force, might, victory' = av. *hazah-* n. 'act of violence, robbery', common Old Indian -*g* 'h- > -ks, - : av. -*g* 'h- > -z- phonetic mutation

Old Indian *saks*, *a-*, *saks*, *a* 'h, *a-* 'subduer, victor', *sa* 'hu-ri- 'vast, grand, victorious' (: gr. *ἐχ* *υ* *ρ* *ό* *ς*, *ὀ* *χ* *υ* *ρ* *ό* *ς* 'strong, secure, of arguments, etc., strong', compare also germ. **sigus*-), av. *haz-* 'sich bemöchtigen, acquire' (present **zg* 'h-ō, e.g. 1. pl. Opt. *zaēmā* = gr. *σ* *χ* *ο* *ῖ* *μ* *ε* *ν*, redupl. **se-zg* 'h-o-, assimilated av. *zaza-*, e.g. 3. Pl. *zazantī*, particle Perf. Akt. *za-z-va* Nom. Sg., *za-z-uš-u* Lok. Pl.; lengthened grade besides Perf. akt. Old Indian *sāsā* 'ha also Med. *sāsāhē* 'participle *sāhva* 's-, present *sā* 'hati, Imp. *sā* 'ks, *va* 'be victorious';

Gr. *ἐ* *χ* *ω* (*εἶ* *χ* *ο* *ν*, *ἔ* *σ* *χ* *ο* *ν*, *ἔ* *σ* *χ* *η* *κ* *α*, *ἔ* *ξ* *ω* and *σ* *χ* *ή* *σ* *ω*) 'hold, possess, have'; hom. *ἔ* *κ* *τ* *ω* *ρ*, lesb. *ἔ* *κ* *τ* *ω* *ρ* 'Zurückhalter', *ἔ* *ξ* *ι* *ς* 'Verhalten, Befinden', *ἔ* *κ* *τ* *ι* *κ* *ό* *ς* 'habitual, customary, leidend', *ἐ* *χ* *υ* *ρ* *ό* *ς*, changing through ablaut *ὀ* *χ* *υ* *ρ* *ό* *ς* 'haltbar, certainly, befestigt' (: Old Indian *sahuri-*, das originally o-stem war), *ἐ* *χ* *ε* *τ* *λ* *η* 'plough handle, plough stilt' (= cymr. *haeddel* f. ds. < **seg* 'hedhlā), *ὀ* *ζ* *η* *χ* *ή* *ς* (**ō*-*δ* *ι* *α*-*ε* *χ* *ή* *ς*) 'without Einhalt etwas tuend'; of -es-stem *ε* *ὀ*-*ε* *ξ* *ο* *ς* *ε* *ὀ* *φ* *υ* *ή* *ς* Hes., *ε* *ὀ* *ε* *ξ* *ι* *α* 'Wohlbefinden', *ἐ* *ξ* *ῥ* *ς* 'the row after' (Gen. eines Adj. **ἐ* *ξ* *ό* *ς*), *ἐ* *ξ* *ε* *ι* *η* *ς* ds.;

o-grade: *ἔ* *ξ* - *ο* *χ* *ο* *ς* 'salient, superb', Adv. *ἔ* *ξ* *ο* *χ* *ο* *ν*, *ἔ* *ξ* *ο* *χ* *α* 'weitaus',

thereafter hom. ῥῆμα `weitaus', ῥηος `holder, Bewahrer', ῥηω `hold, stötte;
hold from, (er)trage', ῥηύς `strap, the den helmet festhölzt, Spange, bar, bolt';

with ῥ: ἐρύχῃω `tische auf, bewirte rich' (lengthening after dem example the
compounds); ῥύ-, ῥύ-, ῥύ-, ῥύ-οκωχῇ (in connection in Perf.-formations,
as ῥύωπῇ produktiv gewordene lengthening);

zero grade: ῥύχῃω (*si-zg ḥ-ō) `hold an, have', ῥύχῃ f. `Anker', ῥύχῃν (see
above), ῥύθ-ῥύ-, -ῥύ-, -ῥύ- `hold, stop', ῥύ-ῥύ-οκωχῇ `unaufhaltsam;
unerträglich (affliction)', ῥύέσῃ f. `Haltung, state, status', ῥύέτῃ ῥύ-
`fatigueless, hartnäckig' (*withstanding'), ῥύεθῃ `concise, genau' (*eng
anliegend'), ῥύεδῃ `nahe, beinahe' (*sich eng whereof holding'), ῥύερῃ
`ununterbrochen', ῥύετῃ Adv. ds., ῥύῃμα `Haltung, shape, form',
ῥύοῃ `Einhalten, tranquility, Muße; (wissenschaftliche) Beschäftigung in
Mußestunden' (ein with it the changing by ablaut *ῥύ-ῥύ-οκωχῇ `wer sich nicht
halten kann' assumes man as base from ῥύ-ῥύ-οκωχῇ, ῥύ-ῥύ-οκωχῇ `bin unwilling,
ungehalten, angry, irate'); ῥύ-ῥύ-, -ῥύ- `strength' (*F ῥύ-ῥύ-ς) to Old Indian vi-
sah- `in the Gewalt have';

kelt. PN *Segisū*(*-ō), *Sego-māros*, GN *Segomō(n)*, f. *Segetā*, PN *Sego-dūnon*, *Sego-
briga*, *Segontion*, mir. seg m. `strength', cymr. *hy* `bold'; cymr. *haeddel*, mbret.
haezl, nbret. *he al* f., `

plough handle, plough stilt' (= ῥύέτῃ ῥύ- `plough-handle', see above; a from *e*,
also (ö) in :) cymr. *haer* `ente`te', *pressant*, *Haer* `woman's name', *haeru* `insure,
affirm'; cymr. mbret. *hael* `cordial, ge`ne`reux'; cymr. *hoel* `clavus' (*sog ḥlā);

illyr. PN *Segesta* in Pannonia, Liguria, Sicily;

got. *sigis* n. `victory', ahd. *sigi* m. ds., german. PN *Sigi-merus*, *Segi-mundus* etc.
(idg. neutr. -is- or -es-stem), ahd. *sigirōn* `win, triumph'; ahd. *sigu* m., ags. *sigor*
`victory', ahd. PN *Sigur-mār* (idg. neutr. -us-stem).

References: WP. II 481 f.

Page(s): 888-889

Root / lemma: *seik^w* -

English meaning: to spill, pour, draft

German meaning: `ausgießen, seihen, rinnen, tröufeln'

Material: Old Indian *sē`catē*, *sin`ca`ti* (*asicat*) `gießt from, begießt', *sē`ka-* m.
`Guß, Erguß, Besprengung', *praseka-* m. `Erguß, Ausguß'; av. *haēk-*, *hinčaiti* (*hičaiti*)
`gießt from', *fra-šāēkam* Absolutiv `beim Vergießen', *hixra-* n. `flössiges
Exkrement';

gr. ῥύ-ῥύ-ῥύ-ῥύ- Hes., ion. ῥύ-ῥύ-ῥύ-ῥύ- `dampness', ῥύ-ῥύ-ῥύ-ῥύ- `humid,
wet', ῥύ-ῥύ-ῥύ-ῥύ- `benetze', τρύγος ῥύ- `Mostsieb';

lat. *siat* `οὐρ ῥύ-; *siāre* is probably from **sicāre* after *meāre* `mingere' reshaped;
siccus `dry';

gall. (goidel. or ven.-illyr.) FIN *Sēquana* `Seine', GN *Sinquātis*; FIN **Siparis*
`Se`vre' = ir. FIN *Sechair*;

ahd. *sīhan* `seihen', ags. *sēon* ds., intr. `ausfließen'; ahd. as. ags. *sīgan* `tröpfelnd
fall, sink, flow', aisl. *siġa* `low, base or vorwärts glide, slide' (nhd. *versiegen* for
older *verseigen* after dem Ptc. mhd. *versigen*), ahd. *gisig* `palus, stagnum', norw.-
schwed. *sil* (**sihila-*) `Seite' (*sila* `seihen', wherewith norw. *sila* `unaufhörlich rain'
under likewise probably identical is), ostfries. *sīl* `Schleuse', mnd. *sīl* `Schleuse,
Ablaufkanal', *sīlen* `drönieren'; ags. *seohtr* f. (**sihtrōn-*), mnd. *sichter*, *sechter*

`drainage ditch'; aisl. *sīa* `Seihe' (schw. Verb *sīa* `sehen'), ags. *seohhe* f., ahd. *sīha* `Seihe' (**sī* *h-u_ōn-*);

md. *sēge* `triefend, bleary eyed, bleary-eyed', mnd. mhd. *seiger* `slowly or tenaciously dripping, faint, languid, schal', aisl. *seigr* `tough';

in Germ. also forms with germ. *k*: ahd. mhd. *seich* `urine' (ahd. *seihhen*, mhd. *seichen*, nd. *sēken* `urinate, pass water'), ags. *sicerian* `einsickern', nd. *sikern*, nhd. *sickern*, norw. *sikla*, schwed. *sikkla* `geifern; trickle' = nd. *sikkelen*, norw. dial. *sikla* `small stream, brook', *sīka* `sehen', aisl. *sīk* n. `stehendes water', ags. *sīc* `watercourse' etc.;

nasallos serb. *osjeka* `Ebbe' (**sēkā*); Church Slav. *sbŭco*, *s b cati* `urinate, pass water', Iter. slov. *si* *kati* `hervorspritzen';

besides eine root **seik** - `dry', die probably about `abrinnen, versiegen = austrocknen' mit **seik** - `diffuse' to unite is: av. *haēčayeiti* with *us* `trocknet from' (trans.), *haēčah-* n. `Trockenheit, aridity', *hiku-* `dry';

because of *seip-* lies probably **sei-* `drip, trickle, rinnen' the basic.

References: WP. II 466 f., WH. II 531, Trautmann 260.

Page(s): 893-894

Root / lemma: *seip-*, *seib-*

English meaning: to pour, rain, sift, *sieve, stream, trickle, dribble

German meaning: `ausgießen, sehen, rinnen, tröpfeln'

Material: Ahd. *sib*, ndl. *zeef*, mnd. *seve* n., ags. *sife* n. `Sieb', in addition ags. *siftan*, mnd. *siften*, *sichten*, nhd. (from dem Nd.) *sichten*, and aisl. *sef* n. `juncus' (because of porösen Stengels); mnd. afries. *sēver* m. `mucus, slobber', ahd. *seivar*, mhd. *seifer* m. ds. (mhd. *seifel* m. `saliva' perhaps with germ. *p*, see below); md. *sife* `marshy Bodenstelle'; serb. *si* *piti* `trickle, fein rain';

in Germ. also forms with germ. *p* (die den Schluß auf idg. *b* rechtfertigen): ags. *sipian*, mnd. *sīpen* `drip, trickle', mhd. *sīfen* (st. V.) ds., schwed. dial. *sīpa* `slow flow, seep, drip', mnd. *sīp* `Böchlein', here also the germ. name the *Seife*: germ. **saip(i_)*ō: finn. *saip(p)io*, ahd. *sei(p)fa* `Seife'; also `resin', mnd. *sēpe* `Seife', ags. *sāpe* f. (out of it nord. *sāpa*) `Seife', lat. *sāpo* (germ. Lw.); maybe beside germ. **saip(i_)*ōn- also **sēpon-* `tallow, suet (also to Haarförmigbeseitigen verwendet)', das with lat. *sēbum* `tallow, suet' (probably genuine lat.) was obtainable from idg. **sēlijbo-* `dripping fat' (lat. *b* would be then the origin of a root form in idg. *b*); toch. A *sip-*, *sep-* `anoint', *sepal* `ointment'.

Maybe alb. (**sēpon-*) *sapun* `soap', but older cognate zero grade alb. (**seifen*) *finjë* `soapsuds, lye' [the common drop of initial *se-* sounds in alb. as in alb. (**s* *va* *s* *ura-*) *vjehe* `rr`father-in-law']

References: WP. II 467 f., WH. II 478, 504;

See also: s. S. 889 under **sei-**.

Page(s): 894

Root / lemma: *sei-*, *soi-*

English meaning: to be damp, to drip

German meaning: `tröpfeln, rinnen, feucht'

Material: With *l*-formants: FIN: *venet. Silis, Silarus*, ligur. *Silarus*, illyr. *Silarus* (Lukanien), hispan. *Sil*; mir. *silid* 'drips, flows, allows to flow', contaminated partially by *sel-* 'to move, stir' (see under **su-el-**); ags. *sioloþ* 'sea'; lit. *se íle* 'saliva, slobber';

with *m*-formants: cymr. *hufen* 'skimmings' (**soimeno-*); ahd. nhd. *seim* 'honey', aisl. *seimr* 'honeycomb', ablaut. *simi* m. 'sea', dö.n. *sima av* 'dribble from', westfö.l. *siamern* 'seep, drip' (as. **simarōn*).

References: WP. II 464 f.;

See also: perhaps the base from **seik^w** - and **seip-** 'diffuse'.

Page(s): 889

Root / lemma: **sek-1**

English meaning: to flow out, dry out (of water)

German meaning: 'abrinnen, versiegen, sich senken (vom Wasser)'

Material: Old Indian *aśak-ra-*, redupl. *a-sa-sāc-a* 'not versiegend', *viśaktā* 'eine nicht milk gebende (versiegte) cow'; gr. hom. ἔσκειτο φωνή 'stockte, versiegte'; (*ἔσκειτο, **se-sk-eto*, redupl. Aor.), secondary nasalized lit. *senku* 'sekti' 'fall (of Wasserstand)', *nusekti* 'abfließen, dry become', *seklus* 'seicht', *sekle* 'seichte place, sandbank', lett. *sekls* 'seicht', *sīku* (**sinku*, afterwards:) *sikt* 'versiegen', in addition with balt. *un* from *on* das Kaus. lit. *sunkiu*, *sunkti* 'absickern lassen', lett. *suču*, *suķt* 'durchseihe', lter. *suķa* 'ostlit. *sunka* 'juice, sap'; Old Church Slavic *i-se*, *kno*, *ti* 'versiegen (of water)', *pre-se*, *kno*, *ti* 'abate'.

Redupl. **si-sk-us** 'dry (= versiegt)' in av. *hišku-* 'dry' (also *hiškva-*), fem. *hiškvī*, mir. *sesc*, cymr. *hysb* 'dry, unfruchtbar', bret. *hesp* 'dry' (**sisku_o-*), air. *sescenn* 'swamp, marsh, moor, fen' ('unfruchtbar'; compare aisl. *saurr* 'moor, fen': ags. *sēar* 'dry'), besides bret. *hesk* 'dry, unfruchtbar', *hesken* ds., 'from a Kuh without calf and milk', *heska* 'tarir', bret. *hesquein* (besides *hespein*) ds., corn. *beuch heskyz* 'a dry cow', bret. *hanvesk* Adj., from a Kuh, die in dem years not calf gehabt hat = mir. *samaisc* 'young cow, zweijöhrige Förse' (**samo-sisku* 'die Sommertrockne'), die auf dem fem. **sisku*, Gen. **sisku* 'ās based on and vor dem *i* den case obl. *u* eingebößt have; unclear is gr. ἰσχυρός 'arid, verschrumpft, schmöchtig'.

References: WP. II 473 f., Trautmann 256 f., Kuiper Idg. Nasalprös. 185 f.

Page(s): 894-895

Root / lemma: **sek^w-1**

English meaning: to follow

German meaning: 'folgen'

Grammatical information: mostly medial

Note: as Terminus the Jögersprache originally eins with **sek^w-2**, s. Wissmann in: Das Institut f. deutsche language under Literatur 1954, 142.

Material: Old Indian *saśate* 'begleitet, folgt', *saśati*, *siśakti*, 3. Pl. *saścati* (: ἑσπόμεν Aor.) ds., av. *hačaitē*, *hačaiti* ds., Old Indian *saśkman-*, av. *haxman-* n. 'Geleite, companionship'; Old Indian *sākaśm* (m. Instr.) 'in Gemeinschaft with, nebst'; av. *hakat* Adv. 'to same time' (solidified Nom. Sg. n. of participle, **sek^wn*.t); Old Indian *saści* Adv. 'zugleich' (: lett. *secō*); Old Indian *saścā* (m. Lok.)

`together with, by, angesichts from', av. *hačā*, ap. *hačā* `fort from, from - from' (Instr. eines **sek^w* o-s `folgend'); zero grade Old Indian *ā́skra-* (**ā-sk-ra-*) `combined', as av. *āskiti* f., `association' (full grade *hačīti-* `Begleitung');

because of ar. *kh* dubious: Old Indian *sákhā* (*sákhi-*) `fellow, comrade, friend', av. *haxay-* (*haši-*) ds., ap. *Haxāmaniš-* `A χαλιμένης';

gr. *ἐπομα* `folge', Aor. *ἐπομόην* (redupl., compare Old Indian *sáścati*) and *σπέσθα*, *σπόμενος*, *ἐπι-σπο* v; due to eines **sok^w* i_o-s (= lat. *socius*, aisl. *seggr*): *ἔοσέω* `help, stehe bei' (**sm_o-sok^w* i_ei_ō), *ἔοσσητήρ* `Gehilfe'; participle **ἐπτός* as base from *σποβ-επτός-σθα* *σποβακολοσθησα* (Hes.);

maybe alb. (**sok^w*) *shoku* m. *shoqe* f. `friend'

ablaut. *ῥπάων* `fellow', *ῥπάζω* `lasse folgen', *ῥπαῖός*, ion. *ῥπηδός* `Begleiter' (**soq^w* ā `das Folgen, Gefolgschaft');

lat. *sequor*, -ī `nachfolgen, begleiten, pursue', participle *secūtus* (after *solūtus*, *volūtus*, for older **sectos* = gr. *ἐπτός*, lit. *at-se ktas* `aufgespürt, aufgefunden'); *in-sequor* `pursue' (: Old Indian *anu-sac-* `nachgehen'); compare *sector*, -āri `eager begleiten', *secta* f. `Richtlinie, party, philosophische Schule'; *secundus* (participle Praes.) `the following, zweite'; *sequester*, -tra, -trum, newer -tris, -tre `(*mitfolgend =) vermittelnd, Mittelsperson' (from a n. es-stem -*seku_os* derive); *secus* (with Akk.) `dense after, nebenbei, gemäß', solidified Nom. Sg. m. eines **sek^w* o-s `folgend' (compare o. Old Indian *sácā*); to *secus* `after, less good' (from `folgend, zurückstehend') trat ein jöngerer compounds *se quius*; *socius* `teilnehmend, Gesellschafter, Teilnehmer, Bundesgenosse';

maybe alb. (**sek^w* o-) *shkoj* `go, follow', *shko-zē* `beech, (*walking tree)' [-zē alb. diminutive suffix] similar to alb. *bredh* `fir-tree, spruce', *bredh* `wander, (walking tree)', (**sok^w*) *shoku* `friend, follower'.

Air. *sechithir* (= lat. *sequitur*) `folgt', *sechem* `das Folgen', *sech* (with Akk.) `vorbei an, about - out, namely', cymr. bret. *hep* `without' (compare Old Indian *sácā*, av. *hačā*, lat. *secus*);

ahd. *beinsegga* `pedisequa', as. *segg*, ags. *sec3*, aisl. *seggr* `Gefolgsmann, journeyman, man' (**sok^w* i_o-s);

lit. *seku*, *sekti*, lett. *seku*, *sekt* `folgen; spüren, wittern', lit. *at-sektas* (see above), *sekme* f. `Erfolg', lett. (veraltet) *secen*, *sec* (m. Akk.) `vorbei, löngshin', (perhaps from **sekena*, **seki* = Old Indian *sáci*).

References: WP. II 476 f., WH. II 506, 518, 519 f., Trautmann 254 f.

Page(s): 896-897

Root / lemma: *sek^w-2*

English meaning: to see, show; to speak

German meaning: `bemerken, sehen; zeigen', originally `wittern, spüren' and (jönger) `sagen'

Note: identical with *sek^w-1*.

Material: Gr. *ἐνέπω*, *ἐννέπω* (-νν- verbalism the metr. lengthening) `sage an, erzähle' (Imp. *ἐννεπε*, Impf. *ἐννεπες*, Fut. *ἐννέσω* (**sk^w*-ē-), Aor. *ἐννεπεν*, Imp. *ἐννέ-σπες*, *ἐννέ-σπες*, 2. Pl. *ἐσπετες* from **ἐν-σπετες*), *ἔσπετος* `unsöglich; unsagbar groß, unendlich', *πρόσ-εψις* *πρόσ-αγρύευσις* Hes. (: lat. *insectiō*), *θεσπέσιος* `wonderful, divine' (originally `from the divinity geoffenbart'), from *-σπέ-τιος; *θέσπις*,

θ ε σ π ι ο ς `seer, Weissager' probably Verkörsung from θ ε σ π ε σ ι ο ς ;
θ ε σ π ι ζ ω `weissage'; ᾄ σ π ᾱ ζ ο μ α ι `greet' (ᾄ- from *n.* `in'); ᾄ σ π ᾱ σ ι ο ς
`welcome, erwünscht, erfreut' (**n.*-σ π ᾱ-σ ι ο ς);

lat. *inseque* `sag an' (= gr. ἔ ν ν ε π ε), also *insece*, *c* verschleppt from forms as:
insecciónēs `narrationes', *insexit* `dixerit'; *inquam*, *inquis*, -it `sage I, sagst du,
sagt(e) er' (*inquam* Konjunktivform **en-sk^wām* `möcht' I say'; *inquit* originally
themat. Aorist **en-sk^we-t* as ἔ ν ι -σ π ε ῖ ν);

umbr. *prusikurent* `pronuntiaverint', *sukatu* `declārātō, pronuntiātō'; *k* instead of *p*
after forms with Entlabialisierung of **k^w* vor *s*, *t*;

acymr. *hepp*, mcymr. *heby(r)*, cymr. *eb(e)*, *ebr* `sagte', mcymr. *hebu* `speak', *go-*
hebu `antworten', cymr. `entsprechen', mcymr. *gwrtheb* `reaction', cymr.
`objection', corn. *gorðeby* `antworten'; mcymr. *dihaereb* `proverb, saying' (**dē-ad-*
pro-sk^wo-), air. *ārosc* ds. (**ad-pro-sk^wo-*); mir. *rosc* `dithyrambische Dichtung' (**pro-*
sk^wo-); air. *in-coissig* (**ind-com-sech-* from **sek^w-*) `bezeichnet', *tāsc*
`announcement' (**to-ad-sk^wo-*), *ēcosc* `apparition' (**en-kom-sk^wo-*); mcymr. *attem*,
ncymr. *ateb* `Antwort' (**ati-sek^w-*), air. *aithesc* n. `Antwort' (**ati-sku^w-om*), *con-secha*
`zöchtigt', *cosc* `punishment' = cymr. *cosp* ds. (**kom-sk^wo-m*), air. *diuschi* `weckt'
(**di-uss-sechi*), air. *insce* `discourse' (**eni-sku^w-i^w-ā*), also air. *scēl* n. `narration'
(**sk^wetlo-n*, from which borrowed cymr. *chwedl* etc.); mir. *scoth* f. `word';

ahd. *sagen* `say' (**sok^wē-*), besides germ. **sagi^wō* < **sa^wi^wō* in as. *seggian*, mnl.
segghen, ags. *secgan* (engl. *say*), aisl. *segja* ds., abstract noun aisl. ahd. *saga*
`Aussage, narration' (nhd. *Sage*), ags. *sagu* f. ds.;

lit. *seku* `se', *kti* `narrare' (= ἔ ν)έ π ω , *inseque*), *sekimas* `das Erzählen', *se' kme'* f.
f. `narration, Sage', *sakau* `saky' *ti* `say', *pa saka* `Mörchen' etc.;

Old Church Slavic *sočiti* `indicate', *sokъ* `Anzeiger, Anklöger', poln. *osoka*
`accusation, slander' etc.;

older meaning **sek^w** - `see' and `show' (see previously above ir. *in-coissig*, *tāsc*,
auch *con-secha*, *cosc* as lat. *animadvertere* also `reprove') in: air. *rosc* m. `eye,
look' (**pro-sk^wo-*);

got. *sa^wan* `see', aisl. *sjā* from *sēa*, ags. *sēon*, as. ahd. *sehan*, nhd. *sehen*; got.
siuns `face, Sehkraft', aisl. *syⁿ*, *sjōn* f. `vision, sight, apparition', ags. *sīen*, as.
siun `sight, vision, eye' from **se(g)wni* ; Adj. got. *anasiuns*, ags. *gesīene*, aisl.
syⁿnn `visible, obvious, clear', *syⁿnast* `shine, appear, seem' (= `appear'); ahd.
(*gi*)*siht* `the looking, face, sight', ags. *gesiht* ds.;

besides from lengthened grade **sē(g)wni-*: ahd. *selt-sāni*, mhd. *selt-sæⁿe* `seldom'
seltsam (but ags. *seldsiene* `rare' from -**sa(g)wni-*);

hitt. *šakuu^a* n. Pl. `eyes', *šakuu^aāi-* `see'; toch. A *šotre*, B *šotri* `mark, token,
sign' (**sek^w-tr-*).

From PIE this root passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: **si^hga^h* (~ *z-*)

Meaning: to look, search

Mongolian protoform: **sigi^hya-*

Tungus protoform: **sig-*

Korean protoform: **čha^hč-*

Japanese protoform: **sa^hnk-*

Note: TMC 2, 78, Martin 236, Martin 1996, 27. Kor. **čha^hč-* is an assimilation <

*sVha^hč- = PJ *sa^h(n)kas-.

References: WP. II 477 ff., WH. I 702 f., Trautmann 255, Pedersen Toch. 69.

Page(s): 897-898

Root / lemma: *selg^h*

English meaning: to throw away, pour out, send away, free

German meaning: 'loslassen, entsenden, werfen, ausgießen'

Material: Old Indian *sr.ja^hti*, *sa^hrjati* 'entlöst, schießt, gießt', participle *sr.s^ht a^h*, *visa^hrjana-m* 'Ausgießung' (*sa^hrga-* 'das Entlassen, Schießen, Gießen' with *g* through Entgleisung); av. *harazaiti*, *harazaiti* 'entlöst, sendet from, schickt from', participle *haršta-*, *harazā^hna-* n. 'das Lassen, Verlassen; Durchlassen, Filtrieren';

air. *selg* f. 'Jagd' (of Loslassen the Hunde, Old Indian *sr.ja^hti s^hu^hnah^h*), *sleg* f. 'spear, javelin' (**sl.gā*); acymr. *in-helcha* 'venando', *helgha-ti* 'jage!', mcymr. *hely*, ncymr. *hel*, *hela* 'hunt, chase', *heliwr* 'Jäger', acorn. *helhwr* ds., mcor. *helhys*, *hellys* 'gejagt', corn. *helfia* 'Jagen', bret. *hem-olc'h* 'Jagd', *di-elc'hat* 'atemlos sein';

mhd. *selken* st. V. 'tropfend niederfallen, sich senken (from Wolken)', ags. *be-sylcan* 'enfeeble', **ā-seolcan* 'tröge sein or become', only in participle *ā-solcen*, *solcen* 'idle, fault', engl. *sulky*.

References: WP. II 508.

Page(s): 900-901

Root / lemma: *selk-*

English meaning: to drag; plough

German meaning: 'ziehen'

Note: perhaps with *u^helk-* to eines originally root *su^helk-* to unite, s. lastly Specht KZ 66, 25 f.

Material: Arm. *heig* 'slow, idle' (compare to meaning *zögern* : *ziehen*, *ducere tempus*); gr. ἔλκω 'ziehe', ὀλκί f., ὀλκός m. 'pull; das Geschleppte etc.' = lat. *sulcus* 'furrow', *sulcō*, *-āre* 'pflügen', zero grade ags. *sulh* 'furrow, plough', alb. *helq*, *heq* 'pull, pull down' (**solkei^hō*);

ahd. *selah*, ags. *seolh*, anord. *selr* 'seal, Robbe' as 'sich möhsam towing'ö

toch. B *sölk-* 'herausziehen, vorführen'.

References: WP. II 507 f., WH. II 627, Frisk 77.

Page(s): 901

Root / lemma: *sel-1*

English meaning: dwelling

German meaning: 'Wohnraum'

Material: Ahd. *sal* m. 'dwelling, hall', langob. *sala* 'courtyard, house, edifice, building', as. *seli* m. 'dwelling, hall, temple', ags. *sæl* n., *salor* n., 'hall, palace', sele m. 'house, dwelling, hall', aisl. *salr* m. 'hall, room, house', Pl. 'dwelling,

courtyard', *sel* (**salja-*) `chalet'; got. *saljan* `einkehren, bleiben', *salipwōs* Pl. `stop, hospice', ahd. *salida*, as. *selitha*, ags. *seld* `dwelling'; abg. *selo* `farm, village', *selitva* `dwelling' (similar formation to got. *salipwōs*); lit. *sala* `f. `village'.

References: WP. II 502 f., Trautmann 248.

Page(s): 898

Root / lemma: *sel-2, su-el-*

English meaning: beam, board

German meaning: `Balken, Brett, from stems or Brettern Verfertigtes'

Material: Ags. *selma*, *sealma*, as. *selmo* `bed', eig. `das wooden bedstead'; lit. *suolas* `bench', lit. *si`le* `trough, Schweinetrog', lett. *sile* `crib, manger, trough'; alb. *gjole* `Platte, auf die man Viehsalz legt' (**sēlā*).

With anlaut *su-*: gr. *σέλαμα*, *-ατορ* (by Hes. also *ἑλαματορ*) `balk, beam, Gebölk, scaffold, trestle, esp. Schiffsverdeck, thwart', hom. *ἑλλασμαος* `with guten Ruderböcken versehen', *σελῆς*, *-ῖδος* `plank, thwart'; also ahd. *swelli*, mhd. *swelle* `balk, beam, Grundbalken, threshold', aisl. *svalar* f. Pl., aschwed. *svali* `Galerie', nisl. *svoli* `block of wood', e-grade aisl. *swill* f. `Grundbalken, threshold', zero grade ags. *syll*, aisl. *syll* ds., mnd. *söl*, *sölle*, *sille* ds.

References: WP. II 503 f.

Page(s): 898-899

Root / lemma: *sel-3*

English meaning: to take, grab

German meaning: `nehmen, ergreifen'

Material: Gr. *ἔλασεν* `to take with the hand, grasp; take, obtain the power', *ἑλωρον*, *ἑλωρονος* `booty, spoil, prey, of unburied corpses, Hom. booty, robbery, capture'; doubtful lat. *cōnsilium* `deliberation, consultation, a considering together, counsel, council meeting, decision'; *cōnsulere senātum* `gather the senate', then `debrief', root nouns *cōnsul*, `a consul, one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually, after the expulsion of the kings';

in addition as *-u-*o-derivative air. *selb* f., cymr. *helw* m. `possession', gall. (*Julia*) *Luguselva* woman's name (`property of Lugus'), wherefore air. *ad-selb-* `render', *to-ad-selb-* `allocate, present', *to-selb* `keep, retain possession of'; perhaps also due to a basis **slēi-*: ir. *slī* - in *fuil(l)em* `interest' (**fo-slī-mo-*), *adroilliu* `earn' (*ad-ro-slī-*), *-tuillim* ds. (*to-slī-*); cymr. *dyrllyddu*, bret. *deleza* `earn' (**to-ro-slī-i-*);

as causative `make obtain' here got. *saljan* `offer, sacrifice', aisl. *selia*, as. *gisellian*, ahd. *sellen*, ags. *sellan* `hand over, sell'; the nouns aisl. *sal* n. `payment', *sala* f., ags. *salu* `sale', ahd. *sala* `Ubergabe eines Gutes', *sal* m. `blessing which is to be handed over according to the testament' must be post-verbal; here Old Church Slavic *сѣлѣ* `summoner', *сѣлати* `send'.

Maybe alb. *sjel*, *sjell* `bring'.

References: WP. II 504 f., Trautmann 292.

Page(s): 899

Root / lemma: *sel-4*

English meaning: to spring

German meaning: `springen'

Material: Old Indian *ucchalati* `schnellt empor' (mind. from **ud-salati*);

gr. ἄλλομα *alōma* `spring, höpfe' (**seli-ō*), ep. Aor. ἄλλοτο *alōto*, Verbaln. ἄλλομα *alōma* `Sprung', ἄλλοσις *alōsis* `das Springen';

lat. *salīō*, *-īre*, *-uī* (*-i-ī*), *-tum* `spring, höpfen', *saltus* `Sprung', *salax* `horny, lustful', *saltāre* `tanzen', *salebra* `holprige place of Weges' (shaped after *latebra*); wherefore *insultāre*;

mir. *saltraid* `zertritt', verbal noun cymr. *sathru* `Zertreten', mbret. *saotra* `Beschmutzen', Vannes *sautrein* `Zertreten, Beschmutzen';

lit. *a tsala* `Wasserlache', *sa īti* `flow', Old Prussian *salus* `Regenbach'; about lit. *sala*, lett. *sala* `island' s. Möhlenbach-Endzelin III 664;

eine *p*-extension in lit. *sal pas m.* `bay, bosom' = slav. **solpъ* in slov. *sla p* `waterfall, surge'; slav. **selpjo*, **sъlpati* `spring' in Old Church Slavic *ъslъpъljo* ds., Infin. Church Slavic *slъpati*.

References: WP. II 505, WH. II 468, Trautmann 256.

Page(s): 899

Root / lemma: *sel-5*

English meaning: to sneak, creep

German meaning: `schleichen, kriechen'

Material: Old Indian *tsa rati* `slinks, slinks heran, beschleicht' with prefix [a]d-, *tsa ru m.* `schleichendes animal', av. *srvant-*, *sravant-* `schleichend, anschleichend' (particle from ar. **tsr-au-*, *u*-extension respectively *u*-present); so perhaps also arm. *solim*, Aor. *solec ay* `serpo, repo, delabor, trahor', *solun* `humi serpens, repens' (**t-sol-* with alteration from *ts-* to *s-ö*); gr. ἑλίσσω *elissō* (Akk.) `schleppfößig' (actually `schleichfößig', compare:) ἐλίσσω *elissō* epithet of the couch-grass, `die sich schleichweise ausdehnende' (metr. Dehnungen for ἑλίσσω);

Maybe illyr TN *Seleitani*

alb. *shlige* `snake, Natter'; air. *selige*, mir. *seilche* (**seleki-o-*) `turtle, tortoise, snail'; air. **selid* `slinks, crawls', verbal noun *sleith* (**sleth* from **sl tā*) `das Beschleichen a schlafenden Frau', intled f. `Fallstrick' (**ind-s leth*); nir. *seilide* `snail' (air. **selit* from **sel-n.ti*); lit. *selu*, *sele ti* `slink, leise auftreten'.

References: WP. II 505 f., Trautmann 255, M. O'Brien Et. celt. 3, 370 f.; E. Schneider WuS. 21, 166 ff.

Page(s): 900

Root / lemma: *sel-6*, *sel-* : *slā-*

English meaning: lucky, luck

German meaning: `günstig, guter Stimmung; begünstigen'

Material: Lat. *sōlor*, *-āri* `comfort, lindern, beschwichtigen'; air. *slān* `heil; fit, healthy';

germ. **sēl-* in got. *sēls* 'good, suitable', *sēlei* 'Gute', aisl. *sæ ʒl* 'lucky', ags. *sæ ʒm*. f. 'luck, Gelegenheit, time', *gesæ ʒig* 'lucky'. ahd. as. *sālig* 'lucky, blessed, gesegnet', ahd. *sālida* 'Göte, luck, salvation' = as. *sālða*, ags. *sæ ʒð*, anord. *sæ ʒd* f. 'luck'; **sol-* in ags. *sēlra* (**sōliza*) 'better', Adv. *sēl* 'better';

Auf a heavy basis **s(e)l̥-* : *slā-* based on die gr. family of **ῥλ η μ ι* (**σῖ-σ λ η μ ι*) 'bin gönstig, gracious', Imp. hom. *ῥ λ η θ ι*, theokr. *ῥ λ α θ ι* (**σῖ-σ λ α θ ι*), next to which as Perf.-Imp. öol. *ῥ λ λ α θ ι* (**σ ε-σ λ α θ ι*); unredupl. present *ῥ λ α μ α ι*, after dem. redupl. *ῥ λ α-* umgeförbt from **ῥ λ α μ α ι* (*ῥ-* still in *ῥ E λ á ε ρ α* = *ῖ λ á ε ι ρ α* by Steph. Byz.) as also *ῖ λ α ρ á ς* 'cheerful, blithe, glad' from **ῥ λ α ρ á ς*; *ῖ λ á σ κ ο μ α ι* (**σ ι-σ λ α-σ κ ο μ α ι*) 'make mir jemanden gönstig gesinnt, versöhne'; due to of present *ῥ λ η-*, *ῥ λ α-* on the one hand lakon. *ῥ λ η F o ς*, kret. *ῥ λ ε o ς*, att. *ῥ λ ε ω ς*, ion. *ῥ λ ε ω ς*, on the other hand hom. *ῥ λ α (F) o ς*, arkad. *ῥ λ α (F) o ς*, lesb. *ῥ λ λ α o ς* 'gönstig, gracious'.

References: WP. II 506 f., WH. II 556.

Page(s): 900

Root / lemma: *selos-*

English meaning: swamp, sea

German meaning: 'Sumpf, See'

Grammatical information: n.

Material: Old Indian *sa ʒas-* n. 'wash basin, pond, pool, sea', *Sa ʒasvatī* f. FIN and GN (to *sa ʒas-vant-* 'abundant in water') = av. *Harax ʒaitī*, Old pers. *Hara(h)uvati* 'Arachosien'; Old Indian *sarasya ʒ-* Adj. 'pond, pool-, sea-'; gr. *ῥ λ o ς* n. 'marshy lowland, marsh-meadow, depression, backwater', *ῥ λ ε ι o ς* 'of the marsh or meadow, growing or dwelling in the marsh'.

References: WP. II 507.

Page(s): 901

Root / lemma: *selp-* (**ghelp-*)

English meaning: fat n.

German meaning: 'Fett (Butter, Schmalz)'

Material: Old Indian *sarpi ʒs-* n. 'melted butter, melting-butter, lard, fat', *sr.pra ʒ-* 'greasy, smooth, sleek, oiled, blank'; gr. *ῥ λ π o ς* (n.) *ῥ λ α ι o ν*, *σ τ é α ρ* Hes. and (with φ after *ῥ λ ε ι φ α* : *ῥ λ π o ς ö*) *ῥ λ φ o ς β ο ú τ υ ρ o ν*. *Κύπ ρ ι o ι* Hes., *ῥ λ π η*, *ῥ λ π ι ς*, - *ι δ o ς* f. 'oil-bottle'; alb. (**ghelp-*) *gjalp* 'butter'; [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

ahd. *salba*, as. *salba*, ags. *sealf* 'ointment', got. ahd. *salbōn*, as. *salbōn*, ags. *sealfian* 'anoint';

toch. A *ʒ ölyp*, B *ʒ alype* 'fat, butter, Öl'.

References: WP. II 508.

Page(s): 901

Root / lemma: *sem-1*

English meaning: to pour

German meaning: 'schöpfen, gießen'

Material: Gr. ἀμάομα ('sammle', ἄμῃ f. 'bucket; pail' (out of it lat. *ama* 'Feuereimer', from which mhd. *ame*, *ome*, nhd. *Ohm* 'Flössigkeitsmaß'), ἀμύς f. 'Nachttopf', ἀμύλονον. 'Opferschale', ἄμαλλα f. 'fascicle, sheaf' (ἄμαλλα), but ἀνταλος, -ον 'heap, Schiffsraum, Kielwasser' after Benveniste BSL. 50, 39 to hitt. *han-* 'giessen';

illyr. FIN *Semnus* (Lucanien);

lat. *sentīna* 'Kielwasser, Schiffsjauche', *sentīnō* 'schöpfe das Wasser from, habe meine Not';

air. *sem-* 'diffuse' in *to-eks-sem-* ds., *to-uks-sem-* 'zeugen, produce', verbal noun *teistiu* 'Ausgießen', *tuistiu* 'Zeugung, creation' (**to-uks-sem-tiō*) etc.; compare due to a abstufenden inflection *-tiō(n)* : *-tīn-es* above lat. *sentīna* (originally Adj., scil. *aqua*); with *-d-* weitergebildetsend- in abret. *do-uo-hinnom* gl. 'austum', cymr. *gwe-hynnu* 'scoop, ausleeren';

lit. *semti* 'scoop', *sa mtis* 'dipper', with *-el-* further formations lett. *smel u*, *smel t* 'scoop'.

References: WP. II 487 f., WH. II 514 f., Trautmann 256, Ifor Williams RC 40, 487, Frisk 88 f.

Page(s): 901-902

Root / lemma: *sem-2*

English meaning: one

German meaning: 'eins' and 'in eins zusammen, einheitlich, samt, with'

Material: 1. With vor dominant Zahlwortbedeutung 'eins':

Arm. *mi* 'eins' (**sm-ii-os*); gr. εἷς, ἕν, μία (**sems*, **sem*, **sm-ia*), Gen. ἐνός (for *ἐμός or ἀμός after *ἐνς, ἕν) 'ein'; μῦν υξ 'Einhufer' (*σμ-μῦν υξ), kret. ἀμάκ (ς), tarent. ἀμάτ (ς) 'once', compounds dor. ἄτερος (att. ἔτερος) 'the eine, the other from zweien' (= cymr. *hanner*, corn. bret. *hanter* 'half');

lat. *sem-per* 'in a fort, always' (**sem* = gr. ἕν, compare under germ. *sin-*); *simītu* 'zugleich', Ablat. from **simītus* < **semheitus* 'das Zusammengehen', compare air. *emīth* 'tanquam, quasi', cymr. *hefyd* 'also' from **semi-*, to Old Indian *sa mḥiti-*; *mīlle* '1000' from **smīg heslī* 'eine Tausendheit' (irrig S. 446), compare das in **sm-g heslom* zerlegte Old Indian *saha śra-m*, av. *hazagra-* 'eintausend'; air. *cumme* 'similarly' from **komb-smii-o-* 'ganz the eine, the same'; germ. **sin* (i.e. idg. **sem* in adv. solidification) 'in einem' = 'together' or 'perpetual' or 'absolutely, very' in as. ahd. *sinhīun*, ags. *sin-hīwan* 'conjuges, Ehegatten', got. *sin-teins* 'daily', as. *sin-nahti*, ags. *sin-niht* 'ewige night', mhd. *sin-grōene*, ags. *sin-grēne*, aisl. *sī-grønn* 'immergrön', ags. *sinhere* 'big Heer', ahd. *sinfluot* 'big, giant flood', aisl. *sīvalr*, ags. *sine-wealt*, and. *sinu-wel* 'ganz round' etc.;

toch. A *sas m.* (komponiert *s a-*), B *s e* (older *s es* in *s es-ka* 'allein') from **sem-s*; A *sōm* f. from **sem*; compound form A *s oma-* (**semo-*), B *somo-* (**somo-*); Van Windekens Lexique 121.

sm- as 1. composition part: Old Indian *sakr. t*, av. *ha-karət* 'once' (about Old Indian *sa-ha śram* see above), gr. ἄπαξ 'once', ἁπλόος 'simple, just', lat. *simplus*, *-plex* 'simple, just', gr. ἑκατόν 'ein-hundred' from *ἁκατόν after εἷς or a *ἐν-κατόν. compare under **sm-* 'in eins together, with'.

With Gutturalsuffixen: gr. ἑγγύς, Πάφλος (*ἐν-γύς); lat. *singuli*

`einzelne' (against it *sincinium* 'Einzelgesang' not from **singo-caniom*, but popular etymology rearrangement from *sicinnium* from gr. σίκιννος 'Tanz the Satyrn');

with **g h** presumably arm. *ez* 'someone' (**semh_g* 'ho-ö with it *hez* 'mild, rechtschaffen' as 'einfach from Sitten' gleichö Pedersen KZ. 39, 414); with *k* Old Indian *s_{as}* 'vant-' 'sich gleichmäßig erneuernd, eine ununterbrochene Reihe bildend, jeder, all' (from **sa-s_{as}* 'vant-', with formants *-u_{ent}*- from idg. **sm_o*-*k_o* perhaps 'in a Zuge, in a row'); perhaps alb. *gjith* 'all, whole' (**sem-k_o* 'from einerund the same kind of'ö).

Note:

Alb. (**ghim-* *k_o*) *gjithe* 'all, together' : toch. A *sas m.*, B *s_e* [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation; also alb. *-s* > *-th* phonetic mutations].

With *l*-suffixes: gr. ὁμοῦλος 'gleich, eben, smooth' ('in a kind of verlaufend') ablaut. lat. *similis* 'similarly' (**semelis* 'from ein and the same kind of'), *simul*, older *semol*, *semul* 'zugleich' apokopiert from **semeli*, next to which after *bis*, **tris* (*ter*) widened **semelis* 'once' in *semel*, umbr. *sumel* 'zugleich' (with the same *o* as ὁμοῦλος or latter previously after ὁμός from **ḥm_o* ὁμοῦλος umgeförbtö); with reduplication-stem air. *samail* 'Bild, Gleichnis' (proklit. *amal* 'as'), cymr. etc. *hafal* 'similarly, gleich', air. *samlith* 'simul', *cosmail* 'consimilis'; got. *simlē* '(*once =) einst', ags. *sim(b)le*, *simles*, *simblon* 'always', ahd. *simble(s)*, *simblum* ds., auf a n. **semlo-m* 'eine time' being based on.

2. **s_emo-** 'someone' = 'irgendeiner' (unbetont):

Old Indian *sama* 'irgendein', av. ap. *hama-* 'jeder beliebige, omnis';

arm. *amēn*, *amēn-ain* 'alle, omnis';

gr. ὅμο- 'irgend ein' in ὅμοι, att. ὅμοι 'irgendwie', ὅμοθεν, att. ὅμοθεν 'irgendwoher', ὅμως, att. ὅμως 'irgendwie', οὐδ-αμός 'nicht einer, keiner', οὐδ'αμῶς 'keineswegs'; got. *sums* 'irgend ein, ein gewisser', Pl. 'einige, manche', aisl. *sumr* 'a certain, a kind of, as one might say, nonnullus', as. ags. ahd. *sum* ds.

3. 'in eins = together, with';

sm_o:- Old Indian *sa-ha* 'sadhā' 'common, together' = av. *ha δa*, a p. *hadā* 'together', Old Indian *satrā* 'together, ganz and gar' = av. *ha_orā* 'together, zugleich, vereint with', Old Indian *sa_odam*, *sa_odā* 'allzeit, stets always' = av. *ha δa* 'always', Old Indian *sa_odhri* Adv. 'together' (: root **dher-* 'hold, stop', as also:) gr. ὁ-θροός, att. ὁ-θροός 'in association, gesamt', ὁ-λοχοός 'consors tori', ὁ-δελφός 'couterinus', ὁ-κλάουθός 'Weggeföhrte' (from ὁ- through Aspiratendiss). - Old Indian *sma_ot* 'together with', av. *mat* 'ds.; always, immerdar'; gr. ὁμοῦ, dor. ὁμοῦ 'in einem, zugleich', ὁμοῦ 'together'.

som:- Old Indian *sa_om* 'together, zugleich with', av. ap. *ha(m)-* 'with' (in connection with verbs and in Zs. with nouns; arm. *ham-* 'with' probably from dem Iran.);

lit. *sam-*, *sa_o* - (e.g. *samhdy_{ti}* 'employ, engage', *sa_on-dora* 'Eintracht', *sa_o-žine* 'Gewissen, conscientia'), Old Prussian *san-*, *sen-* (*sanhinsle* 'belt, girdle'), *sen* (**sem*) preposition 'with' (idg. **sem*); Old Church Slavic *so_o* - 'with' (*so_o-se_od_o* 'Nachbar', compare Old Indian *sam_o* -*sa_od-* 'congregation, meeting'), *so_o-log_o* 'consors tori', compare ὁ-λοχοός etc.;

with Old Church Slavic *so_o* - changing through ablaut is **s_on-*, *s_on* (**s_om*) e.g. in *s_on-iti* 'convenire', *s_on-ve_o* *zati* 'zusammenbinden' as well as *s_on* preposition 'with'; whether lit. *su_o* 'with' dazugehört, could es together with Old Church Slavic *s_on* and gr. ἑύω, ούω 'with' auf idg. **ksu* respectively **ksun* zurückgeföhrt become; compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 2, 487⁷.

Von *som-* derives **somo-s**: Old Indian *sama* ^h - 'eben, gleich, the same', *sama* ^h *m* Adv. and preposition 'together', *sama* ^h *yā*, in same Weise, mitten hindurch', **samayati* 'ebnet, bringt in order', av. ap. *hama-* 'gleich, the same', arm. *omn* 'whoever' (Meillet Esquisse² 90); about Old Indian *sima* ^h - 'selbst' s. Wackernagel-Debrunner 3, 578;

gr. *ὁμός* ^h 'common; similarly, gleich, eben, smooth', *ὁμοῦ* Adv. and preposition 'together', *ὁμόθεν* ^h 'from the same Ort', *ὁμοῦ* ^h *σ* *ε* 'an denselben place', *ὁμῶς* ^h 'gleichwohl' (*ὁμοῦ* ^h *οἷος*, natt. *ὁμοῦ* ^h *οἷος* 'similarly'); here *ὁμῆρος* ^h (above S. 56), *ὁμαρτέω* 'begleite' (to **ὁμαρτο* ^h from **som-r* ^h -to-s), after Szemere ^h *nyi* Gl. 33, 265 to **er-*, above S. 327 f.; air. *-som* 'ipse', air. *sund* 'here', cymr. *hwnn* 'this' (from idg. **somdhe*, welches to *sondo-* reshaped wurde); got. *sa sama* 'the same', aisl. *samr*, *inn sami* 'the same', *samt* Adv. 'ununterbrochen', ahd. *der samo* 'the same', compare also Zs. as got. *samaḥkuns*, anord. *samkynja* 'from same gender, sex', gr. *ὁμόγυντος* ^h ds., Old Indian *sama-jātiya* 'gleichartig', anord. *samfeðra*, *ὁμοπάτωρ*, a p. *hamapitar-* 'from the same Vater', aisl. *sammøðri*, *ὁμομήτηρ* ^h *οἷος* 'from the same Mutter';

ein *i*-Fem. **somī*, **smī* 'Beisammensein, association, partly also kömpfendes Aneinandergeraten' in Old Indian *samīka* ^h - n. 'fight, struggle, battle'; but gr. *ὁμιλῶ* ^h *ος* 'heap, congregation, meeting, Schlachtgedränge', *ὁμιλία* ^h 'Umgang, Verkehr', *ὁμιλίεω* 'verkehre' remain far off because of *ōol*. *ὁμιλλῶ* ^h *ος*, also lat. *miles*, compare Szemere ^h *nyi* Arch. Ling. 6, 41; gr. *ὁμιλλῶ* ^h *α* 'fight, fight, struggle, contention' (**s_em-il-i_a*), *ὁμιλλῶσθα* ^h *ι* 'wettkömpfen';

in addition with dem Begriffe of friedlichen Beisammenseins, also of Zusammenstimmens aisl. *sama* 'passen, sich schicken'; got. *samjan* 'gefallen, to gefallen suchen', aisl. *semja* (= Old Indian *samayati*) 'zusammenstellen, unite, einig become um, sort, order, arrange, zustandebringen'; in addition probably germ. **sambia-* in ahd. *semfti* (Adv. *samfto*) 'bequem, gemöchlich, friendly', nhd. *sanft*, as. *sāfto* Adv. 'light', mnd. *sachte* Adj. Adv. 'gentle, mild', ags. *sēfte* (Adv. *sōfte*) 'peaceful, mild', compare in addition esp. Old Indian *sāntva-* n. 'good beschwichtigende words', *sāman-* m. n. 'ds., Milde, freundliches Entgegenkommen';

germ. **sambia-* is viell. from a *tu*-stem **sambu-* reshaped, the with Old Indian *sāntva-* auf idg. **sōm-tu-* go back kann;

against it is ags. *smēðe*, *smōð*, as. *smōði* 'smooth, eben, gentle, milde' because of westfö. *smo_i i_a* from **smanpi* originated; got. *samaþ* 'together', as. *samad*, ags. *samod*, ahd. *samit* (*samant* with *n* after *saman-*), nhd. *samt*; eine *d*-derivative in Old Indian *sama* ^h *d* - f. 'fight, fight, struggle', gr. *ὁμοῦ* ^h *ος* 'Gewöhl, Menschenmenge';

lengthened grade Old Indian *sāman-*, *sāmana* ^h - 'peaceful', *sāma-gir-* 'freundliche words redend', *sāntva-* (see above), av. *hāma-* 'gleich, the same', np. *hāmūn* 'Ebene', air. *sām* 'tranquility' (from **trauliches Beisammensein*'), *sāim* 'peaceful, mild', aisl. *sōma* (**sōmēn*) 'passen, geziemen', *sōmi* m. 'honour, Auszeichnung', *sømr* 'proper, fitting', as. *sōmi* ds., ags. *sōm* f. 'Einigkeit, congregation, meeting', *ge-sōm* 'einmütig, friendly', mhd. *suome* 'pleasant, mellifluous'; abgel. aisl. *søma* 'sich finden in, Rücksicht nehmen auf, honour', ags. *sēman* 'versöhnen'; engl. *seem* 'befit, shine, appear, seem' is nord. Lw.;

Old Church Slavic *samъ* 'ipse, alone, single, sole, one; only one; one and the same';

with *n*-formants: Old Indian *sāman-*, *sāmana-* see above; with *o* ^h -grade probably Old Indian *samana-* n. 'Zusammenkunft, Festversammlung', *samanā* ^h Adv. 'together, gleichzeitig, ebenmäßig'; got. *samana* 'beisammen', aisl. *saman* 'together', ahd. *saman*, *zi samane*, nhd. *zusammen*; therefrom derived aisl. *samna*, ahd. *samanōn*, mhd. *samenen* 'gather, collect', dissim. *samelen*, nhd. *sammeln*;

with reduplication-stem ir. *samain* 'the festival of 1. Nov.' (actually 'Zusammenkunft'), *bech-s' amain* 'swarm of bees';

eine lengthened grade **sēm* perhaps in gall. *σ o - σ ι ν* 'dieses' and in n. of air. article (*s*)*aⁿ*, preceding from **sin*, dieses from **sēm* about **sīn*; die öbrigen forms are through transference the Endflexion auf eine Adv.-form **sinde* (from **sēm-dhe*; es lößt sich after Old Indian *sa-dha* idg. **dhe*, odernach ir. *suide* from idg. **so-de* (*jo*-inflection) = gr. *ῥ-δ-ε* also idg. **de* ansetzen) originated; Demonstr. ir. *sin*, cymr. *hynn* go auf den stem **sindo-* back and stellen die enclitice form dar.

References: WP. II 488 ff., WH. II 511 f., 513, 533 ff., Trautmann 249 f.; J. Gonda, Reflections on the Numerals.

Page(s): 902-905

Root / lemma: sem-3

English meaning: summer

German meaning: 'Sommer'

Grammatical information: (Gen. *s_em-o s*)

Note:

Root / lemma: sem-3 : 'summer' has certainly derived from **Root / lemma: g^hhei-2 : g^hhi-, g^hhei-men-, *g^hheimn-** : 'winter; snow' [common satem IE *g^hhe-* > *se-* phonetic mutation]. It seems that the Hittite-Illyrian name for winter became the Sanskrit name for summer. This discovery seems crucial to determine the homeland of Indo Europeans.

Material: Old Indian *sa mā* f. 'Halbjahr, season, year' (= arm. *am*), *āi-s a mah* 'this year' (probably from a Lok. **āi^h samāi* reshaped, see above S. 286); av. *ham-* 'summer'; arm. *am* 'year' (= Old Indian *sa mā*), *amar' n* 'summer' (**s_em_erom*); air. *sam* (**semo-*) and *samrad* (**s_emo-rōto-*, above S. 866), cymr. corn. *haf*, bret. *han* v 'summer'; cymr. *hafod* 'Sommerhaus', bret. *havreg* 'Brachfeld', mir. *samad* m. 'Ampfer'; gall. *samon[ios]* 'Sommermonat', *samolus* 'sorrel, Oxalis acetosella', *samara* 'Ulmensamen'; remain far off the iberorom. a kind of fish *samauca* (Hubschmid. Rom. Phil. 8, 12 f.); ahd. *sumar*, ags. *sumor* m., aisl. *sumar* n. 'summer'; as 'one-year-old animal' aisl. *simull* 'one-year-old ox', *simi*, *simir* ds., norw. *simla* 'Renntierkuh' (idg. *sem-*), schwed. *somel* 'Renntierkalb'.

References: WP. II 492 f.

Page(s): 905

Root / lemma: sendhro-, -ā

English meaning: clot, melted metal, etc..

German meaning: 'geronnene, sich verdichtende Flüssigkeit'

Note: only germ. and slav.

Material: Aisl. *sindr* n. 'Metallschlacke' and 'Hammerschlag' (in addition *sindra* 'Funken spröhen'), ags. *sinder* ds., ahd. *sinter* ds., nhd. *Sinter*, *Kalksinter* (in addition *sintern* 'durchsickern, curdle, coagulate, harden'); vermutlich verwandt is norw. dial. *sinkla* 'sich with an Ice crust beziehen' as **sind-kla*; serb.-Church Slavic *sedry kr ъ ъ nyje*, russ.-Church Slavic *sjadry krovnyja* 'coagulated Blutmassen', skr. *se dra* 'Kalksinter', čech. *sa dra* 'Gips' (from **sēndhrā*).

References: WP. II 497, Trautmann 256.

Root / lemma: *seng^w h-*

English meaning: to sing

German meaning: `singen, with singender Stimme vortragen'

Material: Prākr. *sam, ghai* `say, instruct'; gr. ὁ μ φ ῆ `voice, Prophezeiung' (*song^w hā), π α ν ο μ φ α ῖ ο ς `epithet of Zeus'; mcymr. *de(h)ongl* `define';

got. *siggwan* `sing, vorlesen, rezitieren', aisl. *syngua*, ags. ahd. as. *singan, singen*; got. *saggws* `song, Musik, Vorlesung', aisl. *so, ngr* `(kirchlicher) song', ags. *sang, song*, ahd. as. *sang, Sang* `chant, song'.

References: WP. II 496, Bloch BSL 31, 62, Vendryes RC 48, 476; after W. Wöst (briefl.) belongs prākr. *sam, ghai* to *k^hens-*, above S. 566.

Page(s): 906-907

Root / lemma: *seng^w -*

English meaning: to fall, sink

German meaning: `fallen, sinken'

Material: Arm. *ankanim* `fall, weiche, take ab'; gr. ἔ α φ θ η `sank' (ἄ σ π λ ς);

germ. **sinkwan* in: got. *siggan*, aisl. *søkkva*, ags. *sincan*, as. ahd. *sinkan* *sinken*, Intens. dö n.-norw. *sakka*, ndl. *zakken*, nhd. *sacken* `sink'; Adj. **sinhti-* in ags. *sīhte* `sumpfig', mhd. *sīht(e)*, nhd. *seicht*, alem. *sīcht* `very humid, wet' (from Wiesen).

References: WP. II 495 f.

Page(s): 906

Root / lemma: *seni-, senu-, (s_eni-), sn_e-ter-*

English meaning: for oneself; separate

German meaning: `for sich, abgesondert'

Material: Old Indian *sanu_hta ṛ* `abseits from, weit weg', *sa^hnutara-* (ö), *sa^hnutya-* `verstohlen, unvermerkt' (*beiseite'), av. *hanarə* `abseits, without'; gr. ἄ τ ε ρ (ion.) `abseits, without' (*sn_eter);

as. *sundir* `without' (= ἄ τ ε ρ), ahd. *suntar* `separate' and `but, against it', nhd. *sondern* (diese meaning from `besides, without'), ags. *sundor* `for sich, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably', anord. *sundr* `divided', got. *sundrō* `for sich, abseits, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably', Adj. mhd. *sunder, besunder*, nhd. *besonder*;

lat. *sine* `without' (probably neutr. **seni*, nächststehend dem ir. *sain* from **s_eni-*);

air. *sain* Adj. `different, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably' (**s_eni-s*), cymr. *o_hhan-*, *a_hhan-* `from', *gwa_hhan* `apart, separated, different', acymr. *han* `alium'; cymr. *hanes* `narration' = mir. *sanas* `mystery, Lispeln' (**sani-stā*); corn. *hanys* `clandestine'; toch. A *sne*, B *snai* (**sanai*) `without';

The meaning `separate, for sich' lößt connection with dem Reflexivstamm **se-*,

*s(e)u_e- to, compare with anlaut *su_-*: Old Church Slavic *sve ĭne* 'besides, without' and lat. *sēd, sē* preposition 'sine, without', prefix 'without, beiseite'.

References: WP. II 494 f., WH. II 542 f., H. Lewis EC. 1, 322.

Page(s): 907

Root / lemma: *senk-*

English meaning: to burn, dry

German meaning: 'brennen, dörren'

Note: only germ. and slav.

Material: Ags. *sengan*, mnd. mhd. *sengen* 'singe' (**sangjan* 'brennen make'); nd. *sangeren* 'in the Haut prickeln' (eig. 'burn'), older ndl. *sengel* 'spark', mhd. *senge* 'Trockenheit, aridity', *sinc* (-g-) 'das Sengen', *sungen, sunken* 'anbrennen', *sungeln, sunkeln* 'knistern', norw. dial. *sengra, sengla* 'brenzlich smell', schwed. dial. *sjöngla* 'singe', isl. *sāng(u)r*, n. *sangt* 'versengt, angebrannt';

Old Church Slavic *pre -so, čiti, iso, čiti* 'dry', *so, čilo* 'oven', russ. *izsjaklyj* 'dry'.

References: WP. II 495.

Page(s): 907

Root / lemma: *sen(o)-* (**heno*)

English meaning: old, *old moon

German meaning: 'alt'

Material: Old Indian *sa ĩna-*, av. *hana-* 'old', Old Indian *sanaka* 'ehemalig, old' (: lat. *senex*, frönk. *Sinigus*, gall. *Seneca*), *sanah* 'vor alters', *sa ĩnā, sanā t, sana tā* 'from alters her, from jeher, stets', *sanāta ĩna-* 'eternal, immortal, perennial'; arm. *hanapaz* 'always', *hin* 'old'; gr. *ἐν ος* 'old, of previous years', *δι-εν ος* 'biennial', *ἐν η κ α λ ν ε α* 'the day before the new moon and the first one of the beginning month';

again gr. *ἐν ος* 'old' in contrast to 'anew', only in standing phrases of fruit and employees of the last year, also from the last day of the last month or moon circulation which initiates at the same time the new circulation (since Hes.); in the last-named formation usually *ἐν η κ α λ ν ε α* (sc. *σε λ η ν η*; att. since Solon).

Maybe alb. *hana* '(*old) moon' : gr. *ἐν ος* 'old moon' : *σε λ ας n.* 'brilliance', *σε λ η ν η*, öol. *σε λ ά ν ν α* 'moon' (**σε λ α σ ν α*), *σε λ α γ ε ν* 'shine'; hence *σε λ -η ν η* 'the full-moon' see **Root / lemma: su_el-2** : 'to smoulder, burn'.

lat. *senex*, Gen. *senis*, Kompar. *senior* 'old, aged'; *seneō, -ēre* 'old, weak sein', *senēscō, -ere* 'altern, hinschwinden', *senium* 'Altersschwöche, zehrende Gemötsstimmung', *senātus, -ūs* (osk. Gen. *senatei s*) 'Senat', *senectūs* 'age', *seneciō* ds.; air. *sen* 'old', acymr. corn. bret. *hen* 'old man, aged', compounds air. *sinīu*, cymr. *hyn*; ir. *senmāth(a)ir* (= lit. *senmo te*) 'grandmother'; gall. *Seno-gnātus* under likewise, *Seneca*; got. *sineigs* 'an old man', *sinista* 'oldest', afrönk. *sini-skalkus* 'the oldest Hausdiener', aisl. *sina* 'grass of the previous year'; lit. *se ĩnas* 'old', *se ĩnis* 'graybeard', *seniai* 'in the distant past, many years ago, yore, a long time ago', *sene* 'ju' 'become old' (= lat. *seneō*).

References: WP. II 494, WH. II 513 f., Trautmann 256.

Page(s): 907-908

Root / lemma: *sent-*

English meaning: to take a direction, go; to feel

German meaning: 'eine Richtung nehmen, gehen' and in geistigen Sinne
'empfinden, wahrnehmen'

Material: A. in geistigen sense: lat. *sentiō, -īre, -si, -sum* 'feel, feel, wahrnehmen', *sensus, -ūs* 'emotion, sense, mind, Gesinnung; opinion', *sententia* (**sentientia*) 'opinion etc.'; ahd. *sin, -nnes* 'sense, mind' (**sentino-*), *sinnan* 'trachten, lust, crave', nhd. *sinnen*; lit. *sintē* 'ti' 'think'; Old Church Slavic *se, štъ* 'smart'.

Maybe zero grade alb. (**sentiō, entio*) *ndjej* 'feel' [typical alb. mutation *se-* > *e-*]

B. in eigentlichen sense: av. *hant-* (present *hī-šasat*~, Fut. *ni-ša, syā*) 'gelangen, gelangen lassen'; arm. *ant`ac*, 'way, gait', *ant`anam* 'go, fare, journey, hurry';

air. *sēt* 'way', cymr. *hynt* ds., mbret. nbret. *hent* ds. (= germ. **sinpa-*), abret. Gl. *do-guo-hintiliat* 'inceduus', acorn. *cam-hinsic* Gl. 'iniustus' (*cam-* 'crooked'), *eun-hinsic* Gl. 'justus' (*eun-* 'gerecht'); therefrom air. *sētig* 'wife, woman'

('Weggenossin', *i*-Fem. eines Adj. **sētach*); cymr. *carrynt* (to *carr* 'cart') 'way, journey', *epynt* (to *eb-*, **ek ū_o-*) 'Pferde-way', *dyffrynt* 'valley' (to *dwfr* 'water'); from **senti_o-*: mcymr. *hennydd* 'fellow', bret. *hantez* 'Nachbar', corn. *hynsads*;

got. *sinþs* m. 'Mal', aisl. *sinn* n. 'Mal', *sinni* n. 'gait, journey' (and as descendant eines **gasinþja-* also 'cortege, Unterstötzung'), ags. *sīð* m. 'Fahrt, journey, way, Mal', as. *sīð* 'way, direction', ahd. *sind* 'gait, way, journey, Fahrt'; got. *ga-sinþa* 'travelling companion', aisl. *sinni* ds., ags. *gesīþ*, as. *gisīð*, ahd. *gisind* 'fellow', wherefore n. ags. *gesīð* 'Begleitung', as. *gesīthi*, mnd. (*ge*)*sinde* 'Gesinde', ahd. *gisindi* 'Reisegefolge, kriegerisches cortege', nhd. *Gesinde*, aisl. *sinni* n. 'cortege'; ahd. *sinnan* (see above) also 'go, reisen, wander, come'; Kaus. got. *sandjan*, aisl. *senda*, ags. *sendan*, ahd. *senten* 'senden' (aisl. *senda* also 'sacrifice'); **senþōn* Denom. from **senþa-* (see above) in aisl. *sinna* 'reisen, sich worum kümmern, heed', as. *sīðōn* 'go, pull, drag, wander', ags. *sīðian* ds., ahd. *sindōn* ds.;

lit. *siunčiu* (**suntiu* 'ass. to **siuntiu*'), *siu* 'sti', lett. *su* 'tu, su 'ti 't' 'senden, send' (balt. *un* reduplication-stem *on* besides the full grade from got. *sandjan*).

References: WP. II 496 f., Trautmann 292.

Page(s): 908

Root / lemma: *sen-, sene-, sen(e)u-, senə-*

English meaning: to prepare, work on, succeed

German meaning: 'bereiten, ausarbeiten, vollenden, erzielen'

Material: Old Indian *aśanam* 'I gewann', *sanēma* 'wir mögen gewinnen'; *sanōti* 'gewinnt', *sanuka* 'beutegierig', *sa nītar-* 'gainer, victor', participle *sāta* 'gewonnen', *sāti* 'f. Gewinnung, acquisition'; gr. *ἀναυμ* (, themat. *ἀνύω*, att. *ἀνύω* and hom. *ἀνω* (**āvFω*) 'vollende'; gr. *ἀνύτω* ds.; *ἀναές* οὐ *ταλεσθε* οὐ *οὐ* Hes., *ἀνάτω* (*ἀναπρία* (*ἀνα-ατος* 'unvollendet'); hom. *ἀναεσί-εργος* 'ἐργα ἀνύων'; *ἐναρα* 'die armament, armor of erschlagenen Gegners' (**Kampfesbeute*); therefrom *ἐναίρω*, Aor. *ἦναρον* 'in Kampfe slay', *ἐναρίζω* 'dem getöteten Feinde die Rüstung disrobe; in Kampfe slay'; lak. *ἐναρσφόρος* (*τὰ ἐναρα φέρων*; *ἐνατα* (Sg. *ἐνατος*) 'armament, armor'; next to which **ἐνατύς* 'Zurüstung, consummation' assumed from *ἐνατύω*, *ἐνατύνω* 'make fertig, rüste to, bereite'; besides *τὸ ἐνατος* steht *συν-ἐνατης* *συνεργός* Hes. and *αὐθένατης* '*with eigener Hand vollbringend: murderer; master, mister';

air. *con-suī* 'seeks to erwerben, makes streitig', cymr. *cynyddu* 'erobern, to gewinnen suchen' etc.;

hitt. *šanḫ-* 'suchen, erstreben, arrogate'; also 'fegen' ('durchsuchen').

References: WP. II 493, Pedersen Hitt. 185.

Page(s): 906

Root / lemma: *septm*. (**sek*^h *h-*)

English meaning: seven

German meaning: 'sieben'

Note:

Root / lemma: *septm*. (**sek*^h *h-*) : seven derived from a mutated **Root / lemma:** *su_uek^s, sek^s, ksek^s, ksu_uek^s, u_uek^s* (: *uk^s*) : six; common gr.-celt. *k^w* > *p*, *g^w* > *b* phonetic mutation.

Material: Old Indian *sapta* ¹, av. *hapta*, arm. *evt`n*, gr. *ἑπτὰ*, lat. *septem*, air. *secht n-*, cymr. etc. *saith*, got. ahd. *sibun*, ags. *seofon*, anord. *siau* (-*n* preserved after one besides **sībun* stehenden *sibuni*; *t*-loss in ordinals *sep[t]m*.-*tos* dissimilatory erfolgt; whether *septun* the Lex. sal. still gesprochenes *seftun* or Latinisierung eines echten **sifun* is, steht dahin), lit. *septyni* ², Old Church Slavic *sedm* ³ (after dem ordinals), alb. *shtate* ⁴ (**s[e]ptm_hti-*; abstract number formation as Old Indian *saptati* ⁵, av. *haptāiti-* 70, aisl. *siaund* 'number from 7'); toch. A *s*, *pöt*, B *s*, *uk(t)*; hitt. *šipta*.

Note:

Gr. *ἑβδομακός* 'belonging to the week' : alb. *jave* ⁶ 'week' common alb. -*b* > -*v*- phonetic mutation.

Alb. *shtata* 'seven' from (**s[e]ptm_hti-*) is not possible. Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (**ok tō(u)ta*) 'eight' : alb. *teta* 'eight'; Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine' : alb. *nanda* 'nine'. Therefore alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated **sa(p)tata* 'seven' later Old Indian *sapta* ⁷ *thah* ⁸, av. *hapta* ⁹ *ḡa-*, as. *sivotho*, ags. *sefoḡa*, lit. *septin* ¹⁰ *tas*; also Old Indian *saptati* ¹¹, av. *haptāiti-* 70; in alb. -*ta*, -*te* ¹² are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute suffix -*ta* is used in the alb. genitive and adjectives.

ordinals: **sept_emos** in Old Indian *saptama* ¹³, npers. *haftum*, gr. *ἑβδομος* ¹⁴, dial. *ἑβδόμος* (die Erweichung derives from a form *ἑβδόμος*, compare Old Church Slavic *sedm* ¹⁵), lat. *septimus*, gall. *sextametos*, air. *sechtm-ad*, cymr. *seithfed* (**sept_em-etos*), alit. *se* ¹⁶ *kmas*, Old Prussian *sep(t)mas*, Old Church Slavic *sedm* ¹⁷; **septm*.-*to-s* in Old Indian *sapta* ¹⁸ *thah* ¹⁹, av. *hapta* ²⁰ *ḡa-*, as. *sivotho*, ags. *sefoḡa* (also akzentuell = *sapta* ²¹ *thah* ²²; besides ahd. *sibunto*, as. *sivondo*, anord. *siunde*, *siaunde*), lit. *septin* ²³ *tas*.

It seems that number seven spread from PIE to Semitic numeric system:

Semitic

East: Akkadian+ *sebe*, **Central:** **Arabic** *sab`ah*, *Saudi* *sab`a*, *Yemeni* *sab`ah*, *Syrian* *sab`a*, *Lebanese* *sab`a*, *Cypriot* *sába`*, *Iraqi* *sab`a*, *Egyptian* *sab`a*, *E Libyan* *sab`a*, *N African (Darja)* *seb`a*, *Moroccan* *seb`a*, *Sudanese* *sa|b`a*, *Nigerian* *saba*, *Zanzibari* *söba'a*, *Maltese* *sebgh=a*, *Phoenecian+* *sh-b-`*, *Ugaritic+* *s-b-`-t*, *Moabite+* *sh-b-`-t*, *Classical Hebrew+* *sheba`*, *Modern Hebrew* *sheva`*, *Classical Aramaic+* *shi:B^e`a:h*, *Modern Aramaic* *shub`a:*, *Classical Syriac+* *shab`a:*, *Syriac* *shaw'a*, *Van shâvâ*, **South:** Old S. Arabian+ *s-b-'*, *South Arabian (Harsusi)* *ho:ba*,

(*Sheri*) sho:`, *Socotra* `yhob^eö, *N Ethiopic* : Geez+ seb`atu, Tigre sabu`, *Beni Amir saba*`, **Tigrinya** shob'atte, *S Ethiopic* : **Amharic** söbat, Argobba sa'int, Harari sa:tti, E Gurage sabt, Gafat+ söbättö, Soddo söbatt, Goggot söbött, Muher söböt, Masqan söböt, CW **Gurage** söbat, Ennemor söBöat.

Indo-European

Germanic: Old Germanic+ *sibum, *Western* : Old English+ seofon, Middle English+ seven, **English** seven, Scots seiven, Old Frisian+ sigun, W.Frisian sân, Frisian (Saterland) sogen, **Dutch** zeven, *W/S Flemish* ze:vne, *Brabants* ze:ve, *Low Saxon* söven, *Emsland* ze:bm, *Mennonite Plautdietsch* söwen, **Afrikaans** sewe, **German** sieben, *Central Bavarian* simme, *Swabian* siibe, *Alsatian* seve, *Cimbrian* siban, *Rimella* shìbne, *Rheinfrönkisch* siwe, *Pennsylvania* siwwe, *Luxembourgeois* siwen, *Swiss German* siebë, *Yiddish* zibn, *Middle High German*+ siben, *Old High German*+ sibun, *Northern* : *Runic*+ siu:, *Old Norse*+ sjau, **Norwegian** sju, **Danish** syv, **Swedish** sju, *Faroese* sjey, *Old Icelandic*+ siau, *Icelandic* sjö, *Eastern* : *Gothic*+ sibun, *Crimean*+ sevene, **Italic**: *Oscan*+ *seften, *Umbrian*+, *Faliscan*+ *zepten, *Latin*+ septem, *Romance* : *Mozarabic*+ xebte, **Portuguese** sete, *Galician* sete, **Spanish** siete, *Ladino* sieti, *Asturian* siete, *Aragonese* siet, **Catalan** set, *Valencian* set, *Old French*+ set, **French** sept, *Walloon* set, *Jèrriais* sept, *Poitevin* sét, *Old Picard*+ siet, *Picard* siet, **Occitan** (Provençal) sèt, *Lengadocian* sèt, *Gascon* sèt, *Auvergnat* sé, *Limosin* se, *Franco-Provençal* (Vaudois) sat, *Rumantsch Grischun* set, *Sursilvan* siat, *Vallader* set, *Friulian* syet, *Ladin* set, *Dalmatian*+ sapto, **Italian** sette, *Piedmontese* sèt, *Milanese* sètt, *Genovese* sette, *Venetian* sete, *Parmesan* set, *Corsican* sette, *Umbrian* sètte, *Neapolitan* sèttë, *Sicilian* setti, **Romanian** s,apte, *Arumanian* s,apte, *Meglenite* s,apti, *Istriot* s,åpte, **Sardinian** sette, **Celtic**: *Proto-Celtic*+ septn, *Gaulish*+ sextan, *Brythonic (P-Celtic)* : *Welsh* saith, *Cardiganshire* soch, **Breton** seizh, *Vannetais* sei h, *Unified Cornish*+ seyth, *Common* seyth, *Modern* sith, *Devonian*+ seith, *Goidelic (Q-Celtic)* : *Old Irish*+ secht, *Irish* seacht, *Scots Gaelic* seachd, *Manx* shiaght, **Hellenic**: *Classical Greek*+ heptá, **Greek** eptá, *Cypriot* eptá, *Tsakonian* eptá, **Tocharian**: *Tocharian A*+ late, *Tocharian B*+ sukt, **Albanian**: **Albanian** shtatë, *Gheg (Qosaj)* shtat, *Tosk (Mandritsa)* shtátë, **Armenian**: +*Classical Armenian* evt^hn, **Armenian** yot^h, **Baltic West** : *Old Prussian*+ *septi:njai, *East* : **Lithuanian** septynì, **Latvian** septini, *Latgalian* septeni, **Slavic East** : **Russian** semh, sem', **Belarussian** sem, sem, **Ukrainian** s--m., sim, *West* : **Polish** siedem, *Kashubian* sétmë, *Polabian*+ sidëm, **Czech** sedm, **Slovak** sedem, *West* sedem, *East* shedzem, *Upper Sorbian* sydom, *Lower Sorbian* sedym, *South*: *Old Church Slavonic*+ sedmi, **Bulgarian** sédem, **Macedonian** sedum, **Serbo-Croat** sèdam, **Slovene** sedem, **Anatolian**: *Hittite*+ shipta-, **Indo-Iranian**: *Proto-Indo-Iranian*+ *sapta, *Iranian Eastern*: *Ossetian* Iron avd, *Digor* avd, *Avestan*+ hapta, *Khwarezmian*+ 'bhd, *Sogdian*+ 'Bt

Yaghnobi avd, *Bactrian*+ Saka+ hauda, **Pashto** ow^é, *Wakhi* yb, *Munji* avde, *Yidgha* avdo, *Ishkashmi* uvd, *Sanglechi* haft, *Shughn* wu:vd, *Rushani* wu:vd, *Yazgulami* uvd, *Sarikoli* (Tashkorghani) övd, *Parachi* ho:t, *Ormuri* ho:, **Western Northwest** : *Parthian*+ hft, *Yazdi* haf, *Nayini Natanzi* haft, *Khunsari* höft, *Gazi* höf, *Sivandi* höf, *Vafsi* haf, *Semnani* haf, *Sangisari* haft, *Gilaki* haf, *Mazanderani* haft, *Talysh* hãft, *Harzani Zaza* hewt, *Gorani* hawt, **Baluchi** h^ept, *Turkmenistan* apt, *E Hill* hapt, *Rakhshani (Western)* (h)^ept, **Kermanji (S) Kurdish** hawt, **Zaza (N) Kurdish** haft, *Bajalani* ha:ft, *Kermanshahi* höft, *Southwest* : *Old Persian*+ *Pahlavi*+ haft, **Farsi** haft, *Isfahani* haf, **Tajik** h=aft, *Tati* hæft, *Chali* haft, *Fars* höft, *Lari*'aft, *Luri* haf, *Kumzari* haf'ta, *Nuristani* : *Ashkun* su:t, *Wasi-weri* sètë, *Kati* sut, *Kalasha-ala* so:t, *Indic* : *Sanskrit*+ saptá, *Prakrit*+ satta, *Ardhamagadhi*+ satta, *Pali*+ satta, **Romany (Gypsy)** : *Spanish* estér, *Welsh* trin t'a: shto:r, *Kalderash* yeftá, *Syrian* h.o:t, *Armenian* haft, *Iranian* efdá:, **Sinhalese-Maldivian**: **Sinhalese** hata, *Vedda* pahamay dekamay, *Maldivian* hate, **Northern India**: *Dardic*: **Kashmiri** sat, *Shina* sât, *Brokskat* sa:t, *Phalura* sa:t, *Bashkarik* sat, *Tirahi* sat, *Torwali* sat, *Wotapuri* sat, *Maiya* sa:t, *Kalasha* sat, *Khowar* sot, *Dameli* sat, *Gawar-bati* s^et, *Pashai* sa:ta, *Shumashti* sa, *Nangalami* sat, *Dumaki* sot, *Western*: **Marathi** sat, **Konkani** sat,

Sindhi sata, *Khatri* sat, **Lahnda** satt, Central: **Hindi/ Urdu** sa:t, Parya sat, **Punjabi** s^{et}, *Siraiki* sat, **Gujarati** sat, **Rajasthani** (Marwari) sa:t, Banjari (Lamani) saat, **Malvi** sa:t, **Bhili** xa:t, Dogri sat, **Kumauni** sa:t, **Garhwali** sa:t, W Pahari sa:t, **Khandeshi** sa:t, East Central: **Nepali** sa:t, **Maithili** sa:t, **Magahi** sat, **Bhojpuri** sa:t, **Awadhi** (Kosali) sa:t, **Chattisgarhi** sa:t, Eastern: **Oriya** saat, **Bengali** sat, **Assamese** xat, Mayang ha:d.

Dravidian

Northwest : Brahui haft, *Northeast* : **Kurukh** satte:, Malto sa:te, *Central* : Kolami sa:t, **Telugu** eedu, **Gondi** e:ru:ng, Koya e:du, Konda e:ru, Pengo sat, Kui odgi, Kuvi sa:ta, *South* : **Tulu** e:l, Koraga eli, **Kannada** eeLu, Badaga iyyu, Kodagu ye:l^ö, Kurumba -ö.l^u, **Toda** öw, **Kota** ye:ye, **Tamil** aezhu, **Malayalam** e:lu, Irula elu

Nahali

Nahali sato

Basque

Basque zazpi

Etruscan

Etruscan+ semph

Hurrian

Hurrian+ shindia

References: WP. II 487.

Page(s): 909

Root / lemma: *sep-*

English meaning: to care of smth.; to honour

German meaning: `sich with etwas abgeben, in Ehren halten'

Material: Old Indian *sa pati* `liebkost, umwirbt, pflegt, betreibt', av. *hap-* (2. 3. Sg. *hafši, hapti*) `(in the Hand)halten, stützen'; gr. -ἐπω (with ἀμφί-, ὀ-, ἐφ-, μέθ-, περί-), Aor. ἐπ-έ-σπον, -σπεῖν `besorge, bereite, bearbeite'; ἔπλοον n. `tool, appliance, weapon', ὀπλέω `schirre an', ἔπλοματι `bereite mir to' etc.;

in addition idg. **sepeli* _o in Old Indian *saparya ti* `veneratur', lat. *sepeliō -īre, sepultum* `bury' i.e. `venerari sepulcro'.

References: WP. II 487, WH. II 517, Benveniste Origines 1, 47.

Page(s): 909

Root / lemma: *serk-*

English meaning: hedge, to fence

German meaning: `Flechtwerk, einhegen'ö

Material: Gr. ἔρκοσ n. `paddock, corral, pen, fold, fence, Wall; loop, noose, snare, Fangnetz', ὀρκάνη `Umzöunung', ἔρκοσ m., ἔρκον `oath';

lat. *sarciō, -īre* `flicken, ausbessern, wiederherstellen', *sarctus tectus* from a house `geflochten and gedeckt, i.e. vollstündig', *sarcina* `bundle, Pack, tragbares

Gepöck', *sartor* 'Flickschneider', umbr. *sarsite* '*sarcītē'; hitt. *šar-nin-k-* 'ersetzen, compensate'.

References: WP. II 502, WH. 478 f.

Page(s): 912

Root / lemma: *ser-1*

English meaning: to flow

German meaning: 'strömen, sich rasch and heftig bewegen'

Material: Old Indian *si* 'sarti, *sa* 'rati 'flows, hurries, jagt wornach, verfolgt'; fut. *saris*, *ya* 'ti, Desiderativ *sisīrs*, *ati* from a heavy basis **ser*₃-, compare hom. *ῥῶομα* 'budge me quick, fast, strong, störme an, hurry' from **srō-i*₃ō; ein root nouns **sr*₃, in addition Old Indian **sī* 'r, **si* 'ra 'h, is die base of ā-stem Old Indian *sirā* 'and *sīrā* 'Rinnsal, stream'; Old Indian *sari* 't f. 'stream, brook, river', *saran* 'a- 'running', *sa-sr-a* ' 'strömend', *sa* 'srhi- 'running, hurrying'; *sara* 'yu-, *sarayū*- m. 'name eines Flusses', a p. *Haraiva*-, av. (Akk.)*Harōyūm*, np. *Harē* 'river and region from Herāt';

Old Indian *sa* 'rma- m. 'das Fließen', gr. *ῥομή* 'Anlauf, attack, Drang after etwas', whereof *ῥομάω* 'treibe an, rege an', intr. 'störme hence, worauf los'; in addition *ῥομεύο* 'Salbei' as 'die Anreizende', s. Strömberg, Gr. Pflanzennamen 93; *ἄρρω* 'ergreife' instead of **ἄρρω* (**seri*₃ō) through influence of *ἄρρω* ds.;

Old Indian *sara* ' 'fluid', *sarā* ' 'river, stream, brook', gr. *ῥόος*, lat. *serum* 'the wässerige Teil the geronnenen milk, Molke'; perhaps alb. *gjize* '(**ser-di*₃ā) 'gelabte milk, cheese';

thrak. PN *Germi-sera* 'Warmwasser', FIN *Σέρμιος*; frz. *la Sermance* (**Sermannia*), oberital. *Sermenza* (**Sermentia*), ven. PN *Sirmiō* (**Sermiō*), pannon. PN *Sirmium*, poln. (ven.) PN *Srem* (**Sermo*-); illyr. FIN *Sarnus* (Kampanien); gall. (ven.-illyr.) FIN *Sara* (**Serā*), *Sarāvus* 'die Saar'; *Sar*- bildet viele FIN in the Lombardei, Switzerland and Frankreich, also Appellativa (Mantua *sariōl* 'stream, brook' etc.); cymr. FIN *So* 'r (**Sorā*); *sor*- also in den FIN Old Prussian *Sar-ape*, lit.-poln. *Szarūpa*, lett. *Sarija*;

mir. *sirid* (**seriti*) 'durchwandert, sucht heim, plündert, verlangt', verbal noun *siriud*; cymr. *herw* (**ser-u*₃o-) 'Landstreicherei', mir. *serb* 'theft';

lit. *apsirti* 'umzingeln', lett. *sirt* 'umherschwörmen, Raubzüge make', *sira* (compare Old Indian *sirā*) 'Umherstreifer, beggar'.

References: WP. II 497 f., WH. II 525, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 727¹; in addition *sreu*- 'flow', after E. Fraenkel Gl. 32, 33 here gr. *ῥέθεα* 'Nasenhöcher, nose', *ῥέθος* 'Wogenschwamm', as well as *ῥίς*, *ῥίς* 'nose' as 'die Triefende'.

Page(s): 909-910

Root / lemma: *ser-2*

English meaning: to guard, watch over, support

German meaning: 'sorgend Obacht geben, schützen, bewahren'

Material: Av. *haraiti* 'hat acht, schützt'; *haurvaiti* ds., *haurva*- 'beschützend, hötend' in *pasuš-haurvō spā* 'die Schafe beschützender Hund, Schöferhund' (as lat. *servō* from an *u*-extension); *haratar*- 'Höter, Wächter', *harā* 'ra- 'nourishment, care, cultivation, Wartung'; *hāra*- 'achthabend, hötend', redupl. *hišāra*- ds.;

gr. ἡ ρ α `*Schötzerin' from *ἡ ρ α, ἡ ρ ω ς, -ω ο ς (stem ἡ ρ ω F-, see above) `*Höter' (ἡ ρ ω ε ς `Landesschutzgeister'), `hervorragender, möchtiger man'; *servō*, -āre `(den Wöchter machen) erretten, receive, unversehrt bewahren', osk. *serevkiđ* `auspicio, iussu'; umbr. *seritu* `servato', *anseriato* Supin. `observatum' compare *ooserclom* perhaps `*observaculum' from **serḡtlom*;

unclear are Old Church Slavic *chranjo*, *chraniti* `look after, watch over, keep, preserve, protect', *chrana* `dish, food, nourishment, food' etc. (see Berneker 397 f.); compare Machek Slavia 16, 191 f.;

as guttural extension here lit. *se ṛg-mi*, -u, -iu `behöte, bewache', *sa ṛgas* `Wöchter', *sargu* `s`watchful, wakeful', Old Prussian *but-sargs* `Haushölder', *absergīsnan* Akk. `protection'.

References: WP. II 498 f., WH. II 525 f., Trautmann 257 f.

Page(s): 910

Root / lemma: *ser-3*, *sor-*

English meaning: red

German meaning: `rot, rötlich'

Material: Old Indian perhaps in *sā ṛa-* m. n. `Mark eines Baumes (compare lat. *rōbur* `heartwood'), Festigkeit, power'; with formants -to- lit. *sar ṛtas* `fuchsig (from horses)', lett. *sa ṛts* `red in face'; with formants **-bho-** lat. *sorbum* `die rote berry of Sperber-, Vogelbeerbaumes', *sorbus* `this tree'; schwed. *sarf* `Rotaugé'; russ. *sorobalina* `rosehip, dog rose, blackberry', lit. *serbenta*, *serben ṛtas* `black currant' (ass. from **sarbenta* ö); with formants -g(h)o- russ. *soro ḡa* `Rotaugé, Plötze';

with -k- lett. *sarks* `reddish';

with -m- lit. *sarmo ṛties* `sich schömen';

with -p- lit. *serpe* `s Pl. `ein gelbes Förberkraut, Serratula tinctoria', *sirpstu*, *sirpau*, *sir ṛpti* `reif become' (only from Beeren and Steinfröchten, also eig. `yellow or reddish become').

References: WP. II 499, WH. II 562, Specht Idg. Dekl. 267.

Page(s): 910-911

Root / lemma: *ser-4*

English meaning: to put together, bind together

German meaning: `aneinander reihen, knöpfen'

Material: Old Indian *sarat-*, *sarit-* `filament' (uncovered), perhaps *saṛ ā* `lichen, Möhne, bristle';

gr. εἰ ρ ω (**seri_ō*) `reihe aneinander' (hom. only participle Perf. εἰ ρ μέν ω ς, 3. Sg. Plusqpf. εἰ ρ τ ο), εἰ ν εἰ ρ ω `knöpfe an, reihe an' (: lat. *in-serō* `föge ein'), εἰ ν ε ρ σ τ ς `das Hineinfögen, Hineinstecken' (: lat. *insertiō*; *ti*-stem also in *praesertim* `in erster Reihe, vorzugsweise'), ερ μ α n. `Ohrgehönge', ερ μ ο ς m. `necklace', ερ μί α f. `fishing line', ερ μ α θά ς m. `row, chain', presumably also εἰ ρ ε ρ ο ν `in Gefangenschaft';

lat. *serō*, -ere, -tum `fögen, reihen, tie, bind, knot', *seriēs* `Reihenfolge, chain, row', *serīla* `Seile', *sors* `lot, fate' (probably of Aufreihen the Lose); *sera* `as bar, bolt vorgelegter crossbar, crossbeam' (ö); osk. *aserum* `asserere'; air. *sernaid*

From a zero grade of **Root / lemma: ang^w (h)i-** : 'snake, worm' derived illyr. **nsala* 'eel' [later alb. (**encheleae* > **ensala*) *ngjalë* 'eel'], then from the intermediary illyr. root **nsala* 'eel' derived **Root / lemma: sal-** : 'salt; salty water' and **Root / lemma: sal-2** : 'dirty grey; salt, saliva, willow'.

Also from illyr. PN *Salapia* (Apulia) to FIN **Sal-apa* 'salty water' [*sala* 'salt' + **apa* 'water'] derived an intermediary root **salpa-* 'sea snake' then **Root / lemma:** *serp-* : 'to crawl, snake'.

Material: Old Indian *sa ṛpati* 'slinks, crawls, goes' (= ἔρπω, lat. *serpō*), *sarpa* 'm. 'snake'; gr. ἔρπω 'slink, go', ἔρπυζω 'slink, crawl, creep', ἔρπετον 'crawling animal', ablaut. lesb. ἔρπετον 'animal' (**sr.p-*), ἔρπηξ, -τος 'lichen on the skin', ἔρπυλλον 'thyme' (latinisiert *serpullum*); alb. *gjarpe* 'n 'snake' (**serpeno-*), *shte ṛpi nj* 'all Kriechende'; lat. *serpō* 'crawl, creep, slink', *serpens* 'snake'.

References: WP. II 502, WH. II 524.

Page(s): 912

Root / lemma: *seug-*

English meaning: sad, grievous; ill

German meaning: 'bekömmert, traurig, gekrönt, krank'

Material: Arm. *hiucanim* 'sieche hin'; mir. *socht* m. (**sug-to-*) 'Schweigen, Depression';

got. *siuks* 'sick', aisl. *sjúkr* 'sick, grieving', ags. *sēoc* (engl. *sick*), as. *siok* ds., ahd. *siuh*, *sioh*, mhd. *siech* 'sick, freudlos'; got. *siukan* 'siechen, be sick'; abstract noun got. *siukei*, ahd. *siuhhī*, mhd. *siuche* 'Seuche'; mhd. *sochen* (**sukēn*) 'siechen, kränkeln', aisl. *sokna* 'sick become'; got. *sau ḥts* 'Sucht, disease, malady, Kränklichkeit' (**sugḥti-*), aisl. *sōtt* 'disease, malady', ahd. *suht* 'disease, malady', nhd. (*Schwind*) *sucht*, *Sucht* (here meaning-influence of *suchen*); ags. *sy sl* n. f. (**sūhslā-*) 'Pein', *sēoslig* (**seuhslā-*) 'gepeinigt', aisl. *sy sl*, *sy slā* 'Tätigkeit, Amt, Amtsbezirk (from the through Pflichtarbeit ausgelösten Unlust)', *sy sl* Adj. 'eager bemüht, sorgsam' (**sūsli-R*).

References: WP. II 472 f.

Page(s): 915

Root / lemma: *seu-1*, *se^w ⇄* : *sū-*

English meaning: juice; liquid, *rain

German meaning: 'Saft, Feuchtes'; verbal: 'Saft ausdrücken' and 'regnen; rinnen', in Weiterbildungen '(Saft) schlürfen, saugen'

Material: 1. Gr. ἔει 'it is raining', ἔω 'allows to rain' (**sū-i-ō*), ἔει τός 'heavy rain' (**suu-etos*, as ὑφεται); alb. *shi* 'rain' (**sū-*); toch. B *swese* 'rain', *sū-*, *swās-* 'rain'; to ἔει perhaps ἔθλος (ἔσθλος, ἔσλος Gramm.) m. 'empty gossip' (as though 'letting drip monotonously');

Note:

The old laryngeal became a sibilant in satem languages : **heu-* > *seu-*.

Illyr. *Savus* (**Sou-os*) displays satem characteristics : alb. *shiu* 'rain'.

2. Old Indian *sunō ṭi* 'squeezes, presses' = av. *hunaoiti* ds.; Old Indian *sa ṛvana-m*, *sava* 'm. 'Kelterung des Soma', *suta* 'pressed', *sō ṛma-* = av. *hauma-* m. 'Soma'; ahd. *sou*, ags. *se aw* 'juice, sap', isl. *söggr* 'humid, wet' (**sawwia-*); air. *suth* 'juice, sap, milk' (**su-tu-s*); here probably also die FIN gall. *Save*, *Savara*, *-ia* and

(illyr.) *Savus* (**Sou_*os).

Note:

Old Indian *sa vána-m*, *sava* - m. 'Kelterung des Soma' : illyr. *Savus* prove the satem nature of illyr.-alb. Proto illyr. was probbaly the bridge between satem and centum languages.

3. **seuhd-** in ags. *be-sūtian* 'smudge', westfö. *sot* 'filth'; aisl. *sut* 'care, sorrow', sy *ta* 'grieve'.

4. Guttural extension: **seuk-**, **sū k-** and **seug-**, **sū g-**:

Lat. *sūgō*, -ere 'suck'; lat. *sūcus* 'juice, sap', cymr. *sugno*, mbret. *sunaff*, nbret. *sun* ds., *sun* 'juice, sap', cymr. *sugnydd* 'pump' (**seuk-n-*; cymr. *g* from dem lat. Lw. *sug* 'juice, sap'), acymr. *dissuncgnetic* 'exhaust, suffer through, endure' (morphologically difficult group); ags. *sūcan*, ndl. *zuiken* 'suck'; ags. *socian* (**sukōn*) 'steep, absorb, suck', gesoc n. 'the sucking', aisl. *sūga* (*sjūga*) 'suck', *sog* n. 'the sucking', ags. as. ahd. *sūgan* 'suck', Kaus. norw. dial. *søygja*, mhd. *söugen* 'suckle', mhd. *suc*, *soc*, g. *soges* and *souc*, -ges 'juice, sap', ags. *sogeða* m. 'gulp'; lett. *su* 'kt' 'suck'; Old Prussian *suge* f. 'rain'.

Maybe alb. *shushunjë* 'leech, bloodsucker' : lat. *sanguisuga* [*sangui* 'blood' + *suga* 'sucker'].

5. /-formant: gr. ὕλη 'ordure, slime, mud', ὑλῆς 'filter, clean'; Old Indian *sūra*-m. 'intoxicating potion'; *su rā* 'alcohol', av. *hurā* 'Kumys' (wogul. *sara*, syrj. *sur* from Iranian) = lit. lett. *sula* 'abfließender Baumsaft' (with *ū* lett. *sūla* 't' 'siepen'), Old Prussian *sulo* 'coagulated milk'; ags. *sol* n. 'slime, mud, puddle, slop', ahd. mnd. *sol* ds., ags. *sylian* 'smudge', as. *sulwian*, ahd. *sullen* ds., nhd. *söhlen*, *suhlen* 'sich im Kot wölzen'; got. *bi-sauljan* 'blemish', norw. *søyla* ds.

6. **seup-**, **seub-**: Old Indian *sū pa*- m. 'broth, soup'; aisl. *sūpa*, ags. *sūpan*, ahd. *sūfan* 'slurp, drink, swig', *sūf* 'broth, soup', mhd. *suf*, *sof* 'soup', ags. *sype* m. 'soaking up', aisl. *sopi* m., ags. *sopa* 'gulp', full grade ahd. *souf* 'soup', aisl. *saup* n. 'buttermilk'; ags. *sopp* f. 'sop', mnd. (out of it mhd.) *soppe*, *suppe* 'sop', ahd. *sopha*, *soffa* 'broth, also with soaked slices; settlings'; got. *supōn* 'spice' = ahd. *soffōn* ds. (eig. 'dunk into broth'); mhd. *sūft* m., mnd. *sucht* 'sigh', ahd. *sūft(e)ōn*, mhd. *siuften*, *siufzen* 'sigh'; aisl. ags. *sufl* n. 'Zukost', as. *suval*, ahd. *suvil(i)*, -a 'sorbiuncula'; mnd. *sūvel*, ndl. *zuivel* 'der Buttergehalt der Milch';

Maybe turk. (**sū*-) *su* 'water, aqua, juice'

shëroj;

Old Church Slavic *със-о* , -*ati*, Iter. *sysati* 'suck' probably from **sup-s-*.

alb. *sisë*, *thithë* 'teat', *thith* (**sis-*) 'suck' [common alb. *s-* > *th-* phonetic mutation]

References: WP. II 468 f., WH. II 622 f., Trautmann 257, 291 f.

Page(s): 912-913

Root / lemma: **seu-2**, (**seu_**), **sū** -

English meaning: to bear child; son

German meaning: 'gebören'

Material: Old Indian *sū tē* (*sāuti*), *sūyatē* (*sūyati*), *savati* 'gebiert, zeugt', *sū h* 'progenitor', *sū tu*- m. 'Schwangerschaft' (: **sūtu-s* in air. *suth*), *suta* - m. 'son'; *sūti* - 'birth, progeny', *su s* *uti*- f. 'leichtes parturition'; av. *hav-* (*hunāmi*) 'to give birth to children, Kinder zur Welt bringen', *hazagrō-hunā* 'eine, die 1000 Kinder zur Welt bringt'; air. *suth* (**sutu-s*) 'birth, fruit'; cymr. *hog-en* 'girl' (**sukā*), in addition

hog-yn 'Bursche'; due to the Prösentien **sū nāmi* (compare av. *hunāmi*) and **su i ō* (compare Old Indian *sūyatē*): idg. **sū nu -s* and **sui u -s* originally 'das parturition, birth', then 'Leibesfrucht, son';

Old Indian *sūnu* 'm.; av. *hunu-š*; got. *sunus*, aisl. *sunr*, ahd. ags. *sunu*; lit. *sūnu* 's'; Old Church Slavic *syn* 'son';

gr. *υἱός* (Gen. hom. *υἱέος*) and (secondary) *υἱός* 'son' (in addition hom. *υἱωνάς* 'grandchild, grandson' from **sui ō[u]-no -s*), as proto idg. formation erwiesen through tochar. B *soyö* (A *se*) 'son' and das after *dustr* 'daughter' reshaped arm. *ustr* 'son'; also ags. *suhterga* 'grandchild, grandson, nephew' kann eine corresponding reshuffling after *Tochter* sein.

In ital.-kelt. Gebiete fehlen diese words for 'son'.

Maybe alb. (**tsun*) *çun* 'son'.

References: WP. II 469 f., Trautmann 292.

Page(s): 913-914

Root / lemma: *seu-3* : *su-* : *seu_ə* : *sū-*

English meaning: to bend, turn

German meaning: 'biegen, drehen, antreiben'

Material: Old Indian *suva ti* 'places in Bewegung, excited, aroused, animated', *suta* 'veranlaßt, angetrieben', *pra -sūta-* 'in Bewegung gebracht, angetrieben, entsendet', *nr -sūta-* 'from Mönnern angetrieben', *pra -sūti-* 'Regung', *sava* 'Antrieb, Anregung, command, order, Belegung; the Anreger, Befehlende', *sa vimani* Lok. 'auf Antrieb, auf Geheiß', *savita r-* 'Antreiber, Erreger; the god Savitar';

av. *hav-* 'in Bewegung place', *hunāiti* 'verschafft, seeks to verschaffen', *hva nmahi* (**su -en-*) 'wir suchen to verschaffen'. *apavanvainti* (**su henhu -*) 'sie lenken ab', *mainyu-šūta-* 'of Geist getrieben', *hvōišta-* 'the höchste, beste; oldest';

air. *sō(a)id* 'dreht, kehrt' (**sōu hei_ehti*), *ess-ro-so-* 'mißlingen' (**hinwegdrehen*); *sua(i)nem* m. 'rope, cord' (**seu-n-i_a-mō*); lit. *siau ras* (**seu-ro-*) 'narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, eng';

hitt. *šuu_āi-* 'bump, poke, urge, press, push'.

seuhk-: osset. *xurx* 'wheys, Kösewasser' (ar. **sukra-*: lit. *sukru s* '*was sich leicht dreht'); lit. *sunkalai* Pl. 'wheys', *pa -sukos* ds.; lit. *suku*, *su kti* 'turn, wenden', *sukru s* 'movable, nimble, agile', *apsu kalas* 'Törrangel', lett. *sukt* 'escape; to get away', *sukata* 'Drehkrankheit', slav. **sъko*, **sъkati* (preterit-stem **sukā-*) in russ. *sku*, *skat* 'zwirnen, zusammendrehen, aufwickeln', ablaut. Church Slavic *sukati* 'turn' (reshaped from **soukei_e-*, compare russ. *suči tь* 'zwirnen');

References: WP. II 470, Trautmann 291, Lide 'n KZ 61, 7 f., Pedersen Hitt. 134.

See also: s. also *seu_i_o-* 'link' and *su_ei-* 'bend'.

Page(s): 914

Root / lemma: *seu-4*, *seu-t-*

English meaning: to boil, move vividly

German meaning: 'sieden, heftig bewegt sein'

Material: Av. *hāvaya*, *n* `sie schmoren', *hāvayeiti* `er schmort' (3. Sg. Opt. *huyāṁš* - Old Indian **suyu* *r* to a present **haoiti* after the Wurzelklasse);

in addition germ. **saub-* in aisl. *sjo* `ða `simmer, seethe, boil, cook', ags. *se* `oðan (engl. *seethe*) ds., ahd. *siodan*, mhd. nhd. *sieden*, aisl. *seyð* `brausendes water', *seyðir* `Kochfeuer'; got. *saups* `sacrificial animal', aisl. *sauðr* `sheep, also anderes small cattle'; aschwed. *sauþn* `Sprudelquelle'; germ. **suba-* in *soð* n. `Fleischsuppe, broth';

lit. *siaučiu* `siau `sti ` (corn, grain) winnow, fan, die chaff of corn, grain segregate; play; dash, rage', *siuntu* ` , *siu* `sti `toll become'; besides also die meaning `hit' in žem. *siu* `tis `shove', lett. *ša* `ust `geißeln'; compare also lit. *sau* `bti `rage, clamor, dash', *šau* `bti `umhertoben', alit. *siaubti* `prank pull'; lett. *šaulis* m. `gate';

maybe alb. (**ši-*) *shij* `thresh, winnow'.

russ. *šču* ` , *šuti* *tb* `spaßen, joke', *šut* (Gen. *šuta* `) m. `merrymaker, buffoon', slov. *šutec* `fool'.

References: WP. II 471 f., Trautmann 260.

Page(s): 914-915

Root / lemma: *seu* *ə-*, *sū-*

English meaning: to let, leave (ö)

German meaning: `(loslassenö) nachlassen, lassen'ö

Material: Gr. *ἔλω* `lasse' (**éFáω*), *ἔβασον ἔασον*. *Συρρακούσ(ο)ι*, *εὔα* = *ἔα* Hes., Fut. *ἔάσῳ*, Aor. *ἔλασα* (to **éřα*); zero grade ahd. *vir-sūmen*, nhd. *sōumen*, *ver̥sōumen* (wöre denominative eines **sū-mo -s* `slackening, sōumend').

References: WP. II 472, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 682, 752.

Page(s): 915

Root / lemma: *seu* *i* *o-*

English meaning: left

German meaning: `link'

Material: Old Indian *savya* `-, av. *haoya-* `link', Old Church Slavic *šuj* *ь*, f. *šuja* ds.

References: WP. II 472, Trautmann 260;

See also: perhaps as `writhed, crooked, humped' to *seu-3* (compare lat. *laevus* above S. 652).

Page(s): 915

Root / lemma: *se-*

English meaning: reflexive pronoun

German meaning: ursprünglich `abseits, getrennt, for sich', dann Reflexivpronomen

Note: and (after analogy from **t(e)u* *e*) *s(e)u* *e-*

Material: *se-* and *s(e)u* *e-* Reflexivpronomen for alle Personen, Geschlechter uud

Numeri; Gen. **seu_ue**, Dat. **sebhei**, enklit. Gen.-Dat. **s(u_u)oi**; adjektivisches Possessiv **s(e)u_uo-**; se-: se-u_ue- inflectional as te-: te-u_ue `du'.

1. **se-:** gr. σ φ έ, σ φ ί ν etc., poss. σ φ ό ς, derive from *σ-φ ε ι, σ-φ ι (ν), die as σ φ-ε ι, σ φ-ι (ν) aufgefaßt wurden;

lat. *sibī*, *sē*, pöl. *sefei*, osk. *sí fei* `sibi' (**sebhei*), *siom* `se' (umbr. *seso* `sibi' from *seh_upsō* `sibi ipsiō'), got. *sik*, ahd. *sih*, anord. *sik* `sich' (**se-ghe*), got. *sis*, aisl. *sēr* Dat., Poss. got. *seins*, ahd. *sīn* etc. `sein' (auf dem Lok. **sei* beruhendes **sei-no-s*); compare messap. *veinan* `suam' from **su_uei-nā-m*; Old Prussian *sebbei* Dat. *sien* Akk., Old Church Slavic *sebe* `Dat., se, Akk. `sibi, se'.

2. **seu_ue-**, ***su_ue-**: Old Indian Poss. *sva* `suus', av. *hva-*, x_u `a-, a p. *huva-* `eigen, suus' and zero grade av. *hava-* ds.; av. Dat. Abl. *hvāvōya* i.e. iran. **hu_uabya* `sibi, se', x_u `āi `sibi';

arm. *in-k`n*, Gen. *in-k`ean*, `selbst' (k` from *su_u*), perhaps *iur* `sui, sibi', (**seu_uero-* or **seu_uoro-*);

gr. έ (pamph. *Fh ε*) `sich' from **su_ue*, hom. έ έ from **seu_ue*, Gen. hom. έ ο, ε ί ο, ε ύ, ε ύ, att. ο ύ (**suesi_uo*), Dat. ο ί, ο ί, lesb. F ο ί (**su_uoi*) besides hom. έ ο ί (**seu_uoi*), Poss. ό ς, dor. Fά ς `sein' (**su_uos*) besides hom. έ ά ς (**seu_uos*), wherefore η λ ι ε (**su_uā-li-k-*) `of the same age, coeval, fellow';

alb. *ve-te* (**su_ueh_uti-*) `selbst', *u-* Pron. refl. (**su_ue* -), *vaje* `girl' (**vari_uā* to **su_uoro-* `relative'), *ve`lla* `brother' (see above S. 685);

Maybe **Phrygian**: *vela-* f. `family, relatives' (ö) : alb. *ve`lla* `brother'

Note:

Wrong etymology of alb. *vaje* `girl'

Maybe alb. geg. (**vargha*) *varza*, tosk *vaje* `girl, virgin' : lat. *virga* `thin branch, rod' (from **u_uiz-gā*), *virgō* `girl, virgin';

Root / lemma: u_uer-3: E. **u_uer-g_uh-** (**su_uerg_uh-*): `to turn, press, strangle' < rhotacism s/r of **Root / lemma: u_ueis-2** : `to turn, bend'.

alat. *sovos*, from which in schwachtoniger position *suos*, lat. *suus*; osk. *suvei* `sui' (Gen.), *su vad* `suā', pöl. *suois* `suis', marr. *suam* `suam', next to which zero grade umbr. *sue-so* Lok. Sg. `suō'; lat. *sē d*, *sē* preposition `without', prefix `beiseite' basic meaning `for sich, without' (Abl. **s(u_u)ed*), Konjunktion `but, however'; in addition gr. ι δ ι ο ς `privat, eigen', argiv. **Fh ε δ ι ο ς* from idg. **su_ued-i_uos*;

got. *swēs* `eigen', n. `property', ahd. as. *swās*, ags. *swæ s*, aisl. *svāss* `lieb, traut' (as **su_uēdh-so-* or *-to-* zur root **su_uedh-*, see under; mndl. *swāselinc* `father-in-law, son-in-law, brother-in-law'; to ahd. *gih_uswio* (see under) the VN *Suionēs* by Tacitus, aisl. *Svīar* m. Pl. `Schweden', *svīhdāi* `from selbst gestorben (not getötet)', lengthened grade *svē-viss* `eigensinnig', got. *swi-kunps* `apparent, manifest, obvious';

lit. *save* `s, *seve* `s `sui' (Gen.) etc., Poss. *sa`vas*; zero grade Old Prussian *swais* = Old Church Slavic *svoj_u* `suus, eigen'; out of it *swojak* `affinis', etc.

3. **s(u_u)e-bh(o)-, su_uo-bho-** `from eigener kind of': Old Indian *sabhā* `congregation, meeting, Gemeindehaus' (less good above S. 105); got. *sibja*, ahd. *sipp(e)a* etc. `family, Gesamtheit the eigenen Leute' (**sebjō*); germ. **sebnō-* and **sebnan-* `family' in aisl. *sja_ufni* m. `love', GN *sjo. fn* f., VN **Sebnan-ez* > *Semnonnes* `Sippegenossen; in addition the VN lat. *Sabīnī* as `die Sippenangehörigen', *Sabelli* (**safnolo-*), *Samnium* = osk. *Safinim*; lat. *Samnītes*; perhaps ein from den in Italien wohnhaften Illyriern bezogener name with a from idg. o, compare slav. *sob-*; in addition lengthened grade die germ. *Suēbi*, ahd. *Swābā* `Schwaben' (germ. **swēba-*, idg. **su_uēbho-* `free, zum eigenen Volk gehörig'); russ. (etc.) *o-soba* `person',

sob ѡ `Eigenart, character', Old Church Slavic *sob* ѡ *stvo* `Eigenart, entity', and with *su* - Old Church Slavic *svoboda* `Freiheit' (originally `state, status the Sippenangehörigen'); zero grade seems Old Prussian *subs* `selbst'; quite doubtful with e slav. **sebr* ѣ in russ. *pa* -*serbъ* `Stiefsohn' and (ö) dem names the *Serben* and *Sorben*; with still klörungsbedörfziger nasalization **se*, *brъ* in aserb. *sebr* ѡ `free Baner', russ. *sjabr* `Nachbar, friend'; compare Vasmer 2, 599, 611 f., 3, 61 f.

4. ***su ē dh-***: Old Indian *svadhā* `Eigenart, consuetude, custom, Heimstätte', (av. x *ādhāta-* `about sich selbst bestimmend, immortal' is neuere composition); gr. *ἔθος* n. `consuetude, custom' (thematic β ε σ ά ν ἔ θ ο ς Hes., lakonisch), participle hom. *ἔθων* `habitual, customary', Perf. εἴωθα, lesb. εἴωθα `bin habitual, customary' (**sesu ēdha*), *ἔθλιζω* `gewöhnne', lengthened grade ἥθος n. `custom, Gebrauch, Herkommen', Pl. `domicile' (: germ. **swēsa-*, if from **su ēdh* *stō-*, see above), ἥθη εἶος `traut', *ἔθωνος* `bulk, mass, Völkerschaft' as `family' ö;

lat. *sodālis* (**su ēdhālis*) `Kamerad, Gespieler, fellow, Tischgenosse'; *soleō* `bin habitual, customary', with *l* for **dh*; *suēscō* `werde accustomt' (**suēdh-skō*);

but got. *sidus* `custom', ahd. *situ*, ags. *sidu*, *seodu*, aisl. *siðr*, Akk. Pl. *siðu* m. `custom' (previously nhd. fem.) not here, da sie *i* in the root syllable have (Wissmann, Mönchner Studien 6, 129, Anm. 28).

5. ***t-*** derivatives: av. x *āē-tu-* `angehörig', x *āē-tāt-* `Angehörigkeit, affiliation' (due to eines Lok. **su ēi-*, *su ēi-*); Old Church Slavic *svat* ѣ `kinsman, relative, relative, Brautwerber', (**su ē-to-s*, compare serb. *svāk* `sister's husband', Old Church Slavic *svojak* ѣ `affinis'); lit. *sve čias*, *sve tis* `guest' (actually `foreigner, stranger'; because of *sve timas* `strange', lett. *svešs* `strange; guest', from **su ē-ti os* `for sich, allein stehend, hence out of stehend'; compare lett. *sevišks* `separate, allein' and gr. *ἑκάς* (Hes. β ε κ ά ς), eigentl. **Fh ε-κ ά ς* `for sich', compare *ἄνδρα-κ ά ς* `man for man' and Old Indian *dvīs* `as `to zweien'; gr. *ἕκαστος* (**ἕκαστοστος* `for sich stehend') `ein jeder', thereafter *ἑκάτερος*, delph. *ἑκατέρος* `jeder from zweien'; hom. *ἕτηρς* (Fέτηρς) `kinsman, relative, friend', el. *ἑταρς* `Privatmann'.

With anlaut **se-* (not **su ē*): Old Church Slavic **se* ѣ *ti* `guest', *pose* *ti* `besuchen'; gr. *ἑταρος* `fellow', fem. *ἑταρῆρα*, *ἑταρῆρα*, wherefore as neues m. *ἑταρς*.

6. other Zugehörigkeits- and Verwandtschaftsbezeichnungen (compare under eigenen Schlagworten **su ēlio[n]-*, *su ēsor-*, *su ēk uro-s*, *suek rū-*) are:

Maybe alb. (**su ēlio* ve *īlla* `brother' (*brother-in-law, sister's husband)'

aisl. *sveinn* `Bursche, herdsman, shepherd', as. *swēn* `Schweinehirt' (Bedeutungsanschluß an *swīn* `swine'), ags. *swān* `Schweinehirt, herdsman, shepherd', poet. `man, warrior'; lit. *sva īnis* (**su ēini os*) `of Weibes sister's husband', *sva īne* `die sister the wife, woman', lett. *svainis* `brother the wife, woman'; ahd. (ge)*swio* `brother-in-law, sister's husband', mhd. *geswie* m. f. `brother-in-law, Schwögerin', aisl. *sveit* f. `Kriegerschar';

7. Auf a connection from **se-* with dem Pron. *(o)*lo-* beruhendes **se-lo-* seems (ö) die base from germ. **selba-* `selbst' (-*bho-* as above in **s(u)ebho-*), got. *silba*, anord. *sja ífr*, ags. *self*, ahd. *selb*, nhd. *selb*, -*er*, -*st* in addition ven. *sselboi sselboi* `sibi ipsi' (= ahd. *selb selbo*); compare also germ. **selda-* `seldom', got. *silda-leiks* `wundersam' (`from rare, seltsamer Gestalt'), ahd. *selt-sāni* `seltsam', adv. *seltan* `seldom' etc. (`seldom' from `for sich, alleinstehend, einzig'); daß lat. *sōlus* `allein, einzig, bare' a similar idg. connection **sō-lo-* entstammt, is possible; after Szemere nyi (Word 8, 50) from **su ēalo-*.

8. Vom Reflexivum in the meaning to divide is the stem ***su ē-*** in particles for `so' from which `as' and `if':

Hom. ὤς (Fως) postpositive `so' from *su_̄ō- with suffixalem -s; but ὅτ(τ)ι, att. ὅτ(τ)ις `was also always' (*i_̄od-k^wid), hom. ὅπως, att. ὅπως `as' belong to *i_̄o- above S. 283 (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 617); osk. *svai*, *svae*, umbr. *sve*, *sue* `if', alat. *suad* (Festus) `sic'; got. *swē* `as' (relative), *swa-swē* `as'; got. *swa*, anord. *svā*, ags. *swā*, *swæ* `so', as. ahd. nnd. *sō*; in addition got. *swa-leiks*, aisl. *slīkr*, ags. *swelc*, *swilc* etc., ahd. *solih*, *sulih* etc. `solch';

umbr. *so-pir* `siquis', osk. *svaepis*, volsk. *sepis* `siquis', *surur*, *suror*, *suront*, *sururont* `item' (*su_̄ō-su_̄ō); alat. *sō-c* `so' (could have evolved from *su_̄ō), lat. *sī* `if' (originally `so', *sī dīs placet*), *sī-c* `so'.

References: WP. II 455 ff., WH. II 457 f., 506 f., 530 f., 552 f., 557, 626 f.; Trautmann 251 f., 291, 294 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 226, 600 f., 606 f.; 2, 577; Mezger Word 4, 98 ff., Benveniste BSL 50, 36 ff.;

See also: s. also *seni-* and *su-*.

Page(s): 882-884

Root / lemma: *sē ik-*, *sī k-*

English meaning: to reach for, grab

German meaning: `reichen, greifen (with the Hand)'

Material: Gr. ἵκω (*sīkō), dor. εἵκω (*seikō) `come, gelange, erreiche', ion. att. Inf. Aor. ἵκῃσθαι (*sī k-), Praes. ἵκνέομαι, hom. ἵκᾶνω (*ī kα ν Fω) ds., ἵκᾶνός `hinreichend, genügend', ἵκῃτηρ, ἵκτωρ, ἵκτῆρ `Schutzflehender' (`schuttsuchend after jmdm. langend'); πρῶττοςομαί `bettle', πρῶκτῆρ `beggar', πρῶξ, πρῶκός f. `gift, present', att. Akk. πρῶκκα `as gift, free', ἵκμενος οἶρος `ein gönstiger wind' (with dem man das Ziel erreicht), ἀἵκτος `unzugänglich'; from idg. *sē[i]k-: ἦκω `bin angekommen, bin da';

contamination from εἵκ- and εἵνεγκ- is ep. ion. ἦν-εἵκα ἦνεγκα';

aisl. *sār* `großer Köbel' = ags. *sā* `bucket, pail' (*sai^haz), aisl. *sāld* ds. (*sai^hadla-); lit. *si ékti* `die Hand ausstrecken', *seikiu*, *seike* `ti`with measure of capacity messen', lter. *saikau*, -y *ti*; *sai kas*, *si ékas* `measure of capacity'; *si éksnis* `Klafter (as Maß)';

References: WP. II 465 f., Trautmann 252.

Page(s): 893

Root / lemma: *sē(i)-1*

English meaning: to sift

German meaning: `sieben'

Material: Gr. ῥέω, ῥέω `siebe', ῥέμος m. `Seihtuch, Sieb'; changing through ablaut (probably *ī*) ἱμαλῖς τὸ ἐπιμέτρον τῷ νῶλε εὐρὼν Hes., ἱμαλῖς, ἱδός `Schutzgöttin the Möhlen' under likewise; (about lat. *simila* `feinstes Weizenmehl' s. but WH. II 538); mir. *sīthlad* `das Sieben' (das *th* from *sīthal* `bucket, pail'); cymr. *hidl*, mbret. *sizl*, nbret. *sil* `Sieb' from *sē-tlo- = aisl. *sāld* n. `Sieb' = got. *sēpl, assumed through karel. *siekla*, finn. *seula* `Sieb'; lit. *si étas* `Sieb' = Old Church Slavic *sito* ds. (*sēi-to-), lit. *sijo ju*, -ti `sieben'; slav. *se jo, *se ti (*se jati) in Old Church Slavic *pro-se āti* `σῖν ἰα σῖα' serb. *si jati* `sieben', (present-stem *sēi-a-, preterit-stem *sij-ā-); alb. *shosh* `siebe' (*si-ā-s);

*sēi- `sieben' is probably as `through ein Geflecht fall lassen' eine

Sonderanwendung from **sēi-* 'entsenden, throw, sō en, fall lassen'.

References: WP. II 459, Trautmann 254.

Page(s): 889

Root / lemma: *sē(i)-2* : *səi-* : *sī-* : *sē-* : *sə-* and *sei-* : *si-*

English meaning: to throw, send, let fall, sow; semen ʒ ɔ t ɐ

German meaning: 'entsenden, werfen, fallen lassen, sō en'; besides 'nachlassen, loslassen, sōumen (late, langsam, langdauernd); Abspannung, Ruhe; herabsinkend'; andererseits 'die Hand whereupon ausstrecken, Anspannung, Kraft'

Material: A. 'entsenden, throw, sō en':

a. Old Indian *sā́yaka-*, 'zum Schleudern bestimmt', m. n. 'Wurfgeschoß, Pfeil', m. 'sword', *sā́yikā* 'Dolch', *sḗnā* 'Wurfgeschoß, spear, lance; Schlachtreihe, Heer', *prásita-* 'dahinschießend (from birds)', *prásiti-* f. 'Anlauf, onrush, Wurf, Geschoß';

b. 'sō en': Old Indian *sī́ra-* n. 'Saatpflug', *sī́tā* 'furrow' (*die Besöte); lat. *serō* (**si-s-ō*), *-ere*, *sēvi*, *sátus* 'sō en, bepflanzen, bring forth, zeugen', *sátiō* 'das Sō en', *sátor* 'Sō er'; got. *saian* (*sai sō*), ahd. *sāen*, as. *sāian*, ags. *sāwan*, aisl. *sā* 'sō en' from proto germ. **sējan* = lit. *séju* (*séti*) ds., Old Church Slavic *séjo* (*séjati*) ds.; lat. *sēmen* 'seed, sperm' (*Sēmōnēs* 'Saatgötter'), ahd. as. *sāmo* ds. (m. geworden), lit. Pl. *sémen-s*, *-ys* 'Flachssaar', Old Prussian *semen* 'Samen', Old Church Slavic *séme* 'Samen'; ahd. etc. *sāt* 'das Sō en, Saat', got. *mana-sēps* '(Menschensaat) Menschheit, world'; zero grade cymr. bret. *had* 'seed, sperm', corn. *has* 'seed, sperm', further probably air. *sa(i)the* (**sati.o-*) 'swarm, Wurf from jungen animals, brood', cymr. *haid* f. 'swarm, troop, multitude, crowd', bret. *hed* m. 'swarm, swarm of bees' (also '*seed, sperm = Generation, progeny', as got. *manasēps*);

maybe alb. *hedh* 'throw' [common alb. *s-* > *h-* shift]

-tlo-formation: lit. *sékla* 'Saat': with reduplication-grade **sai-*: lat. *saeculum* 'gender, sex, Menschenalter, Jahrhundert'; cymr. *hoedl* 'Lebensdauer', abret. *hoetl*, mbret. *hoazl* ds., gall. *Deae Sētloceniae*;

air. *sīl* 'seed, sperm', cymr. *hil* 'seed, sperm, progeny' (idg. **sē-lo-*), lit. *pasélyš* 'Aussaar, Beisaar'; zero grade in compound: probably got. *frasts* 'kid, child' from **pro-s[ə]-tis*; perhaps mir. ross n. '(flax)samen';

strittig is die affiliation from gr. ῥημι 'throw, cast, sende', see above S. 502.

B. 'die Hand wornach ausstrecken; Anspannung, power', presumably from the outlook the forceful zum Wurf gereckten Hand:

aisl. *seilask* (**sailjan*) 'sich strecken, bemühen'; lit. *síela* 'eagerness', Old Prussian *seilin* Akk. ds., Pl. *seilins* 'sense', *noseilis* 'ghost'; serb. *síla*, čech. *síla* 'power' (**sē ilā*); air. *sīnim* 'recke, strecke from'; lit. *ne-sei* 'nyti' 'not reach'; mir. *sethar* 'strong' (**si-tro*), cymr. *hydr*, abret. *hitr*, *hedr*, nbret. *hezr* 'bold'.

C. 'kraftlos die Hand sinken lassen, slacken, loslassen; sōumen; late, slow, sich lang hinziehend; Abspannung, tranquility; herabsinkend';

Old Indian *áva-syati*, Aor. *a-sāt* 'hört auf, schließt; makes halt, verweilt', *áva-sita-* 'wer sich niedergelassen hat, wohnhaft', *avasā́na-* n. 'place of Absteigens, Einkehr, abode, residence; end, death'; *sā́ya* - n. 'Einkehr, evening', *sāti-* f. 'decision, end' (Lex.) = av. *hāti-* 'piece, break, section' (*das Absetzen am Schluß eines Abschnittes'); av. *hā́θra-* n. 'certain stretch of time, Frist' (*Absatz, ein way- and Zeitmaß');

gr. presumably $\eta\sigma\upsilon\chi\omicron\varsigma$ 'peaceful' (ending as $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota-\chi\omicron\varsigma$, from a **sē-tu-* 'tranquility'; similar *t-* derivatives see under);

lat. *sinō, -ere, sī-vi* 'lassen, geschehen lassen', *dēsinere* 'ablassen, cease', *dēsivāre* 'ablassen', *pōnō* (**po-si nō*, compare participle *positus*); 'place, stellen' (**low, base-place, ab-place*), *situs* 'stand gelassen; beigelegt'; *sileō, -ēre* 'rest, cease (e.g. of Winde), schweigen' = got. *anasilan* ' (of Winde:) cease, verstummen' due to eines *l*-participle **si-lo-*; compare ags. *sāl-nes* 'Schweigen' (**sai-lo-*);

lat. *sētius* 'later, less, less good'; *sērus* 'late' (= air. *sīr*);

air. *sīr* (= lat. *sērus*) 'langdauernd, eternal', cymr. corn. bret. *hir* 'long', Kompar. air. *sīa* = cymr. *hwy* (from **sē-is*), Superl. air. *sīam*, cymr. *hwyaf*; mir. *sith-* 'lang, andauernd' (Intensivpartikel), compounds *sithithir* 'also long', cymr. *hyd* 'Lange, Fortdauer, while; usque ad', acymr. *hit*, corn. *hes*, bret. *hed, het* m. 'length' (**si-tu-, -ti-*); viell. cymr. *hoed* (**sai-to-*) m. 'Sehnsucht';

got. *seibus* 'late', *pana-seibs* 'further, still' (Kompar.-Adv. **sīp-iz*, as:) aisl. *sīðr* Adv. 'less', *sīz* 'nachdem' (< *sīðes*), ags. *sīð ðām* 'seitdem', as. *sīth*, ahd. *sīd* ds., nhd. *seit*; aisl. *sīð* Adv. 'late', Superl. *sīzt*; with the meaning 'schlaff herabfallend': *sīðr* 'herabhängend, long', afries. *sīde* 'low', ags. *sīd* 'long, wide, breit', ahd. *sīto* Adv. 'laxe'; eine Substantivierung therefrom is aisl. *sīða* f. 'Seite (of Körpers)', ags. *sīde*, as. *sīda*, ahd. *sīta* 'Seite' (from dem concept the Ausdehnung after under grown); got. *sainjan* 'säumen, hesitate', aisl. *seinn* 'slow, late', ags. *sæ nē*, mhd. *seine* 'slow, idle', ags. *ā-sānian* 'slack, weak become'; changing through ablaut mhd. *senen* (**si-nēn*), nhd. *sich sehnen* and schwed. dial. *sīna* 'cease milk to give' (*n* bare present formant, as in lat. *sinō*); norw. *seimen* 'saumselig, slow', ahd. *lancseimī* 'slow'; changing through ablaut ags. *siomian* (**simian*) 'hesitate, hängen, sich senken', ahd. *gi-semōn* 'harren';

lit. *a tsainus* 'careless, neglectful', presumably also *sietuva*, lett. *siet(u)s, sietawa* 'deep place in river' (perhaps 'deep hinabsinkend');

References: WP. II 459 ff., WH. II 512, 522, 526 f., 545 f., Trautmann 253 f., Thieme, The Heimat the idg. Gemeinsprache 25;

See also: compare above S. 887: *seg-1*.

Page(s): 889-891

Root / lemma: *sē(i)-3, -sai- : sī-* and *sei- : si-*

English meaning: to bind; strap

German meaning: 'binden (also durch Zauber), Strick, Riemen'

Material: Old Indian *sya ti, sinā ti, sinōti* 'binds, binds los' (Perf. *sis, ā ya*, Aor. *a sāt*, participle *sita-*), *sayatva* - n. 'connection, Befestigung', *sēta r-* m. 'Feßler; fesselnd', *prasiti-* 'loop, noose, snare, net, Falle' (lex.); av. *hā(y)-* 'bind, fesseln' (present *hayēiti*, participle *hita-*), *hita-* m. 'Gespann';

lett. *si et* 'bind', lit. *sie ti* ds., *sija* 'Bröckenbalken', *a tsaja* 'Stränge of Pferdes';

hitt. *išḫii a-*, *išḫāi*, luv. *hišḫii a-* 'bind' (Pedersen Hitt. 114 Anm.).

with **-bh-** formants: air. *soib* 'deceitful, verlogen' (**soi-bho-*), wörtl. 'zauberisch', ablaut. *siabair* 'Phantom, ghost', *siabraid* 'verzaubert, verwandelt' (**sei-bh-*), PN *Find-abair* f. = cymr. *Gwen-hwyfar* 'Ginevra' ('weißes ghost'); s. Vendrye's RC 46, 263 ff.;

With **m**-formant: Old Indian *sīma n-* m., *sīmā* f. 'Scheitel, limit, boundary', *sīmanta-* m. ds.;

gr. ἰμάς, -άντος `strap' (to *ἰμά), ἰμάω `pull an einem rope, band in die Höhe', ἰμόνιζα `Brunnenseil', ἰμάτος `das Wasserschöpfen betreffend', ἰμάσσω (Aor. ἰμάσσατο, ἰμάσατο) `peitschen'; ir. *sim* `chain'; aisl. *sími* m. `rope, band, cord', ags. *sīma*, as. *sīmo* `band, strap, rope, manacle', aisl. *seimr* `filament';

With **n**-formant: av. *hinu-* m. `band, strap, manacle', ags. *sinu*, ahd. *senawa*, aisl. *sin* f. `sinew' (proto germ. **sinwā*, das after dem alteration from *nu* to *nn* from *sinu*-reshaped is), mir. *sīn* `chain, collar, neckband'; lett. *pa-sainis* `cord', *aif-sainis* `bundle', lit. *si'ena* `limit, boundary, wall', lett. *sie'na* `wall';

With **l**-formant: aisl. *seil* f., ags. *sāl* m. f., ahd. *seil* n. `rope, band, rope, manacle', got. *in-sailjan* `anseilen', ablauteud ahd. *silo* m. `rope, band, strap', aisl. *sili*, *seli* m. `Seile'; lit. *a'tsaile* f. `Verbindungsstange between Bracke and Achse', *a'tseilis* `das vom Schwengel an die Achse gehende iron'; slav. **sidlo* n. (**sitlo*-) in Old Church Slavic *silo* `rope, band', poln. *siḏlo* `loop, noose, snare';

With **t**-formant still: Old Indian *sētu-* `bindend, fesselnd', m. `band, strap, manacle, bridge, dam, Grenzzeichen', av. *haētu-* `dam'; lat. *saeta* `strong hair, esp. the animal, bristle'; cymr. bret. *hud* `charm, spell', acorn. *hudol* `magician' from **soi-to-* = germ. **saiPa-* `charm, spell', GN Dat. Pl. *Saitchamimi[s]*, to **SaiPhamjōz* `die through Zauber ihre Gestalt öndern to be able', aisl. *seiðr* m. `band, strap, rope, band', *seið* f. `charm, spell'; in addition *sīða* `conjure, perform magic', ags. *-siden* f. `charm, spell'; ags. *sāda* m. `rope', ahd. *seito* m., *seita* f. `rope, Fallstrick, Saite'; lit. *sai'tas*, *sie'tas*, lett. *sai'te* `band, strap, manacle, cord', Old Prussian *saytan* n. `strap'; Old Church Slavic *se'tb* f. `net', *sit'be* `rope'.

References: WP. II 463 f., WH. II 462, Trautmann 253, W. Wöst Ural-alt. Jb. 26, 135 ff.

Page(s): 891-892

Root / lemma: *sē k-2*

English meaning: to cut

German meaning: `schneiden'

Grammatical information: unthemat. Wurzelpräsens

Material: Alb. *shate* `Karst' (**sekti-*);

lat. *secō*, *-āre* `cut, clip, abschneiden', *segmen*, *segmentum* `break, section', *secespita* `Opfermesser' (ending unexplained), *secivum* `libum est, quod secespita secatur' (: Old Church Slavic *se'čivo* `axe'); *secūris* `axe' (: Old Church Slavic *sekyra* `axe'), *sēcula* `sickle' (kampanisch); with ablaut lat. *a:saxum* `Felsstück' (compare to meaning *rupes*: *rumpō*, nhd. *Schere* `Klippe': *scheren*, zur form ahd. *sahs* `knife', Old Church Slavic *socha*; lat. *a* seems reduplication-grade *o* besides *o* in ahd. *sahs*), perhaps *sacēna*, *scēna* `die hoe the Pontifices' (**sakes-nā*); *assignae* `κρέαμερτζόμενα' (**an-sek-nā*), marr. *assignas* N. Pl. f. `non prosectae (carnes)';

lat. *sīgnum* n. `mark, token, sign, indication', if originally `eingeschnittene Marke' (ö); umbr. *prusekatu* `prōsecātō', *proses'etir* `prōsectūs', *asec. eta* `non secta', *prusec. ia* `prōsiciās';

mir. *tescaid* `cuts, slices, beißt' (**to-eks-sk-*), mir. *ēiscid* `haut ab' (**in-sek-*); mir. *arasc* (**ariḥsko-*) `abgehauener neck -stump', *airsce* (**ari-ski_o-*) ds.; air. *se(i)che* f. `skin, fell, fur' (: aisl. *sigg* n. `hard skin' from **seǵ_a-*); but ir. *sēol* `kerchief, cloth, sail', cymr. *hwyl* `sail' from **seglo-* (: aisl. ags. *segl* `sail' from **seklo_m*) are probably germ. Lw.;

cymr. *hesg*, Sg. *hesgen* 'carex' (from den incisive scharfen Blö'ttern), acorn.
heschen 'canna, arundo', bret. *hesk* (**sek-skā*) 'reed with schneidenden Blö'ttern',
mir. *seisc* f. 'bulrush';

ahd. *sega*, *saga*, ags. *sagu*, *sage*, aisl. *so. g* 'Söge', ahd. *segisna*, *segansa*, nhd.
Sense; aisl. *segi*, *sigi* m. 'losgerissenes Fleischstück, Fleischfaser'; aisl. *sigðr* m.,
sigð f., ags. *sigðe* m., mnd. *segede*, *sichte* f. 'sickle' (**seketo* -); ags. *secg* f.
'sword' and 'Riedgras', mnd. *segge* 'Riedgras'; ahd. *sahar*, nhd. bair. *Sac(h)er*
ds.; aisl. ags. *segl*, ahd. *segal* 'sail', as. *segal*, *segela* 'curtain' (*'Tuchstück'; see
above to ir. *sēol*); aisl. *sigg* n. 'hard skin' (see above to ir. *seiche*); aisl. *sax* n.
'knife, sword', Pl. *so. x* 'scissors', ags. *seax* n. 'knife, kurzes sword', ahd. *sahs*
'knife' (also in *mezzi-ra(h)s*, ags. *mete-seax* 'knife'); aisl. *søgr* 'losgerissenes
Stück, stripe'; ahd. *suoha* 'harrow, furrow' (Demin. *suohili*, *suoli* n.);

lit. *i. -sēkti* 'eingraben', *išsēkti* 'sculpere'; Old Church Slavic *se kō*, *se štī* 'cut,
clip', *se čivo* 'axe' (: lat. *secivum*), *sekyra* 'axe' (next to which **se kyra* in serb.
sjekira after *se kō* transfigured);

unclear, whether here lat. *sīca* 'Dolch', *sīcilis* 'Lanzenspitze'; lit. *sy kīs* 'Hieb,
Mal', klr. *syč* in. 'the after dem Abbrechen of Astes hinterbleibende Teil of
Stammes', ags. *sāgol* (**sai-kolo*-), m. 'stick, club, mace, joint' = mhd. *seigel*
'Leitersprosse, grade', mhd. dial. *saich* 'reed'.

References: WP. II 474 f., WH. II 459, 484, 504 f., 534 f., Trautmann 255;

See also: s. also (s)k(h)ed-, skēi-, sken-, skēu-6.

Page(s): 895-896

Root / lemma: sēk-3

English meaning: quiet, lazy

German meaning: 'nachlassen, tröge, ruhig'

Material: Gr. hom. *ῥῆκα* 'still, leise, sacht, weak, slow', *ῥῆκα* *ἰστρος*
'langsamster', att. *ῥῆκα* *ἰστρος* 'am wenigsten, gar nicht', hom. *ῥῆσσων*, att.
ῥῆσσων 'schwöcher, geringer'; reduced grade hom. *ῥῆκεω* 'closemouthed' =
Adverb. *ῥῆκεν*, later as object, dor. *ῥῆκε* (Instr.) 'peaceful, stillschweigend',
ῥῆκα *λάρροος*, *ῥῆκα* *λάρροε* *ἰστρος* 'gentle flowing', perhaps *ῥῆκα* *σκα*,
ῥῆκα *σκα* 'sacht';

lat. *sēgnis* (**sēknis*) 'slow, sleepy, idle'.

extension from 2. **sē(i)*- 'slacken'.

References: WP. II 474, WH. II 510; M. Leumann, Homer. Wörter 166 f., Frisk 52.

Page(s): 896

Root / lemma: sēmi- (*ghemi-)

English meaning: half

German meaning: 'halb' as 1. composition part

Material: Old Indian *sāmi* 'half' (*a ḥsāmi*- Adj. 'not half, vollständig'); gr. *ῥῆμι* -
'half' (*ῥῆμι* *ἰστρος* 'half' from originally *ῥῆμι* *ἰστρος* m. '*half', compare kret.
ῥῆμι *ἰστρος*-*ἰστρος*, epid. *ῥῆμι* *ἰστρος*; *ῥῆμι* *ἰστρος* 'half'); lat. *sēmi*- (*sēmus* late
Adjektivierung); *sēmī* indekl. 'half' probably after *bis*; ahd. *sāmi*-, as. *sām*-;
compare lat. *sēmi-vivus*, gr. *ῥῆμι*-*β* *ἰστρος*, ahd. *sāmi-queck*, as. *sām-quick* 'halbtot'.

Maybe alb. geg. (**ghem-us*) *glymsë*, *gjymsë*, tosk. *gjysmë* 'half' [common alb. *gh-* >

gl- > gj- : lith. *gh-* > dz- phonetic mutation] : rum. *jumātate* 'half' : gr. ἥμις 'half' preservation of the old laryngeal.

References: WP. II 493, WH. II 512 f.

Page(s): 905-906

Root / lemma: *sē[i]dh-* : *sīdh-* and : *sædh-*

English meaning: to strive for a goal

German meaning: 'geradeaus auf ein Ziel zugehen'

Material: Old Indian *sā́dhati* 'kommt zum Ziel, bringt zum Ziel, in order', causative *sādhā́yati*, *sādhū́* - 'straight, proficient', -*sādh-* (2. composition part) = jav. -*hād-* 'lenkend', *hādrōyā́* f. 'desire nach Erreichung of Zieles' (from **hādra-* m., idg. **sēdh-ro-* 'Erreichung of Zieles'); zero grade Old Indian *sīdhrá* - 'erfolgreich', *sī́dhyati* 'kommt zum Ziel', participle *siddhá* -, Perf. *sis, ḗdha-* etc.; av. *āsna* 'erfolgreich' (**āzdhna-*); ablaut neologism is *sadh-* in Old Indian *sadh-nōti* and *sā́dhis-* 'place, purpose';

gr. ἵθυς (**sīdhus*) 'straight (auf ein Ziel gerichtet), Adv. geradeaus', ἵθυσ, -ύος 'attack, Unternehmung', ἵθύω 'dringe vor', ἵθύνω 'make straight'; εἰθάρ 'immediately, right away', εἰθύς (from *εἰθύς) 'straight'.

References: WP. II 450, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 350.

Page(s): 892

Root / lemma: *si_ē[u]-ro-* : *si_ø-ur(i_ø)-*

English meaning: brother-in-law

German meaning: 'Bruder der Frau'ö

Note:

From an extended **Root / lemma:** *se-* : reflexive pronoun

Material: Old Indian *syā́la* - 'brother of the wife, woman'; serb.-Church Slavic *šur* ъ, serb. *šúra*, aruss. russ. *šúrin* (Pl. *šúrja*, compare *brat* ъja).

Maybe alb. (**hu_ela*) *vëlla* 'brother'

References: WP. II 514, Trautmann 261, Specht Idg. Dekl. 91; against it Bröckner ZslPh. 4, 217;

See also: whether to *sē* **i-3** S. 891ö

Page(s): 915

Root / lemma: *si_ū-*

English meaning: to sew

German meaning: 'nöhen'

Grammatical information: (vor consonant and in present *si_ūu_ō*), *sīu_* - (in present *sīu_i_ō*)

Note: besides *sū-* (dissimilated from *si-ū-i-ō*); probably to *se ī-3*, S. 891

Material: Old Indian *sī́vyati`nōht'* (= got. *siujan*), *syūta`-`genōht'* (= lit. *siu`tas*, russ. *šityj* ds., aisl. *sjōðr*), *syūman-* n. `band, strap, rein, suture' (compare Old Prussian *schumeno*, and with *u`gr. úμῆν*), *sīvana-m`das* Nöhen, the suture', *sūtraḥm`filament'*; gr. *úμῆν* m. `dönnē skin, sinew'; lat. *suō, -ere, suī, sūtum`sew, zusammennöhen*, *sūtor`Schuster*, *sūbula`pricker, awl'* (**sū-dhlā*); got. *siujan*, aisl. *sy`ja*, ags. *sí(o)wian, seowian*, ahd. *siuwan* (preterit *siwita*) `sew'; ahd. *siut* m. `suture', aisl. *sjōðr* m., ags. *seod`Beutel'* (*iu`* from idg. *i-ū*); mhd. *sūte`'suture'*, aisl. *sūð* f. `Plankenverband, board'; ahd. *siula*, nhd. *Söule`pricker, awl'* (**si-ū-dhlā*, compare Old Church Slavic *silō* and lat. *subula*);

ahd. *soum*, ags. *sēam*, aisl. *saumr* m. `hem, suture' (compare Old Indian *syūman-*); lit. *siuvu`*, *siu`ti`sew*, lett. *šuvu (šuju, šu`nu)*, *šut* ds.; lit. *siu`tas`genōht'*, lett. *suts* ds.; Old Prussian *schumeno`Schusterdraht'* (: Old Indian *syuman-*); Old Church Slavic *šijo. (*si-ūi-ō)*, *šiti* (= lit. *siu`ti*) `sew', russ. *šityj`genōht'*, Old Church Slavic *съве`nъ`genōht'* (**si-uu-eno-*), *silō* = čech. *sidlo* n. `pricker, awl'; further by Trautmann 261 f.; hitt. *šum(m)anza(n)`filament'*, also (ö) *šuel, šuil* ds.

References: WP. II 515 f., WH. II 631 f., Carruthers Lg. 6, 161 f.

Page(s): 915-916

Root / lemma: *skabh-*, *skambh-*

English meaning: to support

German meaning: `stützen'

Material: Old Indian *skabhnā`ti, skabhnō`ti`propped'*, Perf. *cā`ska`mbha*; *skabhāyati`fastened, ligated, strengthened, reinforced, made fast; fortified'*; *skambha`-m., ska`mbhana-m`prop, pillar'*, av. *upaskambam`under fastening, strengthening'*, *fraskambā-, frasčimbāna-`girders, pillars'*; npers. *paškam`a covered walk between columns, colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico'*, sogd. *šk'np- (*skamb)`base of the universe'*;

Maybe alb. geg. *shkamb*, tosk. *shkëmb`seat, bench, rock, stone, *pillar'* related to lat. *scamnum (*skabhnōm)*.

lat. *scamnum (*skabhnōm)`bench, footstool'*, Demin. *scabillum, scabellum`niedriges Bönkchen, footstool'*;

die ar. within nasalization, as well as the e-vocalism from av. *frasčimbāna-* (compared with Old Indian *ska`mbhana-m*) reshuffling through ar. from *skabh-* after **stembh-* (see *steb-* `jamb, upright section of a door frame or window frame; stanchion, roof support') in Old Indian *stabhnā`ti`plinth, base, base of a pedestal* t', *stambha-`posts, pillars, columns'* etc.

References: WP. II 539, WH. II 487 f.

Page(s): 916

Root / lemma: *(s)kamb-* and *(s)kemb-*

English meaning: to curve, bend

German meaning: `krömmen, biegen'

Note:

Root / lemma: (s)kamb- and **(s)kemb-** : 'to curve, bend' derived from **Root / lemma: kam-p-** : 'to bend'.

Material: Gr. $\sigma\kappa\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'crooked, bowlegged'; air. *camb* 'crooked', cymr. corn. *cam*, bret. *kamm* ds., gall. in *Cambio-dūnum* 'Kempten', bret. *camhet an rot* 'Radfelge' (**cambitā*); zero grades **km.b-* 'turn = wenden, swap, vary, exchange, tauschen' and 'zusammendrehen, fesseln' in gall.-lat. *cambiāre* 'swap, vary, exchange, tauschen' and mir. *cimb* 'Tribut, Silber', air. *cimbid* 'captive', *cimbe* 'captivity, imprisonment, confinement';

With e-vocalism: gr. $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$ m. 'band, strap, loop', $\kappa\omicron\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\omega$ 'knöpfe'; norw. *hempa* 'Kleiderstrippe, loop, noose, snare, Henkel' (also 'Zeug from Hanf', in welcher meaning certainly from *hamp* 'Hanf' influenced);

from a basic meaning 'crooked go' from reiht man an: gr. * $\sigma\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\omega$ 'hinke' erschlossen from dem names $\Sigma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$, schwed. *skumpa* 'hinken', *skimpa* 'höpfen, tanzen', ahd. *scimpfan* 'joke drive, push, play, deride', nhd. *schimpfen*, *Schimpf*; nhd. (nd.) *humpen*, *humpeln* (or to *keub-ö* above S. 590 f.);

*(s)kamb- reminds an *kam-*, *kamp-* 'bend' (above S. 525); sein relationship to (s)kemb- is still unclear; also das zur nasallosen root for 'bend' (ö) or 'haken' (compare lit. *kimbu* 'ki' bti 'hangen bleiben'): *kabu* ',-e' ti 'hangen', *kabi'nti* 'hängen', *kably's* m. 'hook', *kabe'* f. 'Heftel, hook' (but also e-forms as *kebe'klis* 'hook'); Old Church Slavic *skoba* f. 'fibula', russ. *skoba* 'agrafe, hook, clasp', wherefore aisl. *hōp* n. 'small bay', ags. *hōp* 'ring'; against it aisl. *hespa* 'Eisenkrampen' = ags. *hæpse*, *hæsp*, mhd. *haspe*, *hespe*, nhd. *Haspe*, *Höspe*, holl. *hespe* 'Höftgelenk', mndl. also 'hack, mattock, hoe' to *kap-*, above S. 527 f.

maybe alb. *kamba*, *këmbë* 'leg, bent leg'. According to the laryngeal theory alb. has the oldest cognate before the shift from centum to satem languages.

References: WP. I 346, 350 f., II 539 f., WH. I 148 f., Trautmann 112, 116.

Page(s): 918

Root / lemma: (s)kand-, (s)kend-

Meaning: shine

German meaning: 'leuchten'

See also: see above S. 526 (*kā* -).

Page(s): 918

Root / lemma: (s)kāi-, (d-), (t-)

English meaning: shining, bright

German meaning: 'hell, leuchtend'

Material: Old Indian *kētu* - m. 'Lichterscheinung, Helle, Bild' (= got. *haidus*), *kēta*- m. 'mark, token, sign', *kētanahm* 'body, Erkennungszeichen', *citra* - 'augenfölig, lovely, superb, pretty, splendid, bright', n. 'apparition' = av. *čiθra*- 'augenfölig, clear, bright' (ablaut. with ahd. *heitar*);

lat. probably *caesius* $\gamma\lambda\alpha\upsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, from den Augen' (from **kait-* or **kaid-to-* from, compare lit. *ska istas*) and *caelum* 'sky, heaven' (**kaid-lo-* or **kaid-*, **kait̥slo-*, compare with -r-forms dt. *heiter*, lit. *skaid-ru's*, *ska idrus*);

got. *haidus* 'kind of and Weise' (originally *'lichte apparition'), aisl. *heiðr* m. 'honour, earnings', ags. *hād*, *hæd*, ahd. *heit* 'Stand, rank, kind of' (nhd. suffix -*heit*); aisl. *heið* n. 'clear, bright sky, heaven' (: Old Indian *kēta*- m.), *heiðr* Adj.

`cheerful, uncloudy'; ahd. *heitar* `cheerful, gleaming (originally from the cloudless sky, heaven)', as. *hēdar* `cheerful', ags. *hādor* ds., n. `cheeriness of sky';

lit. *skaidru* `s, *ska* `idrús `bright, clear, bright'; lett. *skai* `drs ds., `clean'; lit. *ska* `istas, *skaistu* `s `bright'; different (to *skēid-* under S. 921) Trautmann 263.

Maybe alb. *skaj* `edge, end'

References: WP. II 537 f., WH. I 130f., 133;

See also: compare *ka* *ī-3* (above S. 519) and *sk* *āi-* (under).

Page(s): 916-917

Root / lemma: *(s)kek-*, *skeg-*

English meaning: to spring, move quickly

German meaning: `springen; lebhafte Bewegung'

Material: Gr. κ ε κ ῆ ν α ς λ α γ ω ο ὕ ς . Κ ρ ῆ τ ε ς Hes. (`hare' as `Springer');

air. *scēn* `fright' (**skek-no-*); *scochid*, newer *scuchid* (**skoketi*) `weicht, geht fort, geht to end' (Konj.-stem *scess-*, Perf. *scāich* `walked fort, war voröber'); *di-ro-uss-scoch-* `öbertreffen' (*`hervorspringen'), cymr. *ysgogi* `to stir', bret. *diskogella* `shake';

ahd. *scehan* st. V. `hurry, quick, fast fortgehen', mhd. nhd. *geschehen*, ags. *scēon* schw. V. `geschehen, hurry', mhd. *schehen* schw. V. `quick, fast einherfahren, hurry', ahd. *skihtīg* `shy' (got. *skōhsl* n. `böser ghost, fiend, demon' as `einherfahrend' or `schöttelnd' hereö); Causative mhd. *schicken* (`proceed, go ahead lassen') `bereiten, sort, order, arrange, senden', nhd. *schicken*; ahd. *gesciht* `Ereignis', nhd. *Geschichte*, mhd. *schiht* `alignment, layer (by Bergleuten, and otherwise)'; with gramm. variation: aisl. *skaga* `hervorspringen, hervorstechen', *skagi* m. `Landzunge', lengthened grades *skōgr* m. `wood, forest'; ags. *tōscecgan* `sich divide', *sceaga* m. `shrubbery, bush' (from `wood, forest'); also aisl. *skegg* n. `beard' (**skaggja-*), ags. *sceagga* `hair of the head', aisl. *skeggja* f. `Streitaxt' (compare nhd. *Barte* ds.);

Church Slavic *skok* ѣ m. `Sprung', Perfektiv Old Church Slavic *skočiti*, Imperf. *skakati* `spring'; with Alternations *ks*: lit. *šo* *kti* `spring', lett. *sa* *kt* `begin', lit. *šanki* *nti* `spring make'.

Auslautvariante auf **-g-**: ***skeg-*** `hurry, spring, shake' (= `spring make') in: Old Indian *khajati* `röhrt um' (Dhātup.), *kha* *ja-* m. `Gewöhl', *kha* *ja-*, *khajaka-* m., (lex.) *khajā* f. `Röhrstock, Butterstöbel'; aisl. *skaka* st. V. `swing, schnitteln', ags. *sceacan* `shake (engl. *shake*); hurry, go away, pass over, flee'; as. *skakan* st. V. `go away, pass over, escape, flee' (nd. *schacken* `shake, röcken'), ahd. *unt-scachōndes* `fluctivagi'; ahd. *scahho* m. `foreland, promontory', mhd. *schache* m. `Stöckeinzelstehenden Waldes', nhd. bair. schweiz. *Schachen* ds., aisl. *skekill* `Landzunge'.

doubtful is affiliation from afries. *skāk* m. `booty, robbery', ahd. *scāch* m. `Räuberei, robbery', ags. *scēacere*, ahd. *scāhhari* `robber', nhd. *Schöcher* (actually `schweifen, or with dem robbery run'ö).

References: WP. II 556 f., Trautmann 262.

Page(s): 922-923

Root / lemma: *(s)kel-1*

English meaning: to cut

German meaning: `schneiden'

Note: not reliable from *kel-* `hit' and *kel-* `prick' (above S. 545 f.) to separate.

Material: Old Indian *kalā* `small part' (: serb. *pro-kola* `Teil eines gespaltenen Ganzen', das at first to Old Church Slavic *koljo*, `prick' and `split', above S. 546);

arm. *čelk'em* `split, zerschlage'; probably also *k'eli* `rudder, helm' (meaning as in ags. *helma*, see under); auf anl. *sk̂-* (with otherwise nirgends wiederkehrendem palatal) wiese *c, elum* `split';

gr. *σκάλλω* `scharre, hacke, grabe', *σκαλίς* `hack, mattock, hoe, Karst'; *σχαλίς* `wooden fork als Stütze aufgerichteter Jagdnetze' (under influence of *σάξω* `ritze, schlitze auf', *σχάσμα* `incision'); *σκαλμός* `peg, plug, Ruderrolle' (compare thrak. *σκάλη*, ahd. *scalm*, ags. *helma*, osorb. *čōm*, lit. *ke ĩmas*); *σκούλλω* `flay, tear, rend, plage' (**skoliō*), *κοσκυλλ-μάτις* `Lederschnitzel, Abfall from leather', *σκῦλλος* `Spitzpfahl' (compare lit. *kuo ĩas* `picket, pole'; with *o*: Old Church Slavic *kolъ* `peg, plug' above S. 546); perhaps is also *κωλύω* `hemme, hindre' from a **κῦλλος* `peg, plug' derived (`anpflocken'), the ending *-ύω* after dem begriffll. contrast *λύω*; *σκάλυθρον* `footstool', *σκολύπτειν* `verstömmeln, beschneiden' Hes., *ἄπσκοκωλύπτω* `kastriere'; auf eine meaning `from the skin sich abspaltende scale, husk' goes back *κελεφός* `Aussätziger' (compare engl. *scalle* `crust, scab, eschar', nengl. *scall* (nord. Lw.), schwed. *skäl* `skin rash am Munde');

thrak. *σκάλη* `sword, knife' (**skolmā*);

alb. *hale* `scale, husk, fishbone, splinter, beard the Ähren' (**skoliā* = got. *skalja*); *hole* `thin, fine, tender'; f. `Zartheit' (**skēl-*); *hel* `Pfrieme, pricker, awl', *hele* `Bratspieß, spit, pike, Lanze' (= *σκῦλλος*); perhaps *shtel* `öffne, make gleaming, sharp, stecke fire an, entzönde' (lit. *ski ĩti* likewise `fire anschlagen');

maybe alb. geg. *skile* `fox, smart animal, sharp mind (of a fox)'

lat. *siliqua* `Hölsenfruchtschote' (whereof *silicia* `foenum graecum, Bockshorn'), diss. from **sciliqua*, older **sceliquā*: Old Church Slavic *skolъka* `ostreum'; lat. *silex*, *-icis* `pebble' diss. from **scilec-* older *scelic-*; compare mir. *sce(i)llec* `Fels' (ending after air. *carraic* `rocks');

without anl. *s-* perhaps here: lat. *culter*, *-trī* `knife' (**kel-tro-s*, **kol-tro-s* or **kl̥tros*); *celtis* f. `chisel' existiert not, s. Niedermann, Mus. Helv. 2, 123 f.;

cymr. *chwalu* `scatter', corn. *scullye*, *sculye*, bret. *skul* *á ds.*;

mir. *scoilt*, *scailt* `col, gap', *scoiltim* `I split', brit. with rearrangement of *sk-* to *ks-* (*hw-*): cymr. *hollt* `col, gap', corn. *felža* (umlaut) `split', bret. *faouta ds.*; mir. *sceillec* `Fels' (see above); perhaps mir. *scellān* `seed, sperm, Kern';

air. *colainn* `Fleisch', cymr. *celain* `corpse' (**kolanī*); cymr. *caill*, Pl. *ceilliau* `testicle(n)', bret. *kell ds.*; gall. *callio-marcus* `Huflattich' from older **callio marcī* `testiculus equi'; compare gall. *ebulcalium* (from **epālo-callion*) besides *epo-calium* (**epo-callion*) `ungula caballina';

got. *skilja* `Fleischer'; aisl. *skilja* `separate, distinguish, discern, (ent)divide', *skil n.* (*i* after *skilja*) `difference, verdict, Bescheid', *skila* `(ent)divide'; ndl. *verschillend* `different' (**skiljand*); mnd. *schelen* `separate, distinguish, discern' (*schele* `difference, lack, limit, boundary') = ags. *scielian* `divide, entfernen' (**skelōn*);

got. *skildus* `shield', aisl. *skjo*, *ldr m.* (out of it mir. *scell*), ags. *sciold*, as. *scild*, ahd. *scilt ds.* (*-tu-stem* besides lit. *ski ĩtis* `abgeschnittene Scheibe'); in addition got. *skillings*, ahd. etc. *scilling* `small Mönze, Schilling' from *skildu-lings*;

got. *skalja* `Ziegel', aisl. *skel* f. `bowl', ags. *sciell* f. `husk, Muschelschale', mnd.

schelle f. 'bowl, Fischschuppe'; ahd. *scāla* 'husk, Schale', mhd. *schale* also 'Steinplatte', ags. *scealu* 'husk, bowl'; ahd. *fuaz-skal* 'wooden peg, plug as Verschuß for den foot', nhd. *Schelle* 'manica, compes, numella', *Hand-, Fußschelle*;

aisl. *skjall* n. 'Höutchen', ags. *sceallan* m. Pl. 'testicles', afries. *skall* ds. (: cymr. *caill*); aisl. *skalli* m. 'Kahlkopf', as 'abgeschnittene cranium'; also norw. schwed. *skalle*; ablaut. schwed. *skulle* 'skull, cranium', older schwed. *skolla* 'dönnne Platte', ahd. *scollo* m., *scolla* f. 'Scholle';

with lengthened grade ***skēl-** (compare alb. *hole*): aisl. *skāla* f. 'drinking bowl, Wagschale', ahd. as. *scāla* 'bowl';

as. *skola*, ags. *scolu* 'dividing off, partitioning off, troop, multitude, crowd';

without anlaut. s-: got. *hallus* m. 'Fels' (**kolhnu-*), aisl. *hallr* m. 'stone, Fels', *hella* f. ds., finn. Lw. *kallio* ds., (**hallj[ōn]*). aisl. *hellir* 'Berghöhle', schweiz. *Hell* 'Steinplatte' etc.; see above S. 544;

aisl. *hold* n. 'Fleisch', ags. *hold* n. 'corpse', ags. *holdian* 'aufschneiden', *hyldan* 'die skin abziehen', aisl. *hylda* 'aufschneiden' (based on auf a participle **kl,-to-m*);

ahd. *scultirra*, ags. *sculdor* 'shoulder' (**skl h̥dhrā* 'scapula as shovel, as Grabwerkzeug');

with formants **-mo-** and den meaning 'Schneidewerkzeug; geschnittenes wood; ausgehöhlter dugout canoe, barge': aisl. *sko, lm* f. 'tine a fork, pod', Pl. 'scissors', nd. ostfries ndl. *schalm* 'thin board', aisl. *skalma-trē* 'cloven tree', ahd. *scalm* 'navis'; also probably ahd. *scalmo* 'Pest, Seuche, corpse'; mhd. *schalm(e)* ds.; in addition *skelmo* 'Todeswürdiger' (**skalmian-*), mhd. mnd. *schelm(e)* 'villain'; compare alb. *helm* 'mourning, grief, poison'; without anlaut. s-: ags. *helma*, engl. *helm* 'handle, grasp of Steuerruders, tax', mhd. *halm(e)*, *helm* 'Axtstiel', ahd. *helmo*, *halmo* 'Ruderpinne', ndl. *helmstock* ds., mnd. *holm* 'crossbar, crossbeam, Jochträger', aisl. *hjo, lm* f. 'tax', *hjalm-vo, lr* 'Ruderpinne';

***skol-dhā** 'abgeschnittene) shaft, pole' is probably die base from ahd. *scalta* 'Stoßstange, Bootshaken', *scaltan* 'with a shaft, pole schieben', nhd. *schalten* also 'einschalten (= dazwischen hineinstoßen)' and öbertr. 'walten', dial. also 'split', as. *skaldan* 'ein Fahrzeug vorwärts schieben', mhd. *schalte*, aisl. *skalda* 'Föhre', mhd. *schalter*, *schelter* 'bar, bolt', nhd. *Schalter* 'Schiebfenster, shaft, pole, Bootshaken';

with formants **-go-**: mnd. *schalk* 'Sparrenstöße' ostfries. *schalk* 'Holzklötzchen as Unterlage', bair. *schalken* 'zerspalten'; schwed. *skulk* 'abgesogter stump';

lit. *skeliu*, *ske lti* 'split' (the Akzent after *ski ltiō*), *skilu*, *ski lti* 'sich split'; 'fire hit' (intonation of the heavy basis, as *ke lne s*); *skala* 'chip of wood, Lichtspan', Iterat. *ske lde ti* 'platzen, break, crack'; lett. *šk el t* 'split', *šk ēle t* ds., *šk ēle* 'abgeschnittenes Stöck', etc.; about lit. *ke lmas* see above S. 546;

Old Church Slavic *skala* 'Fels, stone' (die meaning 'bowl' through borrowing from ahd. *scāla* ds.), sloven. *ska la* 'assula tenuis; Lichtspan', russ. *skalina* 'abgelöste birch bark'; *skol ь ka* 'Muschelschale' (see above lat. *siliqua*), russ. *ščel ь* 'col, gap', sloven. *ščalja* 'splinter', poln. *skalic sie* 'sichspalten, break, crack';

hitt. *iškallāi-* 'zerreißen, aufschlitzen'.

root extension **skel(e)-p-**:

perhaps in Old Indian *ka lpatē* 'wird geordnet, wird zuteil', *kalpa yati* 'ordnet an', *kl,pta* 'fertig, geröstet' = av. *hu-karapta-* 'schöngeformt', das though also to *kāhrp-* 'shape' (above S. 620) belong could;

gr. *ο κάλ ο φ* 'Maulwurf' (as 'Gröber'); *ο κάλ ο φ* m. 'Spitzpfahl';

lat. *scalpō*, -ere `scratch, scrape, ritzen, scratch, with spitzem tool schneiden, chisel, cut' (*scalprum*, *scalper* `scharfes tool zum Schneiden, Meißeln'), *sculpō*, -ere (originally in compounds from *scalpō*) ds.;

ahd. *scelifa*, mhd. nhd. dial. *schelfe* `höutige bowl', mnd. *schelver* `abgeblöttertes Stöck', *schulvern* `abblöttern'; aisl. *skjo. lf* `bench', ags. *scielfe* `Flur, Stockwerk, Bretterverschlag', *scielf* m. `crag', mnd. *schelf* `Brettgeröst, Regal';

without s: got. *halbs*, aisl. *halfr*, ags. *healf*, as. *half*, ahd. nhd. *halb* (eig. `divided'); ags. *hielfe* `handle, grasp, Schaft' (engl. *helve*), ahd. mhd. *halb* `Handhabe', nhd. dial. *halb*, *helb* `Stiel'; ahd. *halftra* `bridle, rein', ags. *hælfre* `halter', (from *`Handhabe');

lit. *ka ĭpa* `transom am sled', *ki ĭpa* `Steigbügel, loop, noose, snare', *ki ĭpinis* `Armbrust', Old Prussian *kalpus* `Rungenstock';

lit. *sklempiu* ` , *sklem ĭpti* `smooth behauen, polish'.

root extension **skel(e)-b-:**

aisl. *skalpr* `ship', dö.n. dial. *skalp* `Samenschote, husk', mnd. *schulpe*, *scholpe* `Muschel, scale, husk', dö.n. *skulp*, *skulpe* `pod, Fruchtbalg', norw. *skolp* `pod, husk', engl. *skalp* (nord. Lw.) `cranium, skull', aisl. *skelpa* f. `Grimasse', *skolpr* `chisel'; Old Church Slavic *sklabiti se* `den Mund aufmachen, löffeln', čech. *škleb* `Zöhnfletschen';

i-extension: **sklei-, sklei-d-, sklei-k-, sklei-p-:**

aisl. *slīta* `tear, destroy, verbringen' (*slitna* intr. `rumpi'), ags. *slītan* `tear', as. *slītan* `schleiben, split', ahd. *slīzan* `split, rend, aufbrauchen', nhd. *verschleiben*, *schleiben*, aisl. *slit* `slit, crack, Abnötzung', ags. *geslit* `das Bersten', ahd. *sliz*, nhd. *Schlitz*, mhd. *sleize*, nhd. *Schleibe* `Leuchtspan'; aisl. *slǫrar* f. Pl., *slǫrn* Pl. `sword- or Messerscheide' as **s(k)lei-tro-*, -*trā-* from the unerweit. root form *sklei-*;

lit. *skleidžiu* ` , *sklei ĭsti*, lett. *sklie ĭst* `outspread, umblöttern', lit. *sklaidau* ` , -y ĭti `hin and her blöttern', refl. `sich scatter', *iš-sklaidy ĭti* `scatter, vertreiben', *skli ĭsti* `auseinanderfließen'; lit. *sklaidu s* `zerstreut', lett. *sklaidis* `ein Herumtreiber, Taugenichts'; without anlaut. s-: *klai ĭdī t* `sich herumtreiben', *kli ĭstu*, *kli ĭdu*, *kli ĭst* `err', lit. *kly ĭstu*, *kly ĭdau*, *kly ĭsti* `sich verirren' (without d: lit. *klajo ĭju*, -o ĭti `herumirren', lett. *klaija t*, -uo t ds. eineoriginally versch. familyö); Old Prussian *sclait*, *schlāit*, *schklait* `but; without', *schklāits* Adv. `sonderlich, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably; otherwise', Adj. `schlicht, simple, just';

ags. *slīfan* `spleiben', engl. *slive*, ags. *to-slæ ĭfan* `split', mnd. *slēf*, norw. *sleiv* `großer spoon'.

References: WP. II 590 f., WH. I 165, II 536 f., Trautmann 264.

Page(s): 923-927

Root / lemma: (s)kel-2

English meaning: to be guilty, to owe

German meaning: `schuldig sein, schulden, sollen'

Note: only germ. and balto-slav.

Material: Got. *skulan*, aisl. *skulu*, ags. *sculan*, ahd. *scolan* `schuldig sein, müssen, sollen', newer also *solan*, nhd. *sollen*; ags. *scyld* f. `blame', ahd. aisl. *skuld* ds.; got. *skula* m. `Schuldner';

alit. *skelu* 'and lit. *skeliu* ', -e' *ti* 'schuldig sein', *skylu* ', (**ski lu* '), *ski lti* 'in Schulden geraten', *skola* 'blame'; Old Prussian *skellānts* 'culpable', ablaut. *skallīsnan* f. Akk. 'obligation', *poskulīt* (*paskollēt*) 'ermahnen';

without s-: lit. *kalte* 'blame', *kal tas* 'culpable'.

References: WP. II 596, Trautmann 264 f.;

See also: compare (s)*kel*-4ö

Page(s): 927

Root / lemma: (s)*kel*-3

English meaning: to dry out

German meaning: 'austrocknen, dörren'

Material: Gr. *σκέλλω* 'trockne from, desiccate' (trans., Fut. *σκέλλω*, Aor. *ἔσκελλα*; intr. Aor. *ἔσκελλην*, Perf. *ἔσκελληκα*), *σκέλετός* 'ausgetrocknet', m. 'Skelett', n. 'Mumie', *σκέληρός* 'dry, hard, rough, unbeugsam', *σκέλετορός* 'ausgetrocknet, abgemagert', *σκέληφρός* 'small and agile', *ἀ-σκέλης* 1. 'ohne Widerstandskraft' (without *σκέληρός*); 2. 'unablössig, of rage, fury, of Weinen' (eig. 'unversieglich'); *περὶ-σκέλης* 'very dry, brittle, hartnöckig', *περὶ-σκέλες* f. 'Hartnöckigkeit';

Maybe alb. (*skol-*) *holle* 'lean, thin' common alb. *sk-* > *h-* phonetic mutation.

schwed. *sköll* 'lean, thin, fade, söuerlich', nd. *schal* 'dry, arid', mnd. mhd. *schal* 'schal from taste; tröb, unclear', *schaln* 'tröb become', mengl. *schalowe* 'schal, faint, languid, seicht', engl. *shallow* (also probably ags. *sceald* 'seicht, not deep', nd. *scholl* 'seichtes water');

without anlaut. s-: aisl. *hall-æri* 'Mißjahr', ags. *hall-heort* 'erschrocken'; mhd. *hel* (-*ll-*) 'weak', *hellec* 'tired', nhd. *hellig* 'faint, languid, erschöpft from thirst', mhd. *hellegen* 'exhaust, behelligen', nd. *hal* 'dry, lean'; lengthened grade (ö) nd. *hāl*, ndl. *haal* 'dry', mndl. *hael* 'ausgetrocknet, arid, schal'; dön. dial. *hælm* 'still', dön. *helme* 'cease' (*languish, originally vor Hitze or thirst);

lett. *ka lss* 'lean', *ka lstu*, *ka lst* 'vertrocknen, wilt', *ka lte t* 'dry'.

References: WP. II 597.

Page(s): 927

Root / lemma: (s)*kel*-4 (extended *klā-*, *klō-*)

English meaning: to bend; crooked

German meaning: 'biegen; anlehnen; krumm (also sittlich: 'verkehrt, unrecht'), verkrümmt'; especially in Körperteilbezeichnungen; 'biegsames Gelenk, Ferse, Knie, Hüfte'

Note: (compare also S. 611 f. *kolā-* 'spinnen')

Material: Gr. *σκέλος* m. 'Schenkel', *σκέλης*, *ἰδός* 'Hinterfuß, hip, haunch' (att. *σχέλης*), *σκέλλός* 'bowlegged', *σκολός* 'crooked; improbus', *σκολήνός* 'tubercular, slant, skew, crooked', *σκολήξ*, -*ήκος* m. 'worm', *σκολύπτειο* *θαλί* 'crook, hin and her winden', *κελλάς* *στρεβλός*, *πλάγιος* Hes., redukt.-stuf. *κυλλός* 'writhed, crooked, humped, lamed', *κυλλο-πιδίω* v. Beiw. of Hephaistos (**κελ-*, **κυλ-* *νός*), *κυλίνο*, -*έω* 'rolle, wölze' (ion. att. *καλίνο*), *κύλινο* *ς* 'Walze, pulley, Zylinder'; *κῶλον* 'limb, member', *κωλέα*, att. *κωλή*

ḥōftknochen, ham', κ ω λ ῥ ῑ ν, ῥ ῑ ν ο ς, κ ω λ ε ῑ ς ds., κ ῶ λ η ψ f. `popliteus, ankle' (to 1. -ap- above S. 50 f.); κ ω λ ῶ τ η ς, -ο υ m. `Eidechse' (`with Gliedern versehen'); ῥ κ λ ᾱ ζ ω `hocke low, base' (Frisk IF. 49, 99 f.); about κ λ ᾱ ν ι ς `Steißbein' see above S. 608;

alb. *tshale* ``lame' (**skelno-*);

lat. *scelus*, -eris `malice, Verruchtheit, Verbrechen' (formal = σ κ ῑ λ ο ς); *coluber*, -brī `snake' (`sich windend', **kelo-dhro-*, **kolo-dhro-*); *calx* (see under);

ahd. (with formants -ko-) *sce* ḥah (**ske* ḥha-) `slant, skew, crooked', nhd. *scheel* (Denom. mhd. *schilhen*, nhd. *schielen*), ags. *sceolh* ds., aisl. (m. gramm. variation) *skjalgr* (**skelko* -) `slant, skew, scheelöugig'; isl. *skæ* ḥl `schiefer mouth', aisl. *skæ* ḥa *sik* `den Mund verziehen'; with labiales extension: aisl. *skjalfa* `tremble, quiver' = ags. *scielfan* ds., engl. *to shelve* `abschössigsein', aisl. *skjalfr*, *skelfr* `zitternd'ö;

without anlaut. s-: bsl. **kali.ō* (**koli.ō*) `lehne an' in lit. *at-si-kal* ḥti `sich anlehnen', *a* ḥt-kalas `angelehnt'; to bsl. **klana-* m. (**klā-no-*) `Neigung' in lit. *kla* ḥnas `puddle, slop', ablaut. *klo* ḥnis m. `valley' (**klā-ni-*), *klone* ḥ `lowland, depression'; with idg. ᾱ: lit. *kluo* ḥnas, lett. *kluo* ḥns m. `Dreschtenne'; in addition further above S. 509 **klā-* `hinlegen';

with bsl. -ul- = lat. -al- (ind. -oḥlā-j) with *k*̂-suffix: lit. *ku* ḥlše', *ku* ḥlšis `hip, haunch' (with *k*-insertion: *kulkši* ḥs, *kulkšni* ḥs `ankle, Sprunggelenk'), Old Prussian *culczi* `hip, haunch'; with -*k*-suffix: lit. *kul* ḥnas m., *kulni* ḥs f. `hack, mattock, hoe, calcaneus' (**kulk-n-*), proto slav. **kulkā* f. `hip, haunch' in spätChurch Slavic *klъka* `poples', bg. *кълка* `hip, haunch, thigh' (*is-kълчъ* `verrenke'); skr. *ku* ḥk ds. etc.;

lat. *calx* `calcaneus' (*calcō*, -āre `tread, stomp', *calcitrāre* `violent ausschlagen', *calcar* `Sporn', *calceus* `shoe', tarent. κ α λ τ ῑ ο ν ds. from osk. **calc-tio-*); after Trautmann 145 idg. root nouns **k_olk-* besides *k_olk* ḥ.

References: WP. II 597 ff., WH. I 144 f., 248, II 492, Trautmann 114, 135 f., 145.

Page(s): 928

Root / lemma: *skendh-*

English meaning: to plunge

German meaning: `untertauchen'

Note: only gr. and balt.

Material: Gr. σ κ ι ν ᾱ ῥ ῑ ς `untertauchend'; lit. *ske*, *stu* ḥ, *ske*, ḥsti `untersinken, ertrinken', causative *skandinu* ḥ, -di ḥnti `ertränken'; Old Prussian *auskiēndlai* `er go under'.

Maybe alb. (**skendh-*) *hedh* `plunge, throw' [common alb. *sk-* > *h-* phonetic mutation].

References: WP. II 565, Trautmann 265.

Page(s): 930

Root / lemma: (*s*)*ken-(d-)*

English meaning: to rift; to flay

German meaning: `abspalten; abgespaltene Haut, Schuppe, Rinde'

Note: probably extension from **sek-** `cut, clip'; only kelt. under german.

Material: A. Bret. *skant* Kollekt. `Schuppen' (**skn.to-*), abret. *anscantocion* Pl. `insquamōsos', cymr. *ysgythru* `Schnitzen' (**skenh_{tr}-*);

aisl. *skinn* n. `skin, fell, fur' (**ske_nto-*, proto germ. **skinPa-*, compare lapp. Lw. *skidde* and runisch *ski[n]pa-leubaR*; ags. *scinn*, engl. *skin* ds. is Lw. from dem Nord., also mnd. *schin* `a kind of russisches Ledergeld'), mhd. *schint* f. `Obstschale', nhd. *Schind-möhre*, -*aas*, ndl. dial. *schinde* `skin, fell, fur; bast, bark', abgel. verb as. *biscindian* `abrinden, schölen', ahd. *scinten*, mhd. mnd. *schinden* `enthöuten, ausplöndern, maltreat' (nhd. *schinden* st. V.); aisl. *skān* f. `Borke', nisl. also `Höutchen', mnd. *schin* `Schuppen in Haar' (out of it nhd. *Schinn*, *Schinne*), mndl. *schene* `dönne skin, bast';

B. besides idg. **(s)kend-** in:

air. *ceinn* `scale, husk, bowl', cymr. *cenn* (**kend-n-*), acorn. *cenn-en* `Höutchen, skin', *ysgenn* `Schinnen', mbret. *quenn* `skin', bret. *kenn* m. `Schinnen', -*ken* `skin' in *bu_hgen* `Rindshaut' etc.; bret. (Vannes) *skignan* `frog' (**skenni_{ano}-*); aisl. *hinna* f. `dönne skin, Membrane' (**skend_n-*);

compare with *a*-vocalism: mir. *scaindrim* `zerspalte', *scandrad*, *scaindred* `dispersion', *scainder* `Gefecht'.

References: WP. II 563 f.; Loth RC. 41, 405 f.

Page(s): 929-930

Root / lemma: **(s)keng-**

English meaning: lame; slant

German meaning: `hinken; schief, schräg'

Material: Old Indian *sa_kthi-* n. (= av. *haxti-*) `Schenkel' (**skak_{thi}-*, idg. **skn_gti-*; das -*thi-* after Old Indian *a_sthi-* `bone', above S. 783); *khan_jati* `hinkt' (mind. for **skan_j-*), *khan_ja-* `hinkend', *khan_jana*-m. `Bachstelze';

gr. σκαζω (only present and Imp.) `hinke' (**skn_{gi}ō-*); mir. *scingim* `spring' is probably reshuffling from air. *scend-* `spring' (see under *g_hengh-* `schreiten');

aisl. *skakkr* `hinkend, slant, skew', schwed. dial. *skinka* `hinken'; without anl. *s-*: ahd. *hinkan* `hinken', Denomin. mhd. *hanken* ds.;

germ. **skanka-* in norw. *skonk*, *skank* f. `Schenkel, shinbone', ags. *scanca* f. `Unterschenkel', mnd. *schenke* `Schenkel' (Demin. mhd. nhd. *Schenkel*), ablaut. ahd. *scinkel* `Schenkel', *scincho* m., *scinca* f. `Beinröhre, Schenkel', nhd. *Schinken*, on the other hand afries. *skunka*, nhd. mdartl. *schunke* (**skn_g-*) ds.; without *s-* mhd. *hanke* `Schenkel, hip, haunch', tirol. *Henkel* `Schenkel'; also spätmhd. *schank* m. `Gestell, Schrank for Trinkgeröte' and as. *skenkjan* `einschenken' (from `das vessel schief halten'), ahd. *scenkan* ds., mhd. *schenken* ds., also `give' nhd. *schenken*; in addition postverbal mhd. *schanc* `vessel from dem from = Geschenk wird' and `gift';

eine germ. root *skēh-* in aisl. *skāðr* `slant, skew', mhd. *schæ_{he}* `squinting' etc.

References: WP. II 564 f., F. Sommer Festschr. Debrunner 425 ff.

Page(s): 930

Root / lemma: (s)kep-1

English meaning: to cover

German meaning: 'decken, verdecken'

Note: only gr. and balto-slav.

Material: Gr. σκέπας, -αος n. 'cover, Hölle, Schutzdach', ion. att. σκέπη f. 'cover, protection, Schirm', σκεπάζω, σκεπάω, σκέπω 'bedecke, verhülle, schütze'; lit. *kepu 're'* 'Mötze', lett. *cepure* 'Mötze, Hut; Bedeckung the Kornhaufen auf dem Felde', russ. *čepe* 'c' 'Haube' etc.

References: WP. II 559.

Page(s): 930

Root / lemma: (s)kerb(h)-, (s)kreb(h)-, nasalized (s)kremb-

English meaning: to turn, curve

German meaning: 'drehen, krömmen; also especially sich zusammenkrömmen, schrumpfen (also vor Hitze, Trockenheit), runzeln'

Note: extension to **(s)ker-** 'turn' (see also **sker-** 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up')

Material: Gr. κάρφος n. 'dry deadwood, chaff' (*kr_ḥbh-), κάρφη f. 'trockenes wood, hay', κάρφω 'lasse shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, desiccate', καρφαλέος 'dry, hoarse', καρφύνησθα *ξηραίνεσθα* *ι. φθερίρεσθα* (under likewise) Hes.; κράμβος 'eingeschrumpft, arid, dry', κράμβη f. 'Kohl', κράμβαλέος 'dry, roasted', κρομβάω 'roast, roast' (assim. from *κράμβάω);

lat. perhaps *corbis* 'basket' (*'geflochten'); mir. *corb* 'cart', probably originally 'Wagenkorb';

aisl. *skorpinn* 'eingeschrumpft', *skorpna* 'shrink' (about *skarpr* 'eingeschrumpft, lean etc.', ags. *scarp*, ahd. *scarpf* 'sharp' s. also S. 943 under *sker-* 'cut, clip'); nas. mhd. *schrumpf* 'scratch', mhd. *schrumpfen* 'römpfen, zusammenschrumpfen' = aisl. *skreppa* 'shrink up, ausgleiten', dö.n. *skrumpe* = nhd. *schrumpfen*, norw. *skramp* 'mageres creature', *skrumpa* 'magere cow', engl. *shrimp* 'toddler' (besides with germ. -mm-: ags. *scrimman* 'shrink up, shrink');

(about nhd. *Schörpe*, bair. *schörpfen* 'belt, girdle', ndl. *sjerp*, engl. *scarf* ds., spötahd. *scherbe* 'pouch', nd. *schrap* 'pouch', aisl. *skreppa* 'Rucksack' s. Meyer-Löbke³ 7723, Kluge-Goetze¹⁶ 653, Holthausen Awn. Wb. 257: all from lat. *scirpea* 'Binsentasche');

nisl. *herpa-st* 'sich zusammenkrampfen', *harpa* 'nip, pinch', aisl. *munnn-herpa* 'witch', schwed. dial. *harpa i hop* 'pull together', norw. *hurpe* 'altes woman'; nhd. schweiz. *harpf* 'magere cow, böses woman'; here aisl. *harpa*, ags. *hearpe*, ahd. *har(p)fa* 'Harfe' (from the hakigen curvature);

ahd. (h)*rimfan*, *rimpfan* 'rugare, contrahere', nhd. *römpfen*, mnd. *rimpen* 'furrow, crook', ags. **hrimpan*, *ge-hrumpen* 'wrinkly', *hrympel* 'wrinkle', mnd. *ramp* 'cramp', mhd. *rampf* 'cramp', aisl. *hreppr* 'Distrikt', norw. *ramp* 'magerer person', engl. dial. *rump* 'magere cow'; (but norw. *rump* 'abgestumpfter mountain top; buttocks', mnd. *rump* m. 'trunk, bauchiges vessel', nhd. *Rumpf* rather as 'abgehauenes Stöck' to Old Church Slavic *ro, bъ* 'rag', ohen S. 864 f.); besides with germ. -m(m)-: mnd. *ram*, *ramme* 'cramp', ags. *hramma* m. 'cramp', aisl. *hrammr* 'Tatze' (actually 'verschrumpft'); got. *hramjan* 'kreuzigen', ags. *hremman*

`hinder, belöstigen', ndl. *remmen* `hemmen, bremsen';

with the Vokalstellung **kreb-:** aisl. *hrapi*, norw. dö.n. *rape* `Zwergbirke' (`crippled'); to mir. *cruibhe* `ein Baumname' (**krobi_o-*); then (with the imagining of the gekrömmten Finger) norw. *rapse* `zusammenscharren', nd. *rapsen* `hastig gripe', ags. *ge-hrespan* `rend', ahd. *raspōn* `snatch', *hrespan* `pluck, pile' (*sp* from *ps*); without -s: norw. *rapa* `snatch', mnd. *rapen*, mhd. nhd. *raffen* `pile', norw. schwed. *rappa* `an sich reißen, snatch' = nd. *rappen* ds.;

aisl. *hreppa* `receive', ags. *hreppen* `anröhren', mnd. *reppen* ds.;

lit. *skur̃bti* `verkömmern, grieve', lett. *skurbina* *t̃* `in die Runde drehen bis zum Schwindligwerden', *skũrbt* `schwindlig become', *skur̃btie s̃* `sich drehen'; nasalized lit. *skrambly s̃* `small dickleibiger person, dwarf', Old Prussian (with *p*) *sen-skrepūsnan* f. Akk. `wrinkle'; with the Vokalstellung **skreb-*: lit. *skrembu* *skrẽbti* `dry sein or become', *skrebe* *ti* `rustle (vontrockenem straw)', old *skrebly s̃* `Filz', lett. *skreblis* `einföltiger person, hartgewordener (verfilzter) Pelz';

without **s-**: lit. *krembly s̃* `eine Pilzart' (probably `wrinkly' or `faltig'); with **p-**: lett. *krum̃pa* `crease', *krum̃pe t̃* `shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up', lit. *krumply s̃* `knuckle' (also *krumsly s̃*, lett. *krum̃slis*, *skrum̃slis* ds., also `gristle, knag'), Old Prussian *krumslus* `Knöchel am Finger';

russ. *skõrblyj* `wizened', *skorbnut* *ь* `sich crooked'; *korõbit̃ь* `crook', refl. `crook oneself, pull together, zusammenschumpfen', nasal. Old Church Slavic *kro. p̃ь* `small (contractus)', *kro. pẽ-jo. , -ti* `shrink up';

about lit. *kar̃bas* `basket', russ. *kõrob*, wruss. *korõba* ds., Old Prussian *carbīo* f. `Möhlenkasten', lit. *kar̃bija* `basket', Old Church Slavic *krab̃ьji* `arcula' s. Trautmann 117 f.

References: WP. II 588 ff.

Page(s): 948-949

Root / lemma: **(s)ker-dh-**, **(s)k_or-dh-**

English meaning: small, miserable

German meaning: `kömmerlich, klein; verkömmern'

Material: Old Indian *kr̃dhu* *ṣ* `abbreviated, mutilated, small, mangelhaft' (comparative *kradhīyam* *s-*, Superlativ *kradhiṣ t̃ ha-*), *ã-skr̃dhōyu-* `not abbreviated, not körglich'; gr. σκυρθάλιος νεανίσκος Hes., σκύρθαξ μετράξ, ἔφηνος Hes., lakon. (with σ = θ) κυρσάνλιος `young person', compare κυρσίον μετράκλιον Hes.; lit. *skurstu* *skurdau* *skur̃sti* `verkömmern, in Wachstum zurückbleiben', *nus-kur̃de s̃* `in Wachstum verkömmert'.

References: WP. II 590;

See also: to **(s)ker-** `cut, clip' as `truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off'.

Page(s): 949

Root / lemma: **sker-(d)-**

English meaning: to defecate

German meaning: `cacäre; Mist, Kot of Leibes'

Material: Av. *sairya-* `manure, crap, muck, droppings', mpers. *sargōn*, np. *sargīn* ds.;

gr. σκῆρ, σκατός `ordure', whereof σκωρία `Schlacke';

lat. *mūscerda* `Mäusekot'; *sūcerda* `Schweinekot', *bū-*, *ovi-cerda* have *cerda* for **scerda* through false Zerlegung from *mū[s]cerda*; Old Church Slavic *skare*, *дъ* `disgusting' entscheidet dafür certainly nicht, compare Old Indian *chr.na tti*, *chardayati* `erbricht, speit from', mir. *sceirdim* `speie from', as *d*-extension unseressk *er-*;

aisl. *skarn*, ags. *scearn*, afries *skern*, nd. *scharn* `crap, muck, droppings';

lett. *sa r̃n* i Pl. `Schlacken, Menstrua, Excremente', lit. *šarwai* `Menstrua'; proto slav. **sero* (**seri_ō*), **s_ьrati* `cacāre' (e.g. Serb. *se rem*, *sra t̃i*), russ. *so r* `crap, muck, droppings', etc.

hitt. *šakkar* n., Gen. *šaknaš* `ordure, Excremente', *šaknu-u_ant* `impure, unclean'.

References: WP. II 587 f., WH. II 133 f., Trautmann 303, Frisk Indogerm. 25 f.

Page(s): 947-948

Root / lemma: (s)ker-1

English meaning: to shrink, wrinkle; dry, thin

German meaning: as basis von Worten for `einschrumpfen, runzeln; rauhe Haut, Schorf, Kruste; vertrocknet, mager, verkümmert'

Note: probably to *sker-3*.

Material: A. Unerweitert in norw. schwed. *skare* `hart gefrorene Kruste auf dem Schnee' ö russ. *skora* `etc. `skin, Tierhaut';

B. with Gutt.-extension: norw. dial. *skarka* `frozen crust', *skjerkna* `through Kälte hard become'; norw. dial. *skrekling* `weakling', *skrakal* `fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, krönklich', nd. *schrökel* `verkröppeltes creature', mhd. *waltschrechel*, *-schreckel* `fairy demon, ghost, Faun'; norw. *skrā`na* (**skrahnan*) `verschrumpfen', *skrā`en* `dry', mnd. *schrā* (**skrēha-*) `arid, lean', nhd. *schrāh* (Nord-Franken) ds., *schröhelin* (Oberpfalz) `zauberisches creature, Wichtlein', aisl. *skræ`ling(j)ar* (**skrēhila-*) Pl. `Eskimos', norw. *skrælen* `pitiful', isl. *skrælna* `shrink' ostfries. *verschrälen* ds.; aisl. *skrā`f* (*skrahō*) `Stöck dörren Leders etc. `;

C. with Dental-extension: norw. dial. *skranta* `lean become' (etc.); mhd. *schraz*, with germ. *d*: ahd. *scrato* `larvae, lares mali, pilosus', nhd. wood, forest-*schratt*, with germ. *tt*: aisl. *skratti* `monstrum, magician', schwed. *skratte* `fairy demon, ghost, ghost', ahd. *scraz*, *screz*, mhd. *schraz*, *schrez* `fairy demon, ghost', nhd. bair. *schrötz* `in Wachstum zurückgebliebener Mensch'; norw. *skrinn* (**skrenpa-*) `arid, lean, unfruchtbar'; *skreda* `weakling', mnd. *schrāde* `thin, lean, kümmerlich'; lit. *skrentu*, *skre, sti* `sich with a trockenen Kruste beziehen';

D. eine bare in Germ. vorliegende *u*-basis seems aisl. *skro, ggr* `fox', norw. *skrogg* `wolf', isl. *skröggur* `graybeard', schwed. dial. *skragge* `devil', mhd. *schröuwel* ds. (germ. **skrawwa-*), aisl. *skriūpr* `fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, mörbe';

Dental extension: aisl. *hrūðr* m. `scurf, scab', as. *hrūtho* m., ahd. *rūda*, *riudi* `Raude, mange; scabies', aisl. *skrydda* `geschrumpfte skin'; alit. *skraudu* `s` brittle, rough', *skraudu*, *skrau sti* `rough become';

whether here lit. *krenku*, *kre kti* `curdle, coagulate, harden', lett. *krecēt* ds., *-ties* `lumpy, klunkerig become', *kre cumi* `U`berbleibsel, spawn of frogs' as `shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up' ö

References: WP. II 565 f.

Root / lemma: (s)ker-2, skerə- : skrē-

English meaning: to spring, to turn

German meaning: 'springen, herumspringen', also and actually '(sich) drehend bewegen, schwingen'

Note: not to separate from (s)ker- 'turn'

Material: Old Indian *kira* *ti* (*karis, yati, kīrya tē, kīrn, a-*) 'streut from, vergießt, wirft, schleudert'; *vi-kira, vi-s, kira* 'Scharrer, ein bird from dem Höhnerngeschlecht'; osset. *k'a li n* 'schötte from';

gr. σκαίρω (**skr,i_ō*) 'spring, höpfe, dances', σκάρος n., σκαρθμός 'Sprung', καρθμοί κληήσεως Hes., σκάρος m. 'ein Meerfisch', actually 'Springer'; σκαρί f. 'Springwurm' Hes.; ablaut. σκληπάω 'spring'; with anl. ā- (bloßer suggestionö) ἄσκαρίζω 'spring, zapple', wherefore ἄσκαρίς, ἰδός 'small Eingeweidewurm, Larve a Wassermöcke';

ahd. *scerōn* 'bratty sein', mhd. *scher(e)n* 'hurry', nhd. *sich scheren* 'sich packen', mnd. *scheren* 'mock, scoff' and 'run, hurry', and. *scern* n. 'illusio, subsannatio', ahd. *scern* m. 'joke, Mutwille' (*scirno* 'histrion'), aisl. *skāri* m. 'young seagull', *skirja* f. 'young cow', mnd. *scherke* 'kind of small seagull' (of unsteten Flug);

skrē- perhaps in mhd. *schræjen, schræn* 'spray, whisk', *schrā* f. 'hail, hoarfrost, snow', *schrāt* m. 'Wasserstöubchen, drip' and aisl. *skræma-sk* 'flee', schwed. *skrömma* 'frighten' tr. ('aufspringen make');

ags. *secge-scēre* 'cicada locusta', compare lit. *ske'ry's, ske'relis* 'locust, grasshopper' (: gr. σκαρίς, ἄσκαρίς); bait. FIN **Skērijā* > wruss. *Sčara*; a p r . *Skarra* (**Skarā*); Old Church Slavic *skorъ* 'quick, fast'; very doubtful Old Church Slavic *ašterъ*, russ. *ja ščerica* 'Eidechse' (anl. a- die idg. preposition *ōö);

eine extension *skreg-* in ahd. *screcchōn* 'auffahren, aufspringen, höpfen', *hewi-screcko* 'locust, grasshopper', Kaus. *screcken* 'aufspringen make, bange make', nhd. *schrecken* etc.; Wissmann Nom. postverb. 190.

d-extension (s)kre-d- and (s)ker-d-:

Ai *kūrdati* 'springt, höpft' is nichtidg.; gr. κράδῃ f. 'Schwinge, Wipfel', κραδάω 'swing, brandish, schwanke', κραδάινω ds.; κάρδαξ 'lustiger Tanz in the Komödie', (σ)κοροδίνημα 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle', σκοροδίνασθα 'sich göhnend recken, agitated sein' (probably also κροδύλη 'club, mace, joint, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, Kopfputz'); alb. *hardh-e 'le', -e 'je', -itse* 'Eidechse' (**skord-*); lat. *cardō* 'Törrangel; Wendepunkt' ('Drehpunkt'; from the un extension root also ags. *heorr(a)*, aisl. *hjarri* 'Törrangel' and with idg. t: ahd. *scerdo* 'fishing rod');

mir. *ceird* 'das Schreiten', air. *fo-cerdaim* 'throw, cast', cymr. *cerddaf* 'wandle' (with other Vokalstellung abret. *credam* 'vado'), next to which without d das causative *cuirithir* (**kor-ei_e-trai*) 'wirft, legt, places'; with cymr. *go-gerdd* f. 'Burleske' compare nhd. *Scherz*;

aisl. *hrata* 'fall, waver, hurry', ags. *hratian* ds. (besides also *hrabian, hradian* with idg. t; ahd. *hardilla* 'Bachstelze' = '*Wipperin'); mhd. *razzen* 'rage, clamor' (and - probably secondary - 'rattle, clash', as mnd. *ratelen* 'clatter', ags. *hratele* 'Klapperschote'); mhd. *scherzen* 'fröhlich spring, sich delight', mhd. *sche'rz* 'pleasure, game', nhd. *scherzen, Scherz*, mhd. *scharz, schurz* m. 'Sprung'; aisl. *skart* n. 'kostbare clothing', norw. *skertast* 'spaßen', *skarta* 'leichtfertiges

Frauenzimmer'; perhaps ahd. *hros* ags. *hors* etc. 'steed', see above S. 583 f.;

lit.-žem. *paki`rsti*, preterit *paki`rdo* 'from dem sleep auffahren';

eine **b**-extension in: aisl. *hrapa* 'hinabstörzen', intr. 'hurry', mnd. *rapp* 'rash, hasty, violent', *sik reppen* 'hurry'; mir. *crip*, *crib* (with *bb*) 'quick, fast';

eine **s**-extension in: lat. *scurra* 'merrymaker, Witzbold; Stutzer' (: ahd. *scern*, basic form *sk^wr.sā*); presumably in aisl. *skjarr* 'shy, timorous' ('*aufspringend' or '*zitternd'), *skirra* 'frighten'; toch. B *körss-* 'schießen'.

References: WP. II 566 ff., WH. I 167 f., Trautmann 263, Loth RC. 43, 416 f.

Page(s): 933-935

Root / lemma: (s)ker-3

English meaning: to turn, bend

German meaning: 'drehen, biegen'

Note: (see also 1. (s)ker- 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up' and 2. (s)ker- 'spring')

Material: A. Av. *skarāna-* 'round', *skārayat`ra* EN., actually 'the den chariot kreisen lößt';

alb. perhaps *ke`rru`ś*, *kurru`ś* 'beuge, bend';

gr. *κυρτός* 'crooked' (old *u-* coloring, compare russ. *kortočki*, as well as Church Slav. *сѣ-krъčiti* 'pull together' etc.); *κωρῶνός* 'writhed, crooked, humped'; *κωρῶν* 'allerlei Gekrömmtes, Gebogenes etc.' (lat. Lw. *corōna*), perhaps as **korō[u]-no-s* zur *u*-basis **(s)kereu-*;

lat. *curvus* 'crooked, writhed, crooked, humped, arched' (forms *-u_o-*); *cortīna* 'round vessel, Kessel; the Dreifuß Apollos with dem Kessel darauf; Himmelswölbung'; from a participle **kr_-to-* 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved' derived;

mir. *cor*, Akk. Pl. *curu* 'Kreise', cymr. *cor-wynt*, bret. *corñuent* 'turbo';

russ. *ko`rtočki* Pl. f. 'hockende, kauernde position', klr. *korta`ty s`a* 'sich durchhelfen, rackern' (if '*crook oneself'ö compare gr. *κυρτός*).

α) guttural extensions:

ker-k-, besides **kir-k-** (from redupl. **k_hkro-*) and **(s)krek-**:

Doubtful Old Indian *kr. kāt a-* n. 'Halsgelenk', *kr.ka-* m. (uncovered) 'larynx';

gr. *κίρκος* m. 'ring' (*κίρκω* 'feßle with a ring'), usually (seit Homer) *κρίκος* (in addition *κίρσός*, *κρίσός*, dor. *κρίξός* m. Poll. Hes. 'Krampfadern' as 'vortretende Aderringe'); lat. *circus* 'Zirkellinie, circle in the Astronomie; esp. die (round) racecourse', preposition *circum* 'ringsumheretc', *circā* (after *suprā*, *extrā*); the umbr. Monatsname *kurc lasiu* as 'circulāriō'ö;

(s)krek- in nd. *schrēge*, *schröge*, mhd. *schræge* 'slantwise', mnd. mhd. *schrage* 'kreuzweisestehende Holzföße'; klr. *ko`rkuš* m. 'nape', *korkošī* Pl. 'Achseln', čech. *krk* 'neck' etc. (compare above Old Indian *kr.ka-*); Church Slav. *сѣ-krъčiti* 'pull together', russ. *ko`rču*, *-it`ds.*, 'Gesichter cut, clip', *ko`rča*, *korč* 'cramp', *okorča* 'gebogener Teil of Schlittens', čech. dial. *krkoška* 'knag am wood', *krkva* 'wrinkle, crease' etc.; also wruss. *korch* 'fist' etc. from **k_hrk_hso-ö*;

nasalized **(s)krenk-**: presumably russ. *krja`kat`b* 'eine andere Wendung nehmen',

krjač 'Knebelholz', *krja čitъ* 'festbinden'; Church Slavic *kručina* (**kro. čina*) 'χ ο λ έ ρ α, epilepsy', sloven. *u-kroknem*, *-niti* 'crook oneself', *u-kročiti* ds., čech. *kručina* 'broom', poln. *kre*, cz (**kro. čb*) 'Kopfdrehen, dizziness, giddiness; swindle; (old) Starrkrampf';

with **-g-: (s)ker-g-**.

norw. *hork* (aisl. **ho. rk* f.) 'Weidenband', dial. also 'runzeliges woman', *herkja* 'zusammenbinden', *hurkl* 'bumpiness, snag', *harkal* 'knorrig'; russ. *korga* 'verkröppelter tree', *korža vyj* 'verschrumpft, verkömmert, hard' (etc.);

nasalized **(s)kreng-**: aisl. *hrökkva* (*hro. kk*) 'sich kröuseln, crook, zusammenschrumpfen' (**hrenkwan*), Kaus. *hrökkva* 'schlingen, kröuseln' (**krankwan*), dö.n. *rynke* 'furrow', aisl. *hrukka*, mhd. *runke* 'wrinkle'; m. anlaut sk-aisl. *skrukka* 'runzeliges woman', norw. *skrukk* 'wrinkle', schwed. *skrynka* 'furrow', ags. *scrincan* 'shrink up, verschrumpfen, verwelken', mnd. *schrinken* 'shrink up'; göl. *sgreang* 'wrinkle' is perhaps ags. *Lw.*;

as 'verquerte, kreuzweis gestellte Latten': mnd. mhd. *schränk(e)* 'Gitter, fence, Verschluss', nhd. *Schränk, Schranke*, mnd. mhd. *schrenken* 'verschränken, beschränken, hinder'; ahd. *scranc* 'deceit', *screnchan* 'to collapse bringen', ags. *screncan* 'ein leg stellen, cheat, deceive';

(s)kreggh-, nasalized: **(s)krenggh-**:

umbr. *cringatro, krenkatrum, krikatru* 'cinctum'; urgem. **hrengaz* in finn. *rengas*, aisl. *hringr*, ags. as. ahd. *hring* 'ring', aisl. *hringja* 'small round vessel' and 'Spange' = ahd. *rinka*, ags. *hringe* 'Spange', ahd. as. *hringon* 'ringeln, einen circle build'; in addition probably as 'Rundstab', got. *hrugga* 'staff', ags. *hrung* f. 'Leitersprosse, Speiche', engl. *rung* 'Leitersprosse', mnd. mhd. *runge* 'Wagenrunge'; Old Church Slavic *kro. gъ* 'circle', Church Slavic *krugъ, okrugъ* 'round' etc.;

β) Dental extension **kert-** 'turn', see above S. 584 f.

γ) Labial extensions **(s)kereb(h)-, (s)kremb-** 'turn' see under esp. Schlagwort.

B. i-basis (s)krei-:

Lat. *scrinium* 'rollenförmige Kapsel, shrine' (*round container);

lit. *skrieju* ' (for **skreju*), *skrie ti* 'in Kreise bewegen, in Bogen fly', lett. *skri enu* (*skreju*), *skri et* 'run, fly', alit. *skrelis* 'Fittich', Old Church Slavic *krilo* (**krīdlo-*) n. 'Flögel'; lit. *krei vas* 'winded, slant, skew', ostlit. *krai vas* 'slant, skew', *apy kraivis* 'writhed, crooked, humped', ablaut. *kri vis* 'schief gewachsener Mensch'; Old Prussian *grēiwa-kaulin* Akk. 'Rippe' ('krummer bone'; dissim. from *krēiwa-kaulin*), russ. (etc.) *kriv* 'crooked', Old Church Slavic *razkriviti* 'crook'; lett. *krails* 'bent, curved, writhed, crooked, humped'; lett. *krei lis* 'Linkhand', *k ei ris* (dissim. from **kreiris*) ds., lit. *kairy s* ds. (dissim. from **krairy s*); Old Church Slavic *krinica* 'vessel, crock, pitcher', *okrinъ* 'paten', russ. *krini ca* 'Kufe, stream, brook, wellspring';

α) With Dentalen:

(s)krei-t-: lat. *crīsō, -āre* 'with den Schenkeln wackeln (beim Beischlaf; from the wife, woman)', **creitsō* or **crītsō*; mir. *crith* 'Zittern, fever', cymr. *cryd* 'cradle, fever', with *s-*: *ysgryd*, bret. *skrija* 'vor fear tremble'; aisl. *hrīð* f. 'attack, storm; Zwischenzeit, period (of time)', ags. *hrīþ* f. 'storm', ahd. (*h*)*rīdōn* 'tremble', ablaut. (*h*)*rit(t)o* 'fever', ags. *hrīð* 'fever', aisl. *hreiðr* n. 'nest' (*wickerwork'); from dem concept the bogenförmigen Bewegung is verständlich aisl. *skriðā* 'sich langsam vorwärts bewegen, grovel, truckle, creep' (from Wörmern), ags. *scriþan*, as. *scrīthan* and *skrīdan*, ahd. *scrītan* 'schreiten', ahd. *scrit* 'footstep', aisl. *skriðr* 'run, flow, Vorwärtsschreiten', ags. *scriþe, scride* m. 'run, flow', *skrid* n. 'cart'; lett. *kraita t* 'lurch'; lit. *skriečiu*, *skrie sti* 'turn, in circle herumdrehen', *skry tis*

Radfelge', Old Prussian *scritayle* ds., lit. *apskritu* 's`round', *skrituly* 's`circle, Kniescheibe', lett. *skritulis* 'wheel', lit. *skritiny* 's`ball, Globus'.

(s)kreid-:

Lit. *skrindu* 'skri`sti`fly, kreisen', *skridine* 'ti`kreisen (from birds)', *skry`dauti* 'in Kreise gehn', *skriedžiu* 'skrie`sti`fly', *skraidau* 'y`ti`hin and her in Bogen fly', *skraidu* 's`quick, fast'; lett. *skraidele* 't`umherlaufen', *skri`edina* 't`antreiben'.

β) With Labialen: (s)kreip-:

Aisl. *hreife* m. 'Handwurzel', *hreifa* 'swing'; lit. *kreipiu* 'kreipti`turn, wenden', *kraipau* 'y`ti, lter. *krypstu* 'kry`pti`sich drehen'; Old Church Slavic *skre`nja* 'εὔτρωπε λίστα, scurrilitas' (**skroipni_ā*); slav. **kre`p)sъ* (**kroip-so-*) in Old Church Slavic *въз-кре`šo* 'iti`auferstehen lassen (from den Toten)', Church Slavic *kre`sъ* m. 'τρωπή, temporum mutatio', serb. *kri`jes* 'Johannisfeuer'; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *въскр`сно, ti`auferstehen*'.

(s)kreib-: aisl. *hrip* n. 'wooden vessel', mengl. *rip* 'creel', ahd. *href* 'pannier' (originally 'Geflochtenes'); lett. *kribas* Pl. 'netting in sled'.

s-extension (s)krei-s-, esp. from 'vibrierender Bewegung, (oneself) shake'.

Mir. *cressaim* 'shake, swing, brandish' (**kristō*);

got. *af-*, *us-hrisjan* 'ab-, ausschütteln', ags. as. *hrissan* 'to shake, tremble'; aisl. *hris* n. 'shrubbery, rod', ags. *hris* n. 'twig, branch, rod', ahd. *hris* 'Reis, rod, deadwood, shrubbery, bush'; norw. *risla* 'bush, twig, branch, Wipfel eines Baumes; A`hre', schwed. *ressna* '(Hopfen)ranke', *ressn* 'Docke gehechelten Flaches' etc.; lat. *crinis* 'hair, esp. hair of the head' (**crisnis*, compare:) *cris-ta* 'the comb am Kopfe the animal', aisl. *hrista* 'shake', mnd. *risten* 'flax, wattle, braid'; ahd. *rīsta*, nhd. *Reiste* 'zusammengedrehter tussock, bundle generally'; with *i*: nd. *riste*, *risse* ds., ndl. *riste* (and *rijste*) also 'Traubenkamm, Rispe, row'; Old Prussian *craysi* 'Halm', *crays* 'hay';

here as **p**-derivative also: lat. *crispus* 'frizzy, sich kröuseln, vibrierend', *crispō*, -*āre* 'kröuseln, swing', intr. 'tremble', gall. PN. *Crixos*, cymr. *crych* 'frizzy', bret. *crech* ds.; mhd. *rispen* 'kröuseln', *rispeln* ds., *rispe* 'Gezweig, shrubbery', ahd. *hrispahi* 'virgultum', nhd. *Rispe* 'deadwood, Buschwerk, bundle, böschlicher Blütenstand', in the Weberei 'eine gewisse Lage the Fäden', engl. dial. *risp* 'Stengel from Schlingpflanzen, Ranken'.

C. u-basis (s)kreu-:

compare above S. 935 to gr. κρωύς; acymr. *crunn*, mcymr. *crwnn*, fem. *cronn*, abret. *cron* 'round', mir. *cruind* 'round', zur basic form **krundi*, compare gr. κρουύ-δακτύλου;

sloven. *kru`liti* 'verstömmeln, rings behacken', serb. *kru`ljav* 'lame, crippled', poln. *kro`lic* (for *krulic*) 'furrow';

compare also Old Indian *karū`-kara-* m. 'whirl of Halses and Röckgrates';

k-extension (s)kreu-k-: Old Indian *krun`cati* (Dhātup.) 'krömmt sich'; lat. *crux* 'Marterholz' (originally 'round picket, pole'); ir. *crūach* f. 'heap, barn, haystack, hill', gall. **krouka* 'acme, apex', worfrom **krōkka*, *krūk(k)a* ds. (v. Wartburg FEW. 2, 1367), cymr. *crug* m. 'cippus, tumulus', corn. abret. *cruc* 'hill', nbret. *crug*, abrit.-lat. *Penno-crucium* PN.; aisl. *hryggr* 'backbone, spine', ags. *hrycg*, as. *hruggi*, ahd. (h)rukki 'back'; aisl. *hrūga* f. 'heap', *hraukr* 'heap', ags. *hrēac* 'Kornhaufe', ndl. *rook* ds., changing through ablaut ags. *cornhrycce* f. 'Korndieme', engl. *rick* ds.; lit. *kria`ukle* 'Meerschnecke', *kria`uklas* 'Rippe'; lett. *krukne* 't`writhed, crooked, humped sit';

A **t**-extension seems *krū`t-* 'Körperwölbung' above S. 624.

References: WP. II 568 ff., WH. I 220 f., 233 f., 279 f., 317 f., 293, 296 f., Trautmann 140 f., 267 f., Loth RC. 43, 416 f.

Page(s): 935-938

Root / lemma: *(s)ker-4, (s)kerə-, (s)krē-*

English meaning: to cut

German meaning: 'schneiden'

Material: I. A. Old Indian *ava-*, *apa-skara-* 'Exkremente (Ausscheidung)'; *kr.ñ āti*, *kr.ñ ōti* 'verletzt, slays' (lex.), *utkīrñ a-* 'ausgeschnitten, eingeritzt', *samutkīrñ a-* 'durchbohrt'; Old Indian *ca ṛman-*, av. *čarāman-* 'fell, fur, skin'; presumably Old Indian *kr.vi-* (unbel.) 'ein Webergeröt' (: russ. dial. *červ* 'sickle', lit. *kir'vis* 'axe' (ö));

arm. *k`orem* 'I scratch', *k`erem* 'scratch, scrape';

gr. *κείρω* (*κερῶ*, *ἐκάρην*, *κέκαρμα*, *καρτός*) 'abschneiden; shave, shear; abfressen', *κέρμα* n. 'Schnitzel, small Mönze', *κορμός* m. '(abgeschnittener) clot, chunk, trunk', *κορμάζω* 'zerstöckle'; *κόρις* m. 'bedbug' (= russ. *kor* f. 'Motte': 'incisive, biting, zerbeißend'); Gen. *καρός* 'Nichts' in *τίω δέ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἵσῃ*, compare also *καρ(μ)οίρου* *τοῦς ἐν μῆδε μολοίρου*... Hes., further *ἄκαρί* n. 'Milbe', *ἄκαρής*, *ἄκαρι* αἰὼς 'winzig', Hes.; 'incisive' seems die basic meaning from *κάρυος* and *κάρ* 'louse' Hes.; to latter perhaps *κάρων*, *κάρος* 'Kömmel' (from the Ähnlichkeit of Kömmelkornes with a louse); with gr. *κορυκος* 'leather sack' compare ir. *curach* 'Hautboot', cymr. *corwg*, *cwrwg* ds. from **ko rūkos*; compare further aisl. *ho rr* 'Leinenkleid', ahd. *harra* 'sack, bag'; with a meaning 'schneidender derision, ridicule' here *κέρτομος* 'höhnend', *κερτομέω* 'höhne, löstere' (**κερ-στομος* 'ein Löstermaul habend' ö in 1. part ein root noun [s]ker-, or ein [-e]s-stem **kerhs-*); *σκεραφος*, *κέραφος* 'reprimand' Hes., *σκερ-βολος* *λοιδόρος*, *σκερβολεῖ* *ἀπατῶ* Hes., *σκερβόλω* 'schmöhe';

alb. *hirre* 'f. 'Molke' (**sk_er-nā*; das *h* after *harr*); Lide 'n KZ. 61, 9 f.;

alb. *sh-kjer* 'reiße apart', *harr* (**skor_n-*) 'cut, bite from, jöte', *tsharë* 'spoil, verwösten, sich separate', *tsharte* 's 'Scharfrichter', lengthened grade *korr*, *kuarr* (**kēr_nhō*) 'schneide ab, ernte';

lat. *corium* 'thick skin, bag, leather'; *carō*, *carnis* f. 'Fleisch', originally 'Stöck Fleisch' as Pl. *carnēs*; umbr. *karu* 'part', Dat. *karne*, Abl. Pl. *karnus* 'carnibus', osk. *carneis* 'partis'; umbr. *kartu* 'distribuito'; lat. *curtus* 'abbreviated, mutilated' (**kr_hto* -);

air. *scar(a)im* (**sk_erā-mi*) 'I slit, separate', cymr. *ysgar* 'Trennen', *gwa_hsgar* 'scatter'; Kaus.-iterative air. *scu(i)rim* 'spanne die Pferde ab', *scor* 'paddock for abgespannte Zugtiere'; auf a *to*-participle in addition based on mir. *aurscartad* (**air-uss-scart-*) 'Fegen, Reinigen', *diuscart(a)im* (**dī-uss-scart-*) 'entferne'; cymr. *ysgarthu*, *dyscarthu* 'clean', *ysgarth* 'rubbish, Spölicht', *carthen* 'purgatoria' under likewise; mir. *scairt* 'net um die Gedörme, Zwerchfell'; ir. *cert* 'small'; nicht certainly covered is mir. *coire* 'sword' (see under got. *hai rus*); ir. *curach*, cymr. *corwg*, *cwrwg* 'Hautboot' to gr. *κῦρυκος* ö see above;

aisl. *skera* 'cut, clip, prick, abmachen', ahd. *sceran* 'shave, shear, abschneiden', ags. *scieran* ds., as. *sker-sahs* 'Schermesser'; ahd. *scero* 'Maulwurf', nhd. Schermaus, norw. *vatr-skjer* under likewise 'Spitzmaus' (compare under ags. *scierfe-mūs* 'Spitzmaus'); Kaus.-Iter. ahd. *scerian*, as. *skerjan*, ags. *scierian* 'allot, decide, define, ordain, determine'; aisl. *sko r* f. 'hair; edge; end', ags. *scearu* f. 'das Haarschneiden; allotment', ahd. *scara* 'Heeresabteilung, troop, multitude,

crowd etc. ` , mnd. *schare* f. ds. (out of it aisl. *sko*, r f., *skari* m. `troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass'); with not clear meaning-development ahd. *haram-skara*, as. *harm-skara*, ags. *hearm-scearu* `punishment, plague';

ahd. *scar*, *scaro* m., *scara* f. `plowshare', ags. *scear* m. n. ds., norw. *skere* (**skarjan*-) ds.; aisl. *sker* n. (**skarja*-) `cliff' (out of it mnd. *schere* f. `Felszacke, cliff', nhd. *Schöre*); ablaut. ags. *score* `(felsiges) seashore, Köste', *scorian* `overhang, from Klippen under likewise', mnd. *schore*, *schare* `Köste, bank, border, shore', next to which with -rr-: ahd. *scorra* `schroffer Fels', *scorrēn* `hervorragend, from rocks or bone';

aisl. *skarðr* `damages, verstummelt, verringert', as. *skard* `zerhauen, verwundet', ahd. *scart*, mhd. *schart* `zerhauen, schartig', ags. *sceard* ds., aisl. *skarð* n. `Scharte, hole, lack, damage, pity', mhd. nhd. *scharte*, ags. *sceard* n. `piece, fragment', ablaut. aisl. *skorða* f. `cloven staff', `am oberen end cloven pad' (compare in similar meaning mnd. *schore*, *schare* `Strebefahl, pad' = engl. *shore*);

aisl. *skor* f. `incision, incisure, crack', mnd. *schore* m. ds., nnd. *schör*, *schör* `frail, breakable, brittle';

aisl. *skyr* n. (**skurja*-) `coagulated milk' (: *skera-sk* `sich divide = curdle, coagulate, harden'); *skurðr* m. `das Schneiden'; ahd. *skerm*, *skirm* `shield (*from Höuten'), protection, Bedeckung', mhd. *scherm*, *schirm*, ahd. *skirmen* (**skirmjan*), as. *biskirmian* `beschirmen';

s-los perhaps aisl. *ho*, *rund* n. `Fleisch'; mhd. *höre*, *hörwer* `herb' (`incisive of taste'; proto germ. **har-wa* in finn. *karvas* `herb'); got. *hai* *rus*, aisl. *hjo*, rr, ags. *heoru*, as. *heru* m. `sword' (see above mir. *coire*);

lengthened grade ahd. *scār*, *scāra*, Pl. *scāri* `scissors', as. *skāra* f. ds., ags. *scēar* `Pflugscher', Pl. *scerero*, aisl. *skæ* *ri* n. Pl. `scissors', *hræ* *skæ* *rr* `in Leichen hackend (eagle)'; mhd. *schuor* f. `Schur', aisl. *skø* *ra* `fight, struggle';

lit. *skiriu* , *ski* *rti*, lett. *šk* *ir* *t* `separate, divide', lit. *karna* *f*. `Lindenbast', lett. *a* *izkar* *t* `anröhren'; lit. *ke* *ra*, *ke* *ro*, *ke* *rti* `sich loslösen'; *skara* `scrap, shred, rag'; Old Prussian *kērmens* `body' (see under); lit. *kir* *vis*, lett. *cirvis* `axe'; presumably of concept the abgespaltenen Hautschuppe from: lit. *karai* *Pl*. `Steinpocken' (slav. Lw.ö), *prakaru* *s* `maserig, of wood';

russ. *kor* *ь* f. `measles' and `Motte' (**Schererin*); aruss. *kora* `bark', russ. etc. *kora* `bark, crust'; whereof among others Church Slavic *korice* Pl. `Zimt', russ. *kori* *ca* ds., *ko* *rka* `bowl, bark, crust', *kore* *tb* `hard become', bulg. *kora* *v* `stiff, hard', serb. *oko* *reti* *se* `stiff, hard become' etc. (Old Church Slavic *kor* *ь* *с* *ъ* `a measure of capacity', russ. *kore* *č* `Möhlkasten; scoop etc. ` , slov. *korec* `Körbchen under likewise'; perhaps to Old Indian *caru* *č* `Kessel' etc., s. *k^wer*-);

russ. dial. *červ* *ь* `sickle' (= lit. *kir* *vis*, Old Indian *kr* *vi*-, see above); bsl. **kermen*- and *keru* *a*- n. `belly, body' in Old Prussian *kērmens* m. `body'; slav. **červo* n. in Old Church Slavic *čre* *vo* `lower abdomen, belly', russ. *čere* *vo* ds. etc. (originally `ausgeschnittene Tiereingeweide'); doubtful Old Church Slavic *čre* *v* *ь* *ь* `sandal', russ. old *čerev* *ь* *ji* Pl. `Schuhe' etc. (*`skin, leather'ö);

Church Slavic *kr* *ъ* *n* *ъ* `mutilated', *okr* *ъ* *niti* `amputieren', russ. dial. *ko* *řnyj* `from kleinem growth, short', *korna* *tb* `stützen', (etc. = Old Indian -*kīrṇ*, *a*-); presumably (as `abgeschnittene shaft, pole') Old Church Slavic *kr* *ъ* *ma* `rudder, helm, Hinterende of Schiffes', r. *korma* `Schiffshinterteil' etc.; perhaps r.-Church Slavic *čre* *n* *ъ* `Handgriff', russ. *če* *ren* `Heft, Stiel, handle, grasp eines Messers; Pfropfen'.

B. Dental extensions:

α) (s)ker-d-:

Illyr. *Scordus* (mons), Σ κ ᾱ ρ δ ο ν (ᾷ ρ ο ς): lit. *skardu* 'steil' see under (Jokl, Eberts Reallex. 6, 37); air. *scerdid* 'kratzt ab';

Maybe alb. (**sk_ord-*) *kodre* 'hill'

after den divided Wurzelknollen: gr. σ κ ᾱ ρ (ο) δ ο ν. 'garlic', alb. *hurdhe*, *hudhre* ds. (**sk_ord-*);

ahd. *scherze*, *scherzel* 'abgeschnittenes Stöck'; ahd. *scurz* 'short' (mhd. *schörzen* 'körzen', *schurz* 'gekörztes garment', nhd. *Schurz*, *Schörze*), ags. *scort* 'short', *scortian* 'körper werden, fehlen, lack' (*scyrte* f. 'Schurz, Hemd'; engl. *short* 'short', *shirt* 'Hemd'), aisl. *skorta* 'fehlen, lack', *skort* n., *skortr* m. 'lack';

with other Vokalstellung (influence of germ. **skraut-*, **skrut-ö*) mnd. *schratelen* 'carve, slit';

maybe alb. (**scyrte*) *shkurt* 'short'

Note:

illyr. TN *Scordisci* meant: 'men with shirts, kilts (like women)' hence alb. (**skodra*) *kodra* 'hill' actually meant: (*short) low mountain, low hill' [common drop of initial *s-* in alb. *sk* > *k*]

lit. *skerdžiu*, *sker* 'sti' (Schweine) schlachten', lett. *šķē ržu*, *šķērst* 'split, aufschneiden', lit. *ške rdžiu*, *ške rde* 'ti' 'Risse bekommen', ablaut. *skardy* 'ti' 'schroten'; *skardu* 'steil', *skar* 'dis' m. 'steiles bank, border, shore' (see above illyr. *Scordus*), *skurdu* 'painful', *nu-skur* 'des' 'zerlumpt', ostlit. *skurstu*, *skur* 'sti' 'lack leiden'; lett. *skārdi* 't' 'split up, cut up, divide', lit. *suskir* 'dusios ko' 'jos' 'aufgesprungene Fö ße', Old Prussian *scurdis* 'Bicke, Möhleisen', Old Church Slavic *o-skr* ѣ д ѣ m. 'tool zum Behauen the Steine', russ. *osko* 'rd' 'big hatchet', *skoroda* 'harrow', čech. *oskrd* 'Möhleisen, Spitzhammer'; nas. lit. *skra* 'ndas' 'alter Pelz', *skran* 'dis' 'Viehmagen', lett. *skrandas* Pl. 'rag, clout', Old Prussian *scrundos* Pl. 'scissors'.

About *sker-dh-* see below esp. Schlagwort.

β) (*s*)*ker-t-*, (*s*)*kre-t-*:

Old Indian *kr* nta 'ti newer *kartati* 'cuts, slices' = av. *kārantaiti* (besides *kāraṇaoiti* = Old Indian *kr* n. *ōti*, above S. 938) 'cuts, slices; schindet'; participle Perf. Pass. *kr* tta ' (av. -*kāraṇta-*); Old Indian *kartanam* 'das Schneiden', *kr* ti ' m. or f. 'knife', av. *kāraṇti* 'knife', npers. *kārd* ds.; Old Indian *karta-* m. 'separation, Unterscheidung', *karta* ' m. 'pit, pothole, hole' (*kāt* a 'depth, ground' out of it mind. development), perhaps av. -*kaša-* 'bay'; es can partizipiale *to*-formations zur the abbreviated root form *sker-* vorliegen; Old Indian *kr* tti f. 'fell, fur', *ni-kr* tti- 'Niedermetzung'; Old Indian *kr* tvah '...Male', -*kr* t e.g. *sa-kr* t, av. *ha-kāraṇ* 'once', originally 'with a Hieb', as in Old Indian *sakr* d-*āchinna* 'auf einmal abgetrennt', av. *hakāraṇ* -*jan-* 'auf einmal tödend' (compare Old Church Slavic *krat* ѣ 'mal', lit. *kar* tas ds.);

Old Indian *kaṭ* u- (mi. from **karṭu-*) '(*incisive) sharp, biting' (: lit. *kartu* 's' 'bitter');

arm. *k* ert'em 'pull die skin ab, schö le ab';

alb. *kje* 'th' 'schere' (**kertō*);

lat. *cortex* 'bark, Borke', *scortum* 'fell, fur, Tierhaut, Hure', *cēna* 'meal' = osk. *kersnu* 'cēna', *kerssnai* 's' 'cēnis' (**kert-snā* 'share'); umbr. *s* esna 'cēnam', c. *ersnatur* 'cēnāti';

ahd. *herdo* 'vellus', ags. *heorda* m. 'fell, fur', nhd. schweiz. *herde*, *hörde* 'sheep- or goatskin'; ags. *herðan* Pl. 'testicles' (**Hautsack*; from **harubjan*) with other

Vokalstellung aisl. *hreðjar* Pl. 'Hodensack'; perhaps here also got. *hairþra*, ahd. *herdar* n., ags. *hreðer* m. 'intestines, entrails'; lengthened grade the 2. syllable in mnd. *schrāt* (-d-) 'ein in the Lönge abgeschnittenes Stöck', *schrāden* 'abschneiden', *schrāt* (-d-) 'slantwise (eine other Linieschneidend)'; at most to-participle zur basis *skrē*;

nasalized (germ. **skrenþ-*, compare Old Indian *kr̥ntati*): ahd. *skrindan*, -tan 'break, crack, Risse bekommen', norw. *skrinda* 'incisure'; zero grade ahd. *scrunda*, -ta 'col, gap, crack', nhd. *Schrund(e)*, norw. *skrunda* 'hutch'; with gradation mhd. *schranz(e)* 'crack, slit, geschlitztes garment' (ahd. **scrantussa*, compare *scruntussa* 'crack'); wfries. *schrande* 'sharp' (from *Verstand*), etc.; without s-: mnd. *uprinden* 'aufbersten' (from *Wunden*);

lit. *kertu* 'kir̃sti' 'haue sharp, schlage violent', *kir̃stas* 'beaten', lett. *cērtu*, *cĩrst* 'hew, hit, hacken'; lit. *kir̃tis* 'Hieb', Old Prussian *kirtis* ds., lit. *ker̃slas* 'Aderlaßeisen' (**kert-s-lo-*), besides *ker̃stas* 'Lanzette'; Old Prussian *kersle* 'hoe, axe' (= russ. *čēreslo* etc.); lit. *karsa* 'cave' (**kartsā*), lit. *kartu̯s*, Old Prussian Nom. Pl. *kārtai* 'bitter'; Old Prussian *scordo* (consigns *stordo*) 'Schwarte' i.e. 'menschliche Kopfhaut' (balt. **skartā*); lit. *kertu kas* 'Spitzmaus' (: klr. *čerte c̃* 'große dormouse', compare of einfachen **sker-* ahd. *scero* 'Maulwurf' etc.); lit. *kar̃tas* 'mal', vĩens *kar̃t* vĩens 'einmal eins', lett. *viẽnkā r̃ss* 'simple, just' (see above to Old Indian *kr̥tvas*, -kr̥t), lit. *karta* 'Lage, layer', lett. *kārtā* 'order, layer, Lage'; lit. *kirtas* 'Tierlager';

as 'abgeschnittenes Stöck Holz' lit. *kãrtis* 'shaft, pole', lett. *kãrts* ds., Old Prussian *kartano* f. ds.; balt. **karta-* 'trough' (out of it finn. *kartta* ds.) in Old Prussian *praṇcartis* m. ds., lit. *pra-kartas* ds.; besides proto slav. **karūta-* n. 'trough, trough' in Church Slavic *koryto* 'alveus', russ. *koryto* 'trough, trough' etc.; with through das nasal present bedingter other Vokalstellung lit. *krintu*, *kritau*, *krĩsti* 'abfallen, from Blöttern, Fröchten' (compare Old Indian *kr̥nta tram* 'cleft, gap, col, gap, Zerklöftung');

Old Church Slavic *na-čr̃ъtati* 'ὀνομαζέω', russ.-Church Slavic *čr̃ъtu*, *črẽsti* 'cut, clip', russ. old *o-čeresti* 'eine limit, boundary decide, define, ordain, determine' (etc.); klr. *čerte c̃* 'big, giant dormouse' (compare above to lit. *kertu kas*); klr. *čereslo*, poln. *trząsło* 'Pflugmesser, Sech', sloven. *črẽslo*, čech. *tr̃íslo* 'Gerberlohe'; perhaps russ. old *čereščā*, mbulg. (ablaut.) *o-čr̃ъšta*, *o-čr̃ъšta* 'tent' (if 'from Fellen or bark', **k(e)rst-i.-ā*, compare Old Indian *kr̥t-ti*); perhaps russ. (etc.) *čerẽt* 'reed' (from den schneidenden Blöttern); Church Slavic *krat̃ъ-kъ* (= Old Indian *kaṭ u-*, lit. *kartu̯s*), russ. *koro tkij* 'short' (etc.); Old Church Slavic *sъ-krašto*, -*kratiti* 'verkörzen; sich short fassen, endigen'; Old Church Slavic *kratъ* in *tri kraty* 'dreimal' etc., poln. *trzy-kroc* ds. (etc., see above to lit. *kar̃tas* 'mal');

hitt. *kartāi-* 'abschneiden, beseitigen'.

About perhaps cognate words for 'quer' see under **skert-s-* 'quer'.

C. guttural extension:

**krok-no-* in cymr. *croen* 'skin', Pl. *crwyn*, acorn. *croin* ds.; *croinoc* 'rubeta' > corn. *cronek* 'crapaud' besides **krok-inā* in gall.-lat. *crocina* 'mastruca', Old Church Slavic *kruzno*, russ. *korzno* ds.; out of it borrowed ahd. *krusina*, *kursinna* (wherefore nhd. *Körschner*), afries. *kersna*, spätags. *crus(e)ne* 'Pelzrock', mlat. *crusina*; **krokkeno-* in mir. *crocann*, nir. *croiceann* 'skin', bret. *kroc'hen*, mcor. *crōghen* ds.

D. Labial extensions:

α) **(s)kerb/h/-, (s)kreb(h)-:**

Mir. *cerb* 'sharp, incisive', *cer(b)aim* 'cut, bite';

ags. *sceorpan* 'scratch, scrape, gnaw' (probably also 'cut, clip', compare *sceorp* 'dress'); aisl. *skarpr* 'eingeschrumpft, lean, strong, sharp', ags. *scearp*, as. *skarp*

`sharp, rough, bitter', ahd. *scarf, scarph*, mhd. *scharf*, -pf `rough, incisive'; ahd. *skurfen, scurphen*, mhd. *schör(p)fen* `aufschneiden, disembowel, (fire) anschlagen', nhd. *schörfen*;

bsl. **skirbā* f. `Ritze' (**sk_{er}bhā*) in lett. *šk'ir'ba* f. `Ritze, col, gap', ablaut. *šk'erbala* and *skarba* f. `splinter' and *skar'bs* (= nhd. `scharf') `sharp, rough'; in addition lit. *skirbti* `sour become', lett. *šk'erbs* `herb, sour'; slav. **šč'rbъ* m., **šč'rbā* f. in poln. *szczyrb* m. `Scharte, incisure', slov. *ščr'b* `schartig', *ščr'ba* `Scharte' etc.; russ. *ščerba* f. `crack, Scharte, scar';

bsl. **skurbā* (**sk_{or}bhā*) in lit. žem. *skur'bti* `be in woefulness', *skur'be* f. `ruefulness', lett. *sku'rbstu, sku'rbt* `senseless, unconscious become'; slav. **sk'rbā* f. in slov. **škr'ba* `Scharte, Zahnlöcke', also slav. *sk'rbъ* f. in Old Church Slavic *skr'rbъ*, russ.-Church Slavic *sk'rbъ*, serb. *skr'b*, russ. *skorbъ* `ruefulness, care', *sko'rbnutъ* `wither, wilt, mortify', slov. *skrbe' ti* `care for, worry';

lat. *scrobis* m. f. `pit, pothole'; ags. *screpan* `scratch, scrape', mhd. *schreffēn* st. V. `rend, ritzen, scratch, scrape'; aisl. *skrapa* (**skrapōn*) `scratch, scratch, scrape, scrape', mnd. *schrapen* ds., mhd. *schraffen* `die skin ritzen, schröpfen', *schrapfe* (**skrappō*) `tool zum Kratzen', whereof *schrapfen* `curry', mnd. *schrappen* `scrape, scratch, scrape'; mhd. *schrepfen* (**skrapjan*), nhd. `schröpfen';

lit. *skrebe' ti* `rustle, sough, rustle', lett. *skrabt* `hollow out, scratch, scrape, scrape', *skrabina' t* `benagen', *skribina' t* ds. (neologism from **skrebinat*); lit. *a' tskrabai* m. Pl. `offal'; russ.-Church Slavic *skrebъ* `abgeschabt habend', russ. *skrebu' , skresti' (skrestъ, also skreba' tъ)* `scrape, scratch, scrape', Iterat. čech. *škrabati* `scratch, scrape';

with reduced grade: cymr. *crafu* `scratch, scrape, rub, ausbeuten'; lett. *kribina' t* `abnagen';

lengthened grade: ***skrēbh-*, *skrōbh-***, with *r*-suffix the name the Hainbuche (after dem gesögten leaf): alb. *shko-ze* (**skrēbh-r-*), Old Prussian *scober-wis* (**skrōbher-*), lit. *skru'oblas* (**skrōbh-ro-*), newer *skroblu' s*, but lett. (with secondary *ā*) *skābardis, skābarde* (**skrōbhar-*) `Rotbuche', s. Jokl WuS. 12, 71 ff., and compare lit. *skir'pstas* under S. 945;

zero grade gr. σκαρφαῖς ὅθηα (σκαεῖ δ' ἄννυσθη ὅθηα) Hes.;

compare also *gerbh-*, above S. 386, and cymr. *cramen* S. 945.

β) (s)kerp-, (s)krep-:

Old Indian *kr.pāṇ*, a- m. `sword', *kr.pāṇ*, ī f. `scissors, Dolch'; *karpara-* n. `shard' m. `bowl, cranium' (: Old Prussian *kerpetis* `cranium', Old Church Slavic *čre'pъ* `shard', ahd. *scirbi* `shard');

alb. *karpe* , *karme* (**korp-n-*) `Fels, cliff' (compare lat. *saxum* : *secō*; insecure *krep, shkrep* `Fels, slope'); in addition thrak. Καρπάτης ὄρος `Karpaten';

gr. καρπός `fruit' (`Abgeschnittenen, Abgepflöcktes'), καρπύξομα (καρπόςομα) `ernte'; καρπύλοιν `sickle' (idg. **krōp-*); with *s-* probably σκorpionος `scorpion, ein stachliger Seefisch';

lat. *carpō*, -ere `pluck, abpflöcken', originally `abtrennen', gloss. *scarpo* i.e. *excarpo* `eligo', *scarpinat* `scripithaen' (ags. `die hen scharrt'); *carpinus* `Hainbuche' etc. (after dem gesögten leaf); compare hitt. *karpina-* `ein tree';

mir. *corra'n* `sickle', *cirrim* `schlage ab, verstömmle' (-rr- from -rp-) perhaps ir. *corr*, cymr. *cor* `cusp, peak' (: σκorpionος);

ahd. *herbist*, ags. *hærfest* `autumn' (`time of Pflöckens, Erntens'; probably ein Superlativ **karpistos* `at best zum Pflöcken geeignet'); aisl. *harfr* m. *herfi* n.

`harrow';

with **s-**: ags. *sceorfan* st. V. `bite, zerfressen', *gesceorfan* `tear, scrape'; *scyrft* `das Schneiden', ahd. *scirbi*, mhd. *schirbe*, later *scherbe* `shard (*scharfkantig incisive); head, testa' (see above to Old Indian *karpara-*), mnd. *scherve* `bowl'; ahd. *scerf*, mnd. *scherf* `halber Pfennig, kleinste Scheidemünze', nhd. *Scherflein*; ags. *scearfian* (**skarþōn*) `scrape, tear' = mnd. *scharven* (besides *scherven* from **skarþjan*) `in small Stücke carve, slit', ahd. *scarbōn* ds., mnd. *scharf* `shard', aisl. *skarfr* `schröges Endstück', norw. *skarv* `cliff';

maybe alb. *shkrep* `cliff, rock', *shkrif* `soften' ö

with other Vokalfolge: ahd. *srevōn* `incidere', mnd. *schreve* m. `line (*Ritzung'), line', schwed. *skreva* `Felsklüft', aisl. *skref* n. `footstep' (*cleft, gap'); ags. *scræf* `cave', mhd. *schraf*, *schrave* `zerklüftete Felsklippe', mnd. *schravel* `spiky, schroff'; mhd. *scrove*, *schroffe* m. `spitzer (*schneidender) stone, cliff', back formation nhd. Adj. *schroff*;

as `rissige, rough skin' here die Postverbalia aisl. *skurfa* f. `scurf, scab', schwed. *skorf*, ags. *skurf*, *scēorf* m. `scurf, scab, crust, eschar' (to *scēorfan*, see above), ahd. *scorf* ds. (besides norw. *skorpa* `crust', mhd. besides *schorf* also *schorpf* from geminiertem **skorp[p]*-), compare lit. *ka ėrpa* `wart', lett. *ka ėrpa*, *kārpis* ds.;

lit. *kerpu* `kir ėpti' `with the Schere schneiden', Iterat. *karpy ėti*, *atkarpai* `a ėtkarpos' `Schnitzel'; *krapšty ėti* `scratch, stochern' (onomatopoeic wordö); lett. *cē ėrpu*, *cī ėrpt* `shave, shear', *cī ėpe* f. `sickle'; Iterat. *kā ėrpi* `scratch, die Erde aufwerfen' (compare anord. *harfr*, *herfi*); Old Prussian *kerpetis* `cranium' (compare Old Indian *karpara-*);

with **s-**: lett. *šk ėrpe* ėt `lawn schneiden', *šk ėrpis* `Pflugmesser', *šk ėrpele* `wooden splinter', *šk ėrpta* `Scharte'; with zero grade ĩ: lit. *skir ėpstas* `Röster', Old Prussian *skerptus* ds. (after den gesögten Blöttern), lit. *skir ėpstus* `Rotbuche';

Old Church Slavic *čre ėpъ* `shard' (in den neueren slav. Sprachen partly also `cranium'); presumably also proto slav. **čъrpo*, *čer(p)ti* in Old Church Slavic *črъpo*, *čre ti* `scoop' (with a shard Wasser scoop'); russ. dial. *čerp* `sickle' probably contaminated from *červ* and *serp* m. ds.;

compare also *kerap-* `rag' above S. 581.

E. (s)krē-m-, (s)kr̥-m-:

cymr. *cramen* f. `scurf, scab' (with -mm-), bret. *crammen*, *cremmen* ds. (das -mm- expressive or from *-bhm-); mir. *screm* f. `Oberfläche, skin' (with -mm-);

afrönk. **scramasaks* in `cultris validis quos vulgo scramasaxos vocant' (Gregor v. Tours), compare also *scramis* (besides *scutis*, *spatis*, *lanceis*, *sagittis*) in the Lex Visigothorum; mhd. *schram* f. `scratch, Schwertwunde', m. `Felsspalt, hole', *schramen* `tear open'; besides with mm: mnd. *schram* (-mm-) m. `Ritze, incisure', *schramme* f. `Ritze, scratch' (out of it nhd. *Schramme*); ablaut. aisl. *skrāma* `wound, scratch; axe';

lit. *kra ėmas*, lett. *krama* `crust, scab, eschar'; lit. *krım* ėsti `gnaw, plague', lett. *kri ėmst* `gnaw, klaben';

Church Slavic *pokrom* ъ `margo panni', russ. *kroma* `Brotschnitte, edge', Church Slavic *ukrom* ъ Adv. `singulatim' (*abgetrennt'), Old Church Slavic *krome* Adv. `außen, outside'; ablaut. russ. dial. *krem* ъ f. `break, section of Waldes';

presumably Old Church Slavic *kremy*, *kremen* ъ `Feuerstein'; lett. *krems* ds., ablaut. *krams*.

F. (s)ker-s-:

Hom. ἄκροσεκρόμης 'with ungeschorenen Haaren'; att. κουρά 'das Abscheren the hair'; κουρίς, ἰδός f. 'razor', κοῦριμός 'geschoren', κουρεύς 'barber' etc., κουρίξ 'by den Haaren fassend', κοροσόν κορομόν Hes., κοροσώ 'schere', κοροσώτός 'geschoren' etc.;

att. inschr. κουροῦν 'lignum sectum'; αἱμακουρία 'Blutopfer', κοῦρεῖον 'a sacrificial animal';

mir. cymr. etc. *corr* 'verkömmert, dwarfish' (**korso*-);

toch. A *körš* t-, B *körst*- 'abschneiden, destroy'; hitt. *karš*-, *karšii*-a- 'abschneiden, verstömmeln' etc.

II. *i*-basis *skerī*~, *skrē*~*i*-, *skri*~ 'cut, clip, divide' also particularly 'through Sieben Grobes and Feines divide'; see above gr. κείρω, κάρηναι, lit. *skiriu*~

α) Gr. κρίνω (*κρίν-τω, compare Fut. κρίνωμι, and lesb. κρίνω) 'scheide, unterscheide, entscheide', participle κρίτός; κρίμων 'coarse meal, flour' ('das Gesiebte'), κρίμα, κρίματι. 'verdict, judgement', κρίτης m. 'judge', κρίσις f. 'verdict', διακρίδιον 'separate'; κρησέρα 'feines Sieb' (derivative from *κρησις, **krē[ij]-tis* 'crētiō, Sieben');

lat. *cernō*, -ere 'sichten, divide; distinct wahrnehmen (distinguish, discern), erkennen' (**cri*-*nō*); *certus* (= κρίτός) 'geschieden, entschieden, certainly, surely', Perf. *crē-vi*- (whereupon previously *crētum*), *ex-crē-mentum* 'Ausscheidung', *screa* (**skrēi*-ā) 'Auswurf', *screāre* 'sich röuspern'; *discrimen* 'trennender Abstand, Zwischenraum; Unterscheidung; entscheidender, kritischer instant, eye blink', *cribrum* 'Sieb, Durchschlag' (**krē*~*i*-*dhrom*);

air. *criathar* (**krē*~*i*-tro-) 'Sieb', acymr. *cruithr* ds. (ncymr. *crwydr* 'das Hin- und hergehen, Wandern'), corn. *croider*, mbret. *croezr* nbret. *krouer* 'Sieb'; cymr. *gogrynu* 'sieben' (**upo-kri-nō*), bret. *gourner* 'Sieb', cymr. *gwaŋgr*, *gogr* ds.; gall.-rom. *crinare* 'split', oberital. *crena* 'cleft, fissure', etc.; about ir. *crích* 'limit, boundary, Gebiet', cymr. *crip*, *crib*, corn. bret. *krib* 'comb', see above S. 619;

ags. *hrīdder*, *hrīddel* 'Sieb', ahd. *rītera*, nhd. *Reiter* 'coarse Sieb' (**krē*~*i*- or **krī*-*dhrom*); got. *hrains* (**kroini*-), aisl. *hreinn*, as. *hrēn(i)*, ahd. *hreini* 'pure', nhd. *rein*, dial. 'fine-ground, sieved';

bsl. **krei*-ō 'slit, separate, scheide' in lett. *krija* t̃ 'flay', *krija* f. 'bark, outer covering of a tree', lit. *kri* 'jas m. 'Siebreifen', Pl. *kri* 'jos 'bast, bark', *skri* 'jos 'Siebreifen';

Maybe alb. *krasit* 'cut', alb. *kreh* (**kre-sko*) 'comb, dress the hair', [common alb. -*sk*- > -*h*- phonetic mutation], *kryje* 'head (with hair)'.

proto slav.. **krojo*~, **krojiti* (previous causative) in Church Slavic *krojiti* 'περιτέμνειν, -σχίζειν, dissecāre', russ. *kroju*~, *kroji* t̃b 'cut, clip, carve, slit; corn, grain sieben';

proto slav.. **kraj* b (bsl. **krōi*-a- m.) in Old Church Slavic *kraj* b 'edge, bank, border, shore', russ. *kraj* 'edge, region; end', *kra* 'jnij 'äußerst'; with ablaut Old Church Slavic *iskr* b 'nahe'; proto slav.. **krida* in osorb. *kr* 'ida, nsorb. *ks* 'ida f. 'Sieb'.

β) (*d*-presentö) (**s**)*kreid*- in:

mir. *scrissid* 'cuts, slices' (**skrid*-t-);

got. *dis-skreitan* 'tear trans.', *dis-skritnan* 'tear intr.', nhd. schweiz. *schrissen*, *schreiben*, bair. *schritzen* 'rend, schlitzen', *schritz* 'crack'; as. *hrītan* or *hrītian* 'rend, ritzen, schreiben', aschwed. run. *hrita* 'ritzen, carve'.

γ) **(s)krei-t-:** ags. *midhrīðre* n. 'Zwerchfell'; afries. *mid-hrith(ere)* ds.

δ) Labial extensions:

(s)kerībh- in gr. *σκαρῖφου* and *σκαρῖφου* 'scratch, ritze auf, einen Umriß', *σκαρῖφου* m. 'stylus, Umriß, Skizze'; lat. *scribō*, -ere 'with a stylus graben, einzeichnen, schreiben', osk. *scīftas* Nom. Pl. 'scriptae', umbr. *screihtor* 'scripti'; lat. Lwe. are ahd. *scriban*, as. *skrīban*, afries. *skrīfa* 'schreiben' and die originally kirchlichen words ags. *scrīfan* 'a punishment, esp. eine kirchliche penance, atonement auferlegen', aisl. *skript* 'Beichte, punishment'; unclear is das *p* (= *bb*) in mir. *scrīp(a)id* 'kratzt';

with idg. **-p-**: aisl. *hrīfa* 'scratch, scrape, scratch'; *hrīfa* f. 'rake', afries. *hrīvia*, ndl. *rijven* 'rake, rake', ags. *gehrīfnian* 'abreißen'; lett *skrīpa* 't' 'scratch, scrape, scribble; einschreiben', *skrīpsts* 'krummes Schnitzmesser', *skrīpa* 'eingeritzter stripe'.

III. **u-basis (s)keru-, (s)kreu-**, compare perhaps lit. *kir* 'vis' 'axe', russ. *červ* 'sickle' etc.; ags. *screeawa* m. 'Spitzmaus', *scierfe-mūs* ds.:

(s)kreut-: gr. *κροῦτε* 'kernt from' Hes.;

lat. *scrūtillus* 'venter suillus condita farte expletus', dial. *scrōtum* 'Hodensack', hyperurbanisiert *scrautum* 'quiver' (*scrūta* 'junk' from gr. *γρύτῃ* 'junk', as *scrōfa* from *γρομφάς*); *scrūtor*, -ārī 'untersuchen, durchstöbern';

mcymr. *ysgrud* 'Skelett' (**skrou-to-*), Loth RC. 43, 166 f.;

ahd. *scrōtan* 'hew, hit, cut, clip, schroten'; also 'dress zuschneiden' (hence *Schröder*, *Schröter*), *scrōt* 'cut' (mhd. *schrolle* 'clod of earth' from **skruð-la* 'ö'), ags. *scrēadian* 'schölen, abschneiden', **scrēad(e)* f. 'Stöck Zeug', *skrūd* n. 'dress' = aisl. *skrūð* n. 'kostbares Zeug, dress'; (without *s-*: aisl. *hrjōða* 'leeren, vertreiben, verheeren', *hrjōðr* 'Vernichter'); ahd. *scrutōn*, *scrodōn*, *scrutlōn* 'erforschen, durchforschen', *scrod* 'scrutatio', and got. *and-hruskan* 'nachforschen' (**krū* 't-skō'); here probably with Nas. and auslaut voiced-nonaspirated Old Prussian *scrundos* f. Pl. 'scissors'.

(s)keru-p-, (s)kreu-p-:

Lat. *scrūpus* 'scharfer, spitzer stone', *scrūpulus* 'spitziges small stone' (*scrīpulus* nach*scriptus*) and (as *scrūpulum*) 'kleinster Teil eines Gewichtes or Maßes; öngstliche Genauigkeit (as 'auf spitzen Steinen going'), Skrupel', *scrūpeus* 'steinig';

perhaps as 'kratzend' = schwed. *skroflig* 'uneven, rough, hoarse' etc.;

poln. *skorupa* etc. 'shard'.

References: WP. I 422, II 573 ff., WH. I 170 f., 172 f., 198, 205 f., 274, 316 f., II 498 ff., Trautmann 117, 119, 128 ff., 141, 265 ff.;

See also: compare also *kreup-* above S. 623.

Page(s): 938-947

Root / lemma: **(s)ker-5**

German meaning: Schallwort

See also: see above S. 567 ff. (*ker-*).

Page(s): 947

Root / lemma: (s)kert-s-

English meaning: across

German meaning: in Worten for `quer, quer durch'

Note: ('in Querschnitt'; to [s]ker-t- `cut, clip')

Material: Arm. -xer' `aufsössig, widerspenstig' (würde also idg. -rs- voraussetzen);

gr. ἑγ-κάρστος, ἑπλ-κάρστος `slant, skew, in die Quere', κάρστος πλάγος Hes.;

bsl. *(s)kersa- in a p r . *kirscha, kirschan* (zero grade), *kerscha, kērschan* `about'; lit. *sker šas* Adj. `quer, zwerch', lett. *šk ē rs*, Adv., *šk ē rsu* `quer', russ.-Church Slavic *čre šъ* (and after other preposition auf зъ : *čre зъ*), russ. *čerez* `through, about - out'; also Old Church Slavic *čre šla* Nom. Pl. `loins' as `Zwerchfell, Quere of Körpers'ö

References: WP. II 590, Trautmann 129 f.

Page(s): 949-950

Root / lemma: skeub-, skeubh-, skeug-

English meaning: to move; throw, shoot

German meaning: `dahinschießen (flink); schießen, werfen, schieben'

Material: Got. *af-skiuban* `wegschieben, verstoßen', ags. *scēofan* and *scūfan* `schieben', ahd. *scioban* `schieben' (hat nhd. also die meaning `eilig go'), aisl. *skūfa* and *sky fa* `schieben, fortstoßen', intensive with gemin. Tenuis mhd. nhd. *schupfen*, norw. *skuppa* ds., ahd. *scupha, scopha* `Schaukelbrett'; with gemin. voiced-nonaspirated: norw. *skubba* `rub, scour, rub, clean', mhd. *schoppen* `stuff' and with long Spirans engl. *scoff* `derision, ridicule'; ahd. *scūf(a)la* `Schaufel = shovel', *scūbla* ds., ags. *scofl* ds., mnd. *schuppe*, ndl. *schop* f. ds. (-pp-); mhd. *schūft* `Galopp';

auf **skeub-** wird zurückgeführt aisl. *skopa* `run, spring', aisl. *skaup* and *skop* n. `derision', ags. *scop* `Dichter' (Nachbildung after lat. *mimus*), ahd. *scof, scoph* m. `Dichter', n. `poem, derision';

lit. *sku bti* `hurry', *sku binti* `beeilen', *skubu s*, *skubru s* `agile, hasty'; Old Church Slavic *skubo*, *skubati* `pluck, rend';

skeug- in mengl. mnl. *schokken* `bump, poke', mnd. *schocken* `tremble', nd. *schocken, sckucken* `shake, swing', mhd. *schocken* `swing, tanzen';

maybe from **skeu-k-** here as `gehetzt': germ. **skeuhwa-* `shy' in ags. *scēoh*, engl. *shy*, mhd. *schiech*; out of it ags. *scyghan*, ahd. *sciuhēn*, nhd. *scheuchen*; with ablaut and gramm.variation germ. **skugwa-* `shy' in mnd. *schū(we)*, schwed. *skugg*; Old Church Slavic *ščuti* `hetzen' (**skou-*);

References: WP. I 377, II 556, Trautmann 263, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 128, 177 f. and Skop BSB. 1954, 2.

Page(s): 955

Root / lemma: skeud-1

English meaning: to protest, grumble

German meaning: `unwillig, mörrisch sein', in Balt. also von körperlichem Schmerze

Material: Gr. σκυδαίνω, σκυζομαι `rage against, grolle', σκυθρός (diss. from *σκυδ-θρός) `grumpy, surly, sullen, unwilling, sad', σκυθρός ds., σκυθρῶ `bin unwilling';

lit. *pra-skundu* `-, *-skudau* `-, *-sku* `sti `to ache, to exhaust begin', *skunda* `accusation', *praskunda* `pain', *nu* `oskunda `pity', *sku* `ndžiu, *sku* `sti `sich bemoan'; lett. *skund-u*, -e `t `mißgünstig, envious sein, be angry with'; lit. *skaudu* `painful, sullen, violent', *skau* `sta (*skaude* `ti) `es schmerzt', lett. *ska* `užu, *ska* `ust `envious sein, injure, hurt', *skaude* `t ds.; lit. *skauduly* `s `ulcer'.

References: WP. II 554;

See also: compare also *keu* ad- above S. 595 f.

Page(s): 955

Root / lemma: (s)keud-2

English meaning: to throw, shoot

German meaning: `werfen, schießen, hetzen'; intr. `dahinschießen, eilen, hervorschießen'

Material: Old Indian *cō* `dati, *cōda* `yati `treibt an, throngs', np. *čust* `agile, tötig, fitting', Old Indian *skundatē* `hurries' (Dhātup.);

gr. κυδαίνω `Zahnkeim', Hes. (ö); alb. *heth* `throw, cast, worfle' (for **hedh* from **skoudei* ö);

This assumption seems uncertain; maybe from **Root / lemma: sē(i)-2 : sēi- : sī- : sē-: sē- and sei-: sī-:** (to throw, send, let fall, sow): derived alb. (**seth*), *hedh* `throw'.

aisl. *skjōta*, ags. *scēotan* `toss, fling, bump, poke, schießen', ahd. *sciozan* `schießen, throw, schnellend bewegen'; ahd. *scoz* `Geschoß, sprout', *scuz* `Schuß, Wurf, quickness', aisl. *skjōtr*, ags. *scēot* `quick, fast', got. *skaut* `lap, hem', aisl. *skaut* n. `Zipfel, point, edge, lap, protrusion', ahd. *scōz* `Zipfel, Kleiderschoß, Rockschoß', mnd. *schott* (-tt-) `vorgeschober) bar, bolt, Verschuß', whereof *schutten* `abdömmen, hinder, shield', mhd. nhd. *schützen*;

without anlaut. s-: mhd. *hossen, hotzen* `quick, fast run', nhd. dial. *hutzen* `antreiben, hetzen' (as Old Indian *cō* `dati), also `bump, poke';

lit. *skudru* `s, *skaudru* `s `agile'; lett. *skaudrs* ds., *skudra* `Ameise'; Old Church Slavic *is-kydati* `herauswerfen', russ. *kida* `tē `throw', *ki* `dkij `rash, hasty, willing, ready, greedy'.

References: WP. II 554 f.;

See also: s. also under *skeu*-5 and *skeub*-.

Page(s): 955-956

Root / lemma: (s)keu-1

English meaning: to perform, commit

German meaning: `herrichten, ausführen'

Material: Gr. σκευός n. (mostly Pl.) `appliance, armament, armor', σκευή

`armament, armor, clothing, Tracht', σ κ ε υ á ζ ω `bereite, richte an; putze from; bewaffne; stifte an';

aisl. *heyja*, ags. *hi égan* `commit';

Old Church Slavic *pre-kutiti* `adorn, embellish, adorn', russ. *kutit* ь `carouse, sich with Klatsch befassen, rage, clamor', Church Slavic *kutiti* `machinari', čech. *kutiti*, *kutati* `drive, push, schökern', also (refl.) `wöhlen, dig, schören'; die slav. words based on auf a **kou-tā* perhaps `front'.

References: WP. II 546, Vasmer 1, 706 (,unclear').

Page(s): 950-951

Root / lemma: (s)keu-2, (s)keu₂ : (s)kū-

English meaning: to cover, wrap

German meaning: `bedecken, umhüllen'

Material: Old Indian *skunāti*, *skunō ti*, *skāuti* `bedeckt'; doubtful *ku-kūla*- `Hölsen, armament, armor', *pām*, *su-kūla*- `Lumpenkleid the buddhist. Mönche';

arm. c. *iw* `roof, cover' (**skēu*-o-); with anl. *kh*-: arm. *xuc*, `Stube' (**khū*-sk *ho*-, at most zur s-extension), fraglicher *xavar* `dark' (**khōu*-o-, forms arm. -ar), *xuḥp* `cover', *xul*, *xlik* `cottage', *xlay* (**khū*-*lati*-) `female Kopfverhüllung, Schleier; dress';

gr. σ κ ú ν τ α Pl. `brows', ἐ π τ σ κ ú ν τ ο ν `skin oberhalb the Augenbrauen' (compare Old Indian *skunā ti*); σ κ ú λ ο ς n. `Tierhaut, bowl', σ κ ú λ ο ν `abgezogene Tierhaut', σ κ ú λ ο ν ds. `dem Feind abgenommene Rüstung'; doubtful κ ú α ς, Pl. κ ú ε α `Fließ';

lat. *obscurus* `*bedeckt' = `dark'; *cūlus* `the Hintere';

air. *cūl* m. `back, rump', cymr. *cil* `back'; air. *cūl* (**kū-lā*-) f. `angle, hideout' = cymr. etc. *cil*, *ysgil* `hideout'; ir. *cuarān*, cymr. *curan* `shoe'; perhaps kelt.-lat. *cucullus* `cowl' (compare above Old Indian *ku-kūla*-ö);

aisl. *skjā* f. `barn' (**skeu*-ā), probably also aisl. *hā* f. `skin' in *hross-hā* under likewise (**skou*-ā), *skāli* `cottage, room' (germ. **skawalan*-); *sky* n. (**skeui*-o-) `cloud, Verdunklung', ags. *scio*, as. *scio* `cloud'; ags. *scu(w)a* m. `shadow, darkness, protection', ahd. *scuwo*, *scū* m. `shadow', *scū-c(h)ar* n. `mirror', actually `Schattengefäß', aisl. *skuggi* m. `shadow, Spiegelbild, ghost', *skugg-sjā* f. `mirror', got. *skuggwa* m. `mirror'; ahd. *skugin(a)*, mhd. *schüne*, nhd. *Scheune* (`Obdach'), norw. dial. *skyggne* m. `cottage, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole'; aisl. *skaun* f. (or *skaunn* m.) `shield'; norw. *skūme* `dark', aisl. *skūmi* m. `dawn, twilight', mnd. *schummer* `dawn, twilight' (: lett. *skumt*); aisl. *hūm* n. `twilight', PN. *Hymir* `Verdunkler'; perhaps ahd. *scūm* `scum, froth, foam' (if `deckendes');

maybe alb. (**scūm*) *shkumë* `foam'

aisl. *skjōl* n. `hideout, Zuflucht, protection, barn', *skjōla* `Bötte, Köbel', (`Verwahrungsraum'), changing through ablaut aisl. *sky li*, mnd. *schüle* n. `hideout', afries. *skule* `cottage'; aisl. *sky la* `beschützen', mhd. *schülen* `bent sein, lurk, lugen';

ahd. *scūr* m. `Wetterdach, protection' (: lat. *obscurus*), mhd. *schūr* `Obdach, Schirm', aisl. *skūr* f. `skin the Mandel', ahd. *skūra*, *sciura*, (**skūrja*) `barn, barn'; with formants -ko- and lengthened grade *ō[u]* probably got. *skōhs*, aisl. *skōr*, Pl. *skūar*, ahd. *scuoh* `shoe' (actually `deckendes Oberleder of Schuhs', compare above ir. *cuarān* `shoe' and mnd. *schoe* `sword scabbard, sheath');

lit. *ke* `valas` 'Eierschale', lett. *ča* `ula` 'bowl, husk'; lett. *kūja* `vulva'; lett. *skau* `t` 'hug, embrace, hold tight', *skumstu*, *sku* `mt` 'sad become' ('obscurāri'); but lit. *skūra* `leather, bark, outer covering of a tree', lett. *skura* `husk' from weißruss. *skyra*.

A. Dental extensions (respectively formations with Dentalformantien):

(s)keu-t-:

Gr. σ κ ῦ τ ο ς n. `skin, leather', ἐ γ κ υ τ ῖ , ἐ γ κ υ τ ῖ ς `bis auf die skin', κ ῦ τ ο ς n. `Hölle, skin' and `vessel, Urne, cavity', κ υ τ ῖ ς `small Kasten, Böchse', κ υ σ ῑ ς ἡ π υ γ ῆ ; ἡ γ υ ν α (κ ε ῖ ο ν α ἰ δ ο ῖ ο ν Hes.; (*κ υ τ - λ ο ς or *κυθ-λοϑ), κ ο τ (τ) ρ ο ϑ `cavity, bulge, Bienenzelle, Eichelnapf', κ ῦ σ ῑ ρ ο ϑ `anus' (*κ υ τ F α ρ ο ϑ); about lat. *cuturnium* `vas, quo in sacrificiis vinum fundebatur' s. WH. I 320;

lat. *cutis* `skin'; *cunnus* `pudendum muliebre' (**kut-nos*);

cymr. *cwd* `Hodensack'; mcymr. *eskit*, *esgit*, ncymr. *esgid*, corn. *eskit*, *esgis* `shoe' (**ped-skūti*);

aisl. *hūð*, ags. *hy* `d, ahd. *hūt* (**hūdi*-) `Haut' (schweiz. *hut* `husk, Fruchtschale');

ahd. *hodo*, afries. *hotha* `testicle'; ags. *hoðma* m. `darkness', ahd. *hutta* `cottage' (**kuti* `ā or **kudhi* `ā: out of it as. *hutta*, *huttia*);

alut. *kuty* `s `Beutel, Geldkatze'; balt. **keutā* `skin', Old Prussian *keuto*, lit. *kia* `utas `bowl, husk', dial. *ke* `vetas m. ds.; *kia* `valas m. `Eierschale' (**keu* `olo-), lett. *ča* `ula f. `bowl', *ča* `umala f. `hard bowl' (Trautmann 132);

nasalized **kunti* `ō `preserve' perhaps in Old Church Slavic *sъko*, *tati* `beruhigen, stillen', russ. *ku* `tatъ `verhölten' etc., Old Prussian -*kūnti* `pflegt', Inf. *pokūnst*, *pakūnst* `preserve, protect' and with intonation change slav. **ko*, *ta* f. in Old Church Slavic *ko*, *šta* `σ κ η ν ῆ , klr. *ku* `ča `pigpen' (Trautmann 145).

(s)keudh-:

Old Indian *kuhara*- n. `cave', *kuhaka*- m. `Schelm, Gaukler, cheater', *kuhayate* `betrögt', *kuhū* - f. `Neumond' (`the versteckte moon'); pamir dial. *skīð* `hohe Mötze from Schaffell';

gr. κ ε ῦ θ ω `verberge', κ ε ῦ θ ο ϑ n., κ ε υ θ μ ῶ ν `verborgene depth', κ ε υ θ μ ῑ ϑ `verborgener place, cavity, Saulache';

mir. *codal* `skin';

ags. *hy* `dan `conceal'; here or to **skeut*- got. *skauda*-(*raip*) Akk. Sg. `shoe (riemen)', aisl. *skauð* f. `vagina', Pl. `Vorhaut; Elender, Scheusal', *skjōða* f. `Beutel, sack, bag', mnd. *schōde* n. `vagina' (beim horse), f. `pod, pea', mhd. *schōte* `pod, Samengehölse';

unclear is lat. *cūdō*, -*ōnis* `helmet from fell, fur' (Lw.ö); in the meaning nahe steht av. *xaō* δ a- m., a p. *xaudā*- `Hut, K a p p e; helmet'.

B. guttural extension (s)keu-k :-:

Old Indian *kō* `ś ā- m. `container, Schatzkammer etc. `(late also *ko* `ś ā-, das perhaps ind. development from *kō* `ś ā- is); doubtful *kōs* `aka- m. n. `egg, testicle, Gehölse', *kus* `apa- m. (uncovered) `Trinkgeschirr', *kus* `aya - m. (uncovered) `cistern'; *kuks*, *i* - m. `belly, womb, cavity'; common Old Indian -*g* `h- > -*ks* - phonetic mutation npers. *kus* `vulva'; av. *kusra*- `sich wöl bend, hollow', *vīkusra*-, *hankusra*- `sich auseinander-, zusammenwöl bend';

lit. *kūšy* `s (Plur. *kūšy* `s), lett. *ku* `sis, *ku* `sa `vulvahaare' (**kūki*- or **kūksi*-); lit.

kia 'ušē' 'skull, cranium', *kiau* 'šis' 'egg, testicle', preuß.-lett. *k'aušis* 'egg'; lit. *ka* 'ušas' 'großer dipper', lett. *kau* 'ss' 'platter, Kochlöffel'.

C. s-extension (s)keu-s-:

Perhaps Old Indian *kos*, *t. ha-* m. n. 'container, lower abdomen, Vorratskammer' under likewise, *kuš*, *t. ha-* m. 'Lendenhöhle' (ö), *ku* 's. t. hikā' 'Inhalt the Gedörme', npers. *kušt* 'groin' (arm. Lw. *kušt* 'belly, groin, body');

gr. κύσ τ ις, -εως, -ιδος 'bladder, Beutel', κύσ θ ος 'vulva';

doubtful lat. *custōs* 'Wöchter', compare WH. I 319;

cymr. *cwthr* 'After, Mastdarm' (**kuzdhro-*);

aisl. *hauss* m. 'cranium'; ablaut. norw. dial. *hūse* m. 'Fischkopf', ahd. *hūso* 'Hausen', after dem with Schildplatten gepanzerten Kopf;

nhd. dial. *hosen* 'husk, pod', ags. *hosa* m. 'Strumpf, husk', aisl. ahd. *hosa* 'trouser';

presumably here got. aisl. ags. as. ahd. *hūs* 'house', compare nd. *hūske* 'Kerngehäuse, sheath, Töte' under likewise;

got. *huzd*, aisl. *hodd* f. (ö), ags. as. *hord*, ahd. *hort* 'treasure, tribute, Hort' (**kuz-dho-* = gr. κύσ θ ος); schwed. *hydda* 'cottage', dial. *hodda*, *hudda* 'Schuppen, Gefögnisraum', aschw. *hydda* 'conceal'.

References: WP. II 546 ff., WH. I 298 f., 301, 309, 319, 320, II 196, 503, Trautmann 132, 145.

Page(s): 951-953

Root / lemma: (s)keu-4

German meaning: 'worauf achten'

See also: see above S. 587 f. ((s)keu-4).

Page(s): 954

Root / lemma: (s)keup-, skeub(h)-

English meaning: bundle, flock, etc..

German meaning: 'Böschel, Schopf, Quaste'; only germ. and slav.

Material: Aisl. *skauf* 'bundle, tassel', ags. *scēaf*, ahd. *scoub* 'bundle, bundle of straw, fascicle, sheaf', nhd. dial. *Schaub* 'bundle, bundle of straw', aisl. *skūfr* 'tassel, fringe, bundle'; ahd. *scubil* 'bundle of hair or straw or like that, heap, pile';

ags. *scyfel(e)* f. 'women's bonnet, tuft of feathers' (with *p*: aisl. *skypill*, *skupla* ds.);

Maybe alb. *scype*, *shqiponjë* (diminutive) 'eagle, bird' (*tuft of feathersö)'

ahd. *scobar* 'haystack, barn, heap, part. from grain or hay', mhd. *schober hār* 'bundle, hair';

got. *skufta* (Dat. Sg.) 'hair of the head', aisl. *skopt* ds.; mhd. *schopf* m. 'tuft, crest, tuft of feathers; shock of hair', *schopfen* and (nd.) *schoppen* 'stuff (originally with bundles of hay, hair etc.), be swollen'; with precisely such germ. *pp*: norw. *hupp* 'tassel', ahd. *hopfo* 'hop, vine, plant which creeps or climbs as it grows';

perhaps as 'roof covered with straw bundles' here nd. *schupp* 'protective roof' (nhd. *Schuppen*), ahd. *scopf* m. 'building without front wall, barn', nhd. bair. schweiz. *schopf* m. ds., ags. *scypen* f. 'stall', engl. *shippen*, ags. *scoppa* m. 'shed, stall' (engl. *shop* 'junk shop, knick-knack shop');

serb. *ču`pa* 'shock of hair', russ. *čup* ɤ, *čub* ɤ, čech. *čup*, *čub* 'tuft, crest, tuft of feathers; shock of hair';

perhaps slav. **kyta* (**kūp-tā*) in russ. *ki`ta* 'Stengel und Blätter lang stieliger Pflanzen', *ki`tka* 'catkin in trees' etc., and russ. *kist* ɤ (**kūp-sti-*) 'tassel, paintbrush, bunch of grapes, hand', bulg. *ki`ska* (from *kyst* ɤ *ka*) 'bunch, bundle, cluster, bouquet, bunch of flowers', skr. *ko`ščica* 'kind of paintbrush', old also *kist*, poln. *kis`c* 'tassel, broom, bush, bundle'.

References: WP. II 555 f.

Page(s): 956

Root / lemma: *(s)keut-*, *(s)keudh-*

English meaning: to shrink

German meaning: 'einschrumpfen'

Note: only germ. and Baltic

Material: Germ. partly *-tt-*, partly *-dd-*: schwed. dial. *hott*, *hodd* m. 'small, eingeschrumpfter person', ndl. *hotten* 'curdle, coagulate, harden', ndd. *hotten* 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up', ndl. *hot*, mnd. *hotte* 'coagulated milk', nhd. dial. *hutzeln*, *verhutzeln* 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up', *verhutzelt* 'verschrumpft, vertrocknet';

lit. *ap-kiau`sti* 'verkömmern'; *kūstu* ˘, *kūdau* ˘, *ku`sti* 'abmagern', *suku`de*, *s`wizened*'.

References: WP. II 553.

Page(s): 956-957

Root / lemma: *skē`i-bh-*, *-p-*, nasalized *ski-m-bh-*

English meaning: slant; to limp

German meaning: 'schief, hinken(d)'

Material: Aisl. *skeifr* 'slant, skew' (**skoipo-*), ags. *scāf*, *scāb* ds. (in *scāf̥fōt* 'schiefföβig'), mnd. *schēf* ds. (nhd. dial. *scheif*), next to which (**skēipo-*) mhd. (md. nd.) *schief*, and (as germ. **skibba-*) hess.-frönk. *schepp* 'slant, skew', as well as (as germ. **skippa-*) mhd. *schipfes* Adv. 'quer';

lit. *paskybei* 'quer', *skybas* 'keilförmiges Stöck Land'; lett. *šk`ībs* 'slant, skew', *šk`ieb-u*, *-t* 'schief neigen, kippen'; compare gr. σ κ ι ψ α ι ῥ κ λ ά σ α ι .
' A χ α ι ο ι Hes.;

nasalized gr. σ κ ι μ β ά ς 'lame', σ κ ι μ β ά ζ ε ι ν 'hinken'.

Idg. *skē`i-p-*, *-bh-* extended from *skē`i-*, compare **skai-u_o-s* (**skai-u_o-s*) 'slant, skew, link'; besides mhd. *schie-f* steht *schæ`he* and *schie-c*; zur unerweiterten root perhaps norw. *skina*, *skjena* 'biesen', aschwed. *skena* 'durchgehen' (of Pferde), ablaut. norw. *skeina* 'schief zur Seite fliegen'.

References: WP. II 546, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 151.

Root / lemma: *skē ī-*

English meaning: to cut, separate

German meaning: `schneiden, trennen, scheiden'

Note: extension from **sek-**; initial sound partly also *sk̂-*, *skh-*, *sk̂h-*, as in the continuing formation

Material: I. Old Indian *chyati* `clips', participle *chāta-*, *chita* *ī-* `cut, cropps, truncates, cuts off', Kaus. *chāyayati* (with *sk̂-*, like:)

Maybe alb. (**chāyayati*) *çaj*, *çajta* (aor.), *çava* (aor.) `cut, separate'.

av. *fra-sānām* `destruction', *sā-*, *sya-* `to fight';

gr. *σχάω* (**skhai̯ō*, Impf. *ἔσχω* *w* *ν*, Inf. *κατα-σχῶν*), *σχάζω* (neologism, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 716) `scratches, slits' and `drop, hang down flaccidly, restrains, stays open', *σχάσσει* `the scratches, bleeding; release, to let sb/sth go', *σχάσμενα*, *σχασμός* m. `incision', *σχαστήριον* `fleam, latch, bolt', *σχαστήριον* `the rope (serving for the separation of the spectators) before the racetrack';

Maybe alb. (**sciō*) *shquanj* `distinguish', (**scie*) *shqyenj* `tear, split'.

lat. *sciō*, *scīre* `to know, understand; with infin. to know how to do' (`part, make a distinction'), *dēsciscō*, *-ere* `to break away, revolt, withdraw, diverge, apostatize, renounce', *sciscō*, *-ere* `to investigate, inquire; polit. to vote, ordain, resolve' and `try to find out', *plēbiscitum* `a decree of the people', *scītus* `knowing, shrewd, clever, judicious; pretty, fine; adv. scite, skillfully' (like mhd. *geschide*, nhd. *gescheit* to **skēi-t-*) in the meaning `eliminate' (compare aisl. *skīta* under S. 921) mir. *scei* `d' `vomits' (**skei-i̯e-ti*, idg. **skei-*), verbal n. *sceith* f. (from **sceth*, idg. **ski-tā*, therefrom:) cymr. *chwydu*, bret. *c'houeda*, mcor. *hweža* `vomit'; from ir. *scethach* `to the travelling rupture' places aisl. *skjaðak* n. `ryegrass, darnel (the herbs medicine recommends such orders against gout and rheumatism and dizziness)';

mir. *sci* `an f. `knife', (**skii̯enā*) out of it cymr. *ysgi* `en `knife, sword'; mir. *scaillid* `lets go, unhands, relinquishes, disperses' (**skai-l-*), air. *erscailliud* `breakup, dissection, dissipation, fragmentation';

aisl. *skeina* `wound lightly'; as **split* off piece of wood, under likewise': mhd. *schīe* m. f. `fencing post, pale', ags. *scīa* m. `shinbone', next to which (compare ahd. *bīa* : *bini* `bee')

germ. **skīnō(n)* in ags. *scīnu* f., *scīne* *bān* n. `shinbone', ahd. *scīna* `shinbone', also `needle', norw. *skīna* `small disc, wheel, pulley, slice of bread'; afries. *skidel* `bones of the arm' (*-dla* forms); westflōm. *schier* `block of wood' (**skī-ro-*); from **distinguish, discern* from: ahd. *skērī* `sharp, sharp witted, shrewd' (**skēiro-*); mhd. *schier* `quick, fast', Adv. ahd. *skēro*, *skīoro* `quick, fast', mhd. *schier(e)* ds., `fast';

lett. *šk'ieva* `fissure in wood' and lit. *skivytas* `scrap, shred' have probably *v* from *dv*, so that to *d*-extension lit. *ski* *edžiu*, lett. *šk* *iežu*;

Maybe alb. geg. *shkō-*, *shkōeva* aor., tosk. *shqyenj*, *shqeva* aor. `tear, rind'

Old Church Slavic *ce ŷnica* `λύρα' (eig. `shepherd's pipe'), russ. *ce ŷje* `handle, grasp, Handhabe' and `shinbone', *ce ŷka* `coil, spool, duct, tube, pipe;

shinbone of horses', etc.; besides with palatal: lit. *šėiva* 'šėiva', lett. *saiva* 'weaver's reel' (bsl. **kōl̥uā*, **(s)kēl̥uā*, **(s)kōl̥uā*).

II. Dental extensions *skē ī-d-*, *-t-* (*d*, *t* partly present formant, partly the nominal forms-to-):

A. forms on *-d-*; in Ar. and Arm. with *sk̂-*, in Balt. with *sk-*:

Old Indian *china* 'tti, themat. *chindati* 'clips, cuts, splits', Kaus. *chēdayati*; *chēda-* m. 'cut, break, section', *chitti-* 'the fissures' (: lat. *scissio*), *chidra* 'breaks, splits', n. 'cleft, fissure, hole', *chidira-* m. (lex.) 'axe, sword' (: av. *sidara-*, gr. *σχιδαρος*, ahd. *sce* 'tar, lett. *šk'idrs* 'leaking'; full grade lit. *skiedra*); av. *saēd-* 'split', *avahisiḍyāt* 'he may split', *sidara-* (leg. *sidra-*) n. 'hole, aperture, crack', *aḥsista-* 'not split', balūči *sindag* 'split, break, rupture';

arm. c. *tim* 'ritze mich, zerkratze mir with den Nögeln die Haut';

gr. *σχίζω* 'split, slit, separate', *σχιστός* (= av. *a* 'sista-, lat. *scissus*) 'divided, apart, separated; divisible', *σχιδάξ* 'splinter, shingle', *σχίζα* f. 'piece of wood', *σχιδάλαμος*, Koine *σχιδάλαμος* 'wooden splinter', *ἀνασχίζω* 'to spear to'; makedon. *σκοῦδος* 'authority; administrator, governor, esp. treasurer, chief financial official in Egypt, Astrol., controller, of the Seven Planets';

lat. *scindō*, -ere, *scicidī*, *scissum* 'to cut, rend, split; to divide, separate'; *scissio* 'the fissures';

mbret. *squeigaff*, nbret. *skeja* 'cut, clip' (-ž- from -dj-, **skidiō*); cymr. *ysgwydd* (**skeid-*), corn. *scuid*, bret. *scoaz* 'scapula';

air. *sciath* 'scapula, wing' (*p* instead of *ḁ* after *sciath* 'shield');

without anlaut. s- perhaps cymr. *cwys* f. 'furrow' (**kēidhtā-*);

ahd. *scīzan*, ags. *scītan*, aisl. *skīta* 'excrete feces, defecate' (**ē* 'eliminate'), mhd. *schīze* f., aisl. *skītr* m. 'diarrhea'; ahd. *scetar* 'thin, incomplete, fragmentary', mhd. *schiter(e)* ds., nhd. (obd., schles.) *schitter* (**skidro-* = Old Indian *chidra* - etc.);

maybe alb. (**skīta*) *skitë* 'diarrhea'

without anlaut. s- perhaps aisl. *hīt* f. 'a furry sack';

lit. *ski* 'edžiu, *ski* 'esti 'separate, divide', lter. *ska* 'idyti (: got. *skaidan*, Old Indian *chedayati*), *skieda* 'and *skiedra*, *skiedara* 'chip, splinter', *ski* 'emenys Pl. 'der Raum, durch welche das Weberschifflein geworfen wird', *ap-skīde* s 'zerfranst', *pasky* 'sti 'scatter'; without anlaut. s- (through diss. lossö) probably *suki* 'de, s 'tattered, ragged, fray';

lett. *šk* 'iedu, *šk* 'iest 'scatter, waste, spread', *šk* 'iemen 'i Pl. 'die öber den Weberhefteln sich kreuzenden Föden = the weaver's little boat or SHUTTLE = this might be the hefteln (small booklet) or weaving PATTERN used by weavers', *šk* 'istu, *šk* 'ist 'break up', *šk* 'ids 'leaking, thin', *skai* 'da 'chip, splinter'; about lett. *šk* 'ieva 'col, gap', see above S. 920;

with it identical lit. *ski* 'edžiu, *ski* 'esti 'dilute', *sky* 'stas 'thin fluid', lett. *skaidīt* 'dilute potables', *šk* 'ists 'thin fluid' (and 'clean, clear, bright, chaste'), *šk* 'istīt 'clean, sōubern', *šk* 'idināt 'thin, make fluid', *šk* 'ids 'thin fluid'; Old Prussian *skīstan* Akk. 'clean', *skītai* 'chaste';

Old Church Slavic *čist* ѣ 'clean', *čistiti* 'clean', *če* 's 'to, *če* 'stiti 'clean', Church Slavic *če* 'diti 'seihen'; russ. *ščī* 'ryj 'veritable, genuine'; compare also above S. 917;

B. forms in *-t-*:

air. *sciath* m. 'shield', cymr. *ysgwyd*, abret. *scoit*, nbret. *sloed* ds. = Old Church Slav. *štítъ* 'shield', (originally 'board'), next to which with gradation Old Prussian *staytan* (lies *scaytan*) 'shield' and lat. *scūtum* ds.;

alb. (**scūtum*) *shqyt* 'shield'

aisl. *skið* n. 'piece of wood, snowshoe' ('ski'), ags. *scīd* 'piece of wood'; ahd. *scīt* 'bit of wood, piece of wood' (**skīto-*), mhd. *schīten* 'split', *schīden* 'separate, divide', *geschīde* 'brainy, sly, cunning', aisl. *skīðī* n. 'vagina'; changing through ablaut mhd. *scheite* 'chip of wood' and zero grade ahd. *scidōn* 'divide', *scidunga* 'separation', mhd. *schit*, -of m. 'separation, differentiation';

got. *skaidan* 'divide', ags. *scēadan* 'divide, scatter, shed' (so also mnl. *scheiden* 'shed blood'); ahd. *sceidan* (participle *ki-sceitan*) 'divide'; aisl. *skeið* n. 'part of space or time, career', as. *skēth* m. 'difference', mhd. *scheit* f. 'separation, watershed'; ags. *scēada*, mnl. *schēde*, as. *skēðlo* 'vertices, vertex', mnd. *schēdel* m., *schēdele* f. ds., ahd. *sceitilo* ds.;

aisl. *skeið* f. 'weaver's comb', Pl. 'sword scabbard' ('eig. die beiden Holzscheiben in this = wooden discs'), ags. *skæð*, *scēað*, ahd. *sceida* 'sword scabbard', also 'separation, limit, boundary', as. *skēðia* ds., ags. *sceaðel* 'weaver's comb';

mhd. *schedel* 'cranium, also dry measure', mnl. *schedel* 'cover, lid, eyelid' (ndl. *scheel* 'cover'), mnd. *schedel*, *schidele* 'box, case, bag' from **skipla-*, idg. **ski-tlo-*, actually (truncated) brainpan, skullcap'; in *to*-participle of *skēit-* or *skēi-d-* (compare lat. *scissus*) based on ahd. *scesso* 'cliff, rock';

III. Labial extensions:

skē ī-p-: gr. *σ κ ο ἴ π ο ς* m. 'the basic beams on which the bricks rest; wall-plate of a building'; *σ κ ἰ ὴ π ω ν* 'staff, stick, a staff or stick to lean upon, a walking-stick, crutch' (eig. '*cleaved, divided = split off branch');

Maybe alb. *shqeponj* 'walk with a limp; to lean upon a walking-stick' : *shqiponja*, *shkabonja*, *gabonja* 'eagle, military standard on a stick; bird with sharp talons', *shqip* 'clear, fluent, sharp (language, Albanian language)' also *shqiptonj* 'enounce, pronounce, enunciate, say, utter, mouth (clearly)', *shqiptar* 'Albanian (who speaks clearly)'; *tshkep* 'unstitch' (see **Root / lemma: du ō(u)** : 'two') : *qep* 'stitch'.

gr. *σ κ ἰ μ π ο υ ς* 'kind of a day bed, or a sofa to rest on during the day rather than get tucked in for the night' (**σ κ ἰ μ π ο π ο υ ς*), *σ κ ἰ μ π ω*, *σ κ ἰ μ π τ ω* 'insert'; lat. *scīpiō* m. 'staff'; s. also S. 543 under *kēipo-* 'picket, pole' and S. 930 f. *skēp-*; gr. *σ κ ο ἴ ψ φ ῶ ρ α* Hes. (the itch, scurvy, scab, mange = of skin flaking off);

ahd. *scivaro* 'wood splinter or spall', nhd. *Schiefer*, mnd. *schever*, mengl. *scifra*, nengl. *shiver* 'splinter, shred', mhd. *schebe* f. 'Abfall beim Flachsbrechen', nhd. *Schöbe*, engl. *shive* 'slice, cut', further (as 'cut-off piece of a trunk'), aisl. *skīfa*, as. *skīfa*, ahd. *scība* 'disc, roll, roller, wheel, pulley, slice of bread', nhd. *Scheibe*, wherefore aisl. *skīfa* 'split, divide into sheaves', mnd. *schīven*, mhd. *schīben* 'roll, Kegel scheiben' (Kegel *schieben* through distortion), afries. *skīvia* 'divide'.

skei-b-: got. aisl. ags. *skip* n. 'ship, boat' (**ausgeschnittener, gehöhlter dugout canoe*), ahd. *scif*, *scef* 'ship, Weberschiff' also 'vessel', *sciphi* n. 'drinking vessel, bowl, saucer', mhd. *schipfe* 'shovel, piece of kindling wood (it might be used for digging)'; in addition (as 'divide = distribute') aisl. *skipa* 'allot, decide, define, ordain, determine, sort, order, arrange', mnd. *schippen* ds.; aisl. *skipta* 'divide, decide, determine, swap, vary, exchange', ags. *sciftan*, mnd. *schiften*, *schichten* 'divide, sort, order, arrange';

lit. *skiebtī* 'unpick', lett. *šķībiēt* 'hew, hit, cut, clip, branching out'.

Note:

The root **Root / lemma: skē ī-** : (to cut, separate) is detrimental for alb. language

because alb. people chose it to design clear speech: alb. (**skei-b-*), *shqip* 'clear speech, separated words', (**skipta*) *shqipto* 'speak clearly', (**skipta*) *shqiptar* 'people who speak clearly'. Alb. people employed these cognates during Turkish long occupation to preserve their language. Hence people who didn't speak clearly were ostracized by the majority of alb. so important became the clear Indo European language to alb. that they finally switched from the name Arban (Alban) to (**skipta*) *shqiptar* 'people who speak clearly'. Other alb. derivatives: (**Schöbe*) *shkabë* 'eagle (with sharp talons)', alb. geg. (**scipioni*) *Shqipni* 'land of eagles'. Obviously alb. association of (**skipta*) *shqiptar* 'people who speak clearly' and (**skipion*) *shqiponjë* 'eagle' was distorted by Illyrian soldiers serving in the Roman army. Illyrians who didn't speak lat. translated the Roman military ensign with the eagle as: *scipio -onis*, m. 'a staff, wand' = alb. (**scipioni*) *shqiponjë* 'the eagle (itself)', also alb. (**scipioni*) *Shqipni* 'land of eagles'. When **Gergj Kastrioti** 'king of Epirus' presented his heraldic emblem of the eagle (the double headed imperial eagle) he inadvertently changed the name of his people. Illyrian emperors had introduced the double headed eagle of their Hittite heritage.

References: WP. II 541 ff., WH. II 493 f., 495 f., 503, Trautmann 263 f.

Page(s): 919-922

Root / lemma: (*s*)*kē p-2*, (*s*)*kō p-* and (*s*)*kā p-*; (*s*)*kē b(h)-*, *skob(h)-* and *skā b(h)-*

English meaning: to work with a sharp instrument

German meaning: 'with scharfem Werkzeug schneiden, spalten'

Material: A. Forms in **-b:** (there are listed here only the definite germ. forms; lat. and bsl. with *b* see by the root form in *bh*); **skab-** 'form carving'.

Got. *gaskapjan* st. V. 'make', aisl. *skepja*, ags. *scieppan*, ahd. *scepfen*, mhd. *schepfen*, from which nhd. *schöpfen*; to preterit mhd. *schuof*, participle 'geschaffen' = created' would create a new present 'schaffen' = make, create', as schwed. *skapa*, dö.n. *scabe*; deverbative *ö*-verbs are aisl. aschw. *skapa* 'make, furnish, found, install', ahd. *scaffōn* 'build, effectuate' (Wissmann Nom. postverb. 73); ags. *ge-sceap* n. 'shape, creature', as. *gi-scapu* Pl. n. 'fate, destiny'; aisl. *skap* n. 'shape, mood' etc.; -*skapr* e.g. in *vin-skapr* 'friendship'; ahd. *scaf* m. 'shape, structure', -*scaf* and -*scaft* f., nhd. -*schaft*; wgerm. **skap* n. '(engraved) vessel' in: as. *skap* n. 'Schaff, ship', ahd. *skaf* 'vessel, Schaff', whereof *scepfen* 'draw up, draw out, draw; remove, take out, take away; drain dry, empty out' (after *scepfen* 'bring forth, produce, make, create, beget, give origin to' early with strong inflection); diminutive as. *skepil*, ahd. *skeffil* 'bushel'; ablaut. mnd. *schōpe* 'scoop', mhd. *schuofe* f. 'Schöpfgefäß'.

B. forms auf **-bh:** (including lat. and bsl. forms with zweideutigem *-b-*).

Lat. *scabō, -ere*, *scābī* 'scrape, scratch, rub', *sca biēs* f. 'scab, mange, itch; roughness; itching desire; mange', *scaber* 'rough, scabby'; with *o*: *scobis* f. 'filings, chips, shavings, sawdust', *scobīna* 'file, rasp'; mir. (*s*)*cīp* (with *bb*) 'hand' (expressive gemination); got. *skaban* 'scrape, shave, shear', aisl. *skafa* 'scrape, scratch, scrape', ags. *scafan* ds. (aisl. ags. preterit *skōf*, as lat. *scābī*); and. *scaban* 'scrape, scratch, cut (hair), clip', ahd. *scaba* 'plane', aisl. *skafa* 'rasper'; aisl. *skabb*, ags. *sceabb* 'scabies', mhd. *schebīc* 'scabby, measly', older nhd. *Schöbe* 'scabies', and. *scavatho* 'mange; scabies'; isl. *skōfir* f. Pl. 'scrape, singed crust', mnd. *schōve* (and *schōpe*) f. 'scale, husk', ahd. *schuoppa* ds.;

lett. *skabrs* (= lat. *scaber*) 'splitterig, sharp', *skabrums* 'sharpness, scabrousness', lit. *skabu s* 'sharp, incisive', *skabu* -, -e 'ti' 'cut, clip, hew, hit', *sko bti* 'hollow out', *nusko bti* 'pick', *sko bas*, lett. *skābs* 'sour' (*'sharp, incisive'); Old Church Slavic *skoblъ* 'rasper', russ. *sko belъ* 'plane'; after Machek Slavia 16, 208 f. here Old Church Slavic *chabъ* 'evil, bad', *chabiti* 'spoil'.

C. forms auf -p:

Npers. *kāfa* δ, *kāva* δ 'burrows, digs, splits', *kāf* 'cleft, fissure', *šikāftan* 'split';

alb. *kep* 'hew stones, cut out' (idg. **kopō* or **kapō*), wherefore *kmese* 'ke 'me 's, *kame* 's f. 'hack, mattock, hoe, scythe, pruning knife' (**kapneti* ā), *sqep* 'angle, bill, beak, neb';

Maybe alb. (**kaponti* ā) *gabonja*, *shqiponja*, *shkaba* 'eagle' : *sqep* 'beak of the eagle', *shqipta*, *shqip* 'clear, sharp (language)', *shqiptonj* 'speak clearly, divide words', *shqep* '(*split), rip, tear; unpick' : *qep* 'sew'

gr. σ κ έ π α ρ ν ο ς, - ο ν 'hatchet zum Behauen of Holzes', σ κ έ π ε λ ο ς m. 'lookoutplace: hence peak, headland, promontory; cliff, rock' (venet. **skopelo*-); κ έ π τ ω 'hit, haue; belöstige, ermöde', κ έ π ο ς m. 'blow, knock', κ ο π ά ζ ω 'ermöde', κ έ π ι ς '(*ermödender) babbler', κ ο π ά ς, -ί δ ο ς f. 'Schlachtmesser', κ ο π ε ί ς m. 'chisel', κ έ π α ν ο ν 'hatchet, Mörserstößel', κ ο π ά ς, -ά δ ο ς 'beschnitten', κ έ μ μ α n. 'incision, break, section'; with a-vocalism: σ κ ά π τ ω 'grabe, hacke', σ κ α π ά ν η 'hack, mattock, hoe, Grabscheit', (σ) κ ά π ε τ ο ς 'ditch, trench, channel, grave, pit, pothole'; durchEntgleisung after θ ά π τ ω : τ ά φ ο ς also forms with φ: έ σ κ ά φ η ν, σ κ ά φ ο ς 'das ditch, trench, channel, grave', σ κ ά φ η, σ κ α φ ί ς f., σ κ ά φ ι ο ν n. 'Wanne, trough, trough', σ κ ά φ ο ς 'Schiffsbauch';

venet. (illyr.ö) FIN **Skopelantia* 'Schefflenz' (Baden): gr. σ κ έ π ε λ ο ς (Krahe PBB. 69, 486 ff.);

lat. *capō*, *capus* 'Kapaun' ('verschnitten', compare abg. *skop* Ъ С Ъ), because of the roman. Abkömmlinge (ital. *cappone* etc.) more properly (with expressive *pp*): *cappō*; *cappulāre* 'zerhauen', *concupilāre* 'in kleine Stöcke zerhauen'; lat. *a* places eine ā -root *skā* p- ahead; also lat. *scapulae* 'scapula, shoulder', umbr. *scapla* 'scapulam' (from the Verwendung as Grabscheit or shovel);

gall.-rom. *capanna* 'cottage' (: serb. *ko* pa 'barn, haystack'), probably ven.-illyr. element in Gallischen;

germ. **hēbjō* besides **habbō* with expressive gemination, also **habjō*: ahd. *hā* bba, *hā* ppa, *heppa*, mlat. *hapia*, mhd. *happe*, *heppe* 'scythe, pruning knife, Sichelmesser';

balto-slav. *skē* pa- m. 'etwas Abgespaltenes' in:

lett. *šk* é, *ps* 'spear, javelin, spit, pike', *šk* é pele f. 'abgeschnittenes Stöck Holz'; ablaut. lit. *ska* psne' f. 'Stöck Stoff'; Old Church Slavic *štap* ъ (**skēpos*), sloven. *šča* p 'stick', russ. *ščap* 'Anhieb (eines Baumes)', russ. *ščepa* 'chip of wood', *ščepa* tь, *ščepi* tь 'split', Old Church Slavic *skop* Ъ С Ъ 'Verschnittener' (nhd. Lw. *Schöps*), *skopiti* 'verschneiden'; lit. *ska* plis 'Hohlaxt', *ska* ptas 'krummes Schnitzmesser', *skopiu*, *sko* pti 'with dem knife aushöhlen', *skoptu* vas 'Hohlmesser';

maybe alb. (**skop*) *shkop* 'stick'

lit. *kapo* ti, lett. *kapa* t 'hacken, hew, hit', lit. *kapo* ne', lett. *kapāns* 'Hackmesser', lit. *kaply* s 'hack, mattock, hoe, Eisaxt', lett. *kaplis* 'hack, mattock, hoe', lit. *ka* pas, lett. *kaps* 'grave(högel)', Old Prussian *enkopts* 'bury';

Old Church Slavic *kopajo*, *kopati* 'dig', v ъ *kopati* 'bury', serb. *ko* pa 'barn, haystack, heap', bulg. *kopa* ds., etc.;

Old Church Slavic *kop* Ъ je 'Lanze'; probably slav. **čep* ъ '*abgeschnittener bough', in russ. dial. *čop* ъ 'twig, branch of grapevine, Rebe', bg. *čep* 'bough', skr. *če* pur 'stalk, stem of a plant' under likewise; perhaps belongs die family **kāp*- 'Stöck Land' and **kap-ut* 'head' (above S. 529 f.), here, further probably die consecutive words for 'stick, staff':

gr. σκήπτρον `staff', dor. σκαπτον ds. = ion. *σκαπτον in σκηπτομαχος `zeptertragend', σκαπτος κλάδος Hes., σκηπάνη `staff, Szepter', hom. σκηπάνιον ds. = dor. σκαπάνιον Hes.; σκήπτω `stötze, swing, brandish with power', intr. and med. `sich stützen; sich with Kraft auf etwas throw', σκηπτός `sudden niederfahrender whirlwind, Wetterstrahl, misfortune'; lat. *scāpus* `Schaft, Stiel, Stengel, stem', *scōpa* f. `dönnertwig, branch, Reis', Pl. `Reisigbesen', *scōpiō*, -ōnis m. `the Stiel, an dem die Beeren the grape hängen; stem of Spargels', *scōpus* ds.;

ahd. *skaft* `Schaft, spear, javelin', as. *skaft* `spear, javelin', ndl. *schacht* `Federkiel, Lanzenschaft', ags. *scaft* m., aisl. *skapt* n. `Schaft, shaft, pole, spear, javelin'.

References: WP. II 559 ff., WH. I 161 f., II 484 f., 489 f., Trautmann 117, 262, 265.

Page(s): 930-933

Root / lemma: *skēth-*, *skəth-*

English meaning: to scold

German meaning: `beschö digen'

Material: Gr. ὁ σκηθής (proto gr. η) `unversehrt, wohlbehalten' (from *σκήθος n.); dubious arm. *xat`arem* `destroy, smash, destroy';

mir. *scīth* `tired', *escid* `fatigueless' (cymr. *esgud* `agile, astir' etc. with still unclear Vok.), next to which with *st*-suffix mir. *scīs* `Ermö dung';

st. V. got. *skabjan*, *skōþ*, ags. *sceððan* `injure, hurt', denominativ aisl. *skaða*, ags. *skaðian*, ahd. *scadōn*, *scadēn* `harm'; got. *skapis* n. `damage', aisl. *skaði* `damage, loss, death', ags. *scaða*, ahd. *scado* `damage', noun agentis ags. *sceaða* `damager, devil', as. *scatho*, ahd. *scado* `damager, fiend'; with gradation *ō* as in Präteritum aisl. *skōð* `schö dliches thing, weapon', *skøðr* `schö dlich'.

References: WP. II 557 f., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 73 f.

Page(s): 950

Root / lemma: *skēt-* : *skət-*

English meaning: to spring

German meaning: `springen, hö pfen, hervorquellen'

Material: Lat. *scateō*, -ēre, arch. *scatō*, -e *re* `spring up, bubble', *scatebra* f. `Sprudel', *scaturriō* `sprudlehervor'; compare gr. ἔσκατάμιζεν Hes.; ἔσκαριζεν Hes.;

westfö l. *schō t* `Laich', nfrö nk. *schaiden* (*ai* = wgrm. *ā*) `laichen', perhaps westfö l. *schā den* `Ertrag give, of wheat';

ags. *sceadd* m. `Maifisch', nhd. *Schad(e)* ds., norw. dial. *skadd* `small Schnö pel', wherefore (Lw.) cymr. *ysgadan* `Hö ring', mir. *scata n*, nir. *scada n* ds.;

alit. *skastu*, *skatau*, *skasti* `spring, hö pfen', *su-skantu* `-, *skačiau* `-, *ska sti* `aufhö pfen';

eine idg. additional form auf **-d** perhaps in: norw. *skat* `Wipfel eines Baumes', *skata* `in eine cusp, peak auslaufen', aisl. *skata* f. `Elster, Glattrochen'.

References: WP. II 538 f., WH. II 491.

Page(s): 950

Root / lemma: *skē ũ-3, ksē ũ-*

English meaning: to sneeze

German meaning: `niesen' (Schallwort)

Material: Old Indian *ks, āuti* `niest', *ks, uta-* `das Niesen'; common Old Indian *-g ĥ-* > *-ks*, - phonetic mutation alit. *skiaudžiu, skiaude' ti* `sneeze' (similarly *čia udžiu, -de' ti*), lett. *šk āuju, šk āvu, šk āut*, Iterat. *šk āu de t* `sneeze' (viel strong abweichend slav. *kъchno, ti, kychati* and *čъchati*, compare Old Indian *chikkā* `Niesen');

through hybridization with *pneu-* (above S. 838 f.): **ksneu-s-* (**kneus-*, **sneus-*) in npers. *išnōša, ašnōša* `Niesen'; aisl. *hnjōsa*, mengl. *nēsen*, ahd. *niosan* (participle *ginoran*); aisl. *hnø ri m.*, ags. *hnora* `Niesen', as. *hnioxwrt* `Nießwurz'; besides mengl. *snēsen*, engl. *sneeze*; compare nd. *snūsen*, dö n. *snuse* `schnoben, wittern' under likewise; similarly also lit. *šniau kti* `schnupfen'.

References: WP. II 85, 551, Trautmann 266.

Page(s): 953

Root / lemma: *skē ũ-5*

See also: besides *sk ēu-* (see under) `throw, schießen, hetzen'; s. die extensions *skeub-*, *skeubh-*, *skeud-*, *skeug-*, *skeuk-*.

Page(s): 954

Root / lemma: *skēu-6(t-)*

English meaning: to cut, separate, scratch

German meaning: `schneiden, trennen, kratzen, scharren, stochern, stö bern'

Note: extension from *sek-* `cut, clip'

Material: Old Indian *skāu-ti, skunāti, skunōti* `stört, stö bert, stochert', with *ā-* `zerkleinert through Stochern; makes Einschnitte (in die ears from animals)', *ava-skava* - m. `ein worm', *ni-s, ka vam* `zerfetzend', *cō-s, kū-yā tē* `scharrt together';

with *r*-formants: gr. *σ κ ῥ ο ς (σ κ ῡ ρ ο ς)* m. `spall, Abfall beim Behauen the Steine', *σ κ ῡ ρ ω τ ο ς δ ο ς* `gepflasterter way';

lit. *skiaure'* ``durchlöcherter Kahn as Fischbehälter';

without anlaut. *s-*: lit. *kia ūras* `durchlöchert, divided', originally `hollow' (**kēuro-*); *kiaurai* `preposition `hindurch', lett. *cau rs* `was ein hole hat, hollow is', *cau r* preposition `through, hindurch'; lit. *kiu rstu* `löcherig become', *pra-kiu re, s* `durchlöchert';

aschwed. *skø r* (from **skø yrr*) `fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated', schwed. norw. *sky r ds.*; got. *skau rō* `shovel' (in *winpi-skau rō* `winnowing shovel'), ahd. *scora*, mhd. *schor* `shovel, hoe', *schorn* `zusammenscharren, kehren, fortstoßen', *schörn* `einen Anstoß give, stir, tease, irritate, das fire anfachen, schören'; aisl. *skora* `cut, clip, count', ags. *scorian* `chop, cut, reject' (eig. `wegstoßen'); mitrj > *rg*: ahd. *skurgan*, mhd. *schörge* `schieben, drive, push, bump, poke'; compare mhd. md. *schüren, schüren* `scour, rub, clean, clean, fegen'

= dö.n. *skure*, schwed. *skura* ds.;

with formants *-lo-*: mhd. *schiel* (**skē ūlo-*) `splinter, abgesprungenes or ragged Stöck';

lett. *skurina* *ˆt* `lausen, ruffle; tousle', refl. `sich kratzen, krauen';

with **t**-extension: mir. *scothaid* `clips, cuts' (**skuta ˆti*), *scoth* f. `cutting edge, cusp, peak', also `hair lock'; mhd. *hudele* `rag'; lit. *skutu* , *skusti* `scrape, schölen', *sku ˆtas* `scrap, shred, rag', *sku ˆtenos* `Abschabsel', alit. *skutna* `Kahlkopf, abgeschabte place'; lett. *skuotitie* *ˆs* `sich schuppen', *šk ˆaute* `sharp edge'; lit. *skia ˆutis* `Stöck Zeug', *skiautere* ˆ `Hahnenkamm'; perhaps lat. *scutilus* `thin' and gr. σκυτάλη `club, mace, joint, stick', σκύταλον ds., σκυταλίς `staff, cudgel, club, Walze' (*`abgespaltenes Aststöck' or likewise); here σκύτη κερφαλή Hes., σκύτα τὸν τράχηλον. Σικελοί Hes.;

about ostlit. *skve ˆtas* `rag' compare Specht Idg. Dekl. 56; thereafter probably *skver ˆnas* ds. from **skernas*;

References: WP. II 552 f.

Page(s): 954

Root / lemma: **(s)k(h)ai-**, **(s)k(h)ai-d-**, **(s)k(h)ai-t-**

English meaning: to hit, kick

German meaning: `schlagen, puffen'

Material: Lat. *caedō*, *-ere* (*occidō* etc.) `hew, hit, strike, slay', *caedēs* `Schlachten, Morden', *caementum* (**caid-smento-*) `Bruchstein', *caelum* `chisel' (**caid-slo-*), *caia* (**caidi ˆā*) f. `Prögel', *caiō*, *-āre* `hew, hit, strike', *ancaesa* `vasa caelata', *ancile* n. `small shield' (**ambi-caid-sli-*);

alb. *qiell* `sky, heaven' from ital. *cielo* `sky' < lat. *caelum* (1) *-i* n. `the burin or engraving tool', *caelum* (2) *-i* n. `the heavens, sky, air, climate. Esp. heaven as the home of the gods; fig., heaven as the height of joy, renown, etc.. `.

k(h)ai- in mnl. *heie* `Rammblock', mhd. nhd. *heie* `beetle, hammer, wooden hammer, Ramme', mnl. *heien* `hit, bump, poke, rammen', nhd. schweiz. *heien* `stomp, Hanf break, rupture';

khai-t- in arm. *xait* `prick, prick, sting', *xait ˆem* `prick', *xit ˆam* `bin öngstlich', *xit* `grieving heit, heftiger pain'; against it *xirt* `stutzig, öngstlich, argwöhnisch' from **khid-ro-*;

References: WP. II 538, WH. I 44, 45, 129, 130, 131; about Old Indian *khida ˆti* `reißt, presses' (ᳵ), secondary *khe ˆdā* f. `Druck, load' s. J. Wackernagel Stud. A. Grierson, 826-28.

Page(s): 917

Root / lemma: **(s)k(h)ed-**, **(s)k(h)e-n-d-**

English meaning: to crush, scatter

German meaning: `zerspalten, zerstreuen'

Note: (extension from *sek-* `cut, clip')

Material: Old Indian *skhadatē* (uncovered) `splits' (**skhn ˆd-ö*); av. *sčandayeiti*

`zerbricht, vernichtet', *skanda-* m. `destruction' etc.; mpers. *škastan* `break, rupture, grind';

arm. *šert* `chip, splinter, wooden log' (**skhedri-*);

gr. *σ κ ε δ ά ν ν υ μ ι* (Aor. also without *s-*: *έ κ έ δ α σ σ α*, *έ κ έ δ α σ θ ε ν*) `zersplittene, zersprengte, zerstreute', ablaut. *σ κ ί δ ν η μ ι* ds., *σ κ ί δ ν α μ α ι*, *κ ί δ ν α μ α ι* `sich scatter (from Menschenmengen)'; *σ κ ι δ α ρ ό ν* *ά ρ α ι ό ν* Hes.;

alb. *tshanj*, *tshaj* `split, tear, rend, plow' (**skedhni_ō*); lat. *scindula*, *scandula* f. `shingle';

mengl. *scateren* `scatter', engl. *scatter* ds., *shatter* `break, rupture, grind', mnd. *schateren* `with Gekrach apart reißen, loud lachen';

maybe alb. (**scater-*) *shkatëronj* `destroy, break'

lit. *skederva* `splinter', lett. *škedēns* `small, abgespaltenes bit of wood'; lit. *kede* `ti' `break, crack', *kede* `nti' `pluck, wool krömpeln';

Old Church Slavic *sko_dъ* `arm, small'; russ. *šče* `dryj' `generous' (**vergeudend*, sein Gut zersplitternd'), sloven. *ščedlji* `v' `economical' (**knauserig* = abzwackend').

References: WP. II 558 f., WH. II 488 f.

Page(s): 918-919

Root / lemma: *skhel-*

English meaning: to stumble

German meaning: `straucheln, fehltreten'

Note: (ö) only altind. and armen.

Material: Old Indian *skha* `latē' `stolpert, sways, geht fehl', *skhalita-* `taumelnd fehlgegangen; whereof etwas fehlt, to wenig'; arm. *sxalem*, *sxalim* `strauchle, irre, sündige, verfehle; werde verfehlt, vermißt, frail; tue eine Fehlgeburt', *sxal* `fault, error, mistake, lack; fehlerhaft, lacking, to wenig', *sxalak* `taumelnd (in intoxication)'.

References: WP. II 599;

See also: whether expressive formation to (s)kel-4ö

Page(s): 929

Root / lemma: *sk(h)u_oi_-*, *sk(h)u_i(i_-)*

English meaning: needle, thorn

German meaning: `Nadel or Dorn von Pflanzen'

Material: Air. *scē*, Gen. Pl. *sciad* `Hagedorn' (**sku_ii_-at-s*); cymr. *ysbyddad* ds., corn. *spethes* ↓ Brombeerstrauch, Dorngeströpp', bret. *spezad* `Stachelbeeren'; lit. *skuja* `Tannennadel and -zapfen', lett. *skujas* `Tannenreisig'; russ. *chvoja* `f., chvoj m. `Nadeln and Zweige the Nadelhölzer' (etc.; Berneker 408 considers affiliation also from russ. *chuj* `penis' as *(s)khoui_os).

Alb. (**sku-*) *huni*, *hunj* Pl. `needle, thorn, stake', [common alb. *sk-* > *h-* shift].

References: WP. II 602, Trautmann 268.

Page(s): 958

Root / lemma: *skordho-*, *-ā-*

English meaning: vessel; potsherd

German meaning: `Pfanne, Scherbe'ö

Material: Ahd. *scarthīisarn*, mhd. *schart* m. n., *scharte* f. `eiserne Pfanne';

Old Church Slavic *skrada* `Tiegel, Pfanne, stove, hearth' (also *skvrada*, *skovrada*, poln. *skowroda*, russ. *skovoroda* ; v kann from slav. *skver-* `melt', Old Church Slavic *raskvъro*, etc., ö bernommen sein); lett. *skārds*, *skārde* `Blech, Weißblech' hat, if zugehörig, its meaning maybe evolved from `shard (sharp and thin)'.

Maybe truncated alb. (**skordho-*) *shkrinj* `melt';

References: WP. II 601.

Page(s): 957

Root / lemma: *skot-*

English meaning: shadow, darkness

German meaning: `Schatten, Dunkel'

Material: Gr. *σκάτος* `darkness' (m., later n.); air. (lengthened grade) *scāth* n. `shadow, protection, mirror';

mcymr. *isgaud*, *cy-sgawd*, cymr. *cy-sgod*, acorn. *scod*, neucorn. *skēz*, bret. *skeud* `shadow'; got. *skadus* m., ags. *sceadu* f., *scead* n., ahd. *scato*, *-awes* `shadow', norw. *skodda*, *skadda* `fog'.

maybe alb. *skaj* `edge, remote border, end' related to eng. *sky* me. [ON *ský* cloud, rel. to OE *sceo*, OS *scio* and (more remotely) OE *scuwa*, OHG *scuwo*, ON *skuggi* shade, shadow, Goth. *skuggwa* mirror.]

maybe alb. *hie* `shadow', *hi* `ash, gray' [common alb. *sk-* > *h-* shift].

References: WP. II 600.

Page(s): 957

Root / lemma: *sku_erb(h)-*

English meaning: to stick, pierce (thorns)

German meaning: `stechen, etwa as Dornen'ö

Note: Only Celtic and Baltic

Material: Corn. bret. *spern* `spinae' (*-rn-* from *-rbn-*);

lit. *skverbiu* `', *skver* `bti' `with a spitzen tool bohrend prick', lter. *skvarbau* `', *skvarby* `ti ds., *skvi* `rbinu, -inti' `prick, bore, prickeln'.

References: WP. II 602.

Page(s): 958

Root / lemma: (s)kū̃t-

English meaning: to shake

German meaning: `rötteln'

Material: Lit. *kutu`*, *kute`* *ti`* `aufrötteln', *kustu`* and *kuntu`*, *kutau`*, *ku`sti`* `sich aufrötteln, sich erholen', *kutru`* s `hurtig', *kuta`* `tassel, fringe';

besides with anlaut. s-:

as. *scuddian`* `with a Schwunge ausgießen', ahd. *scutten*, afries. *skedda`* `shake, upset', nhd. *schötten*, mndl. mengl. *schuderen*, engl. *shudder`* `shudder, tremble' (*`to shake'), nhd. *schaudern* (rheinfrönk. word with nd. *d*), ahd. *scutilōn*, nhd. *schötteln*; ags. *scūdan*, *sc`yndan*, aisl. *skynda`* `drive, push' and *skunda`* `beschleunigen; hurry', as. *farskundian`* `anreizen, aufhetzen', ahd. *scunten`* `antreiben, stür, tease, irritate'; Old Church Slavic *skytati se`* `vagari'.

Maybe alb. *shkund`* `shake' from alb. probably derived lat. *scindo scindere scidi scissum`* `to cut, rend, split; to divide, separate'.

References: WP. II 601 f.;

See also: s. also above S. 632 under **ku_ēt-**.

Page(s): 957-958

Root / lemma: sk`āi-, sk`ai- : sk`i-

English meaning: to glimmer (of wet things); shadow

German meaning: `gedömpft schimmern; Schatten (Abglanz)'

Material: Old Indian *chāyā`* `radiance, Schimmer, shadow', av. *a-saya-* `wer keinen shadow wirft', np. *sāya`* `shadow, protection';

gr. σκ(α) f. (*sk`ii_ā-*) `shadow', σκ(ε)ρ(α)ς, hom. σκ(ε)ς `schattig, dark', σκίροϋν `Sonnenschirm' (formal = alb. *hir*, with length got. *skeirs*); with the grade sk`ā[i]-: σκ(η)ν(ή), dor. σκ(α)ν(ά) `tent, Böhne, Szene', σκ(η)ν(ο)ς, dor. σκ(α)ν(ο)ς n. `tent; body (as Hölle the soul)'; σκ(η)ν(ο)ς `butterfly, Motte' Hes.; σκ(ι)ν(α)ρ n. `body';

Note:

From gr. σκ(α) `shadow' + gr. οὐρά `tail' derived gr. σκίσοϋρος, lat. *sciurus* -i, pl. *sciuridae* m. `squirrel', alb. from a reshuffled lat. cognate derived alb. (**sciuridae*) *cetër, ketër`* `squirrel' from alb. derived bulg. *katerica`* `squirrel'. Typical of alb. is the drop of initial s-: sc- > c- also the shift c > k.

alb. *hë, hie`* `shadow' (**sk`ii_ā*), *hir`* `grace' (= gr. σκίροϋν), (*h*)ona `shadow' (**skēi-n-ō*), geg. *huj`* `god';

Typical alb. phonetic mutation sk- > h- initials.

aisl. *skīn`* `Heuchelei' (: gr. σκ(α) f.), got. *skeinan`* `shine, appear, seem, gleam, shine, gleam', aisl. *skīna* ds., ahd. ags. *scīnan* ds., nhd. *scheinen* (n-present, compare Old Church Slavic *sino, ti*; if also in lat. *scintilla`* `spark' eine formation

from a similar originator from is present, is doubtful (derivative eines **sk̑̑-into-* 'gleaming'ö); aisl. *skīn* n., as. *skīn*, ahd. *scīn* m. 'shine, radiance'; ags. as. *scīma*, mhd. *scheme* 'shadow', nhd. *Schemen* 'schattenhafte shape', aisl. *skimi* m. 'radiance', nhd. *schimmern*, *Schimmel* etc.; got. *skeima* 'shiner, torch', ahd. as. *scīmo*, ags. *scīma* m. 'light, radiance'; mhd. *scheim* ds.; without s- probably norw. *hīm*, *hīma*, as *skīm* 'dönnne cover, Höutchen' (as 'durchscheinend', compare:) aisl. *skjār* m. 'durchsichtige skin, Fensterrahmen'; got. *skeirs* 'clear, bright', aisl. *skīrr*, ags. *scīr* 'durchsichtig, bright, clean', mhd. (md.) *schīr* 'lauter', nhd. *schier*; aisl. *skærr* 'clean, clear, bright' (**skairi-r*), afries. *skēria* 'clean';

lett. *seja* (**k̑̑eȋ̑ā*) 'shadow, Spiegelbild, face';

Old Church Slavic *sijati*, *sino*, *ti* 'gleam, hell become', *se* *ñb* 'shadow' (besides *ste* *ñb* for **sce* *ñb*); čech. *čiry* 'lauter', russ. *ščirj* 'veritable, genuine' (got. Lw.ö), Church Slavic **šir* ѣ 'open open', Adv. *širy* etc.;

toch. B *skiyo* 'shadow' (= gr. σκιά).

References: WP. II 535 f., WH. I 131, Jokl L.-U. 60 ff., Trautmann 304.

Page(s): 917-918

Root / lemma: *sk̑̑ed-*

English meaning: to cover

German meaning: 'bedecken'ö

Material: Old Indian *chadati* (uncovered), *chāda* *yati* 'bedeck, verbirgt', *chattraḥm* 'Schirm', *chadi* *ś* - n. 'cover, roof'; av. *sādayanti-* 'ein garment' (skyth. trouserö), afghan. *psōləl* 'to put on, wear' (**pati-upa-sad-*); ahd. *hāz* m., mhd. *hæ* *ze* n. 'Rock, clothing', ags. *hæ* *teru* Nom. Pl. n. 'dress'.

References: WP. II 558, Holthausen Altengl. Wb. 146.

Page(s): 919

Root / lemma: (*s*)*k̑̑el-*

English meaning: to spring

German meaning: 'springen'

Material: Old Indian *s̑̑alabha-* m. 'locust, grasshopper', *s̑̑alu* *na-* m. 'ein bestimmtes insect', *s̑̑ālūra-* m. 'frog';

mhd. *schel* 'springend, auffahrend, aufgebracht', *schellec* 'springend, angry, irate, wild', ahd. *scelo* 'Schellhengst' ('Bespringer'), nhd. *schölen* 'spring, jump', mhd. *schelch* 'Bockhirsch'; aisl. *skelkr* 'fear' as '*erschreckt auffahrend'; for got. etc. *skalks* 'servant' assumes man eine basic meaning 'Springer, Laufbursche' and dissimilation from **skal-[s]kas-*;

lit. *šuoly* *ś* 'Galopp', lett. *suo* *lis* 'footstep'.

Maybe alb. (*šk̑̑el-*) **shkel* '(*springö), step', gemination (**[s]kal-[s]kal-as*) *karkalec* 'grasshopper' : Old Indian *s̑̑alabha-* m. 'locust, grasshopper'

Heuschrecke

References: WP. II 600.

Page(s): 929

Root / lemma: (s)k^hem-

English meaning: disabled

German meaning: `verstömmelt', also `hornlos'

Material: Old Indian *sáma* n. `fault, error, damage, pity'; aisl. PN. *Hamall*, ags. *hamola*, ahd. *hamal* `mutilated' (nhd. `Hammel'); aisl. *hamla*, ahd. *hamalōn* etc. `verstömmeln'; with expressive -mm-: aisl. *skammr*, ags. ahd. *scamm* `short'; ahd. *hamm*, *hammēr* `mutilated'.

References: WP. II 560, Holthausen Awn. Wb. 105;

See also: in addition also k^hem- above S. 556.

Page(s): 929

Root / lemma: sk^hē^hu-

English meaning: to throw, shoot, push

German meaning: `werfen, schießen, stoßen'; intr. `dahinschießen'

Note: only balto-slav.

Material: Lit. *ša'uju*, *ša'uti* `schießen (with a Feuerwaffe)', *šu'vis* `Schuß'; *ša'udyti* `mehrfach schießen, herumschießen, herumfliegen';

lett. *šau't* (*sk^hjauti) `schießen, rasch zufahren', *šaudrs* `hasty, stormy, hot tempered'; Old Church Slav. *sujo*, *sovati* `bump, poke, schieben'; Old Church Slav. *sulica*, čech. *sudlice* `spear, lance'.

References: WP. II 553, Trautmann 300;

See also: s. also under skeu-5.

Page(s): 954-955

Root / lemma: sk^hlēk-, sk^hlək-

English meaning: wet; to sprinkle

German meaning: `naß, spritzen, sprengen'ö

Material: Aisl. *slag* n. `Nösse (from rain)', *sleginn* `benetzt', norw. *slagen* `humid, wet', schwed. *slaga* `swamp, marsh'; mnd. *slagge* `schlackiges, rainy weather', schwed. *slagga-vöder* ds.; nhd. dial. *slack* `Schneequatsch'; nd. *slack* `big, giant and heavy drip', *slackern* `verschöffen, pollute', *besleckern* `beklecken'; ablaut. ags. *sloh* `morass', mnd. *slōch* ds.;

lit. *šla'kas* `drip, Fleck, Kleck' (in the meaning `Schlacke' dt. Lw.), *šlakstau*, -y^hti `mehrfach spritzen, sprinkle', *šlaku*, -e^hti `drip, trickle', *šlekiu*, *šle'kti* `spray', lett. *slaka* `Anfeuchtung', *slaci't* `naßmachen, sprinkle, fein rain'.

References: WP. II 602 f., 705;

See also: compare also sresk- `drip'ö

Page(s): 957

Root / lemma: (s)k^walo-s

English meaning: a large fish

German meaning: `eine größere Fischart'

Note: or vielmehr *k^walo-s* ö

Material: Lat. *squalus* `ein größerer Meerfisch'; das *s-* could but previously secondary from *squatus* ds., *squāma* `scale, husk' bezogen sein;

aisl. *hvalr* m. (besides *-hveli* n.) `whale' (*i*-stem), ags. *hwæl*, engl. *whale*, as. ahd. *hwal* ds., besides ahd. *hwelira* (germ. **hvali-s-ōn-*), nhd. *Waller*, *Weller* and mhd. `Wels' (germ. **hvalh₂s*), wherefore also Old Prussian *kalis* `Wels'; the mythische fish av. *kora-* is die iran. Wiedergabe eines urmordwin. **kola* `fish', later *kal*, to tscherem. *kol*, lapp. *guole*, finn. *kala* etc.; die ganze family also probably finno-ugr. origin.

References: WP. II 541, WH. II 581 f., Hoops, Engl. Stud. 28, 1 ff., Jacobsohn, Arier and Ugrofinnen 241 f.

Page(s): 958

Root / lemma: (*s*)*k^wel-5*, (*s*)*kel-*

German meaning: `tönen, rufen'

See also: see above S. 550 (*kel-*).

Page(s): 928

Root / lemma: (*s*)*k^wer-*

German meaning: `machen'

See also: see above S. 641 f. (*k^wer-*).

Page(s): 947

Root / lemma: *slak-*

English meaning: to hit, hammer

German meaning: `schlagen, hömmern'

Note: only Irish and Germanic

Material: Mir. *slacc* `sword', nir. *slacaire* `Schlöger' (with expressive *-kk-*); mir. *slachta* `beaten', nir. *slacht* m. `good apparition, from gutem blow, knock', göl. *slachdaim* `hit with dem hammer', *slachdan* `club, mace, joint';

got. *slahan*, aisl. *slā*, ags. *slēan*, as. ahd. *slahan* (*sluoc*, *sluogen*, *geslagen*) `hit'; ahd. *slagon*, afries. *slagia* ds.; aisl. *slā* f. `shaft, pole, bar, bolt', ags. *slahe*, *slēa* `Weberkamm', mhd. *sla*, *slage* `Schlagwerkzeug', mnd. *slawe* `Hufbeschlag', mhd. *slouwe* `spoor, Föhrt' (**slagwō*); lengthened grade aisl. *slō₂gr* `hinterlistig' (**board up; strand; take away; bring; mishit; wallop; thrash*); got. *slauhts* f. `Schlachtung' (**sl₂k-ti-*); aisl. *slātr* f. `Mahd', *slātr* f. `Schlachtfleisch', ahd. *slahta* `Tötung, Schlachtung'; with a meaning as nhd. *jemandem nachschlagen*, *blow*, *knock* `kind of': ahd. *gislaht* `edel geartet', *gislahti* n. `stem, quality', nhd. *Geschlecht*.

References: WP. II 706 f., Wissmann Nomina postverb. 74.

Page(s): 959

Root / lemma: (s)lā^w -

English meaning: to grab

German meaning: `fassen, ergreifen'

Material: Gr. (ep. ion.) λάζομαι (present and Impf.) `take, catch, ergreife' (*λαγ^wιω); after αἰνυμαι is ion. att. λαζυμαι, böot. λαδδουσθη reshaped; Aor. ἔλαλαβε (hom.), ἔλαλαβον, aegin. λhαβών, att. inschr. Λhαβετορ or -ητορ, Perf. att. ἐῖληφα (*σεσλα^wφα), Fut. λήψομαι, ion. λάψομαι, present ion. att. λαμβάνω (to λαβεῖν neologism); λάβρος `violent, boisterous; voracious, greedy', λάβραξ m. `Meerwolf' (fish), hom. λαβρεύομαι `babble cheeky, vorlaut', λαβρο-αγρόης `cheeky redend', λαβροῦσθαί `sich whereupon fall';

ags. læccan `catch, gripe' (= λάζομαι from *slag^wi_o), engl. latch.

References: WP. II 707, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 649, 698, 699.

Page(s): 958

Root / lemma: (s)leb-, (s)lob-, (s)lep-, (s)lop-

See also: see above S. 655 ff., wherefore perhaps mir. *lelap*, *lenap* (p = b), *lenab* (b = w) `small kid, child'.

Page(s): 959

Root / lemma: (s)leib-

See also: `schlöpfrig, glide, slide' see above S. 663; in addition perhaps (after Morris-Jones WGr. 125) cymr. *llithr* m. `das Gleiten' (*slib-tro-*).

Page(s): 960

Root / lemma: (s)leidh-

English meaning: slippery, to slide

German meaning: `schlöpfrig, gleiten'

Note: extension from *lei-3*, *slei-* above S. 662 f.

Material: Old Indian *sre^wdhati* `gleitet ab, geht fehl, errs'; gr. ὀλισθαίνω, Aor. ὤλισθον `gleite', ὀλισθηρός `schlöpfrig', ὀλισθος m. `Glötte, Schlöpfrigkeit' (**lidh-to-s*) based on auf -*dhō-* or -*tō-* present; anlaut as in ὀλισβερός from the related root **(s)leib-**, above S. 663;

mir. *slōet* `Floss', nir. *slaod* `gleitende mass', with unclear *dd*;

ags. *slīdan*, mhd. *slīten* `glide, slide, rutschen', ags. *slide* m. `Ausgleiten, fall', ahd. *slito*, aisl. *sleði* `sled' (compare lett. *slidas* `Schlittschuhe'), ags. *slidor* `schlöpfrig, smooth', *slidrian* `ausgleiten', nd. *slidderen*, nhd. *schlittern*;

lit. *sly^wstu*, *sly^wdau*, *sly^wsti* `glide, slide', lett. *slist*, *slīst* ds., *sli^wdēt* `rutschen, glide, slide', lit. *slidu^ws* `smooth, schlöpfrig', lett. *slids* ds., *slidas* Pl. `Schlittschuhe', *slaid^ws* `abschössig, smooth', *slie^wde* `spoor, Geleise (of cart)'; Old Prussian *slidenikis* `Leithund';

Old Church Slavic *sle^wdъ* `spoor', russ. *sle^wd* ds., *sležy^w*, *sledi^wtb* `spöre, folge' etc.

in addition probably *n*-present ***sli-n-dhō*** in lit. *lendu* ` , *lindau* ` , *listi*, lett. *li* `enu, *li* `du, *li* `st `grovel, truckle, creep, hineinschlöpfen', and through Ablautentgleisung germ. **slind-*, *sland-*, *slund-* in got. *fra-slindan* `verschlingen' (actually `glide, slide lassen'), ahd. *slintan* ds., mhd. *slint*, *slunt* `gullet', öndl. *slinderen* `glide, slide, grovel, truckle, creep', mhd. *lendern* `amble', ndl. *lunderen* `zaudern';

compare with other extension ***sli-n-dō***, germ. **slint-* in aisl. *sletta slatt* `sink, glide, slide, hängen' (**slintan*), *sletta* `hit, throw, spray' (**slantjan*), schwed. *slinta* `fall, glide, slide', schwed. dial. *slöntra* = nd. *slentern*, ndl. *slenteren*, nhd. *schlenzen* `amble', ablaut. norw. dñn. *sluntre* `unordentlich sein', nd. *sluntern* ds., nhd. *schlunzen* `careless, neglectful go';

whether lat. *lumbricus* m. `worm' auf **londhr-īko-* zurückginge, could above *n*-forms also auf eine root (s)*lend(h)-* `glide, slide' zurückgeführt become.

References: WP. II 707 f., 715, Trautmann 269, Vasmer 2, 658 f., Johannesson 922 f., 931 f.

Page(s): 960-961

Root / lemma: (s)leig-

English meaning: to hit, hack

German meaning: `schlagen, hacken'

Material: Lat. *ligō*, *-ōnis* m. `hack, mattock, hoe', air. *sliucht* m. `spoor, break, section, progeny', ags. *slicc* n. (**slikja-*) `Schlöger, hammer', afries. as. *slēc* (**slaiki-*) `blow, knock'.

References: WP. II 707, WH. I 800.

Page(s): 961

Root / lemma: slenk-, sleng-

English meaning: to wind, turn; to creep

German meaning: `winden, drehen; sich schlingen, kriechen'

Material: 1. auf **-k:** cymr. *llyngyr* Pl. `Wörmer', mbret. *lencquernenn*, nbret. *lenkernenn* `Eingeweidewurm' (**slinkurī-*), mbret. *lencr* `schleichend'; ahd. *slingan*, ags. *slingan* st. V. `swing, winden, flax, wattle, braid', refl. `sich schlängeln, grovel, truckle, creep', aisl. *slyngva* (*slo* ng) `throw, toss, fling, zwirnen' (v present formant), Kaus. *sløngva* `throw, toss, fling', ahd. *slango* `snake', aisl. *sløngva* `Schleuder', ahd. *slinga* `loop, noose, snare', *slengira* `Schleuder';

lit. *slenku* ` , *slin* `kti `slink' (from the snake), *sli* `nka, *slanka* ` `Faulenzer', *slan* `kius m. `Bergrutsch'; lett. *sli* `kt `sich senken, in Wasser untergehen', *sli* `ēce f. `Sledge skid' (**slenkē-*); in addition (because of Ganges) bsl. **slā* `nkā f. `Schnepe', in lit. *slanka* ` , lett. *slu* `oka (sekundärerē-stem Old Prussian *slanke*, lit. *slan* `ke'), proto slav.. **slo* .ka in russ. *slu* `ka `Schnepe'.

2. auf **-g:** ags. *slincan* st. V. `grovel, truckle, creep', aschwed. *slinka* `grovel, truckle, creep, sich schmiegen', mnd. ndl. *slinken* `zusammenschrumpfen'; mhd. *slanc* `slim, lean' (eig. `pliable'), mnd. *slank* `pliable', norw. dial. *slakk* `schmöchtig, slim'.

References: WP. II 714 f., WH. I 831 f., Trautmann 268, 269, Vasmer 2, 666.

Page(s): 961-962

Root / lemma: *sler-*

See also: see under S. 965 f. (**slr.g-*).

Page(s): 962

Root / lemma: *sleub(h)-*

English meaning: to slide, slip

German meaning: `gleiten, schlöpfen'

Note: only lat. and germ.; compare also *sleug* ^h.

Material: Lat. *lūbricus* `schlöpfrig, smooth';

got. *sliupan* `slink', ahd. *sliofan*, nhd. *schliefen*, ags. *slūpan* `glide, slide, schlöpfen', mnd. *slūpen* `schlöpfen, slink', got. *afslaupjan* `abstreifen', ags. *slīepan* `an- or disrobe', ahd. mhd. *sloufen* `schlöpfen lassen, an- or disrobe', mhd. *sluft* (eig. `Schlupf'), nhd. *Schlucht*, mhd. *slupfer(ic)*, nhd. *schlöpfrig* (ro-forms as in *lūbricus*), ags. *slyppe* `dough, mucus', ahd. mhd. *slouf* `das Schlöpfen, duct, tube, pipe', mhd. *sloufe* `duct, tube, pipe, diaper, Erbsschote', nhd. *Schleife*, older *Schlöufe*, dial. *Schlaufe*, etc.;

in Germ. also **sluþ-* (idg. **sleup-* or **sleubh-*): ags. *slīefan* `(dress) anziehen', *slīefe* f. `Ärmel' (engl. *sleeve*), nl. *sloof* `Schörze', nhd. dial. *Schlaube* ds.

References: WP. II 710 f.; WH. I 822 f.

Page(s): 963-964

Root / lemma: (*s*)*leug-*, (*s*)*leuk-*

English meaning: to swallow

German meaning: `schlucken'

Grammatical information: partly nasal present (*s*)*lu-n-gō*, (*s*)*lu-n-kō*

Material: Gr. λύγξ, -γγος f., λυγμός (probably *λυγγμός) m. `the Schlucken', λύζω `have den Schlucken', (*λύγγιζω), λυγγάνομα λ Hes. `schluchze'; **(s)leuk-* in λυγκάινω ds., λαυκαίνη (v. l. λευκαίνη) `throat, gullet'; λύγδην `schluchzend';

air. *slucim*, nir. *sloigim* `schlucke' (**slunk-ō*), cymr. *llyncu*, bret. *lonka* `schlucken', abret. *roluncas* `hat verschlungen'; **(s)lung-* in air. *-lungu* `I eat, trinke', cymr. *llewa* `eat, drink' (**lugamā*);

norw. *slūka* st. V. `verschlingen', mnd. *slūken* st. V. `hinunterschlucken', mhd. *schlūchen* sch. V. `schlingen, schlucken', spötahd. *slūch* m. `gullet', mhd. *slūch* `gullet, abyss'; with *ū*: aisl. *slok* n. `trough, Wasserrinne', mnd. *sloke* `gullet, gulp', with *kk*: mhd. *slöcke* `aperture', *slucken* `schlingen, schlucken, schluchzen', mnd. *slucken*, ndl. *slokken* `schlingen'; with *au* norw. *sløykja* `rinnenartige Vertiefung';

lit. *pa-lau kis* `dewlap of Rindes'; klr. *ly katy*, wruss. *lkac* `schlucken'.

References: WP. II 717 f., Berneker 749.

Page(s): 964

Root / lemma: (*s*)*leug* ^h, (*s*)*leuk* ^h

English meaning: to slide, slip

German meaning: `gleiten, schlöpfen'

Note: only germ. and balto-slav.; compare also *sleub-*.

Material: Ndl. *sluiken* `slink, schmuggeln', schweiz. *slūche* `go sluggishly', *slūchi* `langsamer, schleichender, heimtöckischer person'; mhd. *slūch* `Schlangenhaut, hose' (eig. `worein geschlöpft wird'), nhd. *Schlauch*, and. *slūk* `squāmas'; besides germ. *sluh-*, *slug-* (idg. **sleuk-*) in schwed. dial. *slu(v)* (**slūhwō*) `die husk um den empfindlichsten Teil in Horn or Hufe', norw. *slo* `the fleischige Kern in Horn or Hufe', mnd. *slū* `Fruchthölse, Fruchtbalg, bowl', nnd. also *slūwe*, norddt. dial. *Schlaube*, engl. *slughe*, *slouh* (engl. *slough*) `abgestreifte Schlangenhaut'; nd. *slū*, nhd. *schlau*, söddt. dial. *schlauch* ds. (**slūha-*, eig. `schleichend');

lit. *šliu žė* s Pl. `Schlittschuhe', *šliau žti* `grovel, truckle, creep' (*šl-* from *sl-*), lett. *šl ūža* `slither'; russ. *ly ža* `snowshoe; Schlittenbalken', klr. *ly žva* `Skier', russ. dial. *lyzga tь* `auf dem Eise gleiten, slither', *lyznu tь*, *lyzgonu tь* `davonrennen', bulg. *lyzgav* `smooth', *lyzgam se* `laufe Schlittschuh, gleite'.

References: WP. II 711, Vasmer 2, 74 f.

Page(s): 964

Root / lemma: *(s)leup-*, *(s)leub(h)-*

English meaning: to hang loose

German meaning: `schlaff herabhöngen(d)'

Note: only german. and Baltic

Material: Ags. *lyft* `weak' = mndl. *luft*, *lucht* `link', ofries. *luf* `slack, tired', aisl. *lūfa* `dichtes H a a r' (probably `*dense and long niederhängendes'), mnd. *lobbe* `hängende lip, Manschette', ndl. *lobbig* `schlotterig, slack', isl. *lubba* f. `großer codfish'; nd. *sluf*, ndl. *slof* `faint, languid, slack', *sluffen* `go sluggishly', engl. *sloven* `nachlässiger, unreinlicher person'; ndl. *slobbe* `slime, mud', engl. *slobber*, *slubber* `geifern, befoul', nd. *slubberen* `slurp', nisl. *slupra* `slurp' (imagining of Herabhöngenlassens beim food, eating, of höngenden Schleimes and Schlammigen);

lit. *lū pa* f. `lip' (: mndd. *lobbe*) and *slu bnas* `slack, faint, languid'.

References: WP. II 710.

Page(s): 964-965

Root / lemma: *(s)leu-*

English meaning: loosely hanging, loose, feeble

German meaning: `schlaff herabhöngend, schlaff'

Note: esp. with extensions; out of Germ. only barely provable, in this but very reich entfaltet

Material: Unerweitert perhaps in: got. *slawan* `schweigen' (**slawēn* `*faint, languid sein' from an Adj. **slawa-ō*);

with *m-*suffix: norw. *slum* `slack, thin (from Grashalmen)', *sluma* `schlaff and go sluggishly', dñn. older *slum* `slumber', ags. *slūma* m. `slumber', late mhd. (md.) *slumen*, *slummern*, *schlummern* = drowse'; norw. *sløyma* `quick, fast to langem, weichen Stroh wachsen';

with **n**-suffix: alem. *schlūne* 'drowse', mhd. *slūn* 'Faulenzer';

with **r**-suffix: norw. *slūre* 'träger person', *slūren* 'faint, languid, sleepy', *slora*, *slura* 'lose hangen, drag', mhd. *slūr* m. 'Umherschlendern; Faulpelz', mnd. *sluren* 'shiver, swerve, tröge sein'; ndl. (abl.) *sleuren* ds., *sloor* 'liederliche person'; mhd. *slīer* (**sleura*-) m. n. 'slime, mud, loam, clay' (nhd. dial. *Schlier* ds., *Schliere* 'schleimige mass', tirol. *schlieren* 'glide, slide, schlöpfen'), engl. *slear*, *sleer* 'schmieren', *slur* 'slime, mud', Verb. 'schmieren, glide, slide'.

(s)leug-:

Nd. *slūk* 'slack', ndl. *sluik* 'lean, hager, smooth', engl. *slouch* 'den Kopf hängen, idle and careless, neglectful go'; aisl. *slokinn* 'erloschen', *slokna* 'erlöschen, die'; *slökkva* 'löschen, slay'; norw. *sloka* 'faul sein', nd. *slokeren* 'slack sein, shiver', with **kk**: *slukkern* ds. (nhd. *Schlucker*), *slukk* 'sad', *slokk* 'slack, weak', norw. *slauk* 'schlaffer person', *slauka* 'sich schleppen', ags. *slēac* 'slack'; without **s-**: aisl. *loka* 'schlaff herabhängen lassen', norw. *lukr*, *lugar* 'lose, schlotternd'; besides with expressive voiced-nonaspirated gemination norw. schwed. *slugga* 'schwerfölig go' (engl. *slug*, *slugish* 'sleepy, idle' is skand. Lw.), mnd. *luggich* ds.; presumably lit. *slu gstu*, *slu gau*, *slu gti* 'abate, small become'.

(s)leut-:

Mir. *lott* (*lōtō*) 'Hure' seems germ. Lw.; compare under aisl. *lōdda*, in addition *lydda* 'faules woman';

ags. *liedre* 'nichtsutzig, evil, bad, woeful, wretched, miserable', mhd. *liederlich* 'light and dainty, slight, leichtfertig', nhd. *liederlich* (**liuPri*-); ahd. *lotar*, mhd. *loter*, *lotter* 'lax, leichtfertig' (nhd. *Lotterbube*), also 'idle' (nhd. *Lotterbank*), ags. *loddere* 'beggar', aschwed. *lyddare* f. 'untaugliche person', aisl. *lōdda* f. 'wife, woman'; here with the meaning 'lose hängendes Tuch, scrap, shred' perhaps ahd. *lūthara*, *lūdara* 'diaper, cradle', as. *lūthara* 'Kinderwindel'; with **u** ahd. *lōdera* ds., as. *lodara* 'scrap, shred' and ahd. *ludo*, *lodo* 'coarse Wollenzeug, Überwurf out of it', nhd. *Loden*, as. *lotho*, ags. *loþa* m. 'mantle', aisl. *loði* 'Lodenmantel' (in the meaning from *loðenn*, above S. 685, influenced);

serb. *lu ta m*, *lu tati* 'amble', ablaut. russ. *lyta tь* 'sich herumtreiben, umherschlenzen'; presumably also a č e ch. *lu tovy* 'frail, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated; eitel', lett. *lute t*, *lutina t* 'verzörteln';

With **s-**: got. *af-slaubjan* 'in Bestörung versetzen' (if '*slack, feeble make', from an Adj. **slauþa*-), *af-slaupnan* 'in Bestörung geraten'; aisl. *sloðra* 'sich vorwärts schleppen', *slyðra* 'fibre, filament', mhd. *slot(t)ern*, *sloten* 'wobble, sway, tremble', nhd. *schlottern*, ndl. *slodderen* ds., *slodder* 'liederliche person'; mhd. *slūdern* 'swerve, toss, fling', *slūder* 'Schleuder', *slūderer* 'wer übereilt and liederlich arbeitet', *slū(de)r-affe* 'Mößiggänger' (*Schlaraffe*), bair. *schlaudern* also 'lose hin and her drive';

isl. *slydda* 'snow and rain durcheinander', *sludda* 'clump saliva or nasal mucus', engl. dial. *slud* 'slime, mud', söddt. *schludern* 'to snow and rain zugleich', mhd. *slate* 'slime, mud, Tauwetter', nhd. dial. *schlott*, *schlutt* ds.; ablaut. mhd. *slōte* 'slime, mud, loam, clay';

with germ. **t-**: afries. *slāt*, mnd. *slōt* m. 'Wassergraben, puddle, slop, swamp, marsh', engl. *sleet* (ags. **slīete*), 'Schloßen, graupel', nd. *slōten* 'hail', mhd. *slōz*, *slōze*, nhd. *Schloße*, norw. *slutr* 'rain and Schnee durcheinander', aisl. *slota* 'herabhängen', schwed. dial. 'faul sein', with lengthened zero grade aisl. *slūta* 'herabhängen, hangen, lössig sein', nhd. dial. *schlossen* 'slack become, tauen' (*schlotzen* 'with smut to tun have, careless, neglectful sein' with -tt-).

References: WP. II 708 ff., Wissmann Nomina postverb. 84, Vasmer 2, 76.

Root / lemma: *(s)lēg-* : *(s)læg-* and *(s)leg-*

English meaning: weak, feeble

German meaning: 'schlaff, matt sein' (from 'loslassen'), from 'schlaff' about 'weichlich' also 'wollöstig'

Note: nas. *(s)leng-* (= *leng-* 'swing, waver'ö)

Material: Old Indian *lan ga-* 'lame'; gr. *λήγω* 'lasse ab, hear auf' (*ermatte); trans. 'make weichen' (**slēgō*), *ἄλληκτος* (**σλ-*) 'unaufhörlich', *λαγασσαί* Hes., *λαγάρος* 'slack, schmöchtig, thin', hom. *λαγός*, ion. *λαγός*, att. *λαγός*, -ύ 'hare' (**(s)læg-ōusos* 'with schlaffen ears'), *λαγών*, -ονος usually Pl. 'the groin, Dönnen' (formal = aisl. *laki* 'Faltmagen'), *λάγανον* 'dönnner wide cake' (formal = as. *lakan* etc. 'kerchief, cloth'), *λωγάνον* 'dewlap' (compare schwed. *slōka* 'schlaff herabhängen'), nasalized presumably here *λαγγάζω* 'hesitate', *λαγγών* 'Zaudern', *λαγγεῖν* Hes. (*'faint, languid sein, schlaff and unschlössig sein'); with the meaning 'lustful': *λάγνος* 'horny, lustful', *λαγνεῖν* 'lustful sein', *λαγνεία* 'Geilheit, sensuality, voluptuousness', *λωγός* Hes. (besides with e 'Vok. *λέγα* *δεγυνάκεις* = *ἄκλόαστος* Archil., *ἐλεγάινει* *ἄσελάγαινει* EM.);

lat. *laxus* 'slack, wide, capacious', nas. *languēō*, -ēre 'faint, languid, slack, abgespannt sein';

air. *lacc* (with expressive *gg*) 'slack, weak'; mcymr. *llacc*, ncymr. *llac* 'slack' derives because of seines *cc* instead of *ch* from engl. *slack*;

mnd. *lak* 'slack, lose', ndl. *lak*, nhd. mdartl. *lack* ds., mndl. *lak* also 'lustful', aisl. *lacr* and (full grade) *lākr* 'evil, bad, small'; with gradation *ō* schwed. dial. *lōka* 'schlaff herabhängen', aisl. *lōkr* 'Dummkopf, Faulpelz'; germ. **lakana-* 'baumelnder rag, Zipfel' in as. *lakan* 'kerchief, cloth', ahd. *lahhan* ds. (nhd. *Laken* from dem Nd., formal compare gr. *λάγανον*), aisl. *laki* m. 'Quappe'; the manyplies of the ruminant, Faltmagen' (= *λαγών*), lack, fault, error';

with *s-*: aisl. *slakr* 'slack' (poet.), *slakna* 'erschlaffen', as. mnd. *slac* 'slack, weak', participle as. *gislekit* 'stumpf gemacht', mnd. *slak-side* 'Bauchseite' (as *λαγών* and nhd. *Weichen*), ags. *slæc* 'slack, idle, slow', ahd. *slah-* 'slack, idle', ags. *sleccan* (**slekjan*) 'schwöchen';

with gradation *ō*: aisl. *slōkr* 'ein schlaffer Bursche', norw. *slōken* 'slack', schwed. *slōka* 'schlaff herabhängen lassen', dial. 'träge sein', *slōk* and (with *ē*) *slā^k* 'leichtsinniges woman', aschwed. *slōkifriþ*, -*frilla* 'Kebswēib';

nasalized probably schwed. *slinka* 'nicht fest ansitzen, shiver, hinken', ahd. *slinc*, ndl. *slink* 'link', mhd. *link*, nhd. *link*; ahd. *lenka* 'die Linke', schwed. *linka* and *lanka* 'somewhat hinken', *lunka* 'slowly go', dö.n. *slunken* 'slack, schlotterig' (*'schlaff dahergehen'); perhaps schwed. dial. *slank*, söddt. *schlank* 'scrap, shred, thin';

lett. *leg* *ēns* 'slack, soft';

doubtful russ. *pere-sle^gga* 'fault, error in Gewebe' (*'Auslassen of Fadens'öö), sloven. *presle^g gast* 'fadenscheinig, naked, bald, bleak';

whether also toch. A *slākkör* 'sad'ö

References: WP. II 712 ff., WH. I 758 f.

Page(s): 959-960

Root / lemma: *slēg^w-*

English meaning: to press, oppress, mishandle

German meaning: `dröcken, bedröcken, mißhandeln'

Material: Gr. λύβη f. `schimpfliche Behandlung, disgrace, shame, maltreatment, damage, ruin', λωβάομα ι `behandle schimpflich, mißhandle, verstömmle, frevle, schädige';

lit. *sloga* `plague, Landplage', with secondary ablaut: lett. *slāga* `damage, complaint'; lit. *slogu* `s `beschwerlich', *slogi* `nti `plague', *sluogai* `Hölzer zum Beschweren eingeweichten Flaches'; with *uo*: lit. *slu* `ogas, lett. *sluogs* `clot, chunk, stone, load', *sluodzi* `t `beschweren, niederpressen, thrash', *sluoga* `t, *sluoguo* `t ds.; with *ē*: lit. *slē* `g-iu, -ti `distress, press', lett. *slēgt* `shut' (*`zudröcken'), lit. *slē* `gtis, *slē* `gte' ` `Presse, Kelter', lett. *at-slēga* `Schloß', *slēgs* `burden'.

References: WP. II 714.

Page(s): 960

Root / lemma: *(s)lī-* (: *slēi-* or *slōi-*), *slī-u* *o-*

English meaning: blueish

German meaning: `blöulich'

Material: Lat. *līveō*, *-ēre* `bleifarbig, blöulich sein', *līvor* `blöuliche paint, color', *līvidus* `blöulich' (based on auf an Adj. **slī-u* *os* or **lī-u* *o-s*);

air. *lī* `paint, color, radiance', cymr. *lliw*, acorn. *liu*, ncorn. *lyw* ds., abret. nbret. *liou* `paint, color' (`paint, color' from `blue' verallgemeinert), abret. *liou* `naevum', *da-liu* (lies *du* *liu*) `fuscus'; gall. PN *Līvō*; but lat. *Līvius* perhaps etrusk.

russ.-Church Slavic *slī* *va* `plum' etc., from which lit. *slyva* ` , Old Prussian *slīwaytos* ds. borrowed; slov. *slī* *v* `blöulich' is back-formation from dem Pflaumennamen;

with formants *-ko-*: ahd. *slēha*, *slēwa* (**sloi-k* *o-*), ags. *slāh* (engl. *sloe*), nhd. `Schlehe', schwed. *slā* *(n)* ds.; compare Martinet Word 12, 4.

References: WP. II 715 f., WH. I 816, Trautmann 269 f., Vasmer 2, 660.

Page(s): 965

Root / lemma: *slougo-*, *-ā-* f.

English meaning: help, service

German meaning: `das Helfen, Dienen'

Note: only Celtic and balto-slavisch

Material: Air. *slōg*, *slūag* m. `Heer, Schaar', *teg-lach* (**tego-slougo-*) `Hausgenossenschaft, family', cymr. *llu* `Heer', acymr. *telu*, mcymr. *teilu*, newer *teulu* `cortege', ncymer. `household, family', acorn. *luu*, mcorn. *lu* `bulk, mass, Schaar, Heer'; gall. VN *Catu-slugi* (leg. *-slōgi*) `Kampfesscharen'; lit. žemait. *slaugau* ` , *slaugy* *ti* `support, help', *slauga* ` `das Dienen', *pa* *-slauga* `help, Hilfeleistung'; Old Church Slavic *sluga* m. `servant'; in addition Old Church Slavic *služo* , *služiti* `serve', etc.

References: WP. II 716, Trautmann 268 f., Vasmer 2, 664 f.

Page(s): 965

Root / lemma: (s)lr.g- and sler-

English meaning: expr. root, onomatopoeic words

German meaning: Schallwurzel

Material: Gr. λάρυγξ, -υγγος m. 'gullet' (perhaps after φάρυγξ reshaped);

lat. *lurco(r)*, -āre, -ārī 'schlemmen, devour', if auf **lurgicos* being based on; *lurcō*, -ōnis m. 'gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater';

mhd. *slurc* 'gullet', *slurken* 'schlucken', norw. schwed. *slurk* 'gulp, mouthful', norw. schwed. *slurka* 'in großen Zögen slurp'; nhd. *schlörchen* 'careless, neglectful go';

an onomatopoeic root **sler-** with variant extensions in lett. *slarpata* 'alter rag', *slarpata* 't' 'lumpig einhergehen': schwed. *slarfva* 'scrap, shred, rag'; lett. *slarkše* 't' (besides *slarpše* 't') 'go sluggishly': nhd. *schlarken* 'schleifend go' (*schlarfen* ds.).

References: WP. II 716, WH. I 837.

Page(s): 965-966

Root / lemma: smeg(h)-

English meaning: to taste

German meaning: 'schmecken'

Note: only germ. and balt.

Material: Mhd. *smach* 'taste, smell, odor', mnd. *smak(e)* 'das Schmecken, taste, smell, odor', *smaken*, afries. *smakia*, megl. *smakin* 'taste';

with -kk- ahd. *smac* (-ckes) 'taste', *smecken* trans. and intrans. 'taste', ags. *smæcc* m. 'taste, smell, odor', isl. *smekkr* ds.; with -g- (idg. variant **smegh-*): ahd. *gismagmo* 'taste', *gismag*, *gismah* 'schmackhaft';

lit. *smaguriai* 'tidbit', *smaguriau* 'ti' 'naschen', *smagu* 'ris' 'forefinger' (actually 'Naschfinger, Nöscher'); perhaps is *smeg(h)-* as s-form with lit. *me* 'gti' 'wohlgefallen' etc. identical,

References: WP. II 689.

See also: s. *mēgh-* 'wohlgesinnt' above S. 707.

Page(s): 967

Root / lemma: (s)mei-1, sme-

English meaning: to laugh, surprise

German meaning: 'lächeln, erstaunen'

Material: Old Indian *sma* 'yatē, -ati' 'lächelt', Kaus. *smāpayati*; *smīta-* 'lächelnd', *vi-smīta-* 'erstaunt', *smaya-* n. 'astonishment', *smēra-* 'lächelnd' (= lat. *mirus*);

gr. (with d-extension) μεῖδος γέλως Hes., φιλομμελεῖς 'gern lächelnd', μεῖδῃσιν, μελεῖσιν 'lachen';

lat. *mirus* 'wonderful' (formation as *clārus*, = Old Indian *smēra-*); lat. *cōmis*, old

cosmis 'compliant, friendly', as 'with Lächeln', from a root nouns *smi-*;

air. *mīad* n. 'fame, pride', ablaut. *moīdid* 'rö hmt sich';

alem. *šmīa* 'astonish'; megl. *smīlin*, engl. *smile*, dñ. *smile*, norw. *smila* 'lächeln';
ags. *gāl-smæ* 're' 'zum Lachen geneigt';

lett. *smeju*, *smie* 't' 'verlachen', *smāi* 'da' 'das Lächeln' (in -d- probably with dem Gr. to compare); *smāidi* 't' 'lächeln, schmeicheln, mock';

Old Church Slavic *sme* 'jo. (**sme*h_iō), *smijati* se. 'lachen', *sme* 'chъ' 'das laughter';

toch. A *smi-* 'lächeln'.

Besides **smeu-** in:

mhd. *smieren*, *smielen*, older ndl. *smuylen* 'lächeln', probably also mhd. *smollen* 'from Unwillen schweigen, schmollen; lächeln'; russ. *uchmyl' a* 't_{bsa} 'lächeln, schmunzeln', dial. *chmyli* 't_b 'lächeln', probably also poln. dial. *chmlic* 'sie' 'sich verfinstern, ein verdrießliches face machen'.

References: WP. II 686 f., WH. II 94 f., Trautmann 270 f., Pedersen ZcP. 17, 31.

Page(s): 967-968

Root / lemma: **smeit-, smit-**

English meaning: to throw

German meaning: 'werfen'

Material: Av. *hamista-* 'niedergeworfen, oppressed' (**ham*-[*h*]*mista-*, with in Simplex erfolgtem Anlautswandel from *sm-* to [*h*]*m-*); *hamaēstar-* 'wer niederwirft, oppressed'; *maē* 'throw', with Ablat., **ēmittere* ex' = 'mug, rob' (*mōi*at), with *ā-* '(an sich) come lassen' (*āmi* 'nāiti), with *paiti-* '*zurückschicken' = 'den Laufpaß give, absagen', with *ham-* 'mug, rob' (*hāmi*yāt); with *ham* + *aibi* 'zulassen, den Zutritt gestatten';

lat. *mittō*, -ere, *mīsi*, *missum* 'go lassen, run lassen; send, senden', with expressive intensification from **smītō* (**smeitō*), compare *cosmittere* Paul. Fest.

References: WP. II 687 f., WH II 97 ff.

Page(s): 968

Root / lemma: **smek-**

English meaning: chin, beard

German meaning: 'Kinn, Mundpartie, Bart'

Note: in Old Indian with *k*

Material: Old Indian *s* 'mas' ru- n. 'beard, whisker, moustache' (assim. from **smas* 'ru-); arm. *mauruk*, *moruk* 'beard'; alb. *mjekre* 'chin, beard' (**smekrā*);

Note:

Common alb. shift *sm* > *m*; drop of initial **s-** in alb.

perhaps lat. *māla* 'Kinnbacke, maxilla', Demin. *maxilla* (**sm*_e*k*-*slā*, dessen vowel with dem arm. *a* vergleichbar wöre); ir. *smech* 'chin' (**smekā*), presumably

ags. *smæ̃ras* m. Pl. 'Lippen' (**smahria-*), in addition as 'Lippenblötler' nisl. *smæ̃ra* f., *smāri* m., norw. dñ. *smæ̃re* m., schwed. dial. *smöre* m. 'Klee', after other to *smei-* 'löcheln'; lit. *smãkras* m., *smakra* f. 'chin', lett. *smakrs* 'chin, palate'; hitt. *zama(n)kur* 'beard' (**smokur* or **smokru-*).

References: WP. II 689, WH. II 15, Trautmann 270.

Page(s): 968

Root / lemma: *smel-1*

English meaning: to burn for a long time, smoulder

German meaning: 'langsam and rauchend verbrennen, schwelen'

Material: Mir. *smāl*, *smōl*, *smūal* f. 'fire, blaze, glow, ash'; mnl. *smölen*, ndl. *smeulen* 'gleam, smolder', nd. *smelen*, *smölen* ds., *ō-grade* flö m. *smoel* 'muggy'; mengl. *smolder* 'smoke', nengl. *smoulder*; also (compare *rauchen* : *riechen*), mengl. *smel*, *smul* (-ll-) 'smell, odor', engl. *smell*;

osorb. *smalic* 'singe', nsorb. *smališ* 'singe, schwörzen', klr. *prysmały ty* 'anbrennen'.

With **k**-extension: lit. *smilkstu* 'smil̃kti' 'einen schwachen Dunst or Rauch from sich give', *smilky ti* 'röuchern', *smelkiu* 'smel̃kti' 'ersticken';

besides in Germ. with **r**- ags. *smorian* 'ersticken (tr.)', mnd. *smoren* 'dömpfen, ersticken (tr. and intr.)', *schmören* 'flö m. smoren' 'smoke, misty sein', mnd. *smurten* 'ersticken', mengl. *smorther*, engl. *smother* 'vapor'.

References: WP. II 691 f.; Vasmer 3, 670, 675.

Page(s): 969

Root / lemma: *smel-2*

English meaning: gray

German meaning: 'grau, staubfarben'ö

Material: Gr. *μελίη* 'ash tree; spear, javelin from Eschenholz' (ἐν μελίης 'with a guten Eschenspeer bewaffnet'), *μέλινος*, *μέλιλονος* 'eschen' (*[σ]μελF-ιῶ, -ινος), perhaps from the grauen Farbe of Holzesund to alit. *smē lu s* 'aschgrau, falb', lit. *pasmẽlti* 'cloudy, dark become'.

References: WP. II 692;

See also: compare *mel-6* above S. 720 f.

Page(s): 969

Root / lemma: *smerd-*, *smord-*

English meaning: to stink

German meaning: 'stinken'

Material: Gr. *σμόρδωνες* Pl. 'Stönker' Hes.; *σμορδοῦν* *συνοπισάζειν*; lit. *smĩrdžiu*, *smirdẽti* 'stink', lett. *smir̃de t̃* ds., lit. *smirdẽlẽ* 'dwarf elder', *smardĩnti* 'stinkend make', lett. *smerdelis* 'Stönker', *smards* 'fetidness', lit. *smãr[d]vẽ*, alit. *smarstas* 'fetidness' (also *smarstẽ*, *smarstvas*, *smãrsas* 'schlechteres fat', actually 'bad-smelling fat'), Old Prussian

smorde 'alder buckthorn, alder dogwood'; Old Church Slavic *smrǣde* 'ti, russ. *smerde* 'tɕ 'stink', russ. *smo* 'rod 'fetidness', *smoro* 'dina 'black currant', poln. *smro* 'd, čech. *smrad* 'fetidness'; in addition probably lat. *merda* 'ordure, ordure of Leibes'.

maybe alb. **merda*, mut 'shit'.

smerd- 'stink' is eine probably already idg. verselbstöndigte Anwendung from (s)*merd-* in nhd. *schmerzen*, lat. *mordēre*, s. *mer-*, *merd-* 'aufreiben' (above S. 736 f), originally also 'beißender smell, odor'.

alb. *mortje* 'death', *marr* 'take away (taboo for die)'

It seems that from this taboo was born **Root / lemma: m̥-r**, Gen. **m̥-n-e s**, **mn.to s** : (hand) from **Root / lemma: smerd-**, **smord-** : (to stink, *die, take away).

References: WP. II 691, WH. II 74 f., Trautmann 271, Vasmer 2, 676, Specht KZ 62, 215.

Page(s): 970

Root / lemma: smeru-

English meaning: grease, fat

German meaning: and Ähnliches: 'Schmer, Fett'

Material: Gr. probably σμύρ(ι)ς 'Schmirgel zum Abreiben and Polieren', (σ)μυρίξω 'poliere through Reiben, anoint, smear, rub', μύρομαι 'wohlriechendes Salböl, Pflanzensaft', perhaps also (σ)μύροσ 'a kind of Aal, Muröne' as 'fettig sich anföhlend';

lat. perhaps in *medullae* Pl. 'Mark from bone and Pflanzen', through influence of *medius* from **merulla* transfigured; air. *smi(u)r* m., Gen. *smera* 'Mark', cymr. *mer* 'Mark'; aisl. *smio*, r n., ags. *smeoru*, ahd. *smero* (Gen. *smerwes*) 'Schmer, fat', whereof aisl. *smýria*, *smýrva* 'bestreichen, anoint', ags. *smierwan* 'anoint', ahd. *smirwen* 'anoint, schmieren', nhd. *Schmer*, *schmieren*, *Schmirgel*; with other stem formation got. *smai* rþr n. 'fat', *smarnōs* 'ordure, crap, muck, droppings' (meaning as nhd. *schmierig*, ndl. *smerig* 'kotig, dirty, filthy').

References: WP. II 690 f., WH. II 58 f.

Page(s): 970-971

Root / lemma: (s)mer-

English meaning: to remember; to care for

German meaning: 'gedenken, sich erinnern, sorgen'

Material: 1. Old Indian *sma* 'rati 'reminds sich, gedenkt', *smaran*, a- n., *smr.* 'ti- 'Gedenken, Gedächtnis', av. *maraiti*, *hišmaraiti* '(be)merkt', *mimara-* 'eingedenk'; arm. *mormok* 'Bedauern, Mißvergnügen, distress, affliction' (with formants -ok' from a **mor-m[or]o-* with fractured reduplication); gr. μέρμεροσ 'was viel Sinnen, Sorgen required'; μερμαίρω, μερμηρίζω 'care, sinne, hesitate'; μερμηρά f. 'care, Sinnen', μερ(ι)μνάω 'care, bin bedacht, gröble', post-verbal μερ(ι)μνά f. 'care, Besorgnis'; also μάπτυσ, -ροσ, hom. μάπτυροσ, kret. μα(ι)τυρ- 'Zeuge' ö different above S. 735;

lat. *memor* 'eingedenk' (compare av. *mimara-* ds., ags. *ge-mimor* ds.), *memoria*

`Gedöchtnis'; *Morta* `eine Parze';

air. *airm(m)ert* f. `forbid', cymr. *armerth* `Vorbereitung' (**smert-*), mir. *mertaid* `richtet ein', bret. *merzout* `gewahr become', Vannes *armerhein* `einrichten'; gall. PN *Smerius*, *Smertullus*, GN *Smertrios*; *Ro-smerta* `die Voraussehende'; abrit. VN Σ μ έ ρ τ α ι .

aisl. *Mímir* `a giant'; ags. *mimorian* `sich remind', *ge-mimor* `bekannt', *māmrian* `öberetwas sinnen', ndl. *mijmeren* `deep nachsinnen'; got. *mau rnan*, ags. *murnan*, ahd. *mornēn* `care for, worry, öngstlich besorgt sein';

alit. *mere* `ti `care for, worry', lengthened grade serb. *ma řiti* `sich kümmern um', etc. (**mōr-*);

2. as `sinnen, sinnend dastehen' = `hesitate' probably die group lat. *mora* f. `Verzug, delay', air. *mar(a)im* `bleibe'; corn. bret. *mar* `doubt';

3. here as `jemanden wherewith consider, versorgen; Zuggedachtes' also gr. μ έ ι ρ ο μ α ι (*σ μ ε ρ ι ο μ α ι) `erhalte allotment', μ ο ι ρ α `allotment, fate, destiny' (**sm-*, compare hom. κ α τ ᾱ μ μ ο ι ρ α ν), Perf. hom. ε μ μ ο ρ ε `hatAnteil', ε ι μ α ρ τ α ι (*σ έ -σ μ α ρ τ α ι) `es is durchs lot, fate zugeteilt', ε ι μ α ρ μέ ν η `fate, destiny', μέ ρ ο ς n., με ρ ί ς f. `allotment, part', με ρ ί ζ ω `divide', μ ῑ ρ ο ς m. `lot, fate, fate, destiny, person's lot in life', κ ά σ μ ο ρ ο ς δ ῖ σ τ η ν ο ς Hes. (*κ α τ σ μ ο ρ ο ς; κ ά μ μ ο ρ ο ς Od. is newer formation), hom. ε μ μ ο ρ ο ς `unteilhaftig', ῥ ῑ μ ο ρ ί ς έ σ τ ε ρ η μέ ν η Hes., lak. μ ῑ ρ ᾱ `dividing off, partitioning off of spartanischen Heeres', μ ῑ ρ ι ο ν `part'; probably also ε μ α ρ τ ά ν ω `verfehle' due to eines *ε -h μ α ρ τ ο ς `unteilhaftig'; lat. *mereō*, *-ēre* and *mereor*, *-ēri* `earn, erwerbe' (i.e. `erhalte allotment', `erwerbe mir meinen allotment'), *merenda* `Vesperbrot, Mahlzeit the animal' (**wherewith person and animal to consider is*).

References: WP. II 689 f., WH. II 67 f., 110, W. Oehl IF. 57, 2 ff.; Vendryes E´t. Celt. 2, 133 f., Duval E´t. Celt. 6, 219 ff.

Page(s): 969-970

Root / lemma: (*s*)*meukh-*, (*s*)*meug-*, (*s*)*meugh-*

English meaning: to smoke, smoke n.

German meaning: `rauchen, Rauch'

Material: Arm. *mux*, Gen. *mxoy* `smoke'; gr. σ μ ῡ χ ω (χ = *kh* or *gh*; έ σ μ ῡ γ η ν from the *g*-form) `lasse verschwelen; in langsamem fire consume'; ir. *mūch* `smoke', cymr. *mwg* (with Alternation *ū*: *u*), corn. *mok* ds., bret. *moug*, *mog* `fire', *moged* `smoke' (-*kh-* or -*k-*);

with -*g*: gr. σ μ υ γ ῥ ῖ ν α ι; arm. *murk*, Gen. *mrkoy* `sengend' (**smū gro-*);

ags. *smēocan* `smoke', mnl. *smieken* and *smuiken* `smoke'; Kaus. ags. *smīecan* `smoke, röuchern', mnd. *smōken* `schmauchen, röuchern, through Rauch ersticken'; ags. *smīec* m. `smoke', mhd. *smouch* `smoke, haze, mist'; ags. *smoca* m. `smoke', *smocian* `smoke, röuchern';

lit. *sma ūgu*, *sma ūgti* `ersticken (originally through smoke), erwürgen'; perhaps russ. *smu glyj*, klr. *smuhȳj* `schwarzbraun' (`smoke-color'); die bsl. words at most with *gh*, whereupon also arm. *moyg* `brown, dark' as **smougho-* in comparison köme; unclear das relationship to russ.-Church Slavic *smagl* ѡ `dark, brown', russ. *sma ga* `flame; smut', čech. *smahnouti* `dehydrate, desiccate, schmachten'.

References: WP. II 688 f., Vasmer 2, 669 f., 677.

Page(s): 971

Root / lemma: *smeu-*

See also: see under *smei-1*.

Page(s): 971

Root / lemma: *sme, smā*

English meaning: really, particle of emphasis

German meaning: under likewise, etwa 'wahrlich, indeed'

Material: Ai *smā* 'emphasizing particle, gr. *μά* in Schwören Beteuerungsartikel, thess. *μά* 'but, *δέ*'; **μα̃* (= Old Indian *smā*) extended to *μά* v, ion.-att. *μή* v 'indeed, yet', ion. (infolge Funktionsschwöchung) gekürzt to *ἐ* v, emphasizing particle; lat. *nam* 'for', originally Versicherungspartikel, maybe from **mān* transfigured; hitt. *-ma* 'but', s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 569, A. Hahn Lg. 29, 242 f.

References: WP. II 685, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 569, M. Leumann Mus. Helv. 6, 85 ff.

Page(s): 966

Root / lemma: *smēi-2 : smēi- : smī-*

English meaning: to carve; to work with a sharp instrument

German meaning: 'schneiden, with einem scharfen Werkzeug arbeiten'

Material: Gr. *σμίλη* 'Schnitzmesser', *σμίλη* v, *σμίλη* v 'hack, mattock, hoe';

got. *aiza-smīpa* 'smith', aisl. *smiðr* 'worker in wood (these das geschichtlich öltäre) and metal', ags. *smið* 'smith, Radmacher', ahd. *smid* 'smith'; ahd. *smīda* 'metal, Metallschmuck', *gismīdi* 'Metallschmuck, Geschmeide', aisl. *smið* f. 'kunstfertige work'; ahd. *smeidar* 'Metallkünstler'; eine s-lose root form is probably *mai-* (*māi-*) 'hew, hit, cavitate', see there;

doubtful lett. *smicens* 'black Spitzmaus' (*'nibbler'öö or to *smidzis*, above S. 966ö), lit. *smailu* 's 'sharp, naschhaft', *smi lius* 'Nöcher, forefinger'.

References: WP. II 686.

Page(s): 968

Root / lemma: *smēi-3, smeid-, smēig-, smēik-*

See also: see above S. 966 f. (*smē-*).

Page(s): 968

Root / lemma: *smē-, smeī-, sm-ei-*

English meaning: to smear, rub

German meaning: 'schmieren, daröberwischen, -streichen; daröber hinreiben'

Material: Gr. Infin. *σμήν*, Aor. *σμήσατο* 'schmieren, abwischen, abrade', 3. Sg. Pass. *σμήτατο*, *σμήτατο*; *σμήχων*, *σμήξατο* ds., *σμήχων* 'grind', *σμήμα* f. 'ointment', *σμήδωξ*, -*ιγγος* f. 'blutunterlaufener stripe, Strieme', *σμήνη* (Gramm.) 'gust of wind'; lat. *macula* 'Fleck, Makel; Masche in Stickereien' probably from *smā-tlā*;

smēi- (in addition 2. *mai-*, above 697), **smei-** extended (or *d*-present) in:

smeid-: arm. *mic* `smut' (**smidi*-o-); got. *bi-smeitan* `besmear, bestreichen', *ga-smeitan* `schmieren, stroke', ahd. *smīzan* `stroke, schmieren, hit', nhd. *schmeißen*, ahd. *bismīzan* `besmear', ags. *besmītan* ds.; norw. dial. *smīta*, abl. *smīta* `thin aufschmieren'; ags. *smittian* `blemish, anstecken', mhd. *schmitzen* `anstreichen, geißeln, hit', nhd. *verschmitzt*; ags. *smitte* f. `Fleck', mhd. *smitze* f. `Fleck, smut';

Old Church Slavic *sme* `dъ `fuscus', also in russ. FIN., perhaps as `*schmierig' here (`doubtful', Vasmer 2, 670 f.).

smē[i]k-: smīk- `zerriebenes, winziges Krö mchen':

gr. *σμήκρος*, (*σ*)*μικρος* `small, kleinlich, short', dor. ion. *μικκος* `small' (Kurzbildung as *lippus*, *γύ ν ν ι ς*); lat. *mīca* `ein Krö mchen, bißchen', *mīcidus* `winzig'; ahd. *smāhi* `small, little, low', aisl. *smār* (**smāha*-) `small', ags. *smēalīc* `fine, painstaking', ahd. *smāhen* `small make, verringern', nhd. *schmöhen*, *Schmach*, ahd. *gismāhteōn* `dwindle', nhd. *schmachten*, *ver-schmachten*; afries. *forsmāia* `verschmö hen', mnd. *smāginge* `Schmö hung'.

In similar turn in `das Kleine, Zierliche':

smē[i]g-: smī g-; poln. *smagły* `slim, schmö chtig'; *s migły* ds., *s miga* `dö nne rod' (a borrowing from dt. *schmiegen* is certainly nicht to think); lit. *smai gas* `shaft, pole'; lett. *smidzis* `Milbe, Wasserfloh';

with **g**: lit. *susmi že*, *s* `small, crippled'; nisl. *smeikr* `smooth, shy'; ags. *smicre* `beautiful, dainty', ahd. *smechar*, *smehhar*, mhd. *smecker* `slim, schmä chtig', norw. *smikr* n. `feines Schnitzwerk' (besides without *s-* and with other Gutturalstufe *migr* n. `allzu feine Arbeit', *migren* `schmö chtig');

eine deutlichere meaning `schmieren, stroke' in norw. *smika* `stroke, smooth', *smeikja* `caress, schmeicheln', nhd. *schmeicheln*, ags. *smācian* ds., mhd. *smicke* `the vorderste Teil a Peitsche; Schmiß, wound', mhd. *smicke*, *sminke* `makeup'.

A **u**-variant (**s**)**mēu-: (s)məu-: (s)mu-** seems vorzuliegen in aisl. *mā* (**mawēn*) `wear out, scrape', norw. *mugg* m. n. (**muwwa-*) `Sö gemehl'; aisl. *mōa-sk* (**mōwōn*) `verdaut become'; nhd. bair. *schmaudeln* `schmeicheln'.

References: WP. II 685 f., WH. II 5 f., 85.

Page(s): 966-967

Root / lemma: smog-

English meaning: to weigh heavily

German meaning: `schwer lastend, sich with einer schweren Last abmō hen'

Material: Gr. *μό γ ο ς* `toil, Anstrengung', *μ ο γ ε ρ ό ς* (*σ μ ο γ ε ρ ό ν* Hes.) `möhselig', *μ ο γ έ ω* `strenge mich an', *μό γ ι ς* Adv. `barely' (originally Nom. Sg. `sich mö hend' = `nur with toil'); *μό χ θ ο ς* (**μό ξ τ ο ς*) m. `Anstrengung, toil', *μ ο χ θ ε ῖ ν* `sich abmō hen', *μ ο χ θ η ρ ό ς* `möhselig'; *μ ο χ λ ό ς* (**μ ο ξ λ ό ς*) `Hebebaum, Hebel', *μ ο χ λ -έ ω*, *-ε ύ ω* `budge away, move away'; lit. (žem.) *smagu* `s `heavy to bear, carry or to pull, drag', lett. *smags*, *smagrs* `schwer from Gewicht, lastend'.

References: WP. II 692.

Page(s): 971

Root / lemma: (s)nadh-

English meaning: to cut, slice

German meaning: 'einschneiden, schnitzen'

Note: only kelt. and westgerm.

Material: Ir. *snad-* 'carve, cut, clip', *snass* m. 'cut, Hieb', cymr. *naddu* 'to chip, to cut', acymr. *nedim*, ncymr. *neddyf* 'Krummaxt', mbret. *ezeff* 'Queraxt', nbret. *eze, neze* ds.;

ahd. *snatta*, mhd. *snatte* 'Strieme, Wundmal', alem. *schnattwa, schnöttwe* 'incision' (**snadwō*), schweiz. *schnötzen* 'carve', nd. *snā t* 'limit, boundary', nhd. *Schnate* 'Wundmal, limit, boundary'; without s: aisl. *naddr* m. 'sting, prick, Pfeil'.

References: WP. II 694, Kluge-Goetze 685.

Page(s): 972-973

Root / lemma: *snā-*, *snə-(t-)*, *snāu-*, *sn-eu-*, *sn-et-*

English meaning: to flow, swim; damp

German meaning: 'fließen, Feuchtigkeit'

Material: 1. Old Indian *snā ti, snāyatē* 'badet (sich)', participle *snāta-*, av. *snayēitē* 'wöscht, purifies, cleans through Spülen', participle *snāta-*; *d(h)*-present -*snā ḍayān*; Old Indian *snāpa yati* 'schwemmt', *snā pana-* 'zum Baden dienend (of water)'; in addition lat. *Neptunus* above S. 316;

gr. νήχω, -ομεν 'schwimme' (formation as σμήχω, ψήχω under dgl; idg. *gh* or *kh*); νήσορ, dor. νᾱσορ 'island' as 'Schwimmer';

lat. *nō, nāre* (**snā_hi_o*) 'swim', umbr. *snata, snatu* Akk. Pl. n. 'ūmecta'; air. *snām* 'das Schwimmen', cymr. *nawf* ds., bret. *neun vi* 'swim'; mir. *snāid* 'schwimmt, crawls, flows';

2. auf **snə-t-* based on lat. *natō, -āre* 'swim, flows'; ven. FIN *Nati-sō(n)*, **Natusis* nhd. *Netze*; cymr. *naid* f. 'Sprung' (**snati_hā*), bret. *n(e)ijal* 'fly', corn. *nyge* 'fly, swim', mcymr. *dienad* (**d_hro_hnatā*) 'Tosen of Meeres', and arm. *nay* 'damp, fluid';

3. auf *sn-et-*, **sn-ot-* based on probably gr. νότορ 'Södwind' ('Regenwind'), νότορ, νοτερός 'damp', νοτίρ f. 'Nösse'; thrak. FIN Νέτορ, S. 759ö

4. Beside *snā-* lies *snāu-* and *sneu-*:

Old Indian *snāuti*, participle *snuta-* 'triefen, eine Flüssigkeit of Körpers, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably Muttermilch, entlassen' (present idg. **snāu_hti* or lengthened gradees **snēu_hti*); gr. νᾶω, Imperf. νᾶον, öol. νᾶω 'flow' (*σναF(ω); Ζεῦρ νᾶF(ωρ) (Dodona) as strömend gedacht, whereof νᾶ(ω)ρ, ion. νη(ω)ρ, -ᾶδ(ω)ρ, also νᾶρ, ion. νηρ, -ᾶδ(ω)ρ 'stream, brook-, Quellnymphē', Νηρερ, Νηρῆδ(ω)ρ (*σναF-ερ(ω)-, substantivized probably in νηρῶν τὸ τεπε(ν) Hes., das as 'Meerestiefe' to understand, comprehend sein wird; but νηρῶν τὰς κοίλας πέτρ(ω)ρ Hes. perhaps to *ner-* 'penetrate'), reduced grade νᾶρ (*νᾶερ) 'rinnend, flowing', νᾶτωρ, ποταμ(ω)ρ Hes., att. Vok. νᾶτορ m. 'stream', νᾶμα (*σναFεμα) 'Flüssigkeit, wellspring', νᾶσμος (*νᾶFεσμος) 'watercourse, wellspring, stream, brook'; mir. *snāu, snō* 'stream' (**snāu_hā*);

5. from **sneu-* from: νέω (Fut. νεύσομεν) 'schwimme', lak. νᾶπηγή, ἔ-νυυθ(ε)νέκεχυντο Hes. lat. *nūtriō, -īre* 'suckle, nöhren', derivative from a **sneu-trī* fem. 'milk fließen lassend';

as **d**-extension from *sneu*- one understands mir. *snūad* (also FIN) 'river'; 'caesaries' ('*herabfließend'), mhd. *snuz* 'catarrh', norw. *snott*, ags. *gesnott* n. 'Katarrh', aisl. *sny ta*, ahd. *snūzen*, nhd. *schneuzen*, norw. *snūt* m. 'snout', nhd. *Schnauze*;

with **p**: mhd. *snupfe*, aisl. *snoppe* 'catarrh', mhd. *snūfen* 'wheeze', *snūben* 'pant, sniff, snort' under likewise; after Wissmann, Nom. postverb. 178 f. are germ. *snub*-, *snup*-, *snud*-, *snut*-, *snug*-, *snuk*- lautmalend (as also *snab*-, *snap*-, *snad*-, *snat*-, *snak*-, ebda. 187 f.), after Johannesson 223 f. belong sie to *snu*- 'pant, sniff, snort, pusten', also to obigem **sneu*-;

with idg. **t**: mhd. *snudel*, *snuder*, *snūde* 'catarrh', ahd. *snūden* 'pant, sniff, snort, schnarchen', aisl. *snyðja* 'snuffle, sniff, wittern (of dog)', *snuðra*, *snoðra* ds.;

whether here thrak. $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$ 'Nymphe'ö

References: WP. I 397, II 692 ff., WH. II 146 f., 172, 190 f., Loth RC. 46, 154 f.

Page(s): 971-972

Root / lemma: *sneig*-

German meaning: 'kriechen'

See also: see under *sneg*- ds.

Page(s): 974

Root / lemma: *sneig^wh*-

English meaning: to snow; snow, *rain

German meaning: 'schneien, (sich) zusammen ballen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *sneig^wh* : 'to snow; snow' derived from a zero grade (**suu_h-etos*, **su_herī.ō*) : Old Indian *sunō ti* 'squeezed, pressed' = av. *hunaoiti* of **Root / lemma: *seu-1*, *se^wə* : *sū* :** 'juice; liquid, rain'.

Material: Prökrit. *sin eha*- (= Old Indian *snēha*-) 'snow'; av. *snaēža*- 'to snow', pamir. *šugni žənij* 'snow', (**snaiga*-); gr. $\nu\acute{\iota}\varphi\alpha$ Akk. 'snow', hom. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu\ \nu\ \iota\ \varphi\ \omicron\varsigma$ 'much snowed on, snow-capt', $\nu\ \epsilon\acute{\iota}\varphi\ \epsilon\ \iota$ ($\nu\acute{\iota}\varphi\ \epsilon\ \iota$) 'it is snowing', $\nu\ \iota\ \varphi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'snowflake' ($\nu\ \iota\ \varphi\ \epsilon\ \tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'snowstorm, snowfall'), lat. *nix*, *nivis* 'snow', *nivit* 'it is snowing' (probably *ñ*); nasal-prös. *ninguit* (*ninxit*) ds.;

ir. *snigid* 'it drips, is raining', *snige* n. 'drip, flux', *snecht(a)e* 'snow' (to *t*-forms compare $\nu\ \iota\ \varphi\ \epsilon\ \tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$); cymr. *nyf* 'snow', *nyfio* 'to snow';

ahd. ags. *snīwan* 'to snow' (st. V., participle *gi-snigan*, compare still nhd. bair. participle *geschniwen*; otherwise nhd. schw. V.), aisl. *sny r* 'it is snowing' (participle *snifinn* 'snowy'); got. *snaiws* 'snow' = ags. *snāw*, ahd. *snēo* (Gen. *snēwes*);

lit. *snie gas*, lett. *sni* 'egs (vowel from the undertaken verb) 'snow', *snai gala* 'snowflake', *snie ga* 'it is snowing', Inf. *sni gti*, Old Prussian *snaygis* 'snow', Old Church Slavic *sne* *гъ* 'snow'.

Sumerian *šeg₄*: 'frost; cold shudder, chills', *šeg_{8/9}*: 'snow; ice' (cf., *sigga*).

References: WP. II 695, WH. II 169 f., Trautmann 272 f., Vasmer 2, 680, R. L. Turner BSOAS 18, 449 f.; compare Old Indian *sni hyati* 'become damp, sticky', *snēha*- m. 'stickiness, oil, fat'.

Root / lemma: *sneit-*

English meaning: to cut

German meaning: `schneiden'

Material: Got. *sneipan*, aisl. *snīða* `cut, clip, reap', ags. *snīðan* `cut, clip, hew, hit', as. *snīthan*, ahd. *snīdan* `cut, clip'; aisl. *sneið* `abgeschnittenes Stöck', mhd. *sneite* `through den wood, forest gelegter Durchhau' under likewise; ahd. *snit* `the cut', mhd. *snīde* `cutting edge', intensive. **snittōn* in mhd. *snitzen* `carve'; aisl. *sneis* `small (abgeschnittener) twig, branch', ags. *snǣs*, *snās* `spit, pike, Speiler', mhd. *sneise* `row, cord, whereupon etwas gereiht wird' (**snoid-tā*);

klr. *sni* `t `clot, chunk', čech. *sne* `t `bough' (**snoito-s*); compare perhaps mir. *sne* `id `small, short', whether from air. **sne* `ithö

References: WP. II 695 f.

Root / lemma: (s)nerb-

English meaning: to cut

German meaning: `schneiden'ö

Material: Gr. ν ο ρ β ε ῖ ἔ ν τ α μ ε ῖ τ α λ , ν ο ρ β á κ α λ ή Hes. (as nhd. `schneidig'ö); also got. *at-snarþjan* `anfassen'ö; aisl. *snarpr* `sharp, hart, uneven', *snerpa* `sharpen', ndl. *snerpen* `bite (from Wunden), ache', westfö. *snirpsch* `sharp (of wind)'; ahd. *snerfan* `together pull, drag'; without **s-**: nisl. *norpa* `freeze'.

References: WP. II 701;

See also: whether to obigem *sner-b-* (*sner-2*)ö

Root / lemma: (s)ner-1, (s)nur-

English meaning: to murmur, grumble

German meaning: schallnachahmend `murren, knurren under likewise'

Material: Gr. ἔ ν υ ρ ε ν ἔ τ ρ ι σ ε ν ; ἔ ν υ ρ ή σ ε ι ς θ ρ η ν ή σ ε ι ς ; ἄ ν υ ρ ί ζ ε α ι ἄ δ ὀ ρ ε τ α ι Hes.; mhd. *snarren* `burr, babble, chatter', *snerren* `babble, chatter', *snurren* `sough, rustle, sausen', *snurrære*, *snurrinc* `merrymaker, fool', nhd. *schnarren*, *schnurren*, *Schnurre*, engl. *snarl* `growl', mengl. *snorin*, nengl. *snore* `schnarchen', mengl. *sneren*, nengl. *sneer* `veröchtlich lachen'; mengl. *nurnen* `hersagen', schwed. dial. *norna*, *nyrna* `zuflöstern', aisl. *norn* `Schicksalsgöttin', mhd. *narren*, *nerren* `growl', ahd. *narro* `fool';

lit. *niu* `rniu, *niurne* `ti `drone, grumble, growl'; lett. *n* `ura `ein weinerlicher person', *n* `ura `t `drone, grumble, spinnen as eine cat'.

Auf **-d-**: mengl. *snurtin* `schnarchen', mhd. *snarz* `Schnarre, Wachtelkönig'; lett. *n* `ur `de `t `murmur, drone, grumble, growl'.

Auf **-g-**: norw. schwed. *snerka* `prusten, schnarchen', schwed. *snurka* `röcheln',

md. *snorken*, *snarken* `schnarchen, pant, sniff, snort', mhd. *snarchen* ds., nhd. *schnarchen*; norw. *nurka* `creak, growl', ndl. *nurken* `drone, grumble, nörgeln'; lit. *snargly* *s* `nasal mucus', lett. *snurgalas* ds. (`*rattling, clashing, röchelnd'); *snirguo* *t* `schluchzen; fauchen as die Gönse'; lett. *nir guo tie s* `höhnisch lachen', *n ūr gt* `die Zöhne show'; also probably lit. *nar glyti* `somewhat slowly tun' (meaning similarly as in schweiz. *norggen* `ohne Erfolg arbeiten').

Auf **-k**: aisl. *sno r gla* (**snargulōn*) `röcheln', nhd. *nörgeln*, *nergeln* `undeutlich sprechen, with verdrießlichem nöselnden Tone tadeln'; lit. *niurksau* *~*, *-o ti* `dismal or brörend dasitzen', lett. *n ūrk'e t*, *n ūr kste t*, *n ūr kše t* `drone, grumble, murmur, growl', *n ē rka* `ein weinerlicher person', *n ār kše t* `weinerlich sein, creak', *n īr kste t* `gnash, ein Geräusch make, as if etwas bricht', *snirkt* `gnash'.

Auf **-p**: aisl. *snarfla* `röcheln', norw. schwed. *snarva* `growl, die Zöhne fletschen'.

References: WP. II 698 f.

Page(s): 975

Root / lemma: (s)ner-2

English meaning: to turn, wind, etc..

German meaning: `drehen, winden (also von Föden and Flechtwerk), zusammendrehen, zusammenschnören; sich zusammenwinden, einschrumpfen'

Note: perhaps extension to **snē**- ds.

Material: Old Indian *nr. tyati* `tanzt', *nr. ti* *f.* `Tanz, game', *nr. tu* *f.* `tanzend', *narma*- n., *narma* *f.* m. `joke', *nari s. t. ā f.* ds., etc.; miran. *nār*- `catch' (Persson Beitr. 816a 1);

gr. *νάρυαξ κιβωτός* Hes. (and inschriftlich), from which dissim. *λάρυαξ* `Kasten, hutch, vessel'; through Weitergreifen dieses dissim. Wandels also **νάρυος* (from the *k*-extension, see under), still receive in *νάρυκίον ἄσκούς* Hes., to *λάρυκος* `basket';

as. *naru*, ags. *nearu*, engl. *narrow* `eng' (**nar-wa*- actually `zusammengeschnört'), aisl. in *No. rva-sund* `Gibraltar' (besides *Nio. rva-sund* and nhd. *Nehrung* `schmale Landzunge' from **nerwa*-), ahd. *narwa* f., *narwo* m. `scar' (i.e. `zusammengezogene Wundränder'), also `ansa, fibulatura', nhd. *Narbe* dial. also `agrafe, hook, clasp, Krampen an Tören' as norw. *norve* `agrafe, hook, clasp, cramp' (and lett. *na rs, nāre* `agrafe, hook, clasp');

nhd. bair. *der-narren* `starr become, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably vor frost' (**shrink up, -krampfen*'), *narr* `mißratene verschrumpfte fruit', *narr* (schweiz.) *krampfartige Spannung*', *narrennagel* `unförmig ausgewachsener Nagel'; zero grade (with *s*-) nhd. *schnurren*, *ein-schnurren*, *-schnorren* `zusammenschrumpfen', isl. *snurða* `knot an a Faden, bildlich of Nasenrömpfen';

lengthened grade aisl. *nāri* `groin' (`Einschnörung of Leibes'), mhd. *næ rlich* `concise, genau, young' and with gradation aisl. *Nōri* `Zwergname', *nōr* n. `narrow bay, Sund', dö.n. schwed. *nōr* `toddler, whole small kid, child';

probably ahd. *snuor* `cord, band, strap, rope, cable', dö.n.-schwed. *snōr* ds., got. *snōrjō* `geflochtener basket', ags. *snēr* (**snōri.ō*) `Saite a Harfe', aisl. *snø ri* n. `gedrehtes rope, band';

lit. *neriu* *~*, *ne rti* `submerge, einschlöpfen, einfödeln', *nyru* *~*, preterit *nirau* *~*, *ni rti* `sich schlängeln, ranken', *i šni rti* `sich dislocate, luxate, crick', *na ras* `aquanaut', *nary s* `loop, noose, snare; joint, limb, member'; lett. *na rs, nāre* `agrafe, hook, clasp';

russ. *nere* 't, *nereto* 't 'kind of fish snaring net';

here belongs *ner-3*, above S. 766.

extensions:

sner-b- with germ. *p*: norw. dial. *snerpa* st. V. 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, shrink up', ahd. (*bi-*, *fir-*) *snerfan* 'den Mund zusammenziehen, die Miene verfinstern', bair. *schnurfen* 'sich einziehen, shrink' = norw. *snurpa* 'fölteln, lose zusammennöhen', norw. *snerp* 'skin auf the milk'.

sner-g-: ags. *sneorcan* st. V. 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up', norw. *snerka*, *snyrkja* ds., *snerk(e)* m. 'dönne skin auf the milk', aisl. *snerkja* (**snarkian*) 'pull together, furrow'.

(s)ner-k-: Arm. *nergev* 'tenuis, gracilis' ('*zusammengeschnört or eingeschrumpft');

gr. *νάρκη* 'das solidification, cramp, Lähmung; Krampfrochen', *ναρκῶν* 'erstarren' (see also above about *νάρκη* *λοῦ*, *λάρκα* *ος*); ahd. *sner(a)han* (st. V.) 'schlingen, tie, bind, knot, bind', mhd. *sne rhen* 'tie, bind, knot, bind, pull together', ahd. *snar(a)ha* 'loop, noose, snare', aisl. *snara* (**snarhōn*) 'schlingen, tie, bind, knot, winden', *snara* f. 'loop, noose, snare' (skand. Lw. is ags. *snēare* f. 'loop, noose, snare'), *snarr* 'rash, hasty, sharp', mnd. *snarlīken* Adv. 'quick, fast, bald', ags. *snierian* 'hurry' from **snarhian* ('quick, fast' from 'was sich dreht, quick, fast wendet').

References: WP. II 699 ff., WH. II 165, Trautmann 197, Vasmer 2, 213 f.

Page(s): 975-977

Root / lemma: sneubh-

English meaning: to woo, marry

German meaning: 'freien, heiraten'

Material: Lat. *nubō*, -ere, -psi, -ptum 'marry, from the wife, woman', *prōnuba* 'Ehestifterin, Brautfrau', *cōnūbium* (**coṇsnūbīom*) 'matrimony';

russ.-Church Slavic *snuḃiti* 'verkuppeln', čech. *snoubiti* 'freien, verloben' (Kaus. **snoubhej_ō*); with secondary nasalization proto slav.. dial. **sno_ b-*;

nas. gr. *νύμφη* 'bride, virgin, Nymphe', *νύμφος* 'bridegroom', *νυμφεύω* 'verlobe';

probably as **snusos* from the connection through Heirat and extension to *snē ũ-* 'Föden zusammendrehen, tie, bind, knot'.

References: WP. II 697, WH. II 183 f., Trautmann 273, Vasmer 2, 683.

Page(s): 977-978

Root / lemma: sneud(h)-1

English meaning: drowsy, to drowse

German meaning: 'schlöfrig, schlummern'

Note: perhaps to *sneudh-2*.

Material: Gr. *νυστάζω* 'sleep; bin sleepy, careless, neglectful', *νυστάλος*, -λέος 'sleepy'; lit. *sna ũdžiu*, *sna ũsti*, lett. *snau žu* 'drowse', lit.

snauda 'liūs`drowsy person', *snauduly* 's`slumber', lett. *snau* 'dule`Schlafpatze', lit. *snū* 'stu, *snū* 'dau, *snū* 'sti`einschlummern', *snuda* ' , *snū* 'dis`Schlöfer, Tröumer'.

References: WP. II 697.

Page(s): 978

Root / lemma: *sneudh-2*

English meaning: mist

German meaning: `Nebel; neblig, döster'

Material: Av. *snao* 'da-`clouds', södbaluči *nōd* `leichtes clouds, fog, Regenwolke'; gr. νυθίνω φωνον. σκοτείνω, νυθιδες σκοτείνωδες Hes.; lat. *nūbēs* `cloud', in addition *obnūbō, -ere* `verhüllen' (durchs Perf. *obnūbī* also formal from *nūbō, nupsī* `marry' sharp geschieden), under between probably as denominatives verb: `(sich) bewölken' = `(sich) cover', at first of sky, heaven, then generally; cymr. *nudd* `fog' (to GN *Nudd* see above S. 768);

possibly originally as `dampness' = **sneudh-* the extension from *sneu-* besides *snāu-* and *snā-* (see there) `flow'; as `benebelt, dim, dusky, cloudy = sleepy' perhaps to *sneud(h)-1*.

References: WP. II 697, WH. II 183 f.

Page(s): 978

Root / lemma: *sneu-*

See also: see above under *snā-*.

Page(s): 977

Root / lemma: *(s)nēbh-ri-, (s)nōbh-ri-*

English meaning: narrow

German meaning: `eng, dönn, schmal' (germ. also `flink' from `mager')

Note: only armen. and german.

Material: Arm. *nurb* `eng, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, thin under likewise' (**snōbh_h-ri-*, = aisl. **snø fr*);

aisl. *snæ fr* (Gen. -rs) `eng; quick, fast', aschw. *snæ ver* `narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, eng', aisl. *snæ fugr* `rash, hasty, agile', with gradation aisl. *snø fr* `quick, fast, agile', reduced grade *sno. furligr* `rash, hasty'; s-lose Nebenformen aschw. *næ ver* and *nø ver*, aisl. *nø fr* (neutr. *nø frt*) `rash, hasty, agile' (in addition also mhd., nhd. alem. *nuofer* `alert, awake, smart, fresh, sober', nhd. bair. *nuober*).

References: WP. II 698.

Page(s): 973-974

Root / lemma: *(snēp-), snōp-, snəp-*

English meaning: to gather in sheafs, sheaf, bundle

German meaning: 'to einem Strick zusammendrehen, Bund, Garbe'

Material: Lat. (etrusk.ö) *napurae* 'Strohseile'; ahd. *snuaba* 'vitta', *snuobili* 'small chain'; Old Church Slavic *snopъ* 'δέσμη, fasciculus, ἐπίδεσμος, ligatura', russ. *snopъ* etc. 'fascicle, sheaf';

References: WP. II 698, WH. II 142, Trautmann 272, Vasmer 2, 682.

See also: probably extension to (s)nē- 'zusammendrehen'.

Page(s): 974-975

Root / lemma: *snēu-* : *snū-* and *sne ũ-*

English meaning: to turn, to bind, attach; band; sinew

German meaning: etwa 'drehen', especially 'Fäden zusammendrehen, knöpfen'; andererseits 'sich drehen, schnelle Bewegung'

Material: Old Indian *snā́van-* (n.) and *snāván-* 'band, strap, sinew'; reshuffling eines r/n- neuter: aṅ*snā́vira-* 'ohne Sehnen' (*snuta-* 'from the sinew'), av. *snāvarə* 'sinew' (*snāuya-* 'from an Tiersehne gefertigt'); arm. *neard* 'sinew, filament, Fiber' (**snēu_r.t*); gr. νῆρ ο ν 'sinew', ν ε υ ρ ά 'sinew, bowstring'; lat. *nervus* 'sinew, tendon; muscle, Nerv';

alb. *nus* 'Bindfaden, cord' (**snu-ti_o-*);

aisl. *snūa* (*snera*, *snūinn*) 'winden, zwirnen, wenden' (**snōwan*), *snūðr*, Gen. -ar m. 'loop, noose, snare' and 'quickness', ags. *snūd* m. 'haste, hurry', aisl. *snūðigr* 'sich herumdrehend (of Möhlstein), quick, fast', got. *sniwan*, ags. *snēowan* 'hurry', aisl. *snøgg* 'quick, fast' (**snawwu-*), norw. *snaa* 'hurry' (**snawēn*); **sneu-mi_o-* 'hurrying' in got. *sniumjan* 'hurry', *sniumundō* 'hasty', ahd. *sniumi* Adj. 'rash, hasty, hasty, sly, cunning', ags. *snēome* Adv. 'rash, hasty, alsbald' (besides steht ein unerklärtes aisl. *snemma*, *snimma* 'zeitig, bald');

lett. *snaujis* 'loop, noose, snare'; Old Church Slavic *snovo*, and *snujo*, *snuti* 'anzetteln, ordnen', Iter. *osnyvati*, russ. *snova* 'anzetteln' and 'quick, fast hin and her go'.

toch. B *sn̄aura* 'Sehnen, Nerven'.

cognitional with (s)nē- and presumably out of it um originally formant -u- - extended.

References: WP. II 696, WH. II 165, Trautmann 272, Vasmer 2, 682.

Page(s): 977

Root / lemma: (s)nē- and (s)nēi-

English meaning: to sew together, to web, spin

German meaning: 'Fäden zusammendrehen, with dem Faden hantieren', daher 'weben, spinnen' and 'sew'

Note: (maybe from dem present *snē-i_ō*; or umgekehrt *snē-* from *snēi-ō*); compare die related roots *snep-*, *snēu-*, *sneu-*, (s)*ner-*, also *nētr-* 'Natter'; s. also 1. *ned-* S. 758 f.

Material: Old Indian (unbel.) *snāyati* 'umwindet, dressed', *snā́yu*, *snāyu-* f., n. 'band, strap, sinew' (in addition probably *nīvi-*, *nīvī-* 'umgebundenes kerchief, cloth, Schurz');

gr. νῆν 'spinnt' (*σ νῆν ε ν; ἔ ν ν η 'nebat', ἔ ν ν η τ ο ς 'good gesponnen'

prove Anl. *sn-*), Fut. $\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$; $\nu\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$ 'spinne', $\nu\acute{\eta}\mu\alpha$ 'Gespinst, filament' (= lat. *nēmen*), $\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\iota\varsigma$ 'the spinning' (: ahd. *nāt* 'suture'), $\nu\acute{\eta}\tau\rho\omicron\nu$ 'distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning)'; $\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\nu\tilde{\omega}\nu\tau\alpha$ Gramm. probably from * $\nu\eta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, * $\nu\acute{\eta}\omicron\nu\tau\alpha$;

lat. *neō*, *nēre* (**snāj_ō*) 'spinnen', *nēmen* 'Gespinst, Gewebe', *nētus* ds.;

mir. *snīd* 'dreht; binds, afflicts, möht sich ab'; cymr. *nyddu* 'nēre', corn. *nethe*, mbret. *nezaff* ds. (**sn(i)_ō*); mir. *snīm* m. 'the spinning, Drehen; distress'; gradation *snō-* in air. *snāth(e)* 'filament', bret. *neud* ds.; (but cymr. *ysnoden* 'lace, band', corn. *snod* 'vitta' from engl. *snood* 'Haarband'); air. *snāthat* 'needle', cymr. *nodwydd* 'acus, acicula', acorn. *notuid*, mbret. *nadoez* 'needle';

ahd. *nāu* 'nöhe' (= lat. *neō*, gr. $\nu\acute{\eta}$, Old Indian *snāyati*, yet without *s-*), *nāt* 'suture'; got. *nēpla*, aisl. *nāl*, ahd. *nādala*, ags. *nædl* f. 'needle' (aisl. *snælda* 'Handspindel', probably reconverted from **snæð[j]la*); **snō-* in agutn. *snōb*, nschwed. *snod(d)* 'cord', ags. *snōd* f. 'head fascia' (: air. *s nāth*, lett. *snāte*);

lett. *snāju*, *snāt* 'lax zusammendrehen, spinnen', *snāte*, *snāne*, *sna t(e)ne* f. 'leinene cover'; s-los: *na tns* 'leinen, zwirnen', *na t(e)ne* = *sna t(e)ne*; **nī-* as zero grade to **nēi-* (see above Old Indian *nīvi* -) in lit. *ny tis* 'Hevelte or Weberkamm', lett. *nīts* 'part of Webstuhls', Old Church Slavic **nītъ* 'filament, rope', russ. *nī tь* 'filament', skr. *nī ti* 'Webertrumm'.

References: WP. II 694 f., WH. II 159 f., Trautmann 199, 272, Vasmer 2, 221.

Page(s): 973

Root / lemma: *snuso s*

English meaning: daughter-in-law

German meaning: 'Schwiegertochter'

Grammatical information: f. *o*-stem

Material: Old Indian *snus ā* ds. (after den Fem. auf *ā-* reshaped); arm. *nu*, Gen. *nuoy* ds., gr. $\nu\upsilon\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ds.; lat. *nurus*, *-ūs* ds. (after *socrus* reshaped); ahd. *snur*, *snora*, ags. *snoru*, aisl. *snor*, *snør*, nhd. *Schnur* 'daughter-in-law' (after den *ā*-stem), krimgot. *schnos* (Hs. *schuos*); s.-Church Slavic *sn ѣcha* ds.; perhaps also alb. *nuse* 'bride' (**snusiē*).

Note:

Amazingly gr. $\nu\upsilon\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, arm. *nu*, *nurus*, alb. *nuse* obey the same phonetic laws of alb. *sn-* > *n-* or the drop of initial *s-*.

References: WP. II 701 f., WH. II 190, Trautmann 273, Vasmer 2, 682 f.; after Specht Idg. Dekl. 90 f. to Old Indian *sano ti* 'erwirbt, gewinnt', above S. 906; s. though above *sneubh-*.

Page(s): 978

Root / lemma: *soi-to-*

German meaning: 'Zauberei'

See also: see above S. 891 (*sē-*).

Page(s): 979

Root / lemma: *solo-*, *sol(e)u_o-*

English meaning: whole, integrate

German meaning: under likewise 'wohlbehalten, ganz'

Material: Old Indian *sárva-* 'unversehrt, whole, all, jeder', av. *haurva-*, a p. *haruva-* 'unversehrt, whole' (= gr. ὅλος, οὐλος, alb. *gjale* 'strong, fat, alert, awake, smart', compare also lat. *salvus*), Old Indian *sarvā́tat(i)-* 'Unversehrtheit, welfare, salvation', av. *haurvatāt-* 'Ganzheit, Vollkommenheit, welfare' (= gr. ὁλότῃς); arm. *olj* (**sol_i-o-*) 'fit, healthy, whole, vollstündig'; gr. att. ὅλος, ion. οὐλος (*ὅλοφος) 'vollständig, whole', Vok. οὐλος (: lat. *salvē* from **salve* 'Imperativ);

besides with vollerer Formansstufe ὅλος (from *ὅλοφος), ὅλος ἐτετατμένον Hes.; alb. *gjale* 'strong, fat, alert, awake, smart', *ngjal* 'belebe, heal, möste' (**solu_o-*); zero grade: lat. *salvus* 'heil, fit, healthy, gerettet', *salvē* (see above), umbr. *sal(u)uom* 'salvum', osk. *salavs* 'salvus', pöl. *Salauatur* PN 'Salvator' from **salvo-* (**saluu_o-* or **salou_o-* = gr. ὅλος), lat. *salūs, -tis* 'Unverletztheit, Gesundheit, Wohlergehen', *salū-bris* 'the Gesundheit zutrögligh', *Sallustius* (with lengthened -ll-); besides **solos* in *solī-dus, soldus* 'dense = gediegen, massiv' and 'tight, firm, vollständig, whole', *solōx* 'dense, filzig', *solidāre* 'to make firm or solid', pöl. *solois* 'omnibus';

ital. **sollos* (**sol-no-*) in altlat. *sollus* 'totus et solidus', lat. *sollers, sollemnis* etc., osk. *sullus* 'omnes'; but cymr. bret. *holl, oll*, corn. *oll* 'whole, all', belong to air. *oll* (above S. 24); toch. A *salu* 'vollständig', B *sol-me* 'whole'.

References: WP. II 510 ff., WH. II 471 ff., 555 ff.;

See also: perhaps in ablaut to *sēl-*, above *sel-6* S. 900.

Page(s): 979-980

Root / lemma: *so(s)*, *sā*

English meaning: dem. stem; he, she

German meaning: "ḡ, ḡ"

Grammatical information: originally only Nom. Sg. m. f., die other case of stem *to-*; fem. also *sī*

Material: Old Indian *sá* and *sah* (**sos*), f. *sā́*, av. *ha* and *hō*, f. *hā* (also in Old Indian *ē-s, á*, av. *aēṣā* 'this'; with particle -u Old Indian *aḥsāu*, av. *hāu*, ap. *hauv* m. f. 'this, diese', compare gr. οὐ[λος]);

gr. ὁ, ἡ (dor. ὅ:) article (att. etc. also Pl. οἱ, αἱ compared with öfterem dor. τοί, τ αἱ); substantivisch ὅς (καὶ ὅς, ἡ δ' ὅς) from **sos* (or *si_os*), wherefore sich n. ὅ, Akk. ὅν, ἡν etc. gesellte; further das with den τo-forms as Relativum gebrauchte ὅς by Herodot; **so-u-*, *sā_u* in οὐ[λος], αὔ[τη]; ὅ-δε 'this';

alb. **so*, **sā* in *k-ō* 'this', *ke_ḡo* 'diese' (**keḡo*) and *a-ō* 'that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, (sometimes the latter)', *aḡjo* 'illa'; alat. *sa-psa* 'ipsa', *sum, sam, sōs, sās* 'eum, eam, eos, eas'; **so-* in osk. *exo-* 'hic' (e.g. Abl. f. *exac*) from **eḡkeḡso-* (to Vorderglied s. *ko-* 'this');

gall. *so-sin, so-sio* Akk. Sg. n., air. (s)a n- Neutr. of article, and Relativpronomen, s prefixedes Pron. the 3. Sg. f. and 3. Pl. (*impu* 'circum eos' *imb + s' u* from **sōns*) etc.; air. demonstrative -*so* (**sos*) 'this, -e, -es'; bret. *hoḡn* 'unser', *hoḡz* 'euer';

got. *sa, sō*, aisl. *sā, sū*; ags. *sē* m.;

toch. A m. *sā-m*, f. *sāṃ*, n. *tā-m*; toch. B m. *se* (*so), f. *sā*, n. *te*;

to anaphorischen **so** belongs also gthav. *hōi*, jav. *hē*, *šē*, ap. *šaiy*, gr. *oi* 'ihm';

besides ein erweit. stem **s(i)ṃ-o-**, **s(i)ṃ-ā-**: Old Indian *sya* 'h' and (after *sa* ') *sya* 'm. *syā* 'f., ap. *hya*^h m., *hyā* f.; perhaps air. *se* 'this' from **si*-od, and -se, -sa particula augens the 1. Sg.; very doubtful is Zurückführung from aisl. *siā* 'this' on previous **si*-o.

Fem. ***sī**: gr. 'sie' (Soph.), air. *sī* 'sie', got. *si*, ahd. *sī*, *si* 'sie'; in addition after Rosenfeld, Forsch. unter Fortschr. 29, 176 schwachtonig *si* in urnord. *si-ainaR* 'that', *saṃsi* 'this', *suṃsi* 'diese', *pat-si* 'dieses'; genus-indifferent are Akk. Old Indian *sīm*, av. *hīm*, ap. *šim*.

References: WP. II 509, Wackernagel-Debrunner III 536 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 610 f., Pedersen Toch. 1113 f.

Page(s): 978-979

Root / lemma: *sō[u]rā* : *sōrā*

English meaning: calf (of leg)

German meaning: 'Wade'öö

Material: Gr. ὄωρον (πρόδεσς (μ 89) 'Beine ohne Waden'ö; ion. ὠρον 'Teil eines Opfertieres, calf'ö;

lat. *sūra* 'calf', if with -ūr- from -ōr, or -ū- in ablaut to -ōu-ö

References: WP. II 510, WH. II 634, Frisk 205.

Page(s): 980

Root / lemma: *spako-*

English meaning: drop, point

German meaning: 'Tröpfchen, Pöunktchen'ö

Material: Gr. ψακάς (late ψεκάς) 'Regentropfen, Krörmchen', ψακάξω 'tröpfele', ψάκαλον. 'neugeborenes animal'; lit. *spa* 'kas' 'drip, Pöunktchen'.

References: WP. II 652, J. B. Hofmann Gr. Wb. 425.

Page(s): 980

Root / lemma: *spēg* ^-

English meaning: to be attentive, sharp-sighted

German meaning: 'scharf hin- or zusehen'

Note: (or *spō* ḡ ^-)

Material: Aisl. *spakr* 'smart, peaceful, gentle', *speki* f. 'Verstand, Weisheit', *spekt* (**spakipō*) f. 'Weisheit', *spekja* 'weismachen, besönnften';

Old Church Slavic *pažo*, , *paziti* 'achten auf', with *se* 'sich höten'.

References: WP. II 660;

See also: compare *spek* ^h - 'peer' and ags. *specan* etc. under (s)p(h)er(e)g-.

Page(s): 981

Root / lemma: *spek* ^h -

English meaning: to watch

German meaning: 'spöhen, scharf hinsehen'

Material: Old Indian *spa śati* (Dhātup.), *pa ś yati* 'sees', participle *spas t a* - (= av. *spašta-*, lat. *spectus*), *spa t* ^h 'Spöher' (= av. *spas*, lat. *au-*, *haru-spex*), *spa ś a* - ds. (: gr. σ κ ο π ὁ ς), av. *spasyeiti* 'spöht' (= lat. *speciō*, gr. σ κ έ π τ ο μ α ι), *spas* 'Spöher', *spaštar-* ds. (= lat. *-spector*, umb. *spetur-e*), *spasan-* 'hinspöhend auf' (= ahd. *speho* 'Spöher'); arm. *spasem* 'I erwarte' is iran. Lw.;

gr. σ κ έ π τ ο μ α ι 'look, see' (σ κ ε π - reconverted from **spek*-); σ κ ο π ὁ ς 'Spöher; purpose', σ κ ο π ε ῖ ν 'observe, aim, untersuchen', σ κ ο π ῆ , σ κ ο π ι ᾶ : 'Warte', σ κ έ φ ι ς 'Betrachtung'; alb. *pashe* 'I sah' (*[s]*pok* ^h -s-ö);

lat. *speciō*, -ere, -xī, -ctum 'see' (*con-spiciō* etc.), *spectō*, -āre 'anschauen', *speciēs* 'sight, prestige, Aussehen, apparition', *au-*, *haru* _h *spex*; *specus*, -ūs 'cave', *speculum* 'mirror', *speculor*, -ārī 'peer'; umbr. *speture* 'spectōrī', *speturie* 'spectōriae';

ahd. *spehōn* 'peer', in addition *speha* f. 'aufmerksames Betrachten, Untersuchung, Auskundschaftung, Aufpassen'; aisl. *spā* 'Wahrsagung' (**spahō* : gr. σ κ ο π ῆ ὅ yet point at *spā-* auf root stress and is post-verbal origin verdöchtig, s. Wissmann Nom. postv. 1, 41); *spā* 'wahrsagen' (**spahōn*, s. Wissmann a. a. O. 1, 110), *spār* 'wahrsagend, prophetisch' (**spaha-s*); as. ahd. *spāhi* 'smart, skilful'.

References: WP. II 659 f., WH. II 570 f.;

See also: compare *spēg* ^h - 'hinsehen'.

Page(s): 984

Root / lemma: (s)*pel*-

English meaning: to speak aloud; to tell

German meaning: 'laut, nachdröcklich sprechen'

Material: Arm. *ar* *a-spel* 'Sage, proverb, saying, riddle';

got. *spill* n. 'narration, Sage, fable', aisl. *spjall* n. 'narration, discourse', ags. *spell* n. 'narration, discourse, Predigt' (engl. *gospel* = ags. *gōd-spell*) 'Evangelium'; ahd. *spel*, -les n. 'narration, discourse, Mörchen', ahd. mhd. *bīspel* 'belehrende narration, fable, Gleichnis', nhd. *Beispiel*;

therefrom got. *spillōn* 'promulgate, tell', aisl. *spialla* 'talk, erwöhnen', ags. *spellian* 'talk, tell' (engl. *spell*), ahd. *got-spellōn* 'evangelizare', mhd. *spellen* 'tell, talk, babble, chatter';

with it are as s-loose forms compatible gr. ἀ π ε ι λ ῆ ῖ 'threat; prahlerische Versprechung' (ἀ π ε ι λ ῆ ω 'drohe; gelobe, verheiße; röhme mich, boast, brag'), whether from *ἀ π ε λ υ ι α, wherein ἀ- am ehesten die preposition **n*. 'in'; (also germ. -ll- probably from -ln-) lett. *pel t* 'vilify, scold, blaspheme, slander', *pal'as* (Plur.) 'reprimand, Schmöhung', *iz-pal'uo t* 'proficient ausschmöhen', as well as toch. *pöl-*, *pāl-* 'praise'.

References: WP. II 676 f., WH. I 59, Frisk 119 f.

Root / lemma: spend-

English meaning: to offer libation

German meaning: 'ein Trankopfer darbringen; geloben'

Material: Gr. σπένδω 'verspreche (Gortyn); bringe ein Trankopfer dar, spende', Med. 'schließe einen pact, covenant'; σπῶ δῆ 'Spende, Trankopfer; Pl. Verträge';

lat. *spondeō*, -ēre (Kaus.-Iter.) 'feierlich promise, sich verbürgen'; *sponsa* 'die Verlobte'; *respondēre* 'eine Gegenleistung promise; antworten'; *despondēre animum* 'den courage sinken lassen'; hitt. *šipand-* 'spenden, sacrifice'.

References: WP. II 662, 665, WH. II 578 f., Pedersen Hitt. 166.

Page(s): 989

Root / lemma: (s)pen-1(d-)

English meaning: to pull; to spin

German meaning: 'ziehen, spannen' and 'spinnen', indem die to webenden Fäden zuerst ausgespannt wurden

Note: **(s)pen- : spē(i)-** 'ziehen' = **pen-** 'feed': **pā-** 'Vieh weiden, feed' = **bhā-** : **bhen-** 'speak'; compare das different vokalisierte *pān-* 'Gewebe', above S. 788.

Material: 1. forms without **-s-**:

Arm. *hanum*, Aor. *hanay* and *henum*, Aor. *heni* 'to weave, zusammennöhen'; s. above Meillet Esquisse² 55, 105, 111 f.;

gr. πένομαι 'streng mich an, möhe mich ab, have Mangel', πόνοσ 'mühsame work, hardship, distress', πονέω 'möhe mich ab, etc.', πονηρός 'in schlechtem Zustande, schadhaft, lasterhaft', πένης 'arm, poor', πενία 'lack, poverty', πενήν 'starve', from which probably retrograd πένη 'hunger' and πάτοσ ἔνδυμα τῆσ Ἥρας Hes. as **pn̥-tos*; diese or eine similar *t*-formation lies also dem air. *ēt-* 'kleiden' the basic;

lit. *pinu*, *piñti* 'flax, wattle, braid', *pañtis* m. f., Old Prussian *panto* f. 'manacle', lett. *pinu*, *piñt* 'flax, wattle, braid', *pineklis* 'manacle';

Old Church Slavic *pnō*, *peñti* 'spannen', ablaut. *opona* f. 'curtain', *ponjava* 'Umhang, dress', *poñto* 'manacle' (serb. *puñto*), wherefore among others russ. *prepja* 'hinder', *raspja* 'kreuzigen', *pjat*, *pnut* 'with dem Fußestoßen' and Old Church Slavic *peñta* 'calcaneus' (serb. *petasati* 'with den Fößen ausschlagen'), russ. *pjata*, serb. *peñta*, lit. *peñtis* m. 'ds.; back the axe, the scythe', Old Prussian *pentis* 'calcaneus';

perhaps alb. *pende*, *peñde* 'pair Ochsen; Joch (piece of wood as field measure)' from a **pentā* '*Gespann'; also *penk* 'Koppel';

2. forms with anlaut. **s-**:

lat. *sponte* 'from eigenem Antrieb, from freiem Willen';

got. ahd. ags. *spinnan*, aisl. *spinna* 'spinnen' (**spenuō*, compare *spannan* S. 982 from **spā-nuō*), ahd. *spinna* 'spider'; with einfachem *n*: aisl. *spuni* m. 'Gespinst', ags. *spinel*, ahd. *spinala* (and *spinnila*) 'spindle'.

3. extension **(s)pen-d-**:

Lit. *spe* *ndžiu*, *spe* *sti* `einen Fallstrick lay, place (spannen)', alit. *spa* *ndau*, -yti `spannen', lit. *spanskus* `eng, dröckend', *spa* *stas* `Falle', lett. *spie* *st* `press, constrain, oblige', iterative *spaidi* *t*, *spuo* *sts* `Fallstrick, Falle', lett. *spendele* `feather an a Schlosse', *spanda* `Strickwerk am Pflug', as also pām. *spundr* `plough', gr. σπ(νδ)εῖρ αἵρ ο τ ρ ο ν Hes. (i.e. σπ(νδ)ῖρ α);

Old Church Slavic *pe* *ndь* `span', *po* *diti* `urge, press, push, drive, push' (originally perhaps `ein Vieh an gespanntem Strick vorwärtsziehen'); presumably also as `gespannt hängen', lat. *pendeō*, -*ēre* `hängen, herabhängen', *pendō*, -*e* *re* `wögen, schützen, pay' (to Wögen aufhängen), umbr. *ampentu* `impenditō'; whether also ags. *finta* m. `tail, Folge'ö

References: WP. II 660 ff., WH. II 579 f., Trautmann 214, 219, Vasmer 2, 272, 379 f.

Page(s): 988

Root / lemma: *speno-*, *stē no-*, *p(ə)stē no-*

English meaning: teat; breast

German meaning: `Zitze, Brustwarze, Brust'

Material: 1. anlaut *sp*: air. *sine* m. `teat': *bō triphne* = *bō trī sine* `cow with drei Zitzen', mir. *sineSeāin* `uvula';

Maybe alb. geg. (**sini*) *gjini* `breast, teat' [common alb. *s-* > *gj-* phonetic mutation] probably homonym with alb. *gji* `bay, harbor': contaminated by lat. *sinus* `a bent surface, hollow, coil, curve, fold, winding; of dress, a fold, pocket, lap; in a coastline, a bay, gulf. Transf. heart, secret feelings'.

aisl. *speni* m. `teat, nipple' (aschwed. *spini* also `Zöpfchen in Halse'), mnd. *spene* ds.; *o*-grade ags. *spane*, *spanu* f. `nipple', *spanan* `entwöhnen'; mhd. *spen* f. `breast, Muttermilch' (probably **spani*; compare nhd. *Span-ferkel*); reduced grade mnd. *spone* f., ahd. *spunni*, mhd. *spönne* and *spune* `nipple'; lit. *speny* *s* `teat, Zöpfchen in Halse, Ohrlöppchen', Old Prussian *spenis* `teat'.

2. mpers. np. *pistān* `female breast' (**pāstāna-*), av. *fštāna-* m. Du. `ds., nipple, knot' (**pstāna*), *əṛavafšnyā* `the hochbusigen', Old Indian *stā na-* `breast, esp. female'; arm. *stin* `female breast' (**stē no-*; Gen. Sg. *stean*); gr. σπηνύο ν σπῆθ ο ς Hes. (daß σπῆθ ο ς related sei, is heavy credible; hat besides θήνυ ο ν, τ(ι)θήν η einst ein *θ η-θ ο ς, *τῆ-θ ο ς bestanden, das besides σπηνύο ν eine parallel formation σπῆθ ο ς ins Leben treten ließö).

The association the Anlaute under *p(ə)stē n-* seems possible.

References: WP. II 663, Trautmann 275, Specht, Idg. Dekl. 86.

Page(s): 990

Root / lemma: *sperg h-*, *spreg h-*, nas. *spreng h-*

English meaning: to hurry, to spring

German meaning: `sich hastig bewegen, eilen, springen'

Note: Erweit. from *sper-* `twitch, schnellen'.

Material: Old Indian *spr* *ha yati* `begehrt, empfindet envy', av. *ā-spərazatā* `war bestrebt';

gr. *σπερχομα* 'storm along, hurry' (*σπερχώμενος* 'hasty, hasty, rash, hasty'), boisterous, aufgebracht sein', *σπερχω* 'drönge, drive', *σπερχνός* 'quick, fast, hasty', *ἀσπερχε* Adv. 'violent, ardent'; here cymr. *ffraeth* (see 996);

aisl. *springa* 'spring, hervorbrechen', ags. as. ahd. *springan* ds.; Kaus. ahd. *sprengen* 'spring make (ein horse), (zer)sprengen' and 'strew, distribute, spray, sprenkeln', aisl. *sprengja* 'sprinkle', ags. *sprengan* 'outspread, break, crack; burst, söen'; mhd. *sprinc* (-g-) 'Sprung, wellspring', ags. *spring* 'Wasserquell', engl. *spring* 'ds., Sprungfeder, Knospenspringen, spring'; old Ablautform **sprōgh-* in aisl. *sprōga* 'spring, run'.

References: WP. II 675, Trautmann 278 f.

Page(s): 998

Root / lemma: (s)per-1

English meaning: rafter; pole, spear

German meaning: 'Sparren; Stange, Speer'; verbal 'with Sparren verspreizen, stützen, stemmen, sich sperren'

Note: originally denominativ

Material: Lat. *sparus, sparum* 'kurzer spear, javelin of Landvolkes as Jagd- and dörftige Kriegswaffe' (**sp_ero-*); in addition a kind of fish *sparus*, gr. *σπάρος*; alb. *shparr, shperdhe* 'oak' (as 'timber'; rr from rn); germ. **speru-* in aisl. *spjo, r* 'spear, javelin', ags. *spere* n., afries. *spiri, spere, sper*, as. ahd. *sper*, mhd. *sper* m. n., nhd. *Speer* m., ahd. *spereboum* 'aesculus'; aisl. *spari, sparri* m. 'Speiler, Sparren, balk, beam', *sperra* f. (**sparriōn*) 'roof beam', ahd. *sparro* 'balk, beam, roof beam, shaft, pole', nhd. *Sparren*; therefrom aisl. *sperra* 'with Sparren versehen; die Beine spreizen, aussperren, verhindern'; aisl. *sperra*, ags. *be-, gesparrian* 'verrammeln', ahd. mhd. *sperren* 'through einen Sperrbalken verschließen, sperren; ausspreizen';

other formations ahd. *spirdren* 'nīt' (j-Verb as *muntren*, s. Schatz, Germanica for Siewers 367);

without anl. s-: lat. *paries* 'wall' (originally 'die Seitenstützen eines Zeltés under likewise'); slav. **pъro, *perti* 'prop, support', with *podъ-* 'fulcire', with *za-* 'claudere', e.g. Old Church Slavic *podъpъro, pre-ti* 'prop, support', *zapre-ti* 'shut', russ. *u-pere-tъ* 'stemmen, an or against etwas prop, support; refl. sich whereof lean, sich wogegen sperren, ströuben', *zapere-tъ* 'versperren, verschließen', poln. *przec-* 'spreizen, sperren', Old Church Slavic *podъporъ, -pora* 'fulcrum, baculum', russ. *upo-r* 'pad, Strebepfeiler' etc.

References: WP. II 665 f., WH. II 254, 568, Trautmann 275 f., Vasmer 2, 341.

Page(s): 990-991

Root / lemma: sper-2(g-)

English meaning: a kind of bird (sparrowö)

German meaning: in Vogelnamen, besonders 'Sperling'

Material: Got. *sparwa*, ags. *spearwa*, ahd. *sparo* 'sparrow' (**proto germ. *sparwan-*); mhd. *sperlinc* nhd. *Sperling*, diminutive; aisl. *spo, rr* ds. from **sparwa-z*, compare also nhd. *Sperber*, ahd. *sparwā-ri* (Endglied after ahd. *aro* 'eagle' transfiguredö);

gr. σπαράσσει ον ἔρνεον ἔμπερες στρουθῷ Hes. (*σπαρFn_o-ti_{om}); das formantische u_o also (öö) in gr. ψάρ, ion. ep. ψήρ (hom. Akk. Pl. ψήρας), Gen. ψάρου `Star' (originally *ψάρF-ς, Gen. *ψάρFους), newer ψήρος, ψήρος m. ds., ψάρου `stargrau'; in addition probably as. *sprā*, ndl. *spreeuw*, nordfries. *sprian*, mnd. *sprēn*, nd. (nhd.) *sprehe* `Star';

corn. *frau*, bret. *fra* `o `crow' (**sprawā*); daß lat. *parra* `ein bird, dessen Geschrei Unglückbedeutete', umbr. *parfam*, *parfa* `parram' (**parsa*) ein s-loser kinsman, relative sei, is quite dubious;

toch. A *spārān* `ein bird';

forms auf **g**: gr. PN Σπαργίλος `sparrow', (σ)πέργουλος ἄρνιθάρ ον ἔργον Hes.; ahd. *sperk*, *sperch*, *spirch* `sparrow', Old Prussian *sperglahwanag[is]* `Sperber' (eig. `Sperlingsgeier'), ablaut. *spurglis* m. `sparrow'.

References: WP. II 666 f., WH. II 257, Trautmann 275.

Page(s): 991

Root / lemma: *sper-3*

English meaning: to turn, wind

German meaning: `drehen, winden'

Material: Gr. σπεῖρα f. `convolution, Spirale, all Geflochtene (e.g. of net, rope, hawser)', σπεῖράω `coil, wickle', σπεῖραμα `convolution, diaper'; σπάρτος m. `ein shrub, bush, from dessen Ruten man Bänder or Stricke flocht', σπάρτον, σπάρτη `gedrehtes or geflochtenes rope, band'; σπυρίς (ion. σφυρίς) `geflochtener basket' (from dem Akk. σπυρίδα derives through etrusk. mediation lat. *sporta* `geflochtener basket');

alit. *spartas* `band, strap'; probably here arm. *p`arem*, *p`arim* `umschließe, umarme'.

g-extension ***spereg-***, nas. ***spreng-*** `winden, umwickeln, dadurch eng zusammenschnören':

Gr. σπάργω `wickle ein', σπάργανον `diaper';

lit. *springstu* `sprin`gti `strangle, throttle, choke (Intr., beim Schlucken)', *sprengē`ti* ds., *sprangu`s* `wörgend', lett. *spranga`t* `einschnören'.

References: WP. II 667 f., Trautmann 279.

Page(s): 991-992

Root / lemma: *sp(h)ei* : *sp(h)ī* and *sp(h)ē* : *sp(h)ə-2*

English meaning: to pull, drag

German meaning: `ziehen, spannen'

Material: Gr. σπάω, σπῶ (**spə-sō*) `pull, zerre, verrenke, falle with Zuckungen, Krömpfen an, pull ein, suck ein'; σπάκελος m. `Zuckung, cramp'; σπασμός m. `Ziehen, Zuckung, cramp', σπάσμα n. ds. `rag, scrap, shred'; σπα-δ- e.g. in παρασπός, -σπάδος f. `Pflanzenabsenker', σπάδι ξ `abgerissener Zweig', σπαδών m. `twitch, cramp, σπάδων `Verschnittener', ion. σπαδίζω `pull ab, reiße ab (δέρμα)', argiv. σπάδιον `σταδίου' (`in die Länge gezogen'); das sonstige σταδίου `racecourse', probably through support in σταδίου `stehend'; σπάτος n. `skin' (**Abgezogenes*);

partly auf a present **spā-nō* and *spā-nu.ō* based on probably die germ. family ahd. *spanan* 'locken, stir, tease, irritate' (**anziehen*), as. *spanan* 'locken, veranlassen, antreiben', ags. *spanan* ds., ahd. *spennen* (**spanjan*) 'allure, entice, anreizen' = aisl. *spenja* 'allure, entice, öberreden', norw. *spana* (**spanōn*) 'spannen, strecken', *span* m. 'Spannung', ahd. *spanst* 'Antrieb, Reiz, Lockung'; *ghspanst* 'Verlockung, deception', mhd. (ge)-*spenst* 'Verlockung, devilish delusion, *Gespenst*', nhd. *abspenstig machen*, *widerspenstig*; mhd. *spān* 'discord, fight, contentio' (**spān-*), *widerspān* ds., *widerspæne* 'widerspenstig'; ahd. *spannan* (**spānu.ō*) 'spannen, anspannen'; intr. 'sich dehnen, gespannt inerwartungsvoller Spannung sein', mhd. *spannen* ds.; ags. *spannan* 'spannen, festbinden, anfügen', mhd. *span*, *-nes* 'Spannung, Zerwürfnis, discord', ahd. *spanna*, ags. *spann* f., aisl. *spo. nn* f. 'span', Kaus. aisl. *spenna* 'umspannen, umschließen, urge, press, push', mhd. *spennen* 'spannen, dehnen'; eine germ. Gutturalableitung in addition in nhd. *Spange*; ahd. *spanga*, ags. *spang* ds., aisl. *spo. ng* 'dönnePlatte, Eisscholle'; *spanst* wird germ. formation from *spanan* from sein.

Auf a *to*-participle **spā-to* 's with the meaning from lat. *tenuis* 'thin, also watery, from Flüssigkeiten' based on probably aschwed. *spædher* 'schmöchtig, tender, young', schw. *spöd*, dön. *spæd* 'tender', aisl. *spað* 'dönne soup';

the same meaning 'tenuis' with *i*-vocalism in:

gr. *σπι(-νός)* 'lean'; air. *sēim* (**spē īmi-*) 'exilis, macer', *sēime* 'Dönne';

with guttural extension: gr. *σπικαλον σπάλον* Hes., *σπιγύον* *μικρόν*, *βραχύ* Hes.; aisl. *spiki* m. 'Meise'; schwed. dial. *spikjin* 'thin, schmöchtig, lean', schwed. dial. *spink* 'schmöchtiger person', norw. *spiken* 'arid, lean, geröuchert' (aisl. *spikhlax* 'gedörrter salmon'), isl. *speikja* 'dehydrate, desiccate', schwed. *spink* 'splinter', mnd. *spik* 'dry' (nhd. *Spick-aal* etc.).

References: WP. II 655 f.;

See also: in addition *sp(h)ē ī-3*, *(s)pen-1(d-)* and *(s)p(h)eu-d-*.

Page(s): 982

Root / lemma: *(s)p(h)elg-*

English meaning: to split, splinter

German meaning: 'spalten'

Note: (further formations from *(s)p(h)el-* ds.)

Material: Arm. *p`elk* 'langes Stöck wood or Stoff'; aisl. *spjalkir* Pl. 'Speiler', ags. *spelc*, *spilc* 'chip, splinter, Holzschiene', ostfries. *spalke* 'splinter', *spalken* 'break, crack, split', aisl. *spelkja*, ags. *spilcan* 'schienen'; compare cymr. *fflochen* 'wooden splinter' (**splokitrā*);

gr. *ψελαγύον* *εἰς σπυγες τεῖ*, *ληρεῖ* Hes.; lit. *paspilge* *s* 'thin in straw (of corn, grain), in Wachstum zurückgeblieben', become better to a eigenen family the meaning 'verkömmern, kömmerlich' zusammengeschlossen.

References: WP. II 680.

Page(s): 987

Root / lemma: *sp(h)elg h(en, -ā)*, *spleng h-*, *splē g h-*

English meaning: spleen

Note: taboo deformed

Material: Old Indian *plīha* 'n-, av. *spərəzan*- m., arm. *p`aicaḥn*, gr. *σπλήν* (**σπληγχ*, compare *σπλάγχνα* Nom. Pl. 'intestines, entrails'), lat. *liēn*, air. *selg* f., mbret. *felc'h*, Old Church Slavic *sle`žena*.

Maybe from av. *spərəzan* derived alb. (**spelatan*) *shpretna* 'spleen'.

References: WP. II 680, WH. I 789, Trautmann 256, Vasmer 2, 605, Turner BSOAS 18, 451; different Specht, Die old Sprachen 5, 120.

Page(s): 987

Root / lemma: (s)p(h)el-1

English meaning: to split, cut off, tear off; board

German meaning: 'spalten, abspalten, absplittern, abreißen'

Material: Old Indian *sphaṭ* *ati* (Dhātup.) 'reißt, springt auf', *sphaṭ* *ita*- 'gesprungen, zerfetzt', *sphaṭ* *ikā*- 'Bergkristall' ('sich blöttrig abspaltend'), **sphāt* *a* *yati* 'splits', covered das participle *sphāt ita*-; *sphuṭ* *a* *ti* 'splits sich, springt auf, platzt, reißt' (sek. *sphōṭ* *ati*); besides diesen *t*-Präsentien (: ahd. *spaltan*) das *to*-participle *sphuṭ a*- 'aufgeblöht, open' (: got. *spilda*); Old Indian *paṭ* *ati* 'splits sich, cracks', *pāt* *ayati* 'splits, breaks, rips' (: *paṭ* *u* 'sharp', gr. *πλάτυσ* 'salzig' ö s. under **pl.tu* -s);

pha 'lati' 'cracks, springt divided', *pha* 'lakam' (*cloven wood) board, lath, leaf, shield, Holzbank', *phāla*- m. 'plowshare' ('zugespitztes Aststock' ö);

Maybe alb. *pluar* (**pe* 'luar) 'plowshare' derived from Old Indian *phāla*- m. 'plowshare' see **Root / lemma: leu-2 (*leug h-)**: to cut off, separate, free

Old pers. Glosse *σπαρά-βάραι οἱ γερροφάροι* Hes. 'schildtragend', npers. *ispar*, *sipar* 'shield' (Old Indian *pharam*, *spharam* 'shield', uncovered, probably from dem Iran. and in anlaut after *pha* 'lakam directed);

gr. *σφαλάσσειν* τέμνειν, κεντεῖν Hes., *σφαλάξ* 'Stechdorn', *σπάλαθος* m. ds. ('*whereof man sich reißt, scarifies'), *σφαλάξ*, *σφαλάξ*, *σπάλαξ*, *σπάλαξ* 'Maulwurf' ('die Erde aufreißend'), *σπαλύσσειν* *σπαράσσειν*, *τάρασσειν* Hes., *σπαλον* σκῆπτρον Hes., *σπάλαυθρον* 'Schöreisen'; *σπάλατα* *παράτι* *λάμβανει* *ἐρίδι* *ἀπὸ τῶν σκελῶν τῶν προβάτων* Hes. (: lat. *spolium*), att. *σπολάς* 'abgezogenes fell, fur' and 'U'berwurf from Leder, breastplate, mantle', öol. *σπαλίσ*, att. *φάλις* 'scissors'; to *σφαλάσσειν* also *σφαλάς* 'Fußblock for Gefangene; Wurfscheibe' and *σφαλάω* 'throw (originally with 'Prögel'n'), toss, fling, bump, poke' and '(at first beim Ringen) ein leg stellen, in fight, struggle behindern', from which 'bring to collapse, injure, hurt, deceive, cheat, deceive', Med. 'waver, fall, sich irren', *σφαλής* 'unerschütterlich, ohne sich fortstoßen to lassen' - 'peaceful, certainly', *σφαλερός* 'schlöpfrig', *σφαλάμα* 'falscher footstep'; *σφέλας* 'wooden log, club, cudgel; ausgehöhlter Block, bench';

from dem Alb. perhaps *pale* 'Seite, party' (**polnā*, compare Old Church Slavic *polъ* 'Seite, bank, border, shore, gender, sex, half'); *pope* 'le' 'Felsstock, Scholle', *plis* (**pli-ti-o-*) 'clod of earth', *plish* 'reed' (**plis-i-o-*):

lat. *spolium* 'abgezogene or abgelegte Tierhaut; dem Feinde abgenommene Rüstung, booty';

with *t*-Erweit.: ahd. *spaltan*, mnd. *spalden* 'split', got. *spilda* (**speltā*) 'Schreibtafel',

aisl. *spjald* (**speltos*) 'board', ags. *speld* 'splint; bit of wood', mhd. *spelte* 'abgespaltenes bit of wood, Handgerät the Weberei'; aisl. *spjall*, *spell* 'damage' (**spelþa-*, *-i-*), ags. *spilð*, *spild* 'Vernichtung, Ruin', whereof aisl. *spilla*, *spella* 'spoil, slay' (**spelþjan*, **spelþōn*), as. *spildian*, ags. *spildan* 'destroy', ahd. *spildan*, *spilden* 'waste, spread, verschwenden', as. *spildi* 'generous'; germ. *t* in mnd. *spelte* 'cloven Stöck', ostfries. *spalter* ds., germ. **speltō* (out of it lat. *spelta*) in ahd. *spelza* vlat. *spelta* (from which:) 'Spelt'; engl. *spelter* 'Zink' (**spaldiz-*); ags. *spaldur* 'Balsam' (**spalduz-* 'effluence from cloven Pflanzen'); *n*-present ags. *spillan*, mhd. *spillen* 'split' (**spelljan*), wherefore without *s-* schwed. *fjöll* 'Schinnen in Haar'; aisl. *spo*, *lr* 'dönne flache shaft, pole', engl. *spale* ds., mhd. *spale* 'Leitersprosse'; probably (as 'thin, flaches bit of wood') ahd. *spuolo* m., isl. *spōle* 'Weberschiffchen', norw. *spōle* 'coil, spool' (germ. **spōlan-*); ahd. *spuola* (germ. **spōlōn-*) 'coil, spool', 'duct, tube, pipe, Federkiel'; without anl. *s-*: aisl. *fjo*, *l* 'board' (**pelā*);

with *t*-Erweit., but without *s-* probably ir. *alta(i)n*, cymr. *ellyn*, acymr. *elinn* 'Schermesser', abret. *altin* gl. 'ferula', mbret. *autenn*, nbret. *aotenn* 'Schermesser' (**paltinā*); mcymr. *allaw* 'shave' (**altāmu-*); J. Loth RC. 45, 173.

lit. *spãlis*, Pl. *spãliai*, lett. *spal* 'i' 'Flachsschöben'; lett. *spals* 'handle, grasp, Handhabe'; Old Prussians *spelanxtis* 'splinter';

Old Church Slavic *ras-platiti* 'split' (**poltiti*, compare nhd. *spalten*, Old Indian *sphaṭati*), *platъ* 'рѣзъ о с', scrap, shred', *pole* 'no' 'piece of wood wood', *polica* 'board', *palica*, aruss. *palъka* 'stick', russ. *ras-polo* 'тъ' 'entzweischneiden', *polotъ*, *poltъ* 'abgeschnittene' Speckseite', *poltina* 'half', Old Church Slavic *polъ*, Gen. *-u* 'half, Seite, bank, border, shore, gender, sex'; abg. *ple* 'vo', *ple* 'ti (russ. *polo* 'тъ) 'jōten', *ple* 'velъ' 'weed'; **oṇpelnъ* in čech. *oplen*, *oplin* 'Gipfstock, Rungenstock', sloven. *ople* 'n' 'Wagengipfenholz' etc.;

with dem *v* from *ple* 'vo' (**pelu* 'ō) is zusammenzuhalten: lett. *spal* 'va' 'feather, Gefieder, hair', *spil* 'va' 'husk, Samenwolle, Wollgras', *spi* 'lve' 'ns' 'Bettkissen' etc.;

toch. A *spāltk-*, B *spalk-* 'sich anstrengen';

References: WP. II 677 ff., WH. II 571 f., 577 f., Trautmann 204, Vasmer 2, 398, Fladieck Zink und Zinn, 157 ff.

See also: with (s)p(h)el- 'split' hängen possibly together: *pel-* 'skin, fell, fur', *spelg-* 'split', *splei-* 'split', *plēi-* 'naked, bald, bleak', *plēk-* 'plēik-' 'rend', *pleu* (*s-*, *-k-*) 'ausrupfen', *plas-* 'abspalten'.

Page(s): 985-987

Root / lemma: (s)p(h)el-2

English meaning: to shine, shimmer

German meaning: 'glänzen, schimmern'

Material: Old Indian *sphuligga-* m. 'spark' (Erweiter. eines **sphuli* = arm. *p`ail*, idg. **spheli-*), *vi-sphuli* *ggā-* ds., *vi-spuliggaka* 'Funken spröhend'; arm. *p`ail*, Gen. *p`ailic* 'radiance, Schimmer', *p`ailem* 'gleams, schimmere'; *p`aṭp`aṭim*, *p`oṭp`oṭim* 'gleams'.

g-extension sp(h)el-g-, nas. (s)p(h)leng-:

lett. *spul* 'guo' 't' 'gleam, sparkle, glitter', *spul* 'gis' 'the Funkelnde = the morning star', *spul* 'gans', *spil* 'gans' 'shimmering, gleaming'; nas. germ. **flinka-* 'flimmernd, also from rascher Bewegung' in nd. (nhd.) *flink* 'rash, hasty, quick, fast', *flinkern* 'gleam, shimmer', mhd. *kupfervlinke* 'Kupfererz', changing through ablaut (perhaps secondary) nhd. *flunkern* 'flicker; einem etwas vormachen', and perhaps lett. *plan* 'ga', *plun* 'ga', *plen* 'ga' 'blister'.

d-extension, nas. (s)plēnd-, (s)plənd-:

Gr. σπληνδός m. (σπληνδύ f. Hes.) `ash'; lat. *splendeō*, -ēre `gleam, shimmer', alit. *sple`ndžiu*, *splende`ti* `gleam, shine'; perhaps also air. *lëss* (**lanssu-* from **plənd-tu-*) `light'; mir. *lainnech* `gleaming' (**pləndi_āko*).

References: WP. II 679 f., WH. II 576 f.

Page(s): 987

Root / lemma: sp(h)e(n)d-

English meaning: to shiver, to shake

German meaning: `zucken, zappeln' and (about `flackern') `glönnen'

Material: Old Indian *spandatē* `shrugs, jerks, hits, knocks from', *spanda-* m. `twitch, movement', *snāyu-spanda-* `Pulsschlag', *spandana-* m. `zuckend'; gr. σφενδαύη `Schleuder', σφαδάζω `zucke, zapple, bewege mich violently' (*σφν.δ-); σφένδυλος, σπένδυλος m. `whirl an the spindle, etc. `; unnasalized σφενδαύς, σφοδρός `violent, keen, eager'; older ndl. *spat* `cramp', nhd. *Spat(h)*, mhd. *spat*, ostfries. *spat(t)*, *spad(de)* `tumefaction am Pferdefuß' (germ. *d*, *dd* besides *t*, *tt* kann new Variation sein), nd. ndl. *spatten* `twitch, wriggle';

here lit. *spi`stu*, *spi`sti* `erglößen', *spi`ndžiu*, *spinde`ti* `gleam', lett. *atspi`st* `wiedererglößen', *spi`de`t* `gleam, gleam, shine', ablaut. *spuo`žs* `gleaming, bright, luminous' (**spandu`ś*), *spuo`drs* `gleaming, durchsichtig, clean' (**spondros*).

References: WP. II 664, Trautmann 275;

See also: compare **sp(h)eng-* `gleam'.

Page(s): 989

Root / lemma: sp(h)eng-

English meaning: to shine

German meaning: `glößen'

Note: (and **speg-ö*)

Material: Lit. *spingu*, *spinge`ti* `gleam', *spin`gis* `Durchbau in Walde';

lett. *spi`gana* `eine Lufterscheinung, dragon, witch', *spi`gans* ds., *spi`ganis* `Irrlicht', *spi`gulis* `Johanneswürmchen', *spi`guluot* `shimmer'; *spuoga* `Spiegelbild', *spuogalas* f. Pl. `radiance', *spuoga`t* `gleam';

Old Prussian *soanxti* (leg. *spanxti*) `spark';

to this group as `*blinzeln' also lit. *span`gas* `undeutlich seeing', *apspan`ge`ś* `verblendet', *spangy`ś* `Halbblinder, Schielender'; also ags. *spincan* `Funken spröhen', engl. *spunk* `spark, Feuerschwamm, tinder' as `*phosphoreszierend';

da helle light- and onomatopoeic words Schallempfindungen frequent, often with the same words bezeichnet become, possibly also lit. *spen`gti* `clink', lett. *spi`egt* `as eine mouse pfeifen' angereicht become;

perhaps idg. *spheng-*, also to gr. φέγγω n. `light, shine', φέγγω `leuchte, erhelle';

da **spend-* 'gleam' eine Zerlegung in **sp(h)en*g-, -d- zur Erwägung places, kann *speng-* not zuversichtlich as nasal form eines:

(*s*)*peg-* gelten, das erschlossen wird from nhd. *Spuk* from mnd. *spōk* 'Spuk, ghost' (germ.**spōk-*); if in addition also the group from mnd. *spakeren* 'spröhen' (etc.)ö.

References: WP. II 663 f.

Page(s): 989-990

Root / lemma: *sp(h)erd(h)-*, (*s*)*p(h)red(h)-*, nas. *sp(h)rend(h)-*

English meaning: to rush; to spring; running

German meaning: 'zucken, springen'

Note: *d(h)-*extension to 1. and 2. *sp(h)er-*.

Material: Old Indian *spa* 'rdhatē, *spūrdha* 'ti (Perf. *paspr*.dhē', Inf. *spūrdha* 'sē) 'wetteifern, fight', *spr*. 'dh- f. 'Wetteifer, fight, struggle' (: got. *spau* 'rds), av. *spārəd-* f. 'eagerness'; gr. in spartan. names Σπ ε ρ θ ί η ς; got. *spau* 'rds f. 'racecourse', ags. *spyrd* m. 'racecourse, Wettlauf', ahd. *spurt* 'racecourse'.

In weiterem Bedeutungsumfange:

Gr. σ π υ ρ θ ί ζ ε ι ν 'aufspringen, wriggle, violent bewegt sein'; aisl. *spraðka* 'wriggle', norw. *spradla* ds. (**spraðla*), westfö. *spraddeln* ds., ahd. *spratalōn* ds., ahd. *sprata* 'linea, regula, norma', mhd. *spretzen* 'spray'; aisl. *sporðr* m. 'tail; äußerstes end from etwas', mhd. *sporte* 'tail', aisl. **sperðill*, Pl. **sper[ð]lar* assumed from norw. dial. *speril*, *sperl*, *spæl* 'kurzen tail';

with germ. *t*: schwed. *sprata* 'with den Fößen umherstoßen, strampeln', norw. *spratla* 'wriggle', ahd. *sprazzalōn* 'wriggle', mhd. *spretzen* (**sprattian*) 'ausspritzen', nhd. bair. *spratzeln* 'spray, spröhen', mnd. *spartelen*, *spertelen*, *sportelen* 'wriggle';

nasal. aisl. *spretta* (**sprintan*) 'auffahren, aufspringen, sprossen, spray, aufgehen (from the sun)', Kaus. *spretta* (**sprantian*; partly also *sprattianö*) 'losreißen, separate', mhd. *sprezen* schw. V. 'sprinkle, spray, sprenkeln = bunt schmöcken, putzen' and 'sich spreizen, einherstolzieren'; mhd. *sprinz* 'das Aufspringen the Blumen, Farbensmelz', nhd. bair. *sprinz* 'aufgeschossener junger person', ahd. *spranz* 'crack', mhd. *spranz* 'das Aufspringen the Blumen; das Sich-spreizen', mengl. *sprenten* 'spring, run', nordengl. *sprent* 'spring, burst', *sprent* 'smirch, stain, splotch';

lit. *spra* 'ndas 'Genick, nape', lett. *spran* 'da ds., lit. *sprindy* 's 'span', lett. *spri* 'dis ds.;

with germ. *d*:

ags. *sprind* 'agile, lively, strong', aisl. *sprund* f. 'Ritze, cleft, fissure; wife, woman';

Old Church Slavic *predajo*, -ati 'spring; tremble', russ. *prja* 'datъ, *prja* 'nutъ 'höpfen, spring', ablaut. poln. *pra*, *d* 'Stromschnelle', slov. *pro* 'dek 'alert, awake, smart' etc.

References: WP. II 675 f., Trautmann 277 f., Vasmer 2, 450.

Page(s): 995-996

Root / lemma: *sp(h)er-1*, *sp(h)erə-*

English meaning: to make a rash movement, to push away, to rush, etc..

German meaning: `zucken, with dem Fuße wegstoßen, zappeln, schnellen'

Grammatical information: *spr. i̯ ō, spr. -nā-mi* ds.;

Note: compare *per-1* `spröhen, spray', further: *sper-* `sparrow', *sper-* `Sparren', *sp(h)er-* `Mistkögelchen', *sp(h)ereg-* `twitch', *sperg h-* `sich hastig bewegen', *sp(h)ered(h)-* `twitch', *sp(h)reig-* `strotzen'

Material: Old Indian *sphura ti* `stößt with dem Fuße weg, tritt, schnell', shrugs, jerks, zittert, zappelt', a *paspharīh* Aor. Inj. `schnelle weg, entzieh dich rasch' (: lat. *aspernārī*), *apa-sphu ra-* `wegstoßend' (: lat. *asper-*), *sphu ra-* `zuckend', *sphuran*, a- `blinking, gleaming, funkelnd', n. `twitch, Funkeln, Erscheinen', *visphāritaḥm* `das Schnellen'; *sphūrti-* `das Hervorbrechen, Offenbarwerden' (**sphr. -ti-*, compare lit. *spi rti*), *pharpharāyate* `bewegt sich heftig hin and her'; *spr. -* `losmachen', *spr. n. o ti* `wehrt ab', *spr. n. āti* `slays';

av. *spar(aiti)* `tritt, stößt', with *frā* `rushes, hastes', with *vi* `auseinandertreten, -stomp', *sparman-* n. perhaps `Tritt, shove', np. *sipardan* `tread';

arm. *spar nal* `bedrohen' (idg. *sp-*);

gr. *σπαίρω, ἄσπαίρω* (ἄ- Vokalvorschlag) `zucke, zapple' (= lit. *spiriū*), *σπαίρε(ι) ἄλλετα(ι)*, *σκιρτά, πήδᾳ* Hes. (aspiriert *σφαῖρα* `Ball zum Spielen' ö), aspiriert *σφυρόν* `ankle, calcaneus', wovon *σφύρα* `hammer, beetle, hammer' (to *σφυρόν* compare ahd. *spuri-halz* `hinkend', eig. `knöchel-lame');

lat. *spernō, -ere, sprēvī, -tum* `back-, fortstoßen, verschmöhen, despise', *aspernor, -ārī* `from sich weisen', *asper* `rough, harsh, abstoßend' (: Old Indian *apa-sphu ra-*);

air. *seir* `calcaneus' (**speret̥s*), Akk. Du. *di pherid*, cymr. *ffēr, ffern* `the ankle, ankle bone; the heel, knuckles, a little hammer; a kind of fire-dart'; mbret. *fer* ds.; cymr. *uffarn* `ankle' from **opi-sper-no-*;

aisl. *sperna* `with den Fößen ausschlagen, wegstoßen' (: lat. *spernō*), ags. *speornan* ds., ahd. *firspirnit* `stößt an, tritt fehl'; aisl. *sporna* (-aða) `with dem Fuße ausschlagen', ags. *spurnan, spornan* ds., also `zurückstoßen, despise', as. ahd. *spurnan* `tread, with dem Fuße bump, poke'; ahd. *spornōn* `with the calcaneus ausschlagen, dem Fuße bump, poke', *spurnen (spurnta)* ds., `zurückstoßen' (*spurnida* `Anstoß'), aisl. *spyrna* `with dem Fuße bump, poke; (den foot) entgegenstemmen'; without präsensbildendes *n*: aisl. *spora* `with Fößen treten', ags. *sporetan* `with dem Fuße bump, poke'; aisl. *spori*, ags. *spora, spura*, ahd. *sporo* `Sporn'; aisl. ags. ahd. *spor n.* `footprint', mhd. *spur, spör* f. n. `spoor', ahd. *spurihalz* `lame, hinkend, from horses' (see above to *σφυρόν*), ahd. (etc.) *spurjan, spurren* `the spoor nachgehen, erforschen, skillful'; ags. *spearwa m.* `calf', mhd. *spar-golze* f. `ein Teil the Beinbekleidung' (perhaps `Wadenstutzen'); with erweiterndem *g*: aisl. *sparka* `with dem Fuße bump, poke', in addition postverbal *spark* `Getrampel';

lit. *spiriū*, *spi rti* `with dem Fuße bump, poke, urge, press, push, constrain, oblige' (from the heavy basis), ablaut. *a tsparas* `Widerstand', *spa rdau, -yti* `continual with den Fößen bump, poke'; lett. *sper t* `ausschlagen (of Pferde), with dem Fuße bump, poke'; *spars* `energy, Schwung, Wucht'; lit. *spartu s* `ausgiebig; rash, hasty, agile, lively', Old Prussian *sparts* `mighty', *sperclan* `Zehballen'; but lit. *spurzde ti* `sich with den Flügeln jiggle or flutter', *suspu rsti* from birds `in eine schnurrende Bewegung geraten', then generally `in heftigen rage, fury geraten, violent become' are probably onomatopoeic words (compare nhd. *brr!*).

References: WP. II 668 ff., WH. I 73, WH. II 572 f., Trautmann 275 f.

Page(s): 992-993

Root / lemma: (s)p(h)er-2, sprei-, spreu-

English meaning: to sprinkle, scatter

German meaning: `streuen, s  en; sprengen, spritzen, spr  hen; also vom Aufspringen from Knospen, Pflanzentrieben'

Note: probably with *sp(h)er-1* `twitch' identical, also with *per-1*, above S. 809 f.

Material: A. Arm. *p`arat`zerstreut* (**ph_er-*), *p`aratem`zerstreue*, entferne, take away' (compare gr. σπoρ  ς, -  δoς); perhaps also *sp`r`em`zerstreue*', *sp`ir`zerstreut*, verstreut, vast, spacious' (w  re **sph  ro-*);

gr. σπε  ρω `streue, sow, spreng, spritze, spr  he' (σπερ  ,   σπαρκ  ,   σπ  ρην), σπερμαn. `seed, sperm', σπορ  , σπ  ρος m. `das S  en, die Saat', σπορ  ς, -  δoς `verstreut', Adv. σπορ  δην, σπαρν  ς `d  nnges  t, sparse';

mir. *sreb`stream*' (**spre  bh  *); *sr  b`stream*, Sturzbach, Schaar' (**spr  bh  *);

ahd. *spr  t`das Spritzen, Spr  hen*', mnd. *spr  wedel`Sprengwedel*'; with dem by germ. roots auf langen vowel auftretenden *w* proto germ. **spr  w  n* in norw. *spraa*,   . d  n. *spraaes`brittle, brittle become*', d  n. dial. *spraae`sich   ffnen*, from Knospen; break, crack', schwed. dial. *spr  *, *spr  s`sprout, sich   ffnen, break, crack*', norw. *spra* from **sprada* (and *spr  * from **spr  wjan*) `spray, sprinkle'; derived aisl. *spr  na`spray, trans. and intr.* `; **spr  wjan* in mhd. *spr  jen, spr  wen*, mnl. *spraeien`whisk*'; **spr  wjan* in nhd. *spr  hen*, nl. *sproeien* ds.; norw. *spr  a`Stre bepfeiler, pad*' (**spr  w  n*; to meaning see below); *d-present* nl. *sproeten`spray*', *sproetelen`bubble out*', mnd. *spr  te` (Spritzer =) Fleck, Sommersprosse*'.

B. i-basis spreid-, -t-:

ahd. *spr  zan, spreiz`in St  cke splitteln, spray*', aisl. *sprita`apart sperren*' (after fisherman, The Lehnw  rter of Awn. 40 from mhd. *spr  ten* borrowed); norw. *sprita`spray*'; mhd. *spr  ten* and (with grammatischem variation) *spr  den`sich ausbreiten, sich scatter, zersplitteln*', Kaus. aschwed. *spr  da`scatter, outspread*', norw. *spreida, ags. spr  dan* ds., ahd. *spreitan*, mhd. nhd. *spreiten*;

alit. *sprainas`stiff, starr,   bersichtig, of eye*' (probably **spraid-na-s*, actually `die Augen weit aufspreizend'), lett. *spr  st`spannen, urge, press, push, ausmessen*' (**spreizen*'), *spraidis`Stelle, where Leute zusammengedr  ngt stand*', *debes-spraislis`Himmels gew  lbe*'; in addition presumably lit. *spre nd  iu`spanne with the hand*'.

C. extension spreu-: ahd. *spr  u*, Gen. *spr  uwes`chaff*'; ags. *spr  awlian`sich krampfhaft bewegen*'; nhd. *spr  de* = mengl. *spr  pe* ds. (**spr  pia-* actually `light zerspringend');

cymr. *ffrau` (Hervorsprudeln), stream*', *ffreuo`hervorspritzen*' (**spr  u-*), *ffraw`agile, lively*' (**spr  u-o-*), *cyffro`erregen*', *deffro`awake, animate*' (Loth RC. 42, 347; 44, 270 f.); air. *sruth` (*spr  tu-) m. `river*' = cymr. etc. *ffrwd* ds.; gall. FIN Φρουδ(ος) Gen. (leg. Φρουτυος), nhd. FIN *Frutz* (Vorarlberg), oberital. *fruda`Sturzbach*'; bret. Vannes *fru`Spr  hregen*' (**spreus-*); also nhd. *Sprudel  *

lett. *spr  juo  s, spr  tie  s`hervordringen, emporkommen*'; lit. *spri  nas`funny, fresh, alert, awake, smart, ausgelassen*'.

spreu-d- (*d-extension*, perhaps originally from a *d-present*) `spray, quick, fast hervorkommen, sprout' etc.):

cymr. *ffrwt* m. `Hast' (**sprud-to-* or *-stu-*);

got. *sprautō* Adv. 'quick, fast, bald'; mhd. *spriezen* 'sprout', and. *ūtsprūtan* 'hervorsprießen', afries. *sprūta* 'germinate, sprout', engl. *sprout*; ags. *spryttan* 'sprout', nd. *sprōtten* 'spray', mhd. *sprōtzen* 'sprout, spray'; aisl. *sproti* m. 'young sprout in a tree, Stecken', ahd. *sprozzo* 'sprout, scion, shoot'; mnd. *sprote(le)* '(*Spritzer =) Fleck, Sommersprosse', nhd. *Sommersprosse*; mnd. *sprūte*, md. *sprūze* ds.; ags. *sprēot* 'shaft, pole', ndl. *spriet* (out of it nhd. *Spriet*); norw. *spraut*, *sprauta* 'Stellholz in the Falle', *sprøyta* 'Fenstersprosse, Spannstock in a loom'; ahd. *spriuzen* 'spreizen, prop, support, stemmen', *spriuza* 'Spreize, pad, Strebe';

lit. *spria ūsti* 'hineinzwängen, clamp'; ablaut. *spru ūsti* 'from a clamp infolge of Druckes herauskommen'; lett. *sprau ūst* 'hineinstecken', ablaut. *sprū-st* 'eingeklemmt become'.

spreu-g-, -k- in identical Bedeutungsumfang:

nhd. nd. *sriegel*, *sprögel*, *sprugel*, *sprogel* 'Schnellbogen; gespannter Bogen to a U'berdeckung; Sprenkel beim Vogelfang', luxemb. *spriegel* 'Sperrholz zum Auseinanderspannen';

lett. *spruga*, *sprun ġa* 'clamp', *sprun ġ is* 'toggle';

lit. *sprūgsti* 'entspringen, escape; to get away', lett. *sprauga* 'Lücke'; probably also (as 'zerprengen, zerstieben make'), lett. *spra ūgt* 'coarse mahlen, schroten'; with *k*: lett. *sprukt* 'escape; to get away, entgleiten'; *spruksts* 'ein Leichtfüßiger, Springer', *spraukt* 'durchzwängen, escape, flee'.

Maybe alb. (**spreu-k-*) *shpërthenj* 'bloom, blow' [common alb. *-k-* > *-th-* phonetic mutation].

(s)preus- see above S. 809 f. ((s)preus-)

References: WP. II 670 ff., Trautmann 277, 278, Vendryes RC. 46, 255 ff.

Page(s): 993-995

Root / lemma: sp(h)er-3

English meaning: cattle excrements

German meaning: in Worten for die Mistkögelchen von Ziegen and Schafen, also Pille, Ball überhaupt (letzteres erst through U'bertragung)

Material: Gr. σφυράς (att.), σπυράς, σπύραθος (also πύραθος) 'Mistkögelchen from Ziegen and Schafen', σφυράς, σπυράς also 'pellet, globule, Pille generally'; lit. *spī ros* 'Schafmistkögelchen', lett. *spiras* 'Mistkögelchen the sheep, Ziegen, Hasen; große graue Erbsen', *pires* 'Schafmist';

with **dh**-extension: gr. σπορθύγγιλα τρίβολα τὰ δὲ λαχωρήματα τῶν αἰγῶν, ἔτι νῦν σπυράδα καλῶσιν Hes.; nisl. *sparð* n. 'Schafmist', *sperðill* 'Ziegenmist'.

References: WP. II 672.

Page(s): 995

Root / lemma: (s)p(h)er-4, (s)p(h)erag-

English meaning: to tear; rag, snippet

German meaning: 'reißen; Fetzen'

Material: Arm. *p`ert`* 'ragged Stöck' (**sperk-to-*); aisl. *spio. rr* f. 'scrap, shred, abgerissener Streifen Tuch' (proto germ. **sperrō*);

gr. *σπαράσσω*, att. *-άττω* 'tear, rend, zerre' (probably analogical for *-άζω*), *σπάραγμα* 'ragged Stöck', *σπαράγμυς* 'das Zerren, Reißen; cramp';

nas. perhaps abg. *pro. žiti, pro. žati* 'lacerare'.

References: WP. II 668.

Page(s): 992

Root / lemma: (s)p(h)eu-d-

English meaning: to press, hurry

German meaning: 'drücken, with Nachdruck betreiben, eilen'

Material: Npers. *poy* 'haste, hurry' (iran. **pau-da-*), parth. *pwd* 'run, flow';

gr. *σπεύδω* 'spute mich, hurry; bin emsig, strebe, strenge mich an'; trans. 'treibe an, beschleunige' (originally 'drönge, push, press', as in *σπούδαξ* 'Mörserkeule', i.e. 'Zerdröcker' Hes.); *σπουδή* f. 'haste, hurry, eagerness, Bestrebung', *σπουδάτος* 'hasty, keen, eager, fleißig', *σπουδάζω* 'spute mich, betreibe with eagerness';

perhaps alb. *pune* 'work, business' (**pudnā*);

Note: There is no phonetic mutation in alb. of the nature: *dnā > nā*; **Root / lemma: (s)p(h)eu-d- Meaning:** 'to press, hurry' etymology suggest that alb. *puna* 'work' derived from zero grade of hitt. *ḫappinalḫ-* 'become rich' see **Root / lemma: op-1 Meaning:** 'to work, perform'.

whether *d*-extension a root *spēu-* : *speu-* : *spū-*, possibly to Old Indian *sphāṇvayati* 'möstet, verstört', ags. *spōwan* 'thrive' (different above under 2. *spēi-*); compare also gr. *ἐσφύδω μένος* 'vollgestopft with food, eating', *σφύδων* ἰσχυρός, σκληρός Hes., *δισφύδωσα* ἰαύξῃσα Hes.; doubtful gr. *σφύζω* (Fut. *σφύξω*) 'zucke, bewege mich violent, fiebere, strebe eager', *σφύγμυς* m., *σφύγις* f. 'Zuckung, Puls', *ἀσφύκτω* 'bin ohne Pulsschlag' (**sphug-*);

ahd. *spioz* 'Kampfspieß', nhd. *Spieß*, asöchs. *spiot*, aisl. *spjo* 't' 'spit, pike', *spy* 'ta' 'peg, plug'; whether here without *s-*: norw. *föysa* 'antreiben', nisl. *fausi* 'hitziige person, fool' (**poud-to-*)ö

lit. *spa ūsti* 'press', lter. *spa ūdyti*; *spauda* 'Presse'; ablaut, *spu dinti* 'hurry, flee', *spūde* 'ti' 'sich abmöhen'.

References: WP. II 659, Trautmann 273 f., Szemere'nyi ZDMG 101, 205 f.

Page(s): 998-999

Root / lemma: (s)p(h)ē ī-1 : (s)p(h)ī-

English meaning: sharp, sharp stick

German meaning: 'spitz, spitzes Holzstück'

Note: extended with **-d, -g, -k, -l, -n, -r, -t**

Material: 1. Old Indian *sphya* 'm. 'chip of wood, staff, Spiere, rudder';

2. ahd. mhd. *spiz* 'Bratspieß' (different from *Spieß* 'spear, javelin' from ahd. *spioz*), ags. *spitu* ds.; norw. *spita* f. 'peg, plug'; *spit* m. 'cusp, peak, dönnner Wasserstrahl'; schwed. *speta* 'peg, plug'; ahd. *spizzi* 'pointed'; o-grade mnd. *speis(s)e* 'long spit,

pike' (**spoidh̥tā*); perhaps here lat. *cuspis*, -*idis* f. 'cusp, peak, spit, pike', whether from **curi-spis* 'Lanzenspitze' (Holthausen IF 20, 319 f.);

3. lat. *spīca*, *spīcus*, -um 'A''hre', *spīculum* 'Lanzenspitze', vlat. *spīcārium* 'Speicher'; ndl. *spie* 'peg, plug, bolt' (**spīχōn*); arm. *p`k`in* 'Pfeil' (**phīkīno*-);

ahd. *speihha*, as. *spēca* f., ags. *spāca* m. 'Speiche, ray'; md. *spīcher*, nhd. *Speichernagel*, mnd. nnd. *spīker* 'eiserer nail', engl. *spike*, ags. *spīcing* ds., aisl. *spīkr* m. 'nail', *spīk* f. 'wooden splinter', norw. *spīk* 'Speiche', ags. *spīc* 'spitzes Landstück', bair. *spickel* 'wedge';

lit. *speigliai* 'Stacheln';

4. gr. *σπίλος* f., *σπιλάς*, -άδης f. 'Riff'; mhd. *spīl* m. 'cusp, peak of Speeres', nhd. dial. *Speil* 'chip, splinter, splinter, wedge', mnd. nnd. *spīle* 'Bratspieß'; ags. *spilu* f. 'peg, cusp, peak', aisl. *spīla* f. 'thin, schmales Stück wood', etc.; (das langvokalisches germ. **spīlō* could also **spīðlō* sein, in gramm. variation with mhd. *spidel*, *spedel*, nhd. dial. *speidel* 'splinter'); čech. *spīle* 'Stecknadel', lett. *spīle* 'Holznagel';

5. lat. *spīna* 'backbone, spine, thorn' (in addition umbr. *spinia*, *spina* 'columnam'ö), *spīna crīnālis* 'Haarnadel', *spīnus* 'briar'; as. ahd. *spinela*, *spenula* 'Haarnadel, buckle', mhd. *spenel* 'Stecknadel, Spennadel'; lett. *spina* 'Gerte, rod', ölt. poln. *spina* 'backbone, spine', russ. *spina* 'back'; s-los at most germ. **finnō*, **finōn* in ags. *finn*, nhd. *Finne* 'Floßfeder, Spitzflosse', schwed. *fina* 'Flosse', norw. *finn* 'grass bristles', mhd. *vinne* 'nail; Finne in the skin', next to which schwed. *fime*, flö m. *vimme* 'Flosse, Achel';

maybe alb. *shpina* 'spine', **shpino*-, *shpoj* 'pierce, prick', *shpata* 'sword' from lat. *spatha* -ae f. 'a broad two-edged sword', alb. *shpatulla* 'shoulder blade' from lat. *spathula* dim. of *spatha* -ae.

toch. A *spin*- 'Hacken, peg, plug';

6. ags. *spīr* 'Halm, sprout', engl. *spire* 'sprout; Turmspitze', mnd. *spīr* 'germ, sprout-, Grasspitze, A''hre, Turmspitze, very small person', aisl. *spīra* 'Stiel, young scion, shoot, Rohrstab under likewise';

7. lit. *spītuly* 's' 'star auf the Tierstirn', *spīte* 'le', *spītule* 'die needle, the thorn in the buckle', *spītna* ds.; perhaps is in lat. *secespīta* 'Opfermesser' ein cognate **spīta* contain;

References: WP. II 653 f., WH. II 574, Vasmer 2, 708.

Page(s): 981-982

Root / lemma: *sp(h)ē(i)-3*, *spī-* and *sphē-* : *sphə-*

English meaning: to succeed, prosper; to fatten, etc..

German meaning: 'gedeihen, sich ausdehnen = dick werden, vorwärtskommen, Erfolg haben, gelingen'

Material: Old Indian *sphā* 'yatē' 'wird fat, obese, nimmt to', participle *sphīta* 'swollen, wohlhabend, dense, full', *sphāta*- 'big, large, strong', *sphīti* - f. 'the prospering; flourishing', *sphāti* - f. 'Möstung, prospering; flourishing', Kaus. *sphāva* 'yati' 'möstet, verstört', *sphāra* - 'vast, spacious, wide, big, large', *sphira* - 'fat, obese' (idg. **sphā-ro* - = Old Church Slavic *sporъ*, ahd. *spar*); with formants -ko- (as lett. *spēks*): *pīva-sphāka* - 'from Fett strotzend';

Old Indian *vi-s. pita* 'm is strittiger meaning;

from the aspir. form *sphē-*: ḥṛ̥ - σφῆλος ἄνθρωπος 'εἰς ἃς ἡ φύσις ἐκτείνεται', ἄσφῆλος

ἄσθενηες; σφηλὲν γὰρ τὸ ἰσχυρόν Hes.; without s- arm. *p`art`am* 'rich';

lat. *spatium* 'Raum, time, Weite, stretch, duration'; *spēs*, -*ēs*, Pl. *spērēs* f. 'expectation, hope', *spērō*, -*āre* 'hoffe'; originally 'from Hoffnung geschwellt'; *prosperus* 'günstig, lucky' (**pro-spā-ro-*);

maybe alb. (**spatium*) *shpat* 'precipice, mountain, forest', (**spērēs*) *shpresonj* 'I hope'.

mcymr. *ffysgiaw*, corn. *fesky* 'Eilen' (**spid-sk-*);

got. *spēdiza* 'later', *spēdumists* 'spötester', ahd. *spāti*, Adv. *spāto* 'late' (eig. 'sich hinziehend');

ags. *spōwan* 'thrive, glücken', ahd. *spuon* 'succeed', germ. **spōði-* in ahd. *spuot*, as. *spōd*, ags. *spēd* 'prospering; flourishing, Beschleunigung, haste, hurry', nhd. *sich sputen*; ahd. etc. *spar* see under;

lit. *spe`ti* 'have the time or leisure, be quick enough, be able', *spe`rus* 'quick', *spe`tas* m. 'leisure', *spe`me`f.* 'haste, hurry'; *spe`kas* and *spe`ka* 'power';

Maybe alb. (**spe`t-*) *shpejt* 'quick'

lett. *spe`t* 'vermögen, to be able', *spē`ks* 'force, strength, power' (probably also lett. *spīte* 'contrariness', *spi`ti`gs* 'defiant'); ;

maybe alb. (**spe`t-*) *shpētim* 'salvage', (-*im* m. noun suffix) *shpētoj* 'save, preserve, keep' (-*o* verb suffix).

Old Church Slavic *spe`jo*, *spe`ti* 'Erfolg have!'; *spe`chъ* m. 'a busying one's self about or application to a thing; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavor, study', *spe`šiti* 'hurry';

maybe alb. *shpesh* 'often, frequent', *shpejt* 'fast'

Old Church Slavic *sporъ* (= Old Indian *sphira* 'etc.') 'rich', in neueren slav. Sprachen also (and probably das ursprünglichere) 'lange lasting, lang ausreichend', so russ. *spo`ryj*, serb. *spo`r* 'lang lasting', hence on the other hand also 'lange ausreichend, economical', čech. *spory`* 'ergiebig, ausgiebig' and 'economical, sparse', *spor`iti* 'spare' (dt. influenceö), ahd. *spar* 'economical, concise', ags. *spær*, aisl. *sparr* 'economical, penurious' (: *sporъ*);

hitt. *išpāi* 'ißt sich satt', 3. Pl. *išpij`anzi*.

Von *spi`* (: *spei`*) from:

with the meaning 'fat, thick' and **g**-formants: Old Indian *sphij-* (Nom. Sg. *sphik*, Du. *sphijāu*; *sphicāu* through Entgleisung after d. Nom. Sg.ö), *sphigī* 'Arschbacke, hip, haunch'; aisl. *spik* n., ags. *spic* n., ahd. *spec*, -*ckes* 'bacon';

With Dentalformantien: gr. *σπιδνος* 'vast, spacious, wide, eben', *σπιδνεις*, *σπιδνεις* (Hes.) ds., *σπιδθεν* 'from weitem', *ἐλεις* - [*σπιδς*], -*σπιδος* 'Sumpfflöche', *ἄσπιδης* (**αυ-σπιδης* with preposition *ἀν*) 'capacious', *ἀσπιδς*, *ἰδδος* 'shield', (**dem body entlang gebreite* surface, plain, areaö), *σπιδω`ἐκτείνω*;

lat. *spissus* (**spid-to-*) 'dense, thick, slow, zögernd';

with *dh*: *σπιδήν* 'span (the hand)', *σπιδήν* *σπιδήν* *σπιδήν* Hes.;

with *t*: lit. *speičiu`*, *spei`sti* 'encircle', *spie`sti* 'schwörmen', *spintu`*, *spi`sti* 'in Schwörmenausbrechen, from bees', lett. *spie`ts* 'swarm of bees' (participle lit. *spi`stas* 'gedrängt', lat. *spissus*); compare also lett. *spaille*, *spailis* 'line, Schwaden of Möhers' (-/ maybe from -*dl-*), lit. *spielo`ti* 'in den Nöhrahmen einspannen', lett.

spailēs 'cloven Stecken zum Einklemmen', *spīle*, *spīlis* 'eine Zwicke, Zwickeisen; Holznögel; need, Verlegenheit' (mhd. Lw.ö), *spīlis* also 'zeltartig ausgespannte Leinwand', *spīle* 't clamp - pinch, tweak, nip, spannen'.

With **g**-formant:

gr. σφιγγω 'schnöre ein, klemme ein', σφιγξ 'cord, band, strap; muscle';

lett. *spailis*, *spaigne* 'Krebsgabel'; germ. with the meaning 'ausspannen = spreizen': nhd. dial. *spaichen* 'ausschreiten', *ausspaichen* 'with Schritten or ausgespannten Fingern ausmessen', norw. *speika* 'with steifen (gespannten) Beinen go', *spika* 'widerspenstig sein'.

References: WP. II 656 ff., WH. II 568 f., 576, Trautmann 274 f., Vendryes RC. 50, 92, Vasmer 2, 707, 710;

See also: in addition ***spēi-2*** and ***spen-1***.

Page(s): 983-984

Root / lemma: ***sp(h)ē-***, ***sp(h)ə-(dh-)***

English meaning: long flat piece of wood

German meaning: in Worten for 'langes, flaches Holzstück'

Material: Gr. σφιγξ, -ός m. 'wedge'; maybe from *σφιγξ-, idg. **sphānes-*;

germ. **spēnuzs* in: ahd. mnd. *spān* 'chip of wood', ags. *spōn* ds. (engl. *spoon* 'spoon'), afries. *span*, *spon* 'flat pectoral, chest decoration', aisl. *spānn*, *spōnn* 'chip, splinter, shingle, Holzscheibe, Platte'; borrowed finn. *paana* 'shingle, chip, splinter';

maybe alb. (**spon*) *shponj* 'pierce, prick'

with **dh**-formants: gr. σπάθη 'breites flaches Holz the Weber; Ruderblatt, scapula, langes breites sword'; compare hitt. *išpatar* 'spit, pike', A. Kammenhuber Festschr. Sommer, 105;

germ. **spaðan*: as. *spado*, ags. *spada* m., -e, -u f. 'spade'; nhd. *Spaten*;

maybe alb. *shpata* 'sword', *s(ë)pata* 'axe'

with **g**-formants: norw. *spæk* 'chip, splinter', nisl. norw. *sprækja*; changing through ablaut *spake* 'shaft, pole', ags. *spæc* n. 'twig, branch', ahd. *spahha*, -o 'dry brushwood', nhd. dial. *Spach*, *Spachen* 'chip, splinter, wooden log', *Spache* 'Speicher' and (as 'arid, as ein Stecken') mnd. *spak*, mhd. *spach* 'arid', etc.;

with **t**-forms probably germ. **spēpa-*, *spēða-* in mhd. *spāt* 'blötrig brechendes Gestein, Spat', nhd. dial. also *spaad*, ndl. *spath*.

References: WP. II 652 f.;

See also: to ***sp(h)ēi-2***, ***sp(h)ē-***.

Page(s): 980

Root / lemma: ***(s)p(h)i_ēu-*** : ***(s)pī_ū-***, ***(s)pīu_-*** (**ps(h)i_ēu-* < -g ^h*hi_ēu-*)

English meaning: to spit

German meaning: 'speien, spucken' and ähnliche Nachahmungen of Spucklautes

Note: die *i*-losen forms at least partly through dissimilation in *i*-o-present **sp[i]*ū-
i-ō.

Material: Old Indian *s, t, hīvati* 'spit, speit from' (originally only, later vorwiegend in compound with *ni(h)* -), dahers- from *s*-; *s, t* dissimil. from *s, p*, so that = got. *speiwan*), *s, t, hyūta* - 'gespuckt, gespien'; av. *spāma*- 'saliva, mucus'; gr. *πτύω* 'spucke', *πτύαλον*, *πτύελον* 'saliva', *πυτίξω* (dissimil. from **πττυτίξω*) 'spucke, spritze' (*πτυ*:- from **pi*-ū-; compare with Inlautbehandlung the group *ἐπιφθύσσω* Theokr. 'despuō'; *ψύττει* *πτύει* Hes. with *φ* from *φθ*-); lat. *spuō*, -ere, *spūtum* 'spit, spucken', *despuō* 'spucke from, verschmöhe'; got. *speiwan*, aisl. *spyja*, ags. as. ahd. *spīwan* 'spit', aisl. *spyta* 'spit', (in addition aisl. schw. *spotta*, dö.n. *spotte*, afries. *spottia*, mnd. *spotten*, ahd. *spottōn* 'mock'), ostfries. *spōjen* 'spucken, spröhen', mndl. holl. *spuwen* 'spucken, spit'; lit. *spiauju*, *spiauti* 'spit', Old Church Slavic *pljujo*, *pljivati* ds.;

Maybe alb. geg. *pshtyj*, tosk. *pēshtyj* 'spit', *shpëtonj* 'escape, drip' : Old Indian *ksīvati* 'spit' : gr. *ψύττει*; common Old Indian -*g* ^hh- > *ks* - : gr.- illyr. - alb. - *g* ^hh- > -*k*^wh- > -*ps*- phonetic mutation.

arm. *t`uk* 'saliva', *t`k`anem* 'spucke, speie from' (*t`kann*, although from *pt*- deducible not dem gr. *πτ* < *πυ* gleichgesetzt become), osset. *t`u*, npers. *tuf*, *tuh* 'saliva' from an Old Indian (Lexikogr.) *thutkara*-, *thūthū* as Wiedergabe of Spucklautes vergleichbaren Lautgebörde;

again etwas different Old Indian *ksīvati* (Dhātup.) 'spit, speit from', common Old Indian -*g* ^hh- > -*ks* - phonetic mutation gr. *σάλον*, ion. *σέλον* 'saliva, slobber', kypr. *σῖα* (Cod. *σῖα* < **σῖα* F *α*, Bechtel Gr. Dial. I 412, or **σῖα* (ö) *πτύσα* (Cod. *πτῖσα*). *Πάφω* Hes.

References: WP. II 683, WH. II 580 f., Trautmann 276, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 325, 752, 4.

Page(s): 999-1000

Root / lemma: *sp(h)reig-*

English meaning: to abound

German meaning: 'strotzen, prall gespannt sein'

Note: compare (s)p(h)ereg-

Material: Gr. *σφοργάω* 'to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling, swell, bin in voller vitality, bin begierig, lascivious', *σφοργος* n. 'strotzende fullness, wealth'; norw. *sprikja* 'ausspannen, spreizen', intr. 'entspannt sein, strotzen, to swell', schwed. dial. *sprika* 'ausspannen'.

References: WP. II 683 f.

Page(s): 1001

Root / lemma: (s)pingo-

English meaning: sparrow, finch

German meaning: 'Sperling, Fink', vom piependen Laute

Material: Gr. *σπύγγος* (Hes.), *σπύζα* (**σπιγγα*) 'finch' (similarly *σπύγγας*, *σπινθών*, *σπύνος* 'finch'), *σπιζέας* m. 'Sperber' (meaning 'Sperlingstößer' as in nhd. *Sperber*: ahd. *sparo* 'sparrow'), *σπύζω* 'piepe'; schwed. *spink*, *spikke* 'small bird, sparrow under ö.', engl. (from dem Nord.) *spink* 'finch'; Old Indian *phingaka*- m. 'ein best. bird, the gabelschwönzige Wörger'

(meaning as in $\sigma\pi\iota\zeta\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$, see above);

besides without anlaut. *s-* ahd. *fincho*, ags. *finc*, engl. *finch* 'finch', therefrom independent onomatopoeic words Schallbezeichnung in frz. *pinson*, ital. *pincione*, span. *pinzon*, as probably also in schwed. *pink* 'sparrow', engl. dial. *pink*, *pinch* 'finch'.

References: WP. II 682.

Page(s): 999

Root / lemma: *(s)pī`ko-*

English meaning: woodpecker, etc..

German meaning: 'Specht and andere größere Vögel'

Material: Old Indian *pika* 'm. 'the indische cuckoo'; lat. *pīca* 'Elster', *pīcus* 'Specht'; umbr. *peico* 'picum' (*ei* for *ī*), ital. VN *Pīcentes*; with anlaut. *s-*: ahd. *speh*, *speht*, aisl. *spæ`tr*, norw. *spett(a)*, schwed. *spett*, dö.n. *spætte* 'Specht'; Old Prussian *picle* 'Krammetsvogel'.

References: WP. II 681, WH. II 580, H. Rix Bz.Nf. 2, 237 ff.

Page(s): 999

Root / lemma: *(s)pleig`h-*

English meaning: to spread the legs

German meaning: 'die Beine spreizen'

Material: Old Indian **plē`hatē* 'goes, bewegt sich'; gr. $\pi\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ 'schreite from', $\epsilon\kappa\pi\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ 'klaffe apart (from Wunden)', $\pi\lambda\iota\chi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ f. 'die Spreize, Stelle between den Schenkeln', $\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\delta\iota\alpha\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\iota\chi\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ 'offenstehender mouth'; with anl. *s-* probably air. *sliassait* f. 'Schenkel' (**spleigh-s-ontī*); about air. *lingid* 'springt', preterit *leblang-* (**ple-plong-ö*) s. Thurneysen Gr. p. 687.

References: WP. II 684., Pisani Me'l. Boisacq II, 181 ff.

Page(s): 1000

Root / lemma: *(s)plei-*

English meaning: to split, cut

German meaning: 'spalten, abspalten, spleißen'

Note: compare S. 985 under *(s)p(h)el-1* and *plēi-* 'naked, bald, bleak, bare' (see 834), if actually 'entrindet, flayed'.

Material: lett. *plītes* 'small crumbs', *plivin. a* 'abgelöste flatternde bark, outer covering of a tree, Schelfer'; very doubtful aisl. *fleinn* 'abstehender hook an a Geröte', ags. *flān* f. m., *flā* f. 'Pfeil, spear, lance';

d-present (or *d-extensions*): mhd. *splīzen*, afries. *splīta* 'spleißen, split; intr. sich split', nd. nl. *splitten* 'sich split', mhd. *splitter* (germ. **splitra-*) 'splinter', schwed. *splitttra*, mnd. *splitteren* 'zersplittern';

nasalized norw. *splint* 'wooden nail, wedge', engl. *splint*, *splent* 'cloven Stöck Holz, splinter, chip, splinter', engl. nd. nl. *splinter* 'splinter, chip, splinter'; without *s-*: norw. *flinter* 'shred', nl. *flenter* 'scrap, shred'; aisl. *fletta* (**flintōn*) in

fletta-grjöt 'Feuerstein', schwed. *flinta* ds.; norw. *flint* 'spall', ags. *flint* 'Feuerstein, Fels', mnd. *vlint-stēn* (besides ahd. *flins*, mhd. mnd. *vlins* 'pebble, harter stone', probably as **flint-sa-*, descendant eines -es-stem); mnd. nd. *vli* 'se (out of it nhd. *Fliese*) 'Steinplättchen', aisl. *flīs* 'splinter' (**plīd-to-*);

besides with germ. *d*: norw. *flindra* 'dünne Scheibe or splinter', engl. *flinders* 'Stöcke, Stömpfe' and norw. *splindra* 'großer flat wooden splinter', ödön. *splind*, *splinder* 'splinter', *splinde* 'splittern';

air. *sliss* 'Schnitzel, splinter, chip, splinter', *slissiu* 'Schnitzel, lath' (**splid_hti-*, -*tiō*); aberslind 'Ziegel, flat stone' to bret. *sklent* 'Schiefer' and probably rearrangement from lat. *scindula*: **scindla* - **sklinda*.

References: WP. II 684.

Page(s): 1000

Root / lemma: *(s)paimno-*, -*ā*

English meaning: foam

German meaning: 'Schaum, Gischt'

Material: Old Indian *phḗna-* m. 'scum, froth, foam, Feim'; osset. *fink*, *fink* 'ö ds.; lat. *spūma* f. 'scum, froth, foam, Gischt', *pūmex* m. 'Bimsstein' (from seiner schaumartig porösen Beschaffenheit);

ahd. *feim*, ags. *fām* 'Feim, scum, froth, foam'; lit. *spáine* 'Schaumstreifen auf bewegter sea', Old Prussian *spoayno* 'scum, froth, foam' (**spáinā*), Old Church Slavic *péna* (russ. *péna*, skr. *pjéna*) 'scum, froth, foam'.

References: WP. II 681, WH. II 388 f., 580, Trautmann 227 f., Vasmer 2, 334.

Page(s): 1001

Root / lemma: *sprei-*, *spreu-*

See also: see above S. 994 f. (*spher-*).

Page(s): 1001

Root / lemma: *srak^w-to-*, -*ti-*

English meaning: sharp-edged

German meaning: 'scharfkantig, scharfe Kante, Ecke, Felszacke'ö

Material: Old Indian *srakti* 'f. 'prong, spike, point, edge', av. *sraxti-*, *ṣraxti-* 'point, edge, Seite'; gr. ῥακτοῖ φάραγγες Hes. besides secondary ῥάπτα ds.

References: WP. II 702, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 299.

Page(s): 1001

Root / lemma: *srebh-*, *sr.bh-* and *serbh-* (**ghreb-*)

English meaning: to sip, swallow

German meaning: 'schlörfen'

Material: Arm. *arbi* (**sr.bh-*) 'I drank', *arb* 'Zechgelage'; gr. ῥοφέω (ion. ῥυφέω)

`schlörfe' (also ῥόφ ε ι ν EM.), ῥοπτός `geschlörft', ῥόφ η μ α (ion. ῥύφ η μ α) n., ῥόφ ο ς m. `broth, thick Trank'; alb. *gjerp* (**serbhō*) `I sip, swallow', *gjerbe* `drop, drip';

Wrong etymology; rather alb. (**gherb-*) *gjerb* `I sip, swallow' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-*: lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

lat. *sorbeō*, *-ēre* `slurp'; mir. *srub* `snout' (**srobu-*); lit. *srebiu*, *sre* `bti`slurp' (also *sriobiu*, *sriaubiu*, perhaps due to eines **srubiu*), ablaut. *surbiu*, *sur* `bti` suck, slurp', lett. *surbjū*, *surbt* `slurp' (-*ur*-reduced grade to *srobh-* or *sorbh-*ö; compare also poln. *sarbac*), lett. *strebju*, *stre* `bt` slurp, auslöffeln', *stre*, *ba* `somewhat to Schlörfendes; ein Betrunkener'; proto slav. **serbjo*, **srbati* `slurp', with variant Ausgleichungen in sloven. *sre*, *bati*, čech. *str*, *ebati* etc.; perhaps also mhd. *sörpfeln*, *sörfeln* `slurp', isl. *sarpr* `craw the Vögel', aisl. as Spitzname (**gullet*), with germ. *p* from gemin. *pp*; also ndl. *slorpen*, *slurpen*, nhd. *schlurfen* with *l* after *schlucken*.

References: WP. II 704, 716, WH. II 561 f., Trautmann 294, Vasmer 2, 612; W. Schulze setzte **s(u)erbh-*, **srubh-* an.

Page(s): 1001

Root / lemma: *sr-edh-*, *sr-et-*

English meaning: to whirl, wave, boil

German meaning: `strudeln, wallen, brausen, rauschen'

Note: extension from 1. *ser-*

Material: Gr. ῥόθ ο ς m. `das Wogenrauschen', ῥάλι-ρ ρ ο θ ο ς `meerumrauscht', τ α χύ-ρ ρ ο θ ο ι λ ά γ ο ι `schnelldahinrauschende words', ἔπι ρ ρ ο θ ο ς (and ἔπι τ άρ ρ ο θ ο ς) `herbeisauend; also from Göttern: zur help', ῥόθ ι ο ς `roaring', assimil. ῥάθ α γ ο ς τ άρ α χ ο ς Hes.; perhaps also späteres ῥώθ ω ν, mostly Pl. ῥώθ ω ν ε ς `Nasenlöcher, nose' as Trivialausdruck `*Schnarcher, Rassler'; in addition ῥέθ ε α Pl. `Nasenlöcher, nose'; compare ῥέ ι ς, ῥέ ι ν ά ς f. `nose' as `the flowing' zur root form **srēi-*: *srī-*;

acorn. *stret* gl. `latex', mcor. *streyth* `river'; mir. *srithit* f. `ray from milk or blood' (**sr*, *t-n*, *tī*); ahd. *stredan*, *strad*, mhd. *streden* `roar, strudeln, cook', *stredunga*, *stridunga* `Aufwallung', mhd. *stradem* `whirlpool', late mhd. and nhd. *Strudel*.

References: WP. II 704; Fraenkel Gl. 32, 31 f.; Leumann Hom. Wörter 220.

Page(s): 1001-1002

Root / lemma: (*s*)*reigh-*

English meaning: to climb, creep

German meaning: `klettern, möhsam kriechen'ö

Note: (also (*s*)*reikh-*ö)

Material: Old Indian *ri* *n* *gati* (voiced-nonaspirated in connection with the nasalization) and *ri* *n* *khati* `bewegt sich möhsam, crawls' (from children);

gr. ῥάα-ρ ρ ι χ ά ο μ α ι, ῥρ ι χ ά ο μ α ι `möhselig with Handen and Fößen emporklettern'.

References: WP. II 702, Frisk Gr. Wb. 103.

Page(s): 1002

Root / lemma: *srenk-*

English meaning: to snore

German meaning: `schnarchen'

Material: Gr. ῥέγκω, ῥέγχο `schnarche; snort'; ῥέγκος n., ῥέγξις f. `Schnarchen', ῥέγκος, ῥογμός ds.; air. *srennim* `schnarche' (**srenk_hnā_hmi*); mir. *srēimm* n. `Schnarchen' (**srenk_hsmn.*), also *sre_himm* through influence of *srennim*;

a similar onomatopoeic words Schallnachahmung entspringt probably gr. ῥύγχο `Schweinsrüssel, snout, bill, beak, neb'; whether arm. **r_h ungn*, Pl. *r_h ngun-k_h*, *r_h angun_hk_h* `Nasenlöcher, nose' out of it borrowed or under idg. **srung_h-* with it common origin sei, is doubtful.

References: WP. II 705.

Page(s): 1002

Root / lemma: *sresk-*

English meaning: to drizzle

German meaning: `tropfen'ö

Material: Av. *srask-* (*srasča-*) `triefen, abtriefen from; triefregnen', *sraska-* m. (np. *sirišk*) `tears, Weinen', mp. *srixt* `dropped', arm. *srskel* (**srēsk-* or *srōsk-*) `sprinkle'; borrowing of arm. words from dem Aryan wäre die Vorbedingung for die connection from av. *srask-*, arm. *srskel* as **k_h lek-skō-* with lit. *šla_h kas* `drip', *šlake_h ti* `drip, trickle', *šle_hkti* `spray' (see above S. 607 *k_h leu-* `spölen').

References: WP. II 602 f., 705.

Page(s): 1002

Root / lemma: *sreup-*

English meaning: scabby, dirt

German meaning: `schorfiger Schmutz am Körper'

Material: Gr. ῥύπος m. `smut, Unreinlichkeit', ῥυπῶ, ῥυπαίνω `sully', ῥυπαρός `dirty, filthy', ῥυπῶ `bin dirty, filthy', ῥύπος n. `wheys', ῥύπτω `clean', Med. `wash mich, schneuze mich'; proto slav. **strup_h* (from **sreupos* or **sroupos*) `wound' (aksl; eig. `*scurf, scab auf the wound'), `poison, pus' (slov.), `scurf, scab' (nbulg. russ.), `skin rash by children' (skr.), `crust, scab, eschar' (poln. čech.); ablaut. Church Slavic *str_hp_ht_h* `roughness, Hörte'.

References: WP. II 703, Vasmer 3, 32.

Page(s): 1004

Root / lemma: *sreu-*

English meaning: to flow

German meaning: `fließen'

Material: Old Indian *sra_hvati* `flows' (= gr. ῥέω), *srava-* m. `das Fließen' (= gr. ῥόος, Old Church Slavic *o-strov_h*), *gri_hsravā* `Bergstrom' (= gr. ῥοή, lit. *srava*),

sruta - 'flowing, geflossen' (= gr. ῥυττός = fem. lit. *sruta* ; zero grade lett. *strauts*), *sruti* - f. 'way, das Fließen' (= gr. ῥύσις, perhaps arm. *ar' u*), *srava* t- f. 'river' (= gr. -ρῥετ-ης), Old Indian *srōtah*, n., Old pers. *rautah*- n., npers. *rōd* 'river'; causative *sra va yati* 'makes flow', *srāva*- m. 'effluence';

av. (*ravan*-), Gen. Pl. *raona*, m 'the Flösse', *urvant*- (*sru-vant*-) 'flowing'; from einemd(h)-present from (: gr. ῥυθ-μός ὅ): av. *rao δaiti* 'flows', *rao δah*- n. 'river', *urūd* f. 'Flußlauf, bed' (Old Indian *visru* h- f. 'stream' or likewiseö);

arm. *ar' oganem*, or *oganem* 'benetze' (**srou*-), compare alit. *sra vinu* 'make bluten'), probably also *ar' u* 'canal' (**srutis* or **srui*-os);

gr. ῥέω 'flow' (Fut. ῥεύσομαι, Aor. Epidaur. ἔξερρύα, Kalymna ἐ[γ]-ρρυῖ Konj. from **sruu*-ā; compare lit. *pasru* 'vo' 'floß' from -āt; usually **sreu*-ē- in ἔρρυην, lit. *srave* 'ti; to this beiden heavy Basen Old Indian Inf. *sra vitavē*); ῥόος (kypr. ῥόφος), att. ῥοῖς m. 'current, flood', περὶ-ρροος 'rings umflossen' (also ἄφροος for öberliefertes ἄφρορος), ῥοή (korkyr. Dat. Pl. ῥοή *hoF* αἶσις) 'das Strömen, stream' (= lit. *srava*), ῥυττός 'flowing, strömend', περὶ ρυττός 'rings umflossen' (= Old Indian *pariḥsruta*-), ῥύσις f. 'das Strömen', ῥύαξ, -άδος 'rinnend', ῥύδην, hom. ῥυδόν Adv. 'in U'berfluß'; ῥεμα n. 'Strömen, river; surge'; ῥεμα-ρρετης 'gentle flowing', βαθυ-ρρετης 'deep flowing', ἐυ-ρρετης 'rich flowing', (*-ρρετ-ης, compare Old Indian *sravat*-), as ion. ῥεθρον, att. ῥεθρον n. 'Flußlauf, riverbed' from themat. **sreu*-e- derive; ῥυθμός, ion. ῥυσμός ('the wash of the waves of Meeres compared) regelmäßige Bewegung, Rhythmus'; thrak. Στρύμων river name, Στρύμη Stadtname;

air. *sruaimm* n. 'river', abret. *strum* 'copia (lactis)' (= gr. ῥεῖμα, if not ablaut equally with germ. **strauma*-); but air. *sruth* 'river', cymr. *ffrwd* etc., from **spruhtu*-; compare Pokorny Celtica 3, 308 f.;

ahd. *stroum*, ags. *strēam*, aisl. *straumr* 'stream' (: lett. *straume*, poln. *strumien*);

lit. *sraviu* , *srave* 'ti (old *sravu*) 'gelinde fließen, seep, drip', *srau* jas 'rasch flowing', *srava* 'das Fließen, Menstruieren', *srove* , lett. *strāve*, *stra* ume 'stream', *strauts* 'Regenbach, Stromschnelle', lit. *sruta* 'jauche'; Old Church Slavic *struja* 'current', *ostrov* ъ 'island' ('das Umflossene'), poln. *strumien* 'stream, brook';

idg. *sreu*- is extension from *ser*- 'flow'.

References: WP. II 702 f., Trautmann 279 f.; Vasmer 2, 287; 3, 32.

Page(s): 1003

Root / lemma: *srēno*-, *-ā*

English meaning: body part (hipö)

German meaning: Körperteilbenennung, etwa 'Oberschenkel, Lenden'

Material: Av. *rāna*- m. 'the outer Teil of Oberschenkels, thigh', mp. np. *rān* 'Schenkel'; lit. *stre* 'nos 'die loins, das Kreuz'.

References: WP. II 705.

Page(s): 1002

Root / lemma: *srīg*-, *srīgos*-

English meaning: cold, frost

German meaning: 'Költe, Frost'

Material: Gr. ψύλλω n. 'frost', ψύλλω, Perf. m. present-meaning ἔρρω 'freeze, shudder, erschauern'; ψύλλω 'friere';

lat. *frīgus*, -oris n. (= gr. ψύλλω) 'coldness, frost', *frīgeō*, -ēre 'cold sein, freeze, gefroren sein', *frīgīdus* 'cold'.

References: WP. II 705 f.; after WH. I 547, II 434, zero grade from *(s)rēig -, to lat. *rigeō* 'starre', *rigor* 'solidification (vor coldness)', lit. *re īžtis* 'sich strecken' (different above S. 855, 862.)

Page(s): 1004

Root / lemma: *srō mo-*

English meaning: lame

German meaning: 'lahm'

Note: only altindisch and slavisch

Material: Old Indian *srāma* - 'lame', *srā ma-* m. 'Lahmheit'; Old Church Slavic (etc.) *chrom* ѡ 'lame'.

References: WP. II 706; Machek Slavia 16, 191, IF. 53, 94; Vasmer 3, 272 f.

Page(s): 1004

Root / lemma: *stag-*

English meaning: to drop, drizzle

German meaning: 'sickern, tröpfeln, leise rinnen'

Material: Gr. στάζω, στάξω σταγῆναι 'drip, trickle, einträufeln tr., drip, trickle lassen; drip, trickle intr., rinnen', στακτός 'tröpfelnd, tropfend', σταγών, -όνος f. 'drip', στάγες Pl. ds.;

lat. *stāgnum* 'jedes ausgetretene Gewässer, sea, pond, pool, Tömpel, pool or langsam running Gewässer';

lat. (kelt. Lw.ö) *stagnum* 'Zinn' ('das Getropfte, light Schmelzbare'), air. *stān* 'Zinn'; cymr. *ystaen*, ncorn. *stean*, bret. *stean* (from dem Lat.ö);

abret. *staer*, nbret. *ster* 'river, stream, brook' (**stagrā*), cymr. *taen* 'conspersio, adpersio' (**stagnā*).

References: WP. II 612, WH. II 585, Flasdieck Zinn under Zink 14 ff.

Page(s): 1010

Root / lemma: *(s)tāi-*

English meaning: to conceal; to steal

German meaning: 'heimlich um etwas bringen, hehlen, stehlen'

Material: Old Indian *stāya* - 'clandestine, hide, conceal', *stāyu* -, *tāyu* - 'thief' (= Old Church Slavic *taj* Adv. 'geheim', if from **tāi* -u; gr. τηῦσιος); *stē ya-m* 'theft', *stēna* - 'thief'; av. *tāyu* - 'thief', *tāya* - 'theft'; gr. τηυσίη ὁδός 'ein way, the einen um die Möhe the intention betrögt' (*τᾰῖο-τιος, from *τᾰῖο-τᾰῖ), τήτη ἄπορία, ἔνδεα, στέρησις Hes., τητάω 'bringe um etwas, rob', Med. 'darbe'; air. *tāid* 'thief' (= abg. *tat* -, das -d analogical); Old Church

Slavic *taj* 'clandestine', *tajo*, *tajiti* 'verhehlen', *tat* 'thief'; hitt. *tajezzi*, *tajazzi* 'stiehlt'.

References: WP. II 610, Trautmann 313, Vasmer 3, 69.

Page(s): 1010

Root / lemma: *stāi-*, *stī-*, *sti-* *-ā-*

English meaning: to condense, press together

German meaning: 'verdichten, zusammendrängen, stopfen; sich verdichten, gerinnen, stocken'

Note: in addition *stē īb(h)-*, *stē īp-* 'shaft, pole etc.'

Material: Old Indian *styā* 'yatē' 'gerinnt, wird hart', participle *styāna-*; (Gramm.) *prastīma-* 'gedrängt, gehöuft', *stīma-* 'idle' (eig. 'gestockt'), *vis t īmi n-* Bez. of pudenda, *stī yā f.* 'tröges, stehendes water', *stimita-* 'schwerföllig, idle, unbeweglich, damp'; av. *stā(y)-* 'heap, mass';

gr. *στέαρον*, *στέαρονος* 'stehendes fat, tallow, suet' (**stāi_r-*); hom. *ἀγχι-στεινός* 'nahe aneinandergedrängt' (compare Old Indian *styāna-*); *στειά f.*, *στειόν n.* 'small stone'; *στειλή* 'drip' (compare lat. *stīria*, *stilla*);

lat. *stīria* 'frozen drip, icicle', Demin. *stilla* 'drip' (**stīr[e]lā*);

nisl. *stīrur* 'stiffness in the eyes', norw. *stīra*, aisl. *stīra*, dö.n. schwed. *stīrra* 'gaze, stare', ostfries. *stīr* 'stiff, starr', nhd. *stier*, *stieren*; lit. *stīrstu*, *stīrti* 'erstarren', *stīrau*, *-oti* 'stiff and lömmelhaft dastehen';

aisl. *stīm n.* 'restlessness, din, fuss, noise', norw. *stīm* 'Fischschwarm', mhd. *stīm*, *steim* 'bunte bulk, mass, Getömmel';

got. *stains*, aisl. *steinn*, ags. *stān*, ahd. *stein* 'stone';

Old Church Slavic *ste na* 'wall', *ste nъnъ* 'steinig';

perhaps also aisl. *stī n.* 'stall', *stīa* 'einhegen', ags. *stīg*, *stī* 'pigpen; hall', mnd. *stege* 'corral, pen, fold', ahd. *stīga*, mhd. *stīge*, *stīje* 'stall or Lattenverschlag for small cattle';

lit. *stī ngti* 'curdle, coagulate, harden', lett. *stīngt* 'compact become', *stīngrs* 'stramm, starr, zusammenhaltend, gespannt, stīff';

about lat. *timeō* 'dread mich', etc. s. WH. II 682.

References: WP. II 610 f., WH. II 595;

See also: s. also *steu_ā-* S. 1035.

Page(s): 1010-1011

Root / lemma: *stāk-*, *stek-*

English meaning: to stand; to put

German meaning: 'stehen, stellen; stehend, Stönder = aufrecht stehender Pfahl'

Note: extension from *stā-* 'stand'

Material: Old Indian *sta kati* 'widersteht', av. *staxta-* 'tight, firm, strong', *staxra-* 'strong, tight, firm; esp. of Winterfrost: stern'; umbr. *stakaz* 'statūtus';

ahd. *stahal* n. m. aisl. *stāl* n. (derived ahd. *stehli*, ags. *stiele* n.) 'Stahl' (from dem Germ. derives Old Prussian *staclan* 'Stahl'), germ. **stahla-* probably = av. *staxra-*, idg. **sto klo-*; aisl. *stagl* n. 'wheel, das zur Hinrichtung dient', norw. *stagle* 'picket, pole', *staga* 'stiff go', aisl. *stag* n., ags. *stæg* n. 'rope, hawser' ('*das steif gespannte');

with other meaning change ('stehenbleiben = stocken, to short become') aisl. *stakka* f. 'Stummel', *stakkaðr*, *sto. kuttr* 'short', dö.n. *stak-aandet* 'kurzatmig'; lit. *stoka* 'lack', *stokstu*, *sto kti* 'to lack begin'.

References: WP. II 611, WH. II 585.

Page(s): 1011

Root / lemma: *stā-* : *stə-*

English meaning: to stand

German meaning: 'stehen, stellen'

Note: reduplicated *si-stā-*, extended *stāi-* : *stī-*, *stāu-* : *stū-* and *st-eu-*

Material: A. Old Indian *tis, t, hati*, av. *hištaiti*, ap. 3. Sg. Impf. *a-ištata* 'stehn' (: lat. *sistō*, ir. -*sissiu*r; athematic still gr. ἵσταναι, during late ahd. *sestōn* 'disponere' from dem roman. ital. *assestāre* 'bring in order' borrowed is), Aor. Old Indian *a-sthā-m* (= gr. ἕστανεν), Perf. *tasthā u, tasthima, tasthivas-*; gr. ἵσταναι (dor. ἵσταμαι) 'stelle', Aor. ἕστανεν, Perf. ἕστανεν, ἕσταμεν, ἕσταμεν (ἐπ-σταναι 'verstehe' probably neologism after Aor. ἐπ-σταναι μνην, ἐπ-σταναι μνην ος); ἵσταναι 'Mastbaum, the senkrechte Weberbaum, Gewebe';

av. ap. *stāya-* 'stellen; Med. sich stellen';

lat. *sistō* 'stelle', umbr. *sestu* 'sistō', volsk. *sistiatens* 'statuērunt';

air. *tair-(s')issiu*r 'stehe, bleibe stand', *arṇissedar* 'insistitur, innititur', *fo-sissedar* 'tritt ein for' (*sessam* 'das Stehen', *seded* ds. etc.);

lat. *stō* (*stāre, stetī*) = umbr. *stahu* 'stehe', **stā-i-ō*; altlat. probably also trans. 'stellen'; osk. *stai t* (**stai-ei-eti*) 'stat' Pl. *stahi nt, eesti nt* (**ēstai-ei-ent*) 'extant'; air. *ad-tāu, -tō* 'I befinde mich, bin' (**stā-i-ō*), 3. Sg. (*ad*)-*tā* = cymr. *taw* 'daß es is' from **stā-t*, unpersönl. Passiv *tāthar* 'man is (mad, wicked, evil)' from **stā-to-ro* (ō), mcymr. Impersonale *ny-m-dawr* 'es kömmert mich nicht', corn. *ny-m-deur* (**tā-ro*) 'I will not'; air. *ness-* (**nīstā-*) 'niedertreten' in *com-ness-* ds., 'verurteilen', *dī-ness* 'despise', *to-ness-* 'betreten', *ar-ossa* 'erwartet' (**arehuksstā-*); *assae* 'light to tun' from **ad-stā-i-ō-* 'adponendus';

Note:

Maybe alb. *stan* 'winter station for animals' from med.L *stantia* f. L *stant-* pres. ppl stem of *stare* to stand.

as. ahd. *stān, stēn* 'stand'; Reimwortbildungen to *gēn, gān* 'go' (see 419); with *t*-extension: preterit got. *stōþ*, aisl. *stōð*, as. *stōd*, ahd. *stuot* (mostly *stuont* after dem present) 'I stand', wherefore with present nasalization got. as. *standan*, aisl. *standa*, ags. *stondan*, ahd. *stantan* 'stand'; in addition ahd. *stanta* 'Köbel, Kufe' and with neuem ablaut aisl. *stund* 'time(punkt), while, hour, length', ags. *stund* f. 'bestimmte time, hour, Mal', as. *stunda* 'time(punkt)', ahd. *stunta* ds., spötmhd. also 'hour';

lit. *sto ju* (**stā-i-ō*), *sto ti* 'tread', Old Church Slavic **stajo*, *stati* 'sich stellen', *stojo, stojati* (**stai-ēti*) 'stand'; toch. B *ste* 'is', 3. Pl. *stare*.

B. idg. *n*-present **stə-nā-* in av. *fra-stanvanti* 'sie come voran', arm. *stanam*

`erstehe, erwerbe', gr. kret. $\sigma\tau\alpha\nu\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ `stelle' (neologism gr. $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$); lat. *prae-stināre* `den Preis vorher feststellen, buy', *dēstināre* `festmachen, festsetzen, fest beschließen' (*dēstina* `pad'), *obstināre* `auf etwas bestehen'; alb. *shtonj* `vermehre' (**stelle*, staple auf'); Old Church Slavic *stano*. (Inf. *stati*) `werde mich stellen, tread'; Old Prussian *postānimai* `wir become', *postāt* `become', *stānintei* `stehend'; toch. B *stōm-* `stand'; compare also the nouns with *n*-formant.

C. root-nouns as 2. composition parts:

Old Indian *ni-s, t, hā-* `hervorstehend, -ragend', *pari-s, t, hā-* `(*herumstehend =) hemmend', f. `hindrance', *pr, thivi-s, t, hā-* (and *-s, t, hā-*) `auf dem Boden stehend, fest auftretend', *rathē-s, t, hā-* `auf dem cart stehend, kömpfend' = av. *ra θaē-štā-* `warrior'; gr. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\varsigma$, $-\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ `right, law' (originally Göttername `die fest and unverbröchlich Stehende', * $\theta\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}-\sigma\tau\alpha$), gr. $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ `wer seinen ursprünglichen Wohnsitz through Aufstehen, Wegzug verändert hat'; air. *hiress* `faith, belief' (prefix*[p]eri + *stā*).

D. -st-o-: Old Indian e.g. *prati-s, t, ha-* `standing firm' (*-s, t, hā* f. `Stillestehen, Beharren'), *duh, -stha-* = gr. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma[\sigma]\tau\omicron\varsigma$ `δύσσηνος', *bala-stha-* `in voller Kraft stehend' under likewise; Subst. *pra-stha-* m. `Bergebene' (`hervorstehend') = air. *ross* `foreland, promontory, wood, forest', mbret. *ross* `hill', cymr. *rhos* `moor, fen';

Maybe alb. (*rhi*) *rri* `stand'

Old Church Slavic Adj. `straight, schlicht, simple, just'; Old Indian *pr, h, s, t, ha-* n. `back' etc. (see 813); gr. $\pi\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ `Bettvorhang' (compare with *d*-suffix gr. $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\pi\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ etc. in the same place); Old Indian *gōs, t, ha-* m. n. `Kuhstall', *bhaya -stha-* m. n. `gefährvolle Lage', ahd. *ewi-st* m. `sheepfold, Schafhörde', aisl. *nauht* n. `Schuppen for Schiffe, Schiffshaus'; alb. *breshte*, *bresht* f. `Tannenwald' (: *brē* `fir') under likewise; altilyr. *Tergeste*, $\Lambda\alpha\delta\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha$, $-\sigma\tau\omicron\nu$ etc.; Old Indian *tri-s, t, ha-* `auf drei Unterlagen stehend', osk. *trstus* `testes' (*tristaamentud* `testamento'), lat. (to *i*-stem geworden) *testis* (**tri-sto-*) `wer as dritter, as Zeuge by zwei Streitenden steht', air. *tress-* `dritter'; lat. *caelestis* `incaelo stationem habens' (originally *o*-stem, compare $\pi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\gamma$. *Veneris caelestae*), *agrestis* `ländlich'; lit. *atstu s* `afar' (: *atsto ti* `sich entfernen'; of Adverb *atstu* = Instr. auf *-ō* derive), lett. *nuo-st* Adv. `weg, hinweg, fort'; lat. *praestō* `gegenwärtig, da, zur Hand, to Diensten'; *praestōlari* `bereitstehen' probably from **praestōdāri*;

as idg. ***st[ə]ti-s** with in the Komposition reduced *ə* are whereas aufzufassen:

Old Indian *pr, -s, t, i-* f. `back' etc. (see 813 Mitte) and *prath, s, t, hi-* `Widerstand'; gr. $\xi\epsilon\alpha\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ `from dem Gewebe vorstehender Faden' (* $\xi\epsilon-\alpha\nu-\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$), $\kappa\alpha\tau'\alpha\nu\tau\eta\sigma\tau\iota\nu$ `compared with' (* $\alpha\nu\tau\eta\nu-\sigma\tau\iota-$); lit. *dim-stis* `courtyard, courtyard, blessing'.

E. nouns with Dental-suffixes:

1. lat. *super-stes, anti-stes* (**stā-t-*);

2. participle Old Indian *sthita-* `stehend' (av. *stāti-* `stehend' with geneuerter = renamed, has changed *ö* lengthened grade), gr. $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ `placed, stehend', lat. (osk.-volks.) *status* `placed'; air. *fossad* `tight, firm', cymr. *gwastad* `planus, constans, aequus' (**upohtatos*); aisl. *staðr* `zum Stehen geneigt, stötig' (esp. from horses) derivative mhd. *stetec* ds.; ahd. *stata* f. `bequemer Ort or Zeitpunkt, help', nhd. *zustatten*; ahd. *gistatōn* `gute Gelegenheit give, gestatten', aisl. *steðja* `stellen, bestötigen, gestatten', mnd. *steden* ds., ags. *stæppan* `zum Stehen bringen'; lit. *statau*, *-y ti* `stellen';

3. alb. *me shtet, pshtet* `stötze, lehne an', *fstetem* `bleibe' (to Verbaladj. **stā-to-*);

4. Old Indian *sthi ti-* f. `das Stehen, Stand, Bestand', av. *stāti-* `Stehen, Aufstellung'; gr. $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $-\epsilon\omega\varsigma$ `position, Stand; Aufstand' ($\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$,

σ τ ᾱ σ (μ ο ς);

lat. *statim* 'during of Stehens, stehend'; Maybe abbreviated and prefixed alb. *mbe* '-shtim' 'standing',

klass. 'auf the Stelle', *statiō* = osk. *stati* 'f' 'Standort', got. *staþs* m. (*i*-stem), aisl. *staðr* m., ahd. *stat* f. 'place, site, Stadt', ags. *stede*, *styde* f. 'das Stehen, Stehenbleiben, site' (compare also anord. *en*-stem *steði* m., Gen. *steðja* 'Amboß' from **staþjan-*, actually 'Stönder'); zero grade av. *stāiti-* 'Stehen, Stand, Aufstellung', Old Church Slavic *postatъ* 'determination', Inf. lit. *sto* 'ti, lett. *stāt*, Old Prussian *stāt*, Old Church Slavic *stati* 'sich stellen, tread';

lat. *status*, -ūs 'das Stehen, position, Stand', *statuō*, -ere 'hin-, aufstellen', umbr. *statita* 'statūta'; bret. *steut*, cymr. *ystawd* 'Garben' (**stāntā*), bret. *steudenn* 'spigot, nail' (**stānt-*), Loth RC. 43, 154 f.; lit. *statu* 's' 'stehend, steil', got. *staþa* Dat., as. *stath* m., ahd. *stad*, *stado* m. 'Landungsort, bank, border, shore, seashore'; aisl. *sto*, *ð* f. 'Landungsort, position', *sto*, *ðva* 'zum Stehen bringen' (**staþwō(n)*, compare lat. *statu* 's', -ere); *staði* 'Heustapel in the barn' (= mnd. *stade* 'place, where die Ernte aufgehört wird').

5. with **dh**-suffix: cymr. *an-sawdd* 'das Festmachen', air. *sādud* (**stādh-ī-tu-*) ds.; aisl. *stōð* n. 'Standort, herd from Stuten with one or mehreren Hengsten', ags. *stōd* n. 'herd of horses', mnd. *stōt* (-d-) f. 'Einzönung for Pferde, herd from Zuchtpferden', ahd. *stuot* f. 'herd from Zuchtpferden', also 'mare', nhd. *Stute*; aisl. (e.g. *hug-*) *stōðr* 'standing firm, tight, firm' (rather idg. *t* because of got. *ungastopai* 'ohne festen Stand'; *t* or *dh* with analog. ablaut ē: ahd. *stāti* 'tight, firm, dauerhaft, stet', mnd. *stēde* 'tight, firm, beständig'); Kaus. got. *ana-*, *du-stōdjan* 'begin', aisl. *stōða* 'zum Stehen bringen'; with germ. **stōþia-* lautet ab lit. *sta* 'čias' 'stehend'; lit. *stati* 'ne' 'big, giant Holzwanne';

6. Old Indian *sthātar-* 'Lenker', *sthātr* n. 'das Stehende', lat. *stātor*; gr. σ τ ᾱ τ ῆ ρ , - ῆ ρ ο ς 'ein Gewicht and eine Münze'; **st[ə]-ter* with reduction of ə in compound, perhaps in Old Indian *savya(ə)-s t̥ har-* 'the links stehende Wagenkömpfer', av. *ra θaē-štar-* 'warrior, Kriegsheld' (as *ra θaē-štā-*, see above; perhaps but reshuffling from -s t̥ hā after den nouns agentis auf -tar);

7. lat. *obstāculum* 'hindrance' n.; cymr. *cystadl* 'equivalent', *distadl* 'wertlos' (**stā-tlo-*); aisl. *sto*, *ðull* m. 'Melkplatz, Senne' = ags. *staþol* 'base, position, place', as. *stathal* 'position', mnd. *stadel* 'barn', ahd. *stadal* 'Stand, Kornscheuer', nhd. (söddt.) *Stadel*, older dö.n. *stedel* 'ground, Hofstätte'; lit. *sta* 'kle' s Pl. 'loom'; lit. *sta* 'kle' 'picket, pole', lett. *staklis* 'ds. prong, spike, pinnacle, fork', Old Prussian *stakle* 'pad' (with *kl* from *tl*).

8. with formants **-dhlo-**: lat. *stabulum* 'Standort, abode, residence; lair of wild animal, stall' (*prōstibulum* 'Ding zum öffentlich Ausstehen, Dirne', *naustibulum* 'Schiffstandort, vessel in Schiffsform'), *stabilis* 'standing firm, steadfast', umbr. *staflarem* 'stabulārem', osk. *staflatas-set* 'statutae sunt', pälin. *pri-stafalacirix* '*praestibulātrix, antistita';

vereinzeltere Dentalableitungen: **-dh-** in gr. σ τ ᾱ θ μ ᾱ ς , mostly Pl. σ τ ᾱ θ μ ᾱ 'Stand, Standort, Gewicht', σ τ ᾱ θ ε ρ ᾱ ς 'stehend, unbeweglich, tight, firm'; **-d-** in σ τ ᾱ ῑ ο ς 'stehend, unbeweglich, stoff, zugewogen', σ τ ᾱ ῑ η ν 'stehend', ᾗ ο - σ τ ᾱ ῑ ῶ ν 'fern abstehend'.

9. with **l**-formant:

cymr. *cystal* 'just as well' (**kom-sta-lo-*); got. *stōls* 'throne', ahd. *stuol*, ags. *stōl*, anord. *stōll* 'Stuhl', lit. *pasto* 'lai' 'Gestell for Bienenkörbe', zero grade Old Church Slavic *stolъ* 'throne, seat', in den neuern slav. Spr. 'Stuhl' or 'table, desk'.

10. with **m**-formant:

Old Indian *sthāman-* n. 'Standort, power'; gr. σ τ ῆ μ ω ν m., σ τ ῆ μ ε ν α ι

`stand', lat. *stāmen* n. 'Aufzug am aufrecht stehenden loom, etc.', umbr. Dat. *stahmei* 'stationi'; *stahmito* 'statutum'; air. *sessam* 'das Stehen' (**si-stā-mu-*), *foessam* 'protection' (**upo-si-sta-mu-*) = mcymr. *gwaessaw* 'Garantie'; got. *stōma* 'ὑπόστασις, foundation, Stoff'; lit. *stomuo* 'Statur'; russ. *stami* 'Stötzbalken';

gr. *στᾶμνος* 'crock, pitcher', *σταμν-ες* Pl. 'Stönder, Seitenbalken'; cymr. *cysefin* 'erster' (**kentu-stamīno-*); mir. *samaigim* 'stelle', cymr. *sefyll*, corn. *sevell* 'stand', bret. *se vell* (**stamili_o-*) 'erect, to build' (besides with kelt. *t* air. *tamun* 'tree truck'; ahd. *stam*, *stammes* 'stem' etc. seems Verquikkung eines related **stamna-* with a *stāna-*, s. **steb-* 'Pfosten'); toch. A *s̄ tām*, B *stām* 'tree'; but ahd. *ungistuomi* 'boisterous' to *stem-* 'hemmen', see there.

11. with **n**-formant (compare die Präsensbildungen with *n*):

Old Indian *sthāna-* n., av. ap. *stāna-* n. 'Standort, place', npers. *sitān*, gr. *δύσ-[σ]τηνος*, dor. *δύστανος* '(in schlechtem Zustande) unlucky', *ἄστηνος* ds., lit. *sto nas* 'Stand', Old Church Slavic *stanъ* 'Stand, lair', alb. *shtuare* 'stehend', *shtoraze* 'erect' (**stā-no-di_o-*, compare to *d*-suffix gr. *ἄπασταδόν* etc.), *shta ze*, *shte ze* 'Vieh' (**stan-ze*).

Maybe alb. *stan* 'animal stall', (**status*), *shtat* 'standing body', *shtyj* 'push (pushing animal)', *shtie* 'kill (an animal)'. Alb. suggests that **Root / lemma: stā- : stə- : (to stand)** derived from **Root / lemma: sed- : (to sit)**.

12. with **r**-formants: Old Indian *sthira-* 'tight, firm, unbeweglich'; lit. *sto ras* 'thick, umfangreich' (actually 'stömmig'), Old Church Slavic *starъ* 'old' ('stömmig' in contrast zur zarteren Jugend), anord. *stōrr* 'big, large', as. *stōri* 'big, large, illustrious', ags. *stōr* 'vast, grand';

13. with dem *i* from **stāji_o* other formations: Old Indian *jala-sthāya-* m. 'water container, water carrier', *sthāyin-* 'stille stehend, verweilend, stetig' under likewise, *sthēma n-* m. 'Festigkeit, tranquility, duration' (**sthayiman-*).

F. st(h)āu-: st(h)ū-: lit. *sto viu*, -e 'ti 'stand' (Memel *sta unu*), *stova* 'place', *sto vis* 'state, status', *stovu s* 'stehend (of water)', lett. *sta vu*, *sta ve t* 'stand', *sta vus* 'stehend, erect'; *sta vs* 'steil', *stāvs* 'shape', *stāvi*, *stāve* 'loom'; Old Church Slavic *staviti* 'stellen', *stavъ* 'Stand, Geföge'; ags. *stōw*, afries. *stō f*. 'place', aisl. *eldstō* 'Feuerstötte'; got. *stōjan* 'richten' (perhaps **stōwjan*: Old Church Slavic *staviti*), *staua f*. 'court' (**stōwō*), *staua m*. 'judge', ags. *stōwian* 'restrain', engl. *stow* 'stauen', ahd. mhd. *stouwen* (**stawjan*) '(au) wail; (scheltend) gebieten; Refl. sich stauen', nhd. *stauen*; with *ū*: ahd. *stūatago* 'Gerichtstag', *stūan* 'anklagen, scold, chide, hemmen', mnd. *stūwen* (= *stouwen*, *stōwen*) 'stauen', etc.;

with gradation **stōu-**: gr. **στῶF-ός* 'column' in att. *στολά*, *στοά* (**στῶF(α)*), *ῥολ. στῶFα* 'Söulenhalle', *στῶFδ(ο)ν* Demin., *στῶFκός* 'zur Schule the Stoa gehörig', *στῶμ(ε)δ(ο)κ(ε)ς* *ἐυλί(ν)η* Hes.;

zero grade: Old Indian *sthūn*, *ā* 'column' (mind. *n* from *n*), av. *stū na*, *stunā* 'column'; gr. *στῦω* 'steife, richte empor', Med. 'bin steil aufgerichtet', *στῦμα* n. 'erectio penis', *στῦμος* *στέλεχος*, *κορμός*; *στῦλος* m. 'column, stylus', *στύραξ* 'das untere end the Lanze'; aisl. *stūmi* 'a giant'; mhd. *stūnende* 'widersetzlich', nhd. *staunen* as 'starr blicken'; keine evidence for diese ablaut grade are whereas die *u*-stem Old Indian *suḥs t̥ hu* Adv. 'good, beautiful', *anu-s t̥ hu*, *anu-s t̥ huyā* 'immediately, right away';

with **t**-forms in addition: aisl. *stoð* (Pl. *stoðir*, *støðr*, *steðr*) f. 'pad, Pfosten, Unterstützung', ags. *stuðu*, *studu f*. 'pad, Pfosten', mhd. *stud f*. ds., aisl. *stuðill* m.ds., mhd. *studel* 'Pfosten, Turpfosten';

aisl. *styðja* 'prop, support', ahd. *studen* 'belay, statuere', aisl. *stoða* 'support, help'; with intens. consonant stretch: mnd. *stutten* '(under-)prop, support', ahd. (under)stutzen, nhd. (under)stötzen; also ahd. *stūda* 'Staude'; lett. *stute*, *stuta*

`Reis, rod';

reduced grade **stəu-**: gr. $\sigma\tau\alpha\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ `picket, pole' = aisl. *staurr* `picket, pole' (ablaut. norw. dial. *styr*, *styrja* `long shaft, pole, steife person'); lat. in: *instaurāre* `instand place' (originally from Stangen, Stöndern beim Bau), *restaurāre* `wiederinstandsetzen'.

G. st-eu-, st-eu-ə- `massiv, tight, firm, thick, breit' (germ. *stiura* see below) as `standsicher, standing firm' in Old Indian *sthāvara* - `thick, standing firm, beständig' (latter meaning and die Vokallänge perhaps through support in *sthā-* `stand'), *sthā vira-* `breit, thick, strong, dense, old', (or after dem compounds Sup. erfolgter replacement for:) Old Indian *sthūra* -, *sthūla* - `thick' = av. *stūra-* `umfangreich, strong' (Kompositionsform *stūi-*, *stvi-*, i.e. **stuvi-*), Kompar. Superl. Old Indian *sthā vīyas-*, av. *staoyā* `the Umfangreichere, Störkere, Größere', Old Indian *sthā -vis t ha-*, av. *stāvišta-* `the Stärkste, Derbste, Größte', Old Indian *sthā vīman-* n. `Breite', av. *stavah-* n. `thickness, fatness, Starke'; arm. *stvar* `thick' (**stuu-ar-*);

aschw. *stūr* `big, large' (besides *stōr*, see above), *sty ras* `brag', mnd. *stūr* `big, large, strong, heavy; störrisch, coarse, unfreundlich' (compare Old Indian *nī-s t hura-* `rough, hard, coarse', *nī-s t hūrin-* `coarse, raw'), aisl. *stūra* `Dösterheit', Vb. `grieving sein' (nschw. *stūra* `starr hinsehen' in the meaning after the family of nhd. *stieren* umgeändert), zero grade ahd. *stiuri* `strong, stately, stout, proud';

with other meaning: ahd. *stiura*, mhd. *stiure* `pad, rudder, helm, Unterstützung, tax', nhd. *Steuer* f. and (from dem Nd.) n., ags. *stēor* f. `rudder, helm', aisl. *sty ri* n. `rudder, helm', mnd. *stör(e)* n. `rudder, helm', f. n. `Regierung; help, Gegenwehr', f. `Unterstützung', got. *us-stiurei* `Zögellosigkeit', mnd. *unstūre* ds., got. *stiurjan* `feststellen, affirm', nhd. *zur Steuer der Wahrheit*, aisl. *sty ra* `ein ship steuern; regieren', ags. *stieran* ds., ahd. *stiurren* `prop, support, steuern, lenken'; probably originally `picket, pole, rudder, helm (secondary: with it prop, support, lenken)', with aisl. *staurr*, gr. $\sigma\tau\alpha\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ (see above) under **stēu-ro-* : **stəu-ro-* compatible, das from **st(h)āu-* not quite apart, separated become could;

to Old Indian *sthūra* - etc. stellt sich probably idg. **stēu-ro-** `bull (and anderes cattle)':

av. *staora-* `cattle', mpers. *stōr* `draft animal, steed', got. *stiur* m. `Stierkalb, bull' (after W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 483 = Old Indian *sthā vira-*); ahd. *stior*, ags. *stēor*, aisl. *stiōrr* (besides *þjōrr*) `bull'.

References: WP. II 603 ff., WH. I 343 f., 705 f., Trautmann 280 ff., Vasmer 3, 2 ff.

Page(s): 1004-1010

Root / lemma: **steb(h)-** and **stēb(h)-** : **stəbh-**, nasalized **stemb(h)-**; **step-** (also **stēp-ö**), nasalized **stemp-**; nominal **stəbho-s**, **stemb(h)ro-s**, **stomb(h)o-s**

English meaning: post, pillar, stump; to support, etc..

German meaning: Bedeutungsumfang: `Pfosten, Pfeiler, stem, Baumstumpf (also `Busch, Böschel'); verbal: `prop, support, versteifen, feststellen, anhalten, (also `hemmen'), (auf)stampfen, treten (Tritt, grade, footprint); beschimpfen (steif and herausfordernd dastehen; brag, boast), staunen (from erstarrt dastehen)'

Note: relationship to **stā-* `stand' is possible.

Material: root form with **-b**:

Old Indian *sta baka-* m. n. `tussock', *stamba* - m. `bush, tussock' (= lit. *sta mbas* `Kohlstrunk');

gr. σ τ έ μ β ω `stamp, mißhandle, schmöhe', σ τ ε μ β á ζ ε ι ν λ ο ι δ ο ρ ε ῖ ν, Hes. σ τ ό β ο ς m. `Schelten, boastfulness', σ τ ο β έ ω, σ τ ο β á ζ ω `schmöhe';

as. preterit *stōp* `trat fest auf', ags. *stæppan* (*steppan*), *stōp* `fest treten, schreiten', ahd. *stepfen* and *stapfōn* `fest auftreten, fest auftretend schreiten', in addition Kaus. ags. *stæ pan* `einweihen', ahd. (Hildebrandslied) *stoptun tosamane* `liessen zusammenstapfen'; mnd. *stappe*, ahd. *stapf*, *stapfo* (*stāffo*) `Stapfe, footprint' (germ. **stapp-*); aisl. *sto*, *pull* m. `Pfosten, Pfeiler, tower', afries. *stapul* `Richtblock; Krone eines Zahnes', ags. *stapol* m. `stem, Pfosten, column', mnd. *stapel* m. `column, Unterlage, aufgeschichteter heap, Stapelplatz' (out of it nhd. *Stapel*), ahd. *stapfal*, *staffal* `foundation, footstep, grade', nhd. *Staffel* `Leitersprosse, Treppenabsatz'; as. *stōpo* m. `Tritt, footprint', ags. *stōpel* ds., ahd. *stuoffa*, *stuofa*, nhd. *grade*, mhd. *stōefe* `tight, firm, strong'; ags. *stæ pe*, *stepe*, Pl. *stapas* `footstep, grade', afries. *stepe* ds., aisl. *stapi* m. `hoher and steiler rocks'; afries. *stēpa* `beisteuern' (denominative from:) afries. *ield-stōpe* `Beisteuer; Wergeld', ahd. *stuopfa* ds. (Old Church Slavic *stapъ* `Steigbögel' from dem Germ.);

nasalized and. *stamp*, ahd. *stampf* m. `tool zum Stoßen', (Old Church Slavic *stopa* `mortar' from dem Germ.), therefrom aisl. *stappa* `bump, poke, stomp, crunch', ags. *stempan* `in mortar zerstoßen' (engl. *stamp* also `prägen'), mhd. *stempfen* and ahd. *stampfōn*, mhd. *stampfen* `stomp, hit, prägen' and further mnd. *stempel*, ahd. *stempfil* `Stömpfel, pestle'; mnd. *stump* m. `stump; adj. `dull, stupid', ahd. *stumpf* m. `stump, Stummel, stump'; Adj. `stumpf, mutilated, abbreviated';

problematisch mir. *sibal* `a walking, marching' (**stebulo-*).

root form with **-bh-**:

Old Indian *stabhnā* `ti, *stabhnō* `ti, *stambhatē*, -ti `prop, support, hemmen', Med. `stiff become, erstarren', *stabhita* - `gestözt', *stabdha-* `stiff, starr; hochmütig', Kaus. *stambhayati*, -te `befestigt, makes stiff, löhmt, halt an, oppressed', *stambha-* m. `Pfosten, column; Hemmung, Löhmung; Aufgeblasenheit', (compare np. *sitamba* `gewalttötig, streitsüchtig'), *stambhanam* `Befestigung, Festhalten, Hemmung' = av. *stambana-* `pad', av. *stawra-* `tight, firm', np. *sitabr*, *istabr* `strong, vast, grand'; ved. *stabhūya* `n, *stabhūya* `māna- `sich nicht from the Stelle röhrend, unbeweglich', ap. *sta^mbava* `leiste Widerstand! lehne dich auf!' (indoiran. **sta^mbhau-*);

gr. ᾰ σ τ ε μ φ ή ς `unerschütterlich' (actually `wer nicht gepreßt become kann'), σ τ έ μ φ υ λ α n. Pl. `ausgepreßte Oliven or Trauben', σ τ α φ υ λ ή `grape, grapevine; Zöpfchen in Munde', σ τ α φ ύ λ η `Senkblei';

mir. *sab* f. `Schaft, Pfeiler, stick' (**stab[h]ā*); *semmor* `Klee' (**stemb[h]ro-*);

aisl. *stefja* (**stafjan*) `hinder', *stefna* `stauen' (*stiff make, zum Stehen bringen'), ahd. *stabēn* `starr, stiff sein', ostfries. *staf* `stiff, lame'; got. **stafs* (Nom. Pl. *stabeis*) σ τ ο ι χ ε ῖ α `Buchstaben' (Unterricht through Runenstöbchen), aisl. *stafr* `staff, pad, alphabetic letter', ags. *stæf* `staff, alphabetic letter', ahd. mhd. *stap* (-b-) `stick, pad, *Stab*`; schwed. dö n. *staver* `fence post' (compare Old Church Slavic *stoborъ*, lit. *sta* `baras); afries. *stef* `staff';

aisl. *stef* n. (**stabja-*), *stefna* f. (**staþanjōn-*) `bestimmte, feste time etc.`, ags. *stefn*, *stemm* m. `time, Mal, Periode'; aisl. *stafn* n. `Steven, Hausgiebel', as. *stamn* m. `Steven', ags. *stefn*, *stemn* m. `stem, root, Steven', ahd. *stam* (-mm-) `tree truck, Geschlechtsstamm', nhd. *stem* (Verquikkung eines **staþ-na-* with a **stamþna-*: air. *tamun* `tree truck');

nasalized ahd. *stumbal* `abgeschnittenes Stöck, *Stummel*', *stumbilōn* `verstömmeln', afries. *stemblinge* `Verstömmelung'.

lit. *stem* `bti `Stengel ansetzen', *stem* `bras, *stembry* `s `Stengel' (= mir. *semmor*), *stim* `bras `Schwanzstumpf, -stummel', žem. *sta* `mbris `Stengel', lit. *stambu* `s `coarse, coarsely granulated', *sta* `mbas `Kohlstrunk', lett. *stuobrs* `Halm, reed';

lit. *stebule* f. 'hub of a wheel', lett. *stebe* 'Mast', russ. *steba* тб, klr. *stebnuty* 'peitschen; steppen, sew'; *staby* ti, *stabdy* ti 'zum Stehen bringen', *sta* bas 'Pfosten, Schlagfluß', alit. *stabas* 'Götzenbild' (divine revered peg, plug), lett. *stabs* 'Pfeiler, column', Old Prussian *stabis* m. 'stone', *stabni* f. '(steinerne) oven', lit. *sta* baras 'trockener bough', Old Church Slavic *stobor* б 'column'; with the meaning 'staunen': lit. *stebe* tis;

root form auf **-p-**:

Old Indian in Kaus. *sthāpa* yāmi 'stelle, gründe';

Old Church Slavic *stopa* 'footprint', *stepen* б 'grade', altlit. *stapy* tis 'stand bleiben', lit. *ste* pas 'Schlagfluß', *stapi* nti 'penem erigere';

Old Church Slavic *sto*, *piti*, *sto*, *pati* 'tread'.

References: WP. II 623 ff., Trautmann 280, 284, Kniper Nasalprös. 195 ff., Vasmer 3, 16, 19, 35.

Page(s): 1011-1013

Root / lemma: *stegh-*, nasal. *stengh-*

English meaning: to stick; pole, stalk, etc..

German meaning: 'stechen; Stange, Halm, Spitzes, Steifes'

Material: Gr. σ τ ῶ χ ο ς 'das assigned purpose, Vermutung' (σ τ ο χ ᾶ ζ ο μ α ι 'ziele, investigate from, errate'); schwed. *stagg* (germ. **stagga-*) 'stiff and stechendes Gras', dial. 'Achel, Stichling (fish)', wherefore **staggian-* 'with *sting, prick = penis versehen' in aisl. *steggi* m. 'Stecher', nisl. also 'tomcat, male-cat' (late ags. *stagga* m., engl. *stag* 'the ausgewachsene deer', engl. dial. also 'Mönnchen', from dem Nord.); preuß.-lit. *stege* , *stegis* 'Stichling', lett. *staga(i)s* 'a prickly fish', *stage* 'Alant' (also *stagi* 'ein herb, das as Kohl gegessen wird'ö);

nasalized: gr. σ τ ῶ ν υ ξ , -υ χ ο ς (geformt after ῥ ν υ χ - 'sharp cusp, peak'), σ τ ῶ ν υ ξ ι κ έ ρ α σ ι Hes.; σ τ ᾶ χ υ ῖ ς , -υ ο ς (also ῥ σ τ α χ υ ς) m. 'Ahre' (α = n.);

aisl. *stinga*, *stakk*, ags. *stingan* 'stecken'; got. *usstagg* ṣ ṣ ε λ ε , 'stich from!'; ahd. *stanga*, aisl. *sto*, *ng* 'stick, picket, pole, shaft, pole', ags. *steng* (**stangi-*) ds., nl. *steng* (**stangiō[n]-*) ds., ahd. *stengil* 'Stengel'; ablaut. ahd. *stungen* 'prick';

Church Slavic *osteg* б , serb.-Church Slavic *ostež* б 'dress, mantle'; russ. *stega* тб , *stegnu* тб 'steppen, sew, peitschen', *ste* žka 'suture' (e in geschlossener syllable from б and auf *stega* тб figurative); čech. *steh*, poln. *s* cieg, *s* cig 'prick, sting';

here as 'sich versteifen', with the intonation of a heavy basis: lit. *ste* ng-iu, -ti 'sich anstrengen', Refl. 'sich widersetzen', *stangu* s 'widerspenstig'ö

References: WP. II 622 f., Vasmer 3, 9, Trautmann 285.

Page(s): 1014-1015

Root / lemma: (s)*teg-1*

English meaning: to cover

German meaning: 'decken'

Material: Old Indian *stthagati* (umbelegt), *stthagayati* 'verhöllt, verbirgt'; gr. σ τ έ γ ω 'cover, schütze etc.', σ τ έ γ ο ς , τ έ γ ο ς n. (= air. *tech*), σ τ έ γ η , τ έ γ η f. 'roof, house', σ τ ε γ α ν ό ς 'deckend, schirmend; bedeckt, versteckt',

σ τ ε γ ν ὄ ς `bedeckend, schützend; bedeckt, verschlossen; compact, tight, firm, dense' (see because of this meaning also *tegu- `thick'), σ τ ε κ τ ι κ ὄ ς
`bedeckend, schützend';

lat. *tegō*, -ere `cover, cover', *tectum* `roof' (= σ τ ε κ τ ὄ ς), *tegulum* `cover, roof, Hölle', *teges*, -etis `cover, Matte', *tēgula* `a roof tile', *toga* `the white woolen upper garment worn by Roman citizens'; umbr. *tehter im* `a covering, plaster used for covering';

maybe alb. (**tēgula*) *tjegulla* `tile, brick', (**tēgula*) *tulla* `tile, brick', *tehu* (**tegu*) `blade, sharp edge' [common alb., italic -g- > -h- phonetic mutation]

air. *tech* (neutraler -es-stem = gr. τ ῆ γ ο ς), acymr. *tig*, ncymr. *ty*, acorn. *ti* `house', abret. *bou-tig* `Kuhstall' (with unclear brit. *i*); Pl. acymr. *te*, ncymr. *tai*, also in air. *teg-lach* `Hausgenossenschaft', cymr. *teulu*, acorn. *teilu* `family' (**tego-slougo*-), air. -*tuigiur* `I cover' = ahd. *decchiu*; *tuige* `stramen' (**togi_ā*), *imthuge* `Bedeckung, Bekleidung', cymr. *am-do* `amiculum, involucrum', air. *ētach* `dress', cymr. corn. *to* `roof', cymr. *toi* ``tegere';

aisl. *pekja* `cover', ags. *peccan* `cover', ahd. *decchen* `cover' (iterative **togei_ō* = air. *tuigiur*, under Verdröngung from idg. **tegō*); aisl. *pak*, ags. *ðæc*, ahd. *dah* n. `roof'; aisl. *pekja* `roof', ahd. *decchi* `cover, roof'; ags. *pecen*, as. *thecina* ds., in addition aisl. *staka*, *stakka* f. `fell, fur'; (without s norw. dial. *taka* `Schweinshaut');

lengthened grade lit. *sti_ėgiu sti_ėgti* `ein Dach eindecken', Old Prussian *steege* `barn', lit. *sti_ėgtojas* `Dachdecker', ablaut. *sto_gas* = Old Prussian *stogis* `roof'; perhaps russ.-Church Slavic *stog* ɣ m. `barn, haystack, heap'.

References: WP. II 621 f., WH. II 654 f., Trautmann 288.

Page(s): 1013-1014

Root / lemma: (s)teg-2

English meaning: pole, stick, beam

German meaning: `Stange, Pfahl, Stock, Knüttel, Balken'

Note: s. also under **steig-** `prick'

Material: Arm. *t`akn*, Gen. *t`akan* `cudgel, club, beetle, hammer, club, mace, joint', *t`akał ak*, *t`akał ał* `capitello, architrave';

lat. *tignum* (**tegnom*) `timber, balk, beam';

aisl. *stjaki* `picket, pole, shaft, pole' = ahd. *stehho* `cudgel, club, picket, pole, Stecken, peg, plug'; (with expressive Geminatio *stekko*): aschwed. *staki* `shaft, pole, spit, pike', ags. *staca* ds., mnd. *stake* ds., ahd. *stach* `Spießhirsch';

dön. *stak* `Achel, awn'; denominative aisl. *stjaka* `bump, poke', *staka* `bump, poke, fall', mnd. *staken* `bump, poke'; got. *hleipra-stakeins* `Einstecken from Zelten';

of Bilde the shaft, pole genommen is norw. dial. *staka*, *stjaka* `stiff go, stumble', nd. *stakern* ds.;

aisl. *stakkr* `barn, haystack', mnd. *stak* `schröger dam from Pföhlen and deadwood' (: Old Church Slavic *stog* ɣ `barn, haystack');

lit. *sta_garas*, *stegery_s* `dörrer langer Stengel', lett. *stēga* f., *stēgs* m. `long shaft, pole, long stick, spit, pike'; *stega* f. `penis';

Old Church Slavic *stežer* ɣ `cardo', russ. *stoža_r* `shaft, pole', sloven. *ste_žja*, *sto_žje* `Schoberstock', serb. *sto_že_r* `tree auf the Dreschtenne', osorb. *sc_e_žor* `Mast'; Old Church Slavic *stog* ɣ `haystack'; *ste_gɣ* `banner, ensign, flag'; about

Old Church Slavic *stъgno* see under **(s)teig^w** -.

References: WP. II 613, 622, Trautmann 285, Vasmer 3, 16 f.

Page(s): 1014

Root / lemma: *steigh-*

English meaning: to march, ascend

German meaning: `schreiten, steigen'

Material: Old Indian *stighnōti* `steigt' (Dhātup.), ved. *pra-stighnuyāt* Opt. present `er möge emporkommen', *ati-s, t, igham* Inf. `übersteigen, bemeistern';

gr. *στειχω* `schreite, go', **στειξ*, Gen. *στειχός*, Pl. *στειχες*, -ας `row, Zeile', att. *στειχος* `row, Zeile, line', *στειχασθα* `in dichter Reihe besides- or hintereinander go or come', *στοιχος* `row, line';

alb. *shtek, shteg-u* `passage, entrance, way, Haarscheitel' (= *στοιχος*);

air. *tīagu* `I schreite, go', *techt* f. `the going, the summoner', cymr. *taith* `journey' = bret. *tiz* `haste, hurry' (*[s]tiktā), cymr. *mor-dwy* `Seefahrt' (*[s]teigho-) etc.;

got. *steigan*, aisl. *stiga*, ags. ahd. *stigan* `ascend' (= gr. *στειχω*); ahd. *stīg* `Steig, Pfad, grade', aisl. *stigr* `Fußsteig'; got. *staiga* `Steig, way', ahd. *steiga* `steiler way';

ahd. *steg* m. `Steg, small bridge'; aisl. *stigi* m. `Stiege, ladder', *stig* n. `footstep, grade', ags. *stige* `das Hinauf- or Herabsteigen', ahd. *stega* `grade, stairs, ladder' (ahd. *stiega*, nhd. *Stiege* with *ē*², also probably from **stēighā*); ags. *stæger* f. `Treppe' (engl. *stair*), mnd. *steiger* `steil', nld. `Ladeplatz, scaffold, trestle', aisl. *steigur-ligr* `steil, erect'; aisl. *stētt* f. `footprint, Trittstein, way, Stand, rank', *stētt* m. ds. (: cymr. *taith*), aisl. *stētta* `support, help', ags. *stihtan, stihtian* (`*auf eine basis stellen =) einrichten, sort, order, arrange', anfrk. *stihtan* (= ahd. *stiftanō*) etc.;

lit. *staiga* Adv. `sudden', *staigu* s `violent, quick, fast aufbrausend', *staigau* s, -y tis and *steigiu* os, *steigtis* `sich beeilen, sich bemühen'; lett. *steidzu(o)s*, *steigt(ie)s* `sich beeilen', *staiġa* t `wandeln', *stiga* `Pfad'; Old Church Slavic *stigno* `I come', *stъdza, stъza* `Fußsteig, road', *stъgna* `road'.

References: WP. II 614 f., Trautmann 285 f.

Page(s): 1017-1018

Root / lemma: *(s)teig-*

English meaning: to stick; sharp

German meaning: `stechen; spitz'

Note: extension from *stei-* ds.

Material: Old Indian *tējatē* `is sharp, schörft', *tēja yati* `schörft, stachelt', *tikta* f `sharp, bitter', *tigma* f `spiky, sharp', *tējas* n. `sharpness, cutting edge, radiance', *tējana-m* `das Schörfen, Anzönden; cusp, peak, arrowhead, Rohrstab, Pfeilschaft', wherefore as collective *tējanī* f. `netting or bundle from reed, straw under likewise';

av. *taēya-*, *taēža-* `sharp; m. sharpness', *tiyra-*, a p. *tigra-* `sharp'; afghan. *tēra* `sharp, spiky' (**taigra-*); av. *tiži-* ds., *tiyri-* `Pfeil' etc., np. *tēy* `cusp, peak, sword' (arm. Lw. *tēg* `Lanze'), *tēz* `sharp', *tēj* `Pfeil';

without anlaut. *s-* also germ. **bī* *hstila-* 'thistle' (compare den *s*-stem Old Indian *tē* 'jas-') in aisl. *pistill*, ags. *ðistel*, ahd. *distil* and norw. *tistel*, ostfries. *düssel* 'thistle' and perhaps acymr. *tigom* 'naevi' (*Punkt, Tupf' from 'prick, sting'ö compare gr. σ τ ῖ γ μ α);

gr. σ τ ῖ ζ ω 'prick, tötowiere', σ τ ῖ γ μ α 'prick, sting, Punkt', σ τ ι κ τ ῖ ς 'varicolored' ('gestickt');

lat. *instigō*, *-āre* 'anspornen, sting, goad, anreizen, aufreizen';

nasalized *instinguō* 'reize an', *interstinguō* 'besetze (bestecke) hin and again with etwas', *distinguō* 'prick, stochere apart) unterscheide' (*-uō* after *unguō* etc.), umbr. *anstintu* 'distinguito'; lat. *stinguō*, *-ere* 'auslöschen' (of Auseinanderstochern the brennenden Scheite);

mir. *tiug-* (**tigu-*) 'last', acymr. *guotig*, cymr. *wedi* 'after' (*behind dem end'), air. *tigernae* 'master, mister', gall. *Tigernum castrum*, cymr. *teyrn* 'ruler' (often influenced from **tegos* 'house'); bret. *stec'h* 'fascicle, sheaf' (**stikkā*); bret. *stiogen* 'Tintenschnecke' to **stiog* from **stigākā* (compare Loth RC. 43, 156);

got. *stiks* 'prick, sting, Punkt', ahd. *stih*, as. *stiki*, mnd. *steke*, ags. *stice* m. 'ds. '; *stician* 'prick'; Intr. 'steckenbleiben, fest bleiben', mnd. *sticken* 'prick, prickle, kindle, inflame, ersticken', ahd. *sticken* 'prick, prickle', *ir-sticken* 'ersticken', ahd. *steckēn* 'festsitzen', nhd. *stecken* (**stikkēn* as though 'angenagelt sein'); aisl. *steikja* 'fry' (eig. 'an den spit, pike stecken'; in addition *steikr* 'Braten', *stikna* 'roasted become'); with Ablautentgleisung: as. *ste* 'kan' 'festheften, festhaften', ahd. *ste* 'hhan, nhd. *stechen*, Kaus. **stakjan* in ahd. *stecken* 'through Stiche) befestigen, einstecken', nhd. *stecken* tr., got. *staks* 'Wundmal', ahd. *stahhula* 'sting, prick', aisl. *stæ* 'kr' 'stinkend, sharp'; diese structure in die e-Reihe war preferred through die germ. Ableger from **steg-* 'shaft, pole' (e.g. aisl. *stjaki* m. 'Pfosten'), with denen sich die group got. *stiks*, nhd. *stechen* to a neuen Einheit zusammenschloß; so based on formal auf **stig-*, but with the meaning from **steg-*: aisl. *stika*, ahd. *stehho* 'Stecken' (latter but zugleich also = aisl. *stjaki*), aisl. *stik* n. 'picket, pole'; with *kk*: aisl. *stikka* 'Stecken, shaft, pole', ags. *sticca* m. 'Stecken, spoon', as. *stekko* 'Stecken, picket, pole', ahd. *stecko* 'Stecken';

to **stig-* stellen sich still: aisl. *stikill* 'cusp, peak', ags. *sticel(s)* m. 'sting, prick', mnd. *stekel*, ahd. *stihhil* 'sting, prick', nhd. *Stichel*; got. *stikls*, ahd. *stehhal* 'goblet' as 'zum Einstecken in die Erde unter zugespitzt verlaufendes vessel'; as. *stekal* 'rough, steinig', mnd. *stekel* 'devexus', ags. *sticol* 'steil, high', ahd. *stehhal*, mhd. *stechel*, *stichel*, *stickel* 'steil' as 'die Fußsohlen pricking, voll spitzer Steine';

lett. *stigt* 'sink in', lit. *stingu* 'stigau', *sti* 'gti and *sty* 'gau, -oti 'an a Orte ruhig verbleiben (steckenbleiben'); whether to **(s)teig^w h-ö**

References: WP. II 612 ff., Wissmann Nomina Postverb. 86 f., 191, Vasmer 3, 8;

See also: see under **(s)teg-2**.

Page(s): 1016-1017

Root / lemma: **(s)teig^w -**

English meaning: shoulder, arm, hip

German meaning: 'Schulter, Arm, Schenkel'ö

Material: Arm. *t`ēkn*, Gen. *t`ikan* 'shoulder, Achsel; Arm', Pl. *t`itunk`* 'Schultern; back; rump, Seite eines Gebäudes etc. (**toig^w -no-*);

kelt. **toibos* from **toig^w -os-* in air. *tōeb*, *tōib* n., cymr. corn. bret. *tu* 'Seite';

Old Church Slavic *stь gno`* 'femur', slov. *ste` gno`* 'thigh', russ. *stegno`* 'hip, haunch, Lende; thigh'.

References: WP. II 614; different Vasmer 3, 8 (to **steg-2**).

Page(s): 1018

Root / lemma: (s)teig^w h-

English meaning: to await patiently

German meaning: `ausharren, ruhig verweilen'ö

Material: Old Indian *ti` tiks, atē`* 'hölt from, duldet', *titiks, ā`* 'geduldiges Ertragen, endurance, Geduld'; common Old Indian -g` h- > -ks, - phonetic mutation got. *stiwiti`* 'Geduld'; here lett. *stigt*, above S. 1017.

References: WP. II 615.

Page(s): 1018

Root / lemma: (s)tei-

English meaning: sharp, spike

German meaning: `spitzig'

Material: Av. *staēra-* 'mountaintop, mountain peak, summit' ἄπ α ξ λ ε γ ., *taēra-* 'mountaintop, mountain peak, summit, acme, apex' (probably **stoi-lo-*, so that dieVollstufe to:) lat. *stilus`* 'spitziger picket, pole, Stiel, Stengel, stylus zum Schreiben'; with formants-*mo-*: lat. *stihmuhlus`* 'sting, prick'; in addition lat. *stīva* (and **stēva* the rom. Sprachen) 'plough handle, plough stilt' as **steih_u āō* compare Old Indian *tīvra`* 'violent, sharp', das from 'sharp, pricking' could have evolved;

about ahd. as. *stil* etc. s. Frings Germania Romana 180 f.

References: WP. II 612, WH. II 592.

Page(s): 1015

Root / lemma: (s)tel-1

English meaning: to let flow; to urinate

German meaning: `fließen lassen, harnen'

Material: Gr. σ τ α λ ά σ σ ω, att. -τ τ ω 'rinnen lassen; triefen, drip' (probably analogical for -ά ζ ω), σ τ ά λ α γ μ α 'drip', σ τ α λ α γ μ ά ς 'das Tröpfeln, drip', late σ τ α λ ά ω `σ τ α λ ά σ σ ω'; τ έ λ μ α n. 'puddle, slop, swamp, marsh, slime, mud, mortar' (arm. *tełm, tñm`* 'slime, mud, ordure' out of it borrowedö);

engl. *stale`* 'urine', *to stale`* 'urinate, pass water', mnd. *stal`* 'urine the Pferde', mnd. nhd. *stallen`* 'urinate, pass water' (from horses, schweiz. also from people); unclear mbret. *staut*, nbret. *staot`* 'urine' (**stalto-ö*);

eine **g` (h)**-extension perhaps in lit. *i. tel` žti`* 'steep, eingießen', Intrans. *ištil` žti`* 'aufweichen', ablaut. *tul` žti`* 'humid, wet become'; proto slav.. **tьlstь`* 'swollen, thick' in Old Church Slavic **tlъstъ ds.*, russ. *tolstjy`* 'thick'.

References: WP. II 642 f., Trautmann 331 f., Vasmer 3, 117.

Page(s): 1018

Root / lemma: stel-2, stelə-

English meaning: broad, to broaden

German meaning: `ausbreiten, flach hinbreiten'

Material: Arm. *ar' a-staɪ* (**stl̥ hno-*) `roof', *lain* `breit' (**laɪ̯n*, extension from *lai-* from **stl̥aɪ̯to* = lat. *lātus*);

lat. *lātus* (**stl̥aɪ̯to-*) `breit', older anlaut in *stlatta* `Kauffahrteischiff';

ablaut. **stl̥a-* in *latus*, *-eris* n. `Seite', *later* `Ziegelstein' (whether `platter stone'), perhaps *lāmina* `dünne Platte', whether from *(*s*)*tl̥ā-menā* `die ausgebreitete', also *Latium*, if from *(*s*)*tl̥a-t-iom* `Flachland';

proto slav.. *steljo*, *stl̥ati* `outspread' in Old Church Slavic *po-steljo*, *po-stl̥ati* `σ τ ρ ω ν ν ú ε ι ν', *stelja* f. `σ τ é γ η'; in addition lett. *slāju*, *slāt* `laden, packen'.

References: WP. II 643, WH. I 755 f., 769 f., 772 f., II 596, Trautmann 286, Vasmer 3, 10;

See also: probably to **stel-3**.

Page(s): 1018-1019

Root / lemma: stel-3

English meaning: to put, place

German meaning: `stellen, aufstellen; stehend, unbeweglich, steif; Stönder, Pfosten, stem, Stiel'

Material: Old Indian *stha* `la-m, *sthalī* `elevation, Anhöhe, Festland', *stha* `lā `Erdaufschöttung', *stha* *lati* (Dhātup.) `steht'; perhaps *sthāla-m*, *sthālī* `vessel, pot, pan'; unclear *sthān*, *u* - `standing firm', Subst. `stump, stick' (**stharnu* -, idg. **st(h)el-nu-ö*);

arm. *steɪ canem* `schaffe', *steɪ n*, Pl. *steɪ unk* `stem, Stengel, twig, branch';

gr. σ τ é λ λ ω `stelle auf (in order); bestelle, lasse come; send; röste to, kleide, stelle fertig', σ τ á λ ο ς m. `Zuröstung, pull, Heereszug' and `hervorstehender balk, beam, peg, plug, helm pole and likewise', σ τ ο λ ή f. `armament, armor, clothing, Ausrüstung, Heereszug'; σ τ ο λ ί ζ ω `bestelle, make fertig, röste', σ τ ε λ ε á f. `Stiel the axe', later σ τ ε λ ε á ν n., homer. σ τ ε λ ε ι -ή, -ά ν ds., att. σ τ ε λ ε á ς m. ds., σ τ é λ ε χ ο ς n. `stem, stalk, stem of a plant; fool'; lesb.-thess. σ τ á λ λ α, dor. σ τ á λ α -, att. σ τ ή λ η `column' (**stl̥ h nā*, compare ahd. *stollo*); perhaps σ τ á λ ι ξ (α ~); `peg, plug zum Festmachen the Jagdnetze';

alb. *shtjelij* (**stel-nō*) `wickle ein'ö;

lat. *stolidus* `doltish, stupid, ungebildet', *stultus* `crazy', *stolō*, *-ōnis* `Wurzelschoß' (eig. `Stecken, Stiel');

lat. *locus*, altlat. *stlocus* `place' (**stlo-ko-*); *īlicō* `auf the Stelle' (**en̥stlokōd*);

aisl. *stjo*, *lr* `rump', norw. *stjō* *l* `Stengel, Stiel', ags. *stela* m. `Pflanzenstiel', ablaut. mengl. *stall* `Pflanzenstengel, Leitersprosse, Stiel', mnd. *stale*, *stal* `Pfosten; foot'; aisl. *stāl* n. `barn, haystack, Stapel', ags. *stæ* *l* `place' (**stēlā*); vandal. PN *Stilico* = nhd. *Stilka*;

aisl. *stallr* (**stolnos*) `Gestell, altar, crib, manger, stall', ags. *steall* `position, Stand, stall', ahd. mhd. *stal* (-*ll*-) `domicile, place, stall'; therefrom ahd. *stellen* `auf-, feststellen, einrichten', as. *stellian*, ags. *stellan* `place, stellen'; aisl. *stallra*

`stehenbleiben, stocken';

as. *stollo* `Fußgestell', ahd. *stollo*, mhd. *stolle* `pad, Gestell, Pfosten, foot eines Sessels', nhd. *Stolle, Stollen* (idg. **stl_hn-*, compare gr. στήλη and das the changing by ablaut aisl. *stallr* `Gestell');

as. ahd. *stilli* `still, peaceful', ags. *stille* ds. (**stel-ni-*); aisl. *stilla* `stillen, sort, order, arrange, überlisten', as. *gistillian* `stillen', ags. *stillan* `stillen, beruhigen', Intr. `still become', ahd. nhd. *stillen* `still make';

isl. *stálmi*, norw. *stalme* m. `das Angeschwollensein of Euters', schwed. *stolm* `Stoppeln' (: lett. *stul_hms*); norw. *stalma, stolma* `curdle, coagulate, harden';

Old Prussian *stallit* `stand'; lett. *stul_hms* `stump; limb, member, Arm, leg';

as s-lose Nebenformen comes in Betracht ***tel-** `still sein' (see there).

Erweiterte root forms:

stelb-, stelp-; st_hlbo- `Pfosten':

and. *stelpōn* `stagnare', ndl. *stelpen* `stillen, hemmen', nhd. (nd.) *stelpen* `sistere sanguinem', mnd. *stalpen* `stagnäre', *stolpe* `lard and other Fettarten' (*gestockt'); aisl. *stolpi*, mengl. *stulpe*, mnd. *stolpe* `balk, beam, Pfosten'; mnd. *stölpen* `umstölpen, umkehren', *stulpe* `Stölpe, Topfdeckel'; norw. *stolpa* `with steifen and langen Schritten go', nhd. (nd.) *stolpern* under likewise;

lit. *stalbu_hotis* `stand bleiben', *stelbu_hotis* `schal become', ablaut. lett. *stul_hbs* `betäubt, verblöfft', *stu_hlbs* `Pfosten', ablaut. *stil_hbs* `shinbone'; Old Church Slavic *stl_hba* `grade', russ. *stolb* `column, Pfosten';

danehen with **p** lit. *stul_hpas*, lett. *stu_hlps*, Old Church Slavic *stl_hp_hba* `columna, turris', russ. *stolp*;

eine nasal. root form **stlemb-** probably in lat. *stlembus* `schwerföllig, slow'.

steld-:

Old Indian at most in *sthad_h* u- m. `hump, hunchback, hunch';

ahd. *ste_hlza*, mnd. *stelte*, schwed. *stylta*, mengl. *stilte* `Stelze', engl. *stilt* ds.; nd. *stilte* `shaft, pole, Stengel', ags. *styltan* `verduzt sein' (*erstarren'), ostfries. *stoltern* `stumble', mhd. *stolzen, stölzen* `hinken', schwed. *stulta* `stumble', mnd. *stolt* `stately, hochmötig', ahd. mhd. *stolz* ds. (mhd. also `crazy');

ein *dh*-present to *stel-* in got. *and_hstaldan* `darreichen, offer, bid', *ga-staldan* `acquire, besitzen', ags. *stealdan* `besitzen', ahd. (etc.) *hagustalt* `(only einen Hag besitzend =) Tagelöhner, unverheirateter man, Hagestolz'.

stelg- (also **stelk-ö**) nominal **(s)tolgo-**:

mir. *tolg* m. f. `strength'; aschwed. *stjælke*, norw. *stjelk, stelk* and changing through ablaut *stalk*, engl. *stalk* `Stengel, Stiel', ags. *stealc* `high, steil', mnd. *stolkeren* `stolzieren', nld. *stelkeren, stolkeren* `curdle, coagulate, harden', further as `stiff, go'; norw. *stalka, stulka* `stapfen, slink', as ags. *stealcian*, engl. *stalk* ds., aisl. *stelkr* `Strandkiebitz'; compare mir. *ta(i)lc* `strong', with *k*;

lit. *stel_hgti* `anstarren, starr hinsehen', *stalgu_hs* `starr, defiant, stout, proud', *stel_hgtis* `brag, boast', probably also žem. *sti_hlguos* `sich beeilen'; because of the meaning doubtful lit. *stulgy_hn* `in die Höhe', alit. *stulginti* `verlängern'.

References: WP. II 643 ff., WH. I 817 f., II 599, Trautmann 284, 290 f., Vasmer 3, 18.

Root / lemma: stem-

English meaning: to push; to stumble, stutter

German meaning: `stoßen, anstoßen; stottern, stammeln; hemmen'

Note: only germ. and kelt.

Material: Ahd. *gistemōn, gistemēn*, mhd. *stemen* 'Einhalt tun', ahd. *ungistuomi* 'boisterous' (*sich nicht beherrschend'), mhd. *gestöeme* 'gentle, still'; got. *stamms* 'stammelnd', aisl. *stamr* ds. 'behindert, stolen; looted', ags. *stam*, ahd. *stamm* 'stammelnd', aisl. *stama*, ahd. *stamēn* 'stammeln', ags. *stamor* 'stammelnd', ahd. *stam(m)al* ds., *stamalōn* 'stammeln'; aisl. *stemma* (**stammjan*) 'stemmen, dämmen, hinder', ostfries. *stemmen* ds., mhd. *stemmen* 'stand make, stiff make; Intr. (of water) gestaut become'; zero grade aisl. *stumra* 'stumble' (norw. also *stamra*), engl. *stumren, stum(b)len*, ostfries. *stummeln* ds.; as. afries. ahd. *stum(m)* 'dumb';

lett. *stuomi* 'tie s' 'stammeln, stumble, stand bleiben, sich böumen, zaudern' (**stōm*), *stumt* 'bump, poke', lit. *stumiu*, *stu miau*, *stu mti* 'bump, poke, schieben', lett. *stuostīt* (**stamstīti*) 'bump, poke'; Refl. 'stottern'.

References: WP. II 625 f., Wissmann KZ 62, 141 f.

Page(s): 1021

Root / lemma: (s)ten-1

English meaning: to groan, etc..

German meaning: von lauten Geräuschen: `donnern, rauschen, dröhnen, stöhnen'

Material: Old Indian *sta nati* (= gr. στένω, ags. *stenan*, lit. *stenu*), *sta niti*, *stana yati* 'donnert, dröhnt, bellow, roar, braust', *stanayitnu* - m. 'thunder', *tanayitnu* - 'dröhnend, donnernd', *ta nyati* (= öol. τέλλε) 'soughs, sounds, donnert', *tanyu* - 'soughing, thundering'; afghan. *tanā* 'thunder', np. *tundar* ds.; Old Indian *abhi-s t ana* - m. 'Getöse';

gr. στένω 'dröhne, öchze, lament', ion. στείνω (= Old Church Slavic *stenjo*) ds., στενάζω ds., στεναγμός 'das sigh', στενάχω ds., στῆνός m. 'the groaning', ἄστατος 'very stöhnend' (Old Indian *abhi-s t ana* - 'das Tosen, shout', russ. *ston* 'sigh'), Στένωρ; lesb. τέλλε (στελέ, βρύχεται Hes.;

lat. *tonō, -āre* 'thunder; also from other lauten Schalleindröcken', *tonitrū, tonitrus* 'thunder'; kelt. FIN *Tanaros* (: ahd. *donar*);

ags. *stenan* st. V. 'groan, moan'; mnd. *stenen* schw. V. ds. (**stanjan* = Old Indian *stana yati*); aisl. *stynja* ds. = mnd. *stōnen* (nhd. *stöhnen*); aisl. *stynr* m. 'Gestöhne', ags. *gestun* n. 'din, fuss, noise, whirlwind'; aisl. *stanka* 'groan, moan', ags. *stenecian* 'pant, gasp'; ahd. *donar* 'thunder', ags. *punor* ds., aisl. *pōrr* 'Donnergott', ags. *ðunian* 'thunder, roar, bellow, sigh';

lit. *stenu*, -e 'ti' 'groan, groan, moan', Old Church Slavic *stenjo*, *stenati* ds.; russ. *sto n* 'the groaning'; Old Prussian **stint*, *stīnons* participle Perf. Akt. 'gelitten'.

References: WP. II 626 f., WH. II 690 f., Trautmann 286.; Vasmer 3, 10, 19.

Page(s): 1021

Root / lemma: *sten-2*

English meaning: narrow

German meaning: `eng, einengen'ö

Material: Alt. στενός, ion. στελνός `eng' (*στεν-Fó-ς), hom. τὸ στεῖνος `narrowness, narrow Raum; crush, crowdedness (so also att. τὸ στενός)', στενυγρός `eng', Στενύ-κληρος (στεν-υ-: στεν-Fo-); στάνελ (σ)τείνεταλ σὺμβέβυσταλ Hes.; perhaps to *sten-to- in aisl. *stinnr* `stiff, tight, firm, hard, strong', ags. *stið*, afries. *stīth* ds., das Holthausen further to lett. *stinte* `icicle' places.

References: WP. II 627; Holthausen Aengl. Etym. Wb. 323.

Page(s): 1021-1022

Root / lemma: *sterg-, sterk-*

English meaning: to care for, take care of

German meaning: `sorgend worauf achten, hegen and pflegen'

Material: Gr. στέργω `love; bin zufrieden', στοργή `love, affection'; ir. *serc* `love' wird because of cymr. *serch* ds. rather as *sterkā here, as to ser-2 or ser-4 belong; to slav. *sterg- `whereupon sorgend achten, guard, watch': Old Church Slavic *stre go*, *stre štī* `servare, beware, guard', *stražb* = russ. *sto rož* `Wöchter' etc.

References: WP. II 642, Trautmann 257 f., Vasmer 3, 12, 20.

Page(s): 1032

Root / lemma: *(s)ter-1, (s)terə- : (s)trē-*

English meaning: stiff, immovable; solid, etc..

German meaning: `starr, steif sein, starrer, fester Gegenstand, especially Pflanzenstamm or -stengel; steif gehen, stolpern, fallen, stolzieren'

Note: s. also *ster-* `unfruchtbar' and *ster-* `steifer Pflanzenschaft', further *treg-* `alle Kröfte anstrengen', *strenk-* `straff'

Material: A. Gr. στερεός (att. also στερρός from *στερεός) `starr, tight, firm, hard', στέριφος ds. (also `unfruchtbar', s. *ster-6* `unfruchtbar'), στερέμνις ds.; στεῖρα `Kielbalken', lengthened grade: στῆρα τὰ λίθινα πρόθυρα Hes., στηρίζω (Fut. -ξω) `tight, firm prop, support, stemmen', Med. Pass. `sich prop, support, sich feststemmen', στηρίγξις, -γος `pad', wherefore σκηρίπτω `stötze', Med. `stötze mich, stemme mich', dissimil. from *στηρίπτω;

στρογγή, στρογγός `hard, sharp, forceful', στρογγύς n. `heftiges desire, power, U'bermut', στρογγύς `minxish, wanton sein', στρογγύζω `cry rauh' (in formant. Bez. to lat. *strēnuus*ö), lat. *strēnuus* `voll röstiger Tatkraft, betriebsam, wacker'; alb. *shterr* (*sterh-n-) `lay, place dry, macheversiegen'; about *strēnā* `good omen, sign' s. WH. II 601; lat. *consternō*, -āre, also *exsternō* `bestörzen, from the Fassung bringen', *sternāx* `shy, störrisch';

cymr. *trin* `toil, fight, struggle'

(**strēnāō*);

germ. **stara-* 'starr, esp. of eye' in mnl. *star*
m. 'Starrheit of Auges', ahd. *stara-blind*, ags. *stær(e)blind*
'starblind', aisl. *stara*, ags. *starian*, ahd. *starēn* 'stare,
stare'; with -rr- (from -rn-) aisl. *sto. rr f.* 'Carex' (eig. 'die
Steife'), *starr* (Akk. *starran*) 'stiff, starr, hard', nhd. *starr*,
mhd. *sterre*, nhd. bair. *sterr* 'starr, stiff', whereof mhd. *starren*,
sterren 'starr sein or become', nhd. *erstarren*, *starren*, norw.
stara and *sterra* (**starrian*) 'sich ströuben, sich anstrengen';
sturra-* (sturna-*) 'sich steif aufrichtend, stemmend' in got.
and-stau írran 'uncourageous sein', ahd. *störren* 'steif herausstehen,
hervorragend', ahd. *storro* 'stump, clot, chunk', nhd. *störrig*,
störrisch; ags. *stierne* 'ernst, hard, stern', ahd. *stornēn*
'stutzen, frighten' (*'stiff, starr vor Schrecken'), *sturni* 'stupor',
schwed. *sturna* 'stutzen';

aisl. *stirðr* 'stiff, unbeugsam, hard,
unfreundlich';

Old Prussian *stūrnawiskan* Instr. Sg. 'seriousness',
stūrnawingisku Adv. 'ernstlich', *stūrni-tickrōms* 'keen, eager'; lit.
starinu ', -i nti 'stiff make';

rudd. *stara* 'tsja 'sich abmöhēn';
with ablaut **strō-* (to σ τ ρ η - ν ῥ ῖ ς , *strē-nuus*) and
Dentalformans: Old Church Slavīc *strada* 'hard work, toil', *stradati* 'leiden';
in addition Old Church Slavīc *strast* 'affliction' (**stradht*), lett. *struo* 'ste t
'bedrohen'; with formants -mo- presumably Old Church Slavīc *str* 'mo 'steil,
abschössig', ablaut. poln. *stromy* ds. (Trautmann 290, Vasmer 3, 25).

1.
guttural extensions:

(s)ter-g- and **(s)tre-g-**:

Aisl.
participle *storkinn* 'geronnen, solidified'; got. *ga-stau írknan* 'erstarren',
aisl. *storkna* 'curdle, coagulate, harden', ahd. *ki-*, *erstorchanēn* 'erstarren,
erkalten'; nhd. tirol. *stork* 'knag, stump eines Baumes', bair.
stork 'Fischerstange', mhd. *storch* 'penis'; also (of steifen Gänge)
aisl. *storkr*, ags. *storc*, ahd. *stork*, *stora(h)* 'stork'; (if
in addition gr. τ ῶ ρ γ ο ς 'vulture', eig. 'stiff = big, large'ö), compare tirol.
storke(l)n 'with langen Beinen einherschreiten', thö ring.
storchen 'as ein stork go', westfö l. *storkeln* 'straucheln,
stumble';

Adj. **starku-* in ags. *stearc* 'stiff, stern, strong',
ahd. *starc*, *starah* 'strong, big, large', aisl. *sterkr*, aschwed. *starker*
'strong', zero grade aisl. *styrkr* (**sturki-*) m. 'strength';

mnd.
strak (-ck-) 'stiff, straff, gerade emporgerichtet; störrig', mhd.
strac (-ck-) 'straff, gestreckt, straight': ags. *strec*, *stræc*
(*stræ* 'kö) 'starr, tight, firm, stern, violent'; Denom. (or umgekehrt *strak*
post-verbalö) ahd. *stracchēn* 'ausgestreckt sein' and *strecchan*,
strecken 'ausstrecken, straight make', ags. *streccan* 'ausstrecken'; compare
still *treg-* 'die Kröfte anstrengen';

lett. *terglis* 'eigensinniger,
störrischer person', *terglāties* 'sich auf etwas versteifen';

lit.

stre´ *gti*´ 'erstarren, to ice become'; doubtful, if in addition abg. *strach* ѣ
`fright' as **strōgso-*, compare Vasmer 3, 23;

perhaps based on *auf*

(*s*)*terg-*: lat. *tergus*, -*oris*´ 'hard Rückenhaut the animal, fell, fur,
back' (probably from *dem am back am stōrksten gestrō ubten hair*), *tergum*
`ds., esp. back', *tergīnum*´ 'Peitsche from leather';

here perhaps

as nasalized form *strenk-*, *streng-*, see there.

(*s*)*ter-k-*:

klr. *storča*´ *ty*, *storčity*´ 'ragen, stare',
torča´ *ti*, *torčity* ds., čech. *strčeti*, *trčeti* ds.

2.

Dental extensions:

(*s*)*tert-*, more properly **ster-to-* in cymr.

serth´ 'steil, obszōn', aisl. *stirðr*´ 'stīff' (see above) and *storð*
´ 'grass, grōner Stengel';

(*s*)*terd-*:

aisl. *stertr*´ 'tail',
ags. *steort*, ahd. *sterz* ds., mhd. also´ 'Stengel, Stiel' (as engl.
start), nhd. *Sterz*; ablaut. norw. dial. *start*´ 'steifer twig, branch,
dull', mhd. *störzel*´ 'Stengel'; aisl. *upp-stertr*´ 'hochmōtig', aisl.
sterta´ 'spannen', mhd. *sterzen* (also st. Verb.)´ 'steif emporragen,
sich rasch bewegen', trans. (also *starzen*)´ 'starr aufwōrtsrichten', mengl.
sterten´ 'auffahren, frighten', engl. *start*; aisl. *stirtla*
´ 'uplift, set up', ags. *steartlian*´ 'stumble', engl. *startle*´ 'vor Schreck
auffahren'; westgerm. **sturtjan*, ahd *sturzen*, mhd. *störzen*, mnd.
storten´ 'fall, diffuse, bestōrzt make', afries. *stirta*
´ 'umstoßen'; mhd. *storzen*´ 'strotzen'; without anlaut. *s*: norw.
tart (and *start*)´ 'Steißbein', *turt*´ 'Sonchus alpinus' (*t-* from
anord. *p-*), compare gr. τάρδουλον´ 'eine Doldenpflanze'; cymr.
tarddu´ 'to break out, spring, issue';

(*s*)*terə-d-*: cymr.

tardd m.´ 'eruption, issue, flow', corn. *tardh*´ 'Anbruch (of Tages)',
bret. *tarz*´ 'rupture, e´ clat', *tarz-ann-deiz*´ 'daybreak'
(**tr.*´ *d-*);

with similar meaning as nhd. *Sterz*, norw. (*s*)*tart*,
here: lit. *turso*´ *ti*´ 'with ausgestrecktem Hintern dastehen',
turse´ *ti*´ 'den Hintern hinausstrecken' (*turs-* from **t_ort-s-*)
and air. *tarr*´ 'belly' (**t_ortso-*); identical seems ir.
torrach´ 'pregnant', cymr. *torrog* ds., corn. *tor*, abret. *tar*,
bret. *tor*, *teur*, cymr. *tor(r)*´ 'belly, lower abdomen'.

(*s*)*terdh-*:

Gr. σ τ ά ρ θ η Hes., σ τ ά ρ θ υ γ ξ´ 'cusp, peak';
possibly here cymr. *tardd* see above;

eine nas. root **strend-* in

Germ., e.g. mhd. *strunz*´ 'stump, Lanzensplitter, coarse Bengel', engl.
dial. *to strunt*´ 'stīff, gespreizt umhergehen' etc.

3.

Labial extensions:

(s)terp-:

Lat. *stirps* `stem eines Baumes (übertr. progeny, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor)';

lit. *stir̃pti* `somewhat emporkommen, heranwachsen' (eig. `*sich straffen'), *ster̃ptis* `auf seinem Rechte bestehen' (`sich versteifen'), *stũrplis* `rump of Pferdes';

alb. *shterpe* ``unfruchtbar' (compare also 6. *ster-* `unfruchtbar'); ir. *serrach* `Föllen' (from den langen Beinen);

without

s-: *torpeō*, *-ēre* `starr, insensible, betäubt sein' (= abg. *u-trъpe* *ti* or = russ. *torope* *tb*); lit. *tir̃pti* `erstarren, insensible become', lett. *tĩrpt* ds.;

serb.-Church Slavic *utrъpe* *tĩ* `erstarren', russ. *tẽrpnutb* `ds., also vor fear', r.-Church Slavic *terpkij* `αῦσ τ η ρός', r. *tẽrpkij* `herb, sour'; russ. *torope* *tb*, *otorope* *tb* `bestürzt become' (Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 325), klr. *torõpa* `unbeweglicher person', slov. *trãp* `Dummkopf'; auf the Bedeut. `starr, stiff = persistent sein' based on probably Old Church Slavic *trъpe* *tĩ* `leiden', russ. *terpe* *tb* ds.; proto slav. **torpiti* (Kaus.) in čech. *trãpiti*, apoln. *tropic* ``torment, smite', russ. *toropi* *tb* `antreiben'; as `starr, dull, vom Standpunkte of Geschmacks': Old Church Slavic **trъpъkъ* `acerbus, asper', russ. *tẽrpkij* `herb, sour', as np. *turuš* `sour' (if from **tr̃fša-*) and nhd. *derb* (see under).

Teils auf **(s)terp-**, partly auf

(s)terbh- can go back:

aisl. *þiarfr*, ags. *ðeorf*, as. *thervi*, ahd. *derbi* `unleavened', nhd. bair. *derb* `arid, dry, lean';

with anlaut. **s-**: aisl. *stjarfi* m. `work, toil', *stjarfr* `hartmülig (from horses)', *stirfinn* `halsstarrig', *starf* n. `work, Streben, Amt', *starfa* `sich abmühen';

ahd.

sterban `die' (`*erstarren'; see under mir. *ussarb*); as. *sterban*, afries. *sterva*, ags. *steorfan* ds. (engl. *starve* `perish, esp. vor hunger'); ahd. *sterbo*, ags. *steorfa* `Pest';

nhd.-tirol. *storfn* `stalk, stem of a plant, stump', westfö. *storpeln* `straucheln' can auf a root form auf *b* based on.

strep-:

Lit. *par̃strapĩnti* `heimtorkeln', *strỹpti* `trample', *stripinỹs*, *strãipis* `Leitersprosse'; spötmhd. *straf* (-ff-) `straff, strenge', wflö. *strāf* (**strēpo-*) `strong, stern', ostfries. *strabben* `sich widerspenstig gebörden', mhd. *strabbeln* `wriggle'; schweiz. *strapfen* `straff ziehen' (**strappōn*); probably as `stern behandeln' here: afries. *straffia* `bestreiten, scold, chide', mnl. mnd. *straffen*, from which borrowed mhd. *strāfen*, ds. `punish, curse', *strāfe* `Schelte, reprimand, punishment'.

sterbh-, strebh-:

gr. στέρφνιον

σκληρόν, στερρόν Hes. (compare also στέριφος, στερφός under *streibh-*), στέρφος,

τέρφος, dor. στρέφος `Röckenhaut the animal, fell, fur, leather';

mir. *ussarb* `death' (**uks-sterbhā*); cymr. *serfyll* `frail' (Loth

RC. 43, 147); mir. *srebann* m. `skin';

Old Church Slavic *u-strabiti* `recreäre',

poln. *postrobic* `störken' (proto slav. **storbiti*); ablaut. aruss.

u-strebe Aor. `wurde reif', Church Slavic *strъblъ* `fit, healthy, tight, firm', russ.

ste`rbnutъ `erstarren, absterben', etc. (Trautmann 284 f., Vasmer 3, 11

f.);

whether gr. groups from στρέβλος `twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved',

στρέφει `turn', ablaut. στράβος `verdreht',

στράβων `squinting', στροβέω `turn, twist, rotate herum',

στροφή `turn' etc. from a meaning `straff zusammenziehen' (see

under nhd. *bestremmen* this meaning) expounded become dörfen, is höchst

dubious; rather to a distinctive root *streb-*, *strebh-* `turn,

winden'.

stremb-, stremmp-:

mdn. *strampe(le)n* `with

den Füßen heftig auftreten', nhd. (eigent. nd.) *strampeln*, mdn.

strumpe(le)n `straucheln, anstoßen' under likewise; mhd. *strumpf*, mdn.

strump `Strumpf, Stummel' (nhd. `gestutzte britches, Strumpf'), norw. dial.

strump `small Holzschössel under likewise' (**ausgehöhlter tree truck*', also

stropp `ein Maß'); norw. dial. *stremba* `anspannen; breast or stomach

aufblöhen', isl. *strembinn* `straff, hard, stout, proud', norw. dial. *stramb*

`scharfer smell, odor'; with -*mm-*: mdn. *stram* (-*mm-*) `straff, strong,

thickset, strong' (nhd. *stramm* from dem Nd.), nhd. bair. *bestremmen*,

bestremmen `pull together, make narrow, limit, restrict';

Old Prussian *strambo* `Stoppel',

lett. *stri`eb*s and *struobs* (**strambas*) `Halm, reed',

strumbulis `cudgel, club';

lit. *stram`pas* `cudgel, club', *strampalio`ti*

`wankend (*stiff) go'; lett. *strampul(i)s* `stalk, stem of a plant, small bit of wood;

hartgefrorener ordure'.

B. strēĩ-, steri-:

ags.

strīmeni `resisting, striving' Gloss.; engl. dial. *to strime* = *to*

stride; lit. *straiņu`š* `strebsam, widerspenstig', *pasistrai`nyti*

`strive, sich feststemmen'.

1. With guttural extension: s. *streig-* `stiff'.

2. With Dental extensions:

with idg. -*dh-*: ags.

strīdan st. V. `schreiten', engl. *to stride*, mdn. *strīden* `die

Beine spreizen, weit ausschreiten' (about lat. *strittabellae* `Buhldirnen'

s. WH. II 605 f.); ahd. *strītan* st. V. `quarrel, sich bemühen', schw.

V. aisl. *strīða* `quarrel, torment, smite', ags. *strīdian* `quarrel'; aisl.

strīð 'fight, plague, care, austereness, severeness', as. *strīd* 'toil, fight, struggle', ahd.

strīt 'fight', *einstrīti* 'hartnöckig'; aisl. *strīðr* 'stiff, hard, stern, strong'; with idg. **-d-**: aisl. *strīta* 'strive, sich anstrengen', *streita* ds.; without anlaut. *s-*: aschwed. *prēsker* 'widerspenstig', norw. dial. *treisk* 'defiant, beschwerlich, möhsam'.

3. With **bh**-Erweit.: gr. *στέρφος* 'starr, hard, tight, firm, unfruchtbar', subst. 'Kielbalken' (as *στέρρα*), *στρῦός* 'hard, tight, firm' (compare above *στέρφονον*, *στέρφος*); mnd. nnd. *strif*, *stref* 'stiff, tight, firm', *streven* 'stiff sein, sich strecken', mhd. *streben* 'sich uplift, set up, sich strecken, ragen', nhd. *streben*, *Strebenbalken*, *-pfeiler*; ablaut. md. *strīben* st. V., nld. *strīven* 'strive, quarrel'.

C. *strē ū-*:

1. With
guttural extensions:

ndl. *struik*, mnd. *strūk*, mhd. *strūch*, nhd. *Strauch*; mhd. *strūch* 'struppig'; nisl. *striūgr* 'Gericht from geronnener milk', *strūga* 'rough, struppig make', aisl. *strūgr* 'repulsion, pride, hauteur', mengl. nengl. *to struggle* 'sich abmöhen, fight';

lett. *strūkuls* 'icicle', also alit. *strungas*, lit. *stru gas*, *striu gas*, *stru kas* 'short, truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off'.

2. With
Dental extensions:

lit. *strusti* 's f. 'Baststreifen in Siebe'; without anlaut. **s-**: proto slav. **trъstъ* in Old Church Slavic *trъstъ* 'reed'; gr. *θρῦβον* 'bulrush' (**trusom*); lit. *tru šiai* m. Pl. 'reed', *truši* 's, *triuši* 's f. 'reed', lett. *trusis* 'bulrush, reed', Old Church Slavic *trъsa*, *trъsina* 'stiff hair, bristle'; lett. *trums* 'swelling, blister, ulcer', (if for **trud-mo-*, compare:) lat. *strūma* f. 'geschwollene glands, craw' (**streudhstroud-*, *strūdhmā*); after Vasmer 3, 145 in addition lit. *trau šti* 'crumb, spall, crumble', lett. *trausls* 'frail, breakable', *trust* 'faulen, modern';

aisl. *strūtr* 'cusp, peak', dö.n. *strude*, *strutte* 'stiff stand, widerstreben', schwed. *strutta* 'stolpernd go', ags. *strūtian* 'stiff stand', nd. *strutt* 'stiff', nhd. *strotz* ds., mhd. nhd. *strotzen*, mhd. *striuzen* 'ströuben, spreizen', *strūz* 'Widerstand', fight', nhd. *Strauß* ds. = mengl. *strūt* 'das Schwellen, fight'; mhd. *strūzach* 'shrubbery, bush', *gestriuze* 'Buschwerk', nhd. (Blumen-) *Strauß*; here also as. *stota* 'tuba, guttur', mnd. *strote*, *stotte* f., mhd. *strozze* 'throat, windpipe', afries. *strot-bolla* ds.; without anl. *s-*: ags. *ðrotu*, *ðrote*, engl. *throat*, *throttle* 'throat, windpipe', ags. *ðrot-bolla* 'windpipe', (engl. *throttle*), ahd. *drozza* 'throat, windpipe', nhd. *Drossel* with the derivative *erdrosseln*, mhd. *drözzel* 'throat' and 'snout', aisl. *brūtr* 'snout';

aisl. *brūtinn* 'swollen', *brūtna* 'to swell, also vor pride, hauteur', *proti* 'intumescence', ags. *ðrūtian* 'vor pride, hauteur or rage, fury schwellen';

dieselben meaning 'to swell, fight' also in mir. *trot*, nir. *troid* 'fight' (**truzdāō*), cymr.

trythu `to swell', *trythyll* `lustful';

3. With

Labial extensions:

gr. στρῦφονας `herb (from taste);
grumpy, surly, sullen; tight, firm, stiff';

as. *strūf* `struppig, rough', *strūvian*
`ströuben', mhd. *strup* (-b-), *strube* `struppig', ahd. *strübēn*,
mhd. *strūben*, **striuben* `stare', nhd. *ströuben*, mhd. *stobel*
`struppig', a germ. *Strubiloscalleo* `Strubbelkopf'; mhd. *Struppe* (germ.
-bb-), nhd. *Geströpp*, nl. *strobbe* `stump, shrub, bush',
stobbelen `straucheln', schwed. *strubbla* ds.; with germ. -p- (idg.
-b-): norw. *strøypa* `clamp', nhd. schweiz. *stru(m)pfen*, mnd.
strumpen `pull together', *struppe* `stump';

aisl.

str(j)ūpi `throat, gullet', norw. *strop* `narrow aperture';

lit. *stru* `bas, lett. *stru(m)ps* `short abgestutzt', *strubikis*,
strupikis, *strupastis* `Stumpfschwanz', lett. *strupulis* `kurzer thick
person; Stöck wood, clot, chunk', alit. *strupas* `abgelebter man'.

References: WP. II 627 ff., WH. II 595, 601 f., 606 f., 692, Trautmann 284 f., 325,
Vasmer 3, 98 f., 126.

Page(s): 1022-1027

Root / lemma: *ster-3*

English meaning: to rob, steal

German meaning: `rauben, stehlen'

Material: Gr. στέρεω (att. στέρεισκω only present) `rob', στέροματ
`bin stolen; looted, miss';

mir. serb `theft' (**ster-u_ā*); with *l* instead of *r* through hybridization with *hehlen*:
got. *stilan*, aisl. *stela*, ags. ahd. *stelan* `steal'.

References: WP. II 636.

Page(s): 1028

Root / lemma: *ster-4*

English meaning: line, stripe, ray

German meaning: `Streifen, Strich, Ströhne, Strahl'; `about etwas
hinwegstreifen, -streichen'

Note: also *steræ* : *strē-*, *strei-*, *streu-*; with **g**, **b**, **dh** (or **t**) extended; identical
with *ster-* `outspread'

Material: Ahd. *strāl(a)* `Pfeil, lightning', nhd. *Strahl*, as. *strāla* f. `Pfeil', mnd. *strāle*
`Pfeil, ray, sting, prick', ags. *stræ* f. `Pfeil, Lanze', norw. *straal* `small
Fischschwarm', ostfries. *strāl* `stripe', as. *strāl* m., mhd. *strael* (**strēlia-*) `comb'
(from den teeth = Strahlen), whereof ahd. *strālen*, nhd. *ströhlen* `comb'; norw. *stril*,
strīla `stripe, vein, ray', schwed. *stril* `small Wasserstrahl', *strīla* `trickle', Old
Church Slavic *stre* f. `Pfeil';

mhd. *strām* 'Lichtstreifen, ray, stream', nhd. dial. *strām* 'stripe'; to *strei-*: ahd. *strīmo*, nhd. dial. *streimen*, mnd. *strīme* 'stripe, Strieme, ray'; to **streu-* perhaps: mhd. mnl. *strieme*, mnd. *strēme* 'stripe, ray' (if from ahd. **striomo*), nhd. *Striemen*;

ahd. *stre "no*, mhd. *stre "n(e)* 'Ströhne, braid, plait'; to **streu-*: lit. *struniti* 'to build', Old Church Slav. *struna* 'Strang, Saite'; from the basis **ster-*: klr. *postoro* 'nok', poln. *postronek*, čech. *postranek* 'Strang, rope, Saite'.

lett. (*saules*) *stars* 'Sonnenstrahl', *stars* 'bough', *stara* 'rope, stripe';

streig-: gr. *ἑξέστροι* (knid.) 'sechsseitig', whether from *ἑξέστροι*; lat. *striga* 'line, Schwade; Zeltreihe; Längsfurche', *strigōsus* 'schmöchtig, lean', *stria* (probably **strigi_ā*) 'furrow, crease'; *stringō*, -ere in the meaning 'abstreifen, stroke, touch, das sword ziehen', *strigilis* 'rasper' (out of it nhd. *Striegel*);

ahd. *strihhan* 'stroke', ags. *strīcan* 'stroke, rub, sich bewegen, go'; got. *striks* 'line', ahd. *strik* 'line, stripe, Strecke Wegs, line Landes', ags. *strica* 'stripe'; aisl. *strik* 'gestreiftes Zeug', norw. *strik* 'line, Windstrich, prank'; mnd. *strēk* 'prank, prank', mhd. *streich* 'prank, blow, knock' (**straika-*), ags. *strācian* 'stroke', engl. *stroke* 'blow, knock';

Old Prussian *strigli* 'thistle'; Old Church Slav. *strigo*, *strišti* 'shave, shear'; russ.-Church Slav. *stre* *гъ`κ о υ ρ á* (**stroigo-* = mhd. *Streich*); with schwed. *streke* (**strikan-*) 'Stromstrich' compare proto slav. *str ъ ž-*: russ. *stre ženь*, *strež*, *streža* 'Stromstrich';

after Trautmann 290, Vasmer 3, 12 f. here as 'Mitte, heart', Old Prussian *strigeno* 'Gehirn', proto slav. **str ъ ž ъ њ њ*, respectively **str ъ žen њ* 'Mitte, Mark', russ.-Church Slav. *str ъ žen њ* 'Mark' etc.

streib-: air. *sriab* 'stripe' (**streibā*); mnd. *stripe* 'stripe', mhd. *strīfe*, nhd. *Streifen*, norw. *stripa* ds., schwed. *stripa* 'herabhöngender topknot'; mnd. mnl. *stripen* '(ab)stripe', mhd. *streifen* (**straipjan*) 'stroke, glide, slide, umherstreifen, (ab)ziehen, flay', nd. *strēpen* 'abstreifen' under likewise

streug-: gr. *στρεῦγος* 'werde entkräftet, schmachte hin' (air. *trōg* 'woeful, wretched, miserable' ö see below *ter-*, *treugh-* 'rub'); aisl. *strjúka* 'stroke, whisk, smooth; sich rasch bewegen', *stry kja*, *stry kva* ds., *stryk* 'line', *strykr* 'strong wind', ahd. *stru chon* 'ruere, impingere', mhd. *stru chen* 'straucheln', nl. *strooken* 'caress, übereinstimmen with', ostfries. *strōk* 'Streif, stripe', mnd. *straken* 'stripe, caress' (a from o), ags. *stroccian* 'stroke', norw. *strokk* 'plane'; lett. *strūgains* 'gestreift', lit. *striu gas* 'knife' (poln. *Lw.*); Old Church Slav. *stružo*, *str ъ gati* 'scrape, shave, shear', *strug ъ* 'tool zum Schaben', russ. *strug* 'plane' etc.

Alb. *strug* Slavic loanword

streub-: ahd. *stroufen*, mhd. *ströufen* (**straupjan*) 'abstreifen, mug, rob, plöndern, umherstreifen' = mnd. *ströpen* ds., ags. *be-striēpan* ds., mhd. *striefen* (**streupan*) 'stripe'; mhd. *strupfen* 'stripe, pick off, remove'.

streudh- or **streut-**: ags. *strūdian* and *strūdan* 'plöndern', *stry dan* 'mug, rob', mnd. *stroden*, ahd. *strutten* ds.

References: WP. II 636 ff., WH. II 603, 604 f., Trautmann 288 f.; Vasmer 3, 27, 30 ff.

Page(s): 1028-1029

Root / lemma: *ster-5*, *ster-* : *strē-*, *steru-* : *streu-*

English meaning: to widen, to scatter

German meaning: `ausbreiten, ausstreuen'

Note: (compare **ster-** `stare, stiff sein')

Material: A. Old Indian *str̥n̥ ā́ti*, *str̥n̥ ṓti* (eig. zur basis *streu-*), later also *starati* `streut (hin), bestreut; wirft hin, wirft low, base', participle *str̥ta* -, *stīrn̥ a* -, Inf. *stártavē* and *starítavāi*, *starītavē*; *sva-stara-* m. `eigene Streu', *pra-stara* - m. `Streu, Polster; surface, plain, area, Ebene' (= russ. *prosto r̥* `Raum, Geräumigkeit'); *sta rī-man-* n. `Ausbreitung, Ausstreuung' (ablaut. with gr. $\sigma\tau\rho\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha$, lat. *strāmen*);

av. *star-* (present *starati*, *staranaoti*, *staranāti*) `sternere', participle *starata-* and *starata-*; *stairiš-* n. `Streu, lair, bed'; *urvarō-straya-* `Niederhauen from Pflanzungen';

gr. $\sigma\tau\acute{o}\rho\nu\nu\mu\iota$ (only present and Impf.; to vocalism compare $\delta\mu\acute{o}\rho\gamma\nu\nu\mu\iota$), $\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ (neologism), $\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ (after $\sigma\tau\rho\tilde{\omega}\sigma\alpha\iota$) `bestreue, strecke hin; breite from; ebne', öol. Perf. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{o}\rho\omicron\tau\alpha\iota$; participle $\sigma\tau\rho\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$; $\sigma\tau\rho\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha$ n. `Streu, lair, rug, cover', $\sigma\tau\rho\omega\mu\eta$ ds.; $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ (= Old Indian *str̥ta* -) `troop, multitude, crowd, Volksmenge' (kret. $\sigma\tau\alpha\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ with rearrangement `eine Unterabteilung the Phyle'), then `Heer' (in addition $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\alpha$, $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\eta\gamma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$), öol. $\sigma\tau\rho\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$; zero grade $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\nu\omicron\nu$ `breast' (`ausgebreitete surface, plain, area'; compare ahd. *stirna* `forehead', red.-st. Old Indian *stīrn̥ a-*, cymr. *sarn*, and o-grade Old Church Slavic *strana*);

alb. *shtrinj* `breite from' (*str̥n̥j ō*); *shtie* `lay, place there, throw, cast, make eine Fehlgeburt' (**sterō*); *shtrofke* ``cover, cave, nest';

lat. *sternō*, -ere `hinstreuen, hinbreiten; niederstrecken', participle *strātus* (**st_erato* s), afterwards Perf. *strāvī*; *prosternere* (: slav. *prost_ěra*, Old Indian *pra-stara* -); *strāmen* `Streu' (: $\sigma\tau\rho\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha$; Old Indian *sta rīman-*); in addition with g-Erweit. *strāgēs* `das Niederstörzen, Hinsinken, Verwö stung' (**Hingestrecktsein*'), *strāgulus* `zum About - or Unterbreiten helpful';

air. *sernim* `breite from' (= lat. *sternō*), *cossair* `bed' (**kom-stari-* or *stori-*), *fossair* `Strohdecke' (**upo-stori-*), *sreth* `strues' (**str̥tā*), *sreith* `pratum'; from the heavy basis mir. *srath* (*tu-stem*) `beach, seaside, bank, border, shore, Talgrund' (not Lw.; lat. Lw. are but cymr. *ystrad* `valley', bret. *strad* `le fond, l'endroit le plus bas'); cymr. *sarn* `stratum, pavement' (**st_erano-*, proto kelt. **starno-* : Old Indian *stīrn̥ a* -);

ahd. *stirna* `Stirne' (**sterni_ā*), ags. *steornede* `audacious';

lit. *strāja* `with Stroh ausgelegter stall';

Old Church Slavic *pro-st_ěro*, -*stre* `ti (russ. *stere* `тб) `outspread', *prostran* ъ (**storno-*) `breit', *strana* `Seite, region', russ. *storona* `ds.; Old Church Slavic aruss. etc. *stroj* ъ `order', *strojiti* `parāre';

perhaps here die partly s-losen, auf a stem *(s)tr-eno-, *(s)trent-, (s)tron-t- beruhenden forms:

preuß.-lit. *tre* `nis `region, place' (compare Old Church Slavic *strana*, proto slav. **storn̥nā*); alit. *trenta* `place, region, line'; air. *trēt* (Gen. *trēoit*) `herd' (**trento-*); aisl. *strind* f. `Seite, edge; land'; *stro*, *nd* `edge, beach, seaside', ags. *strand*, spötmhd. *strant* (-d-), nhd. *Strand*, aisl. *fer-strendr* `viereckig'.

B. extensions:

stre-k-: ags. *stregdan* st. V. `strew, distribute, spray, allot' (Präsensbildung as *bregdan*); lengthened grade Old Church Slavic *stre* `kati `prick', ablaut. *stroka* `κέντρων, στίγμα', slav. **str̥kati* in čech. *strkati* `bump, poke', serb. *str`cati* `spray'.

streu-: lat. *struō*, -ere (*struxi*, *structum* with analog. Gutt. after verbs with *v* from *g^w*) `ö bereinander breiten, schichten, aufbauen', *struēs*, *struīx* `heap, bulk, mass', umbr. *struc*, *la* `*struiculam';

abret. *strouis* `stravi', nbret. *streuein* `strew, distribute';

got. *straujan* `strew, distribute', norw. *strøya*, aisl. *strā* `strew, distribute, outspread', ags. *strē(o)wian*, *strēgan*, ahd. *streuwen*, *strouwen* `strew, distribute'; aisl. *strā* n. `straw', ags. *strēaw*, ahd. *strō*, nhd. *Stroh*, post-verbal mhd. *strōu*, nhd. *Streu*; germ. *strava* `Scheiterhaufen zur Siegesfeier'; ags. *strēon* n. `richness, profit, gain, usury', ahd. *gihstriuni* n. `profit, gain', ags. *strienan* `acquire, produce'; ahd. *gi-striunan* `lucrari', mhd. *striunen* `schnuppernd umherstreifen', nhd. bair. *streunen* `after Vorteilen umhersuchen', nd. *strōne* `Gassendirne', eig. `die Umherstreifende';

whether here serb. *strovo* `herabgeschöttelte Früchte', kroat. *strovaliti* `strew, distribute' and Old Church Slavic *ostruiti*, *ostrujati* `destroy' (`*apart streuen')ö ö

References: WP. II 638 ff., WH. II 590 f., Trautmann 287 f., 289, Vasmer 3, 20, 29.

Page(s): 1029-1031

Root / lemma: ster-6

English meaning: sterile

German meaning: `unfruchtbar'

Note: old Sonderanwendung from *ster-* `stiff'

Material: Old Indian *starī* f. `unfruchtbare cow';

arm. *sterj* `unfruchtbar, from animals', also *sterd* (**ster-dh-o-*, -*i_o-*);

gr. σ τ ε ρ α f. `unfruchtbare' (cow, wife, woman), σ τ ε ρ ι ψ ο ς `unfruchtbar' (and `starr');

alb. *shtjerre* ``young cow, lamb';

lat. *sterilis* `unfruchtbar';

got. *stairō* f. `unfruchtbar', ahd. *stero* `aries, ram'; with *k-* extended mndd. *sterke* `young cow', ags. *stierc* `calf'; isl. *stirtla* `unfruchtbare cow';

bulg. *sterica* `Gelte'.

References: WP. II 640 f., WH. II 589 f.

Page(s): 1031

Root / lemma: (s)ter-7n-

English meaning: sharp stalk or thorn

German meaning: in Worten for stechende Pflanzenschöfte

Note: to **ster-** `stare, stiff sein'

Material: Old Indian *tr. ṇ, a-m* `Grashalm, grass, herb'; gr. τ ε ρ ν α ξ `Artischocken-, Kaktusstengel'; got. *pau ṛnus*, aisl. ags. *þorn*, ahd. *dorn* `thorn'; Old Church Slavic *tr ѣ n ѣ* `thorn', *str ѣ n ѣ* `Halm'.

References: WP. II 641, Trautmann 324, Vasmer 3, 14, 98.

Page(s): 1031

Root / lemma: (s)ter-8

English meaning: dirty water, mud, smear

German meaning: in Worten for `unreine Flüssigkeit, Mist; besudeln; verwesen'

Material: Av. *star-* `sich blemish, sündigen';

arm. *t`arax*, *-ic*, *-oc*, `pus, humeur' (**t_aro-*; besides *o*-grade perhaps:) arm. *t`or* `that flows down, that drops'; norw. *stor* n. `Faulen, Verwesen'; russ.-Church Slavic *st_orvъ*, russ. *ste`rva* `carriage'; without anlaut. *s-*: lit. *terme`nti* `schmieren', bulg. *torъ* `manure'.

(s)terk`-, nasal. (s)trenk`-:

lat. *stercus*, *-oris* `Exkrement, ordure, crap, muck, droppings, manure', *sterculinum*, *sterquilinum* `dunghill'; cymr. *trwnc* `Urin, yeast', bret. *stron`k* `Menschenkot';

cymr. *troeth* `Iye, Urin', *troethi* `mingere', bret. *troaz* `Urin' (**troktā* or **tronktā*); lit. *teršiu`*, *ter`šti* `smudge', *apter`šti* `smudge', *tiršti* `dickflüssig become'; ostlit. *tre`siu`*, *tre`sti* `döngen' (as lat. *stercorāre*);

lit. *tra`ša* `manure', *tre`šti* `faulen, verwesen', *traškanos* `pus in den Augen', wherefore nisl. *prār* `faul, rancid', norw. *traa* ds., ags. *ðrōh* `rancor'.

(s)terg-, (s)treg-:

gr. *στειργάνος κάρων* Hes.; *τάργανον* `Weinessig'; ablaut. *τρύξ*, *-γός* `young, still tröber Wein, Weinhefe under likewise'; expressive aisl. *prekkr*, mhd. *drec*, *-ckes* `filth'; probably also ags. *ðreax* `caries'; perhaps lat. *troia* `sow' (**trogī`ā* `die Dreckige'), das but also to mir. *trogaid* `gebiert' belong could; whether air. *torc*, cymr. *twrch*, acorn. *torch*, bret. *tourc'h* `boar' from **trogos* after [p]orc- `swine' reshaped sei, is doubtful, yet could es as **torkos* zur group auf Tenuis belong.

References: WP. II 641 f., WH. II 708, Vasmer 3, 12.

Page(s): 1031-1032

Root / lemma: (s)teu-1

English meaning: to push, hit

German meaning: `stoßen, schlagen' under likewise

Note: with conservative extensions

Material: A. (s)teu-k-: gr. *τύκος* `hammer, chisel; Streitaxt', *τυκίζω* `bearbeite Steine', *τυκάνη* `Dreschvorrichtung' (by Hes. *τυτάνη*); air. *toll* `hollow', *toll* `cave, hole' (**tukslo-*), cymr. *twill* `foramen', adj. `perforatus', bret. *toull* `hole'; probably ahd. *dūken* `press, niederdröcken', ags. *ðy` (a)n*, *ðēon* `press, constrain, oblige, prick' (see Genaueres under **tu`eng h-** `beset');

lett. *tukste`* `knock', *tauce`* `in mortar stampfen', russ.-Church Slavic *istъkno`ti* `effodere', Old Church Slavic *tъkati`* `to weave, prick', etc.;

maye alb. (**stuk*) *thuk* `mortar' common alb. *s-* > *th-* phonetic mutation

aisl. *stygg* 'angry, irate, unfreundlich', nl. *stug*, older *stugge* 'stiff, unfreundlich, abstoßend' can originally 'abstossend' and 'stiff' sein and in letzteren case with lit. *stu kti* (see under) under **steugh-** 'steif dastehen' combined become.

B. (s)teu-g-: Old Indian *tuja ti*, *tun ja ti*, *tuna kti* 'throngs, stößt', Med. 'kommt in schnelle Bewegung';

mir. *tūag* f. 'axe' and 'bow', newer *stūag*, *tūagaim* 'hit with the axe', *tōcht* 'part, piece'; expressives **stoukkā* in bret. *stuc h* 'arrowhead, feather', *stuc'henn* 'fascicle, sheaf, Brotschnitte' (nir. *stūaic* 'Anhöhe, cusp, peak' etc. is brit. Lw.); compare nhd. 'Stöck = piece' and 'Stauche' (Loth RC. 42, 320 ff.);

presumably lit. *stu ngis* 'Messerstumpf', *stu kti* 'in die Höhe ragen'; and Old Church Slavic *tsštati se*, 'σπεύδεται';

schwed. *stuka* 'überwältigen', norw. *stauka* 'bump, poke, injure, stottern', mnl. nnd. *stūken* 'bump, poke, aufschichten, astonish', nhd. *verstauchen* (from dem Nd.), ndl. *verstuiken* 'dislocate, luxate, crick'; afries. *stāk* 'stiff' to norw. *stauka*;

mnd. *stoken* 'prick, stochern', engl. dial. *stoke* 'das fire schören', nhd. *stoch(e)r*n; without anlaut. s-: aisl. *poka* 'röcken, verändern, go', ags. *ðocerian* 'umherlaufen';

ahd. mhd. *stoc*, *-ckes* 'Stock, staff, tree truck' (probably '*abgeschlagener bough or stem', compare *abstocken*), ags. *stocc* 'stick, stem, stump', aisl. *stokkr* 'tree truck, picket, pole, Block', next to which with the meaning 'stiff' nd. *stöck*, mhd. nhd. *stocken* 'stiff become'; aisl. *stykki*, ags. *stycce*, ahd. *stucki*, nhd. *Stöck*;

ahd. *stūhha* f., mhd. *stūche* m. f. 'weit offener Ärmel am Frauengewand (eig. Ärmelstumpf), Kopftuch', nhd. *Stauche*, mnd. *stūke* 'stump, further Ärmel'; with u: ags. *stocu* f. 'long Ärmel';

manche neigen zur assumption eines meaning-Kernes 'stiff' (from which 'bump, poke' has evolved), and for comparison with lit. *stu kti* 'in die Höhe stand' (alit. *staugine ti* 'amble', actually 'stiff, stolpernd go'); compare russ. *stugnut* 'congeal, freeze (*stiff, starr become)', gr. στύγεις Pl. 'Eiskölte', στύγος n. 'repugnance, hate', στύγέω 'hasse, verabscheue, dread', στύξ, Gen. στύγος f. 'das Verhaßte, frost'; FIN Στύξ, see under S. 1035;

dubious and only under the assumption from 'Ablautentgleisung' possible is die affiliation from got. *stiggan* 'zusammenstossen with', *ga-stiggan* 'anstossen', aisl. *stökkva* st. V. 'spray', Intr. 'break, crack, spring, fall, run'; ags. *stincan* 'whisk, steam, whirl up; stink', as. ahd. *stincan* 'stink, smell'; Kaus. aisl. *stökkva* 'verjagen, sprinkle', ags. *stencan* 'scatter', mhd. *steuken* 'stink make'; as. *stank*, *stunk*, ags. *stenc* 'smell, odor, fetidness', ahd. *stanc* 'ds., also Duft'.

C. (s)teu-d-: Old Indian *tundatē*, *tuda ti* 'stößt, stachelt, sticht', *toda* 'm. Stachler, Lenker'; arm. *t'ndal*, *t'ndel* 'erschöttert become';

from dem Gr. presumably names as Τυδέις, Τυνδαρέως; doubtful Τυννός 'μικρός' ('*zerstoßen', Old Indian *tunna* 'ö rather babble-word with consonant stretch as Τυτθός 'ganz small; young');

alb. *shtynj* 'poke, push' (**studni*̃ō);

lat. *tundō* -ere, *tutudī* 'bump, poke, hit, hammer', *tudes*, *-itis* 'hammer', *tuditāre* 'violent bump, poke', probably also *tussis* 'cough' (if in addition umbr. *tuder* 'finem', *tuderato* 'finitum', so that 'limit, boundary' eig. 'Endpunkt; whereof man anstößt'ö); *studeō*, *-ēre* 'sich ernstlich worum bemühen, eager betreiben, sich befließigen', *studium* 'Streben, eagerness' ('*whereupon aim' from 'whereupon hit');

air. *dohtuit* 'füllt' (das t of Pl. -*tuittet* from *-to-tudi_{ont}); abret. *ar-stud* 'cuspis', bret. *astuz* 'Ungeziefer', cymr. *cystudd* 'pain', etc.;

got. *stautan* (aisl. *stauta* schw. V.), as. *stōtan*, ahd. *stōzan* 'bump, poke'; mhd. nhd. *stutzen* 'with den Hörnern Stoßen, sudden stillstehen, zurückprallen', mhd. *stotze* 'stem, clot, chunk'; aisl. *steytr*, ahd. *stōz* 'shove'; ahd. *stiuiz*, nhd. *Steiß* (with md. *ei* for *eu*) actually '*abgestutzter Körperteil' (compare nhd. *Stoß* 'die Schwanzfedern of Vogels in the Jögersprache');

aisl. *stūtr* 'horn, stump, ox', mnd. *stūt* 'thigh, rump'; schwed. norw. *stota* 'stottern, stumble', nhd. (nd.) 'stottern'; due to of nasal present aisl. *stuttr* 'short', ags. *styntan* 'stutzen' under likewise

D. (s)teu-p- (occasionally -b-, -bh-) 'bump, poke'; also 'stick, stump'.

Old Indian *pra-stumpa* 'ti (uncovered), *tō* 'pati, *tupa* 'ti, *tu* 'mpati, *tumpa* 'ti 'stößt', *tūpara* ' - 'ungehört';

gr. *τύπτω* 'hit', *τύπος* 'blow, knock, Eindruck'; *στυπάξ* *ελεβροντα*, *ψοφεῖς* *ἔθ' ἔθ' Hes.*, *στύπος* 'stick, Stiel, Stengel'; with -bh- *στυφελάξ* *ω* 'hit, mißhandle', *στυφλάς* 'rough, steinig'; about *στυφελάς* 'herrisch' s. Leumann Homer. Wörter 269 f.;

lat. *stuprum* 'Schande', esp. 'die Entehrung through Unzucht' (originally 'die dafür verhängte Prögelstrafe'ö); *stupeō*, -*ēre* 'starr stand; betöubt, betreten sein, stutzen', *stupendus* 'erstaunlich, staunenswert'; with -b(h)- perhaps *titubāre* 'wankeln, straucheln, with the tongue anstoßen, stottern';

from **steub(h)-mā*, **stoub(h)-mā*: cymr. *ystum* f. 'bend, turn, shape', bret. *stumm* ds. (ins Ir. borrowed mir. *stuaimm* f. 'ability, capacity'), also 'Flußbiegung'; *dastum* 'das Einsammeln' (Loth RC. 48, 354 ff); compare ags. *stūpian*;

ahd. *stobarōn* 'obstupēre';

aisl. *stūfr* 'stump', mnd. *stūf* Adj. 'dull', *stūven* = aisl. *styfa* 'abstumpfen, cavitare'; aisl. *stofn* 'stump, foundation'; ags. *stofn* ds., aisl. *stubbr*, *stubbi* m. 'stump, trunk', ags. *stybb* n. 'stump';

with germ. -p-: aisl. *stūpa* 'emporragen', ags. *stūpian*, mnl. *stupen* 'sich böcken'; ablaut. ags. *stēap* 'high, ragend' (engl. *steep* 'steil'), mhd. *stouf* 'hochragender rocks' (*Hohestaufen*), mhd. *stief* 'steil'; aisl. *staup* n. 'hole, goblet'; ags. *stēap*, ahd. mhd. *stouf* 'goblet'; ags. *stoppa* 'Köbel, bucket, pail'; from 'abgestutzt = stolen; looted' expounded sich aisl. *stjūp* - 'Stief-' (*stjūpr* 'Stiefsohn'), ags. *stēop*-, ahd. *stiof*-, *stiuf*-, nhd. *Stief*-, ags. *ābe-stiepan* 'mug, rob', *ā-stieped* 'verwaist', ahd. *ar*-, *bi-stiufan* 'the parents or the Kinder berauben';

lett. *staupe* 'Pferdefußtapfen'; *stupe*, *stups* 'Besenstumpf; (abgebrochene) rod'.

References: WP. II 615 ff., WH. II 608 ff., Trautmann 331, Vasmer 3, 109, 160.

Page(s): 1032-1034

Root / lemma: steu-2

English meaning: to praise

German meaning: 'laut preisen'

Note: only indo-iran. under gr.

Material: Old Indian *stā* 'uti, *sta* 'vatē etc. 'lobt, preist', participle *stuta* ' - 'gepriesen', *stuti* - f. 'Lob, Preis', *stōta* 'r- 'Lobsanger' etc., av. *staoiti* 'lobt, preist, besingt; betet', participle *stūta*-, *stūiti*-, *staotar*- etc., extended Old Indian *stō* 'bhati' 'preist, jauchzt'; gr. *στυεῖται* '(*rōhmt sich) verspricht boasting'.

References: WP. II 620.

Root / lemma: *steu* _u *ə*-

English meaning: to get dense or tight

German meaning: 'sich verdichten, sich ballen'

Note: perhaps *stāu*-, *stəu*- : *stū* _u with *stāi*- : *stī* _i - : *sti* _i -ā- 'sich verdichten, stocken' as extension eines **stā*- auffaßbar

Material: Old Indian *ghr.ta-stāvah* Akk. Pl. 'lard, drip'; *pr.thu-s* _t *u*- 'with a breiten Zopfe', *stu* _u -*khā*, *stuka*- m. 'tuft of wool, Flocke', *stōka* _i - m. 'drip', with the meaning-development 'clots, roundish thing', probably lett. *stu* _k *is* 'Wickelkind' and Old Indian *stu* _{ka} - m. 'kid, child, Tierjunges'; Old Indian *stū* _i -*p-a*-, *stupa* _i - m. 'Haarschopf', gr. **στυπῆ*, *στυππῆ* 'oakum' (out of it lat. *stūpa*, *stuppa* ds); gr. *στυφω* 'pull together, make dense, hard, schmecke herb', *στυμμα* _α 'zusammenziehendes Mittel', *στυψις* 'das Zusammenziehen, Beizen', *στυπτικας* 'zusammenziehend', *στυψας*, *στυψρας*, *στυφνας* 'herb, zusammenziehend', *στυμνός* 'tight, firm, compact'; perhaps gr. *στυξ*, *στυγός* in Pl. 'durchdringender frost, Eiseskölte', *στυγος* n. '(*shudder, shiver) repugnance, hate', *στυγέω* 'hasse, verabscheue, dread', yet compare above S. 1033;

Church Slavic *stud* _ъ *stud* _ь 'coldness', *styno* _i *ti* 'erkalten' and *styde* _i *ti* 'sich schömen' ('*erstarren'); russ. *istynut* _ь, *stugnut* _ь 'congeal, freeze'.

References: WP. II 620, Vasmer 3, 33 ff.

Page(s): 1035

Root / lemma: *stē* _i *ib(h)*-, *stī* _i *b(h)*-, *stē* _i *ip*-, *stī* _i *p*-

English meaning: pole, stick; stiff

German meaning: 'Stange, Stecken; steif' and 'zusammendrängen' etc.

Material: 1. *stē* _i *ib(h)*-, *stī* _i *b(h)* -: Old Indian *stibhi*- m. 'Rispe, tussock'; gr. *στυφρός* 'dense (zusammengedrängt), tight, firm, strong', *στυφος* n. 'Zusammengedrängtes, heap';

arm. *stēp* 'frequent, often', as Subst. 'power, Zwang', *stipem* 'drönge, zwingen'; gr. *στυβω* 'make dense, trete tight, firm, betrete', *στυπτός* 'tight, firm, thickset', *στυβαρός* ds., *στίβος* m. 'the betretene Pfad', *στυβάς*, -*άδος* 'lair from Streu or straw etc.', *στοβή* 'das Stopfen, Ausstopfung', *στοβάξω* 'höufe an', *στίβη* 'hoarfrost';

Old Church Slavic *st* _ь *bl* _ъ, *st* _ь *blo* (russ. *stē* _i *bel* _ь) 'Stengel', *st* _ь *blije* 'καλάμη'; lit. *sta* _i *ibiai* 'Schienbeine', *sti* _i *ébas* 'stick, Pfeiler, Mast', lett. *stiba* 'staff, rod', Old Prussian *stibinis* 'Schlittenbein', lit. *stibis* 'membrum virile': lit. *stie* _i *btis* 'sich high uplift, set up', lett. *stibt* 'betöubt become', lit. *sti* _i *ébas* 'staff, Pfeiler, Mast', lett. *sti* _i *ébrs* 'bulrush'.

2. *stē* _i *ip*-, *stī* _i *p* -: lat. *stipes*, -*itis* m. 'picket, pole, stem, shaft, pole', *stipō*, -*āre* 'dense to press together, zusammenhöufen, gedrängt vollstopfen', *obstipus* 'seitwärts geneigt';

with *i* _i : *stipula* f. 'Halm, straw'; unclear are *stips*, *stipis* 'Geld, gift, Spende'; *stī* _i *pendium* 'Soldatenlöhnung, tax, Tribut, Sold' (**stipi*-*pendiom*), *stipulor*, -*ārī* 'bedinge mir from'; umbr. *steplatu*, *stiplato* 'stipulātō';

gr. PN *Στίπων* to **στυπός* = ags. *stif*, mhd. (eigntl. md.) *stif* 'stiff erect',

besides altfries. *stef* (ö); mnd. *stivele* 'pad', mhd. *stivel* ds., aisl. *stífla* 'dömmen' (out of it engl. *stifle* 'ersticken'); with germ. *p*: nd. *stipel*, *stiper* 'Stötzholz', fries. *stipe* 'picket, pole', engl. *stipe* 'Stengel'; mnd. *stip*, *stippe* 'Punkt, Tupf', *stippen* 'punktieren, prick', mhd. *steppen* 'reihenweise sew, prick', nhd. *steppen*; mnd. *stift* 'small nail, peg', ahd. *steft* 'cusp, peak, thorn, peg'; unclear are and. *stiftōn* 'aedificare', ahd. mhd. *stiften* 'feststellen, gründen, to build, anstiften', nhd. *stiften*;

lit. *stimpu* 'sti'pti' 'erstarren, verenden', *stipru* 's' 'strong', Pl. *stipinai* 'pad am sled', lett. *stipt* 'stiff become', ablaut. lit. *stie* 'pti, lett. *stiept* 'recken'; Old Prussian *postippin* 'whole'.

References: WP. II 646 f., WH. II 593 ff., Trautmann 287, Vasmer 3, 7;

See also: to *stāi*- S. 1010.

Page(s): 1015-1016

Root / lemma: *stē* *r*-2

English meaning: star

German meaning: 'Stern'

Material: Old Indian Instr. Pl. *str* . *ḥbhih* , Nom. Pl. *tārah* . m. 'Sterne', *tarā* f. 'star', av. Akk. Sg. *stā rām*, Gen. *stārō*, Pl. Nom. *staras-ča*, *stārō*, Akk. *strā ūš*, Gen. *strā m*, Dat. *stārabyō* 'star'; arm. *astē*, Gen. *asteē* 'star, stars'; gr. ἀστῆρ, -έρως 'star', collective ἀστρᾶ 'jōnger' ἀστρὸν 'Stern, stars' (out of it lat. *astrum*), wherefore probably with (ῥπ-)ῥπ-: (ῥ) στερὸπῆ, ἀστρᾶπῆ 'lightning, Wetterleuchten', στέροψ 'flimmernd', (ῥ) στράπτω 'flash, sparkle, glitter', ἀστέρων 'Blitzeschleuderer (Zeus)'; without anl. *s*- (as Old Indian *tārah* , *tarā*) τερέων Gen. Pl., with metr. lengthening τείρεα, τείρεσι 'Gestirne'; lat. *stēlla* 'Stern' (**stēr*-[o]lā, diminutive); bret. *sterenn*, corn. *sterenn* (Pl. *steyr*), cymr. *seren* 'Stern' (Pl. *ser*), mir. *ser* 'Stern' (ZfcPh. 19, 200); in addition lengthened grade gall. GN *Dñirona*, *Sirona*; got. *stai rnō*, ahd. *sterno*, anord. *stjarna* 'Stern' and ahd. as. *sterro*, ags. *steorra* 'Stern' (**sters*- to *s*-stem **sterosö*), afries. *stēra* 'Stern' (or *stēre* f.).

Maybe alb. (**Hstēr*-[o]lā, diminutive > abbreviated *hyll* 'star'.

Old Indian Instr. Pl. *str* . *ḥbhih* , Nom. Pl. *tārah* . m. 'Stars', *tar ā* f. 'Star', av. Acc. Sg. *st ā rām*, gene. *stār ō*, Pl. Nom. *staras- a*, *stār ō*, acc. *str ā ūš*, gene. *str ā m*, dat. *stāraby ō* 'star'; poor. *astē*, Gen. *asteē* 'star, stars'; gr. ἀστῆρ, -έρως 'star', collective ἀστρᾶ 'more recently' ἀστρὸν 'star, stars' (from it lat. *astrum*), for what probably with (ῥπ-) ῥπ-: (ῥ) στερὸπῆ, ἀστρᾶπῆ 'flash, summer lightning', στέροψ 'shimmering', (ῥ) στράπτω 'flashes, sparkle', ἀστέρων 'Blitzeschleuderer (Zeus)'; without on the occasion of *s*-(how Old Indian *tārah* , *tar ā*) τερεων gene. Pl., with metr. Stretch τείρεα, τείρεσι 'stars'; lat. *stēlla* 'star' (**stēr*-[o]lā, diminutive); bret. *sterenn*, corn. *sterenn* (Pl. *steyr*), cymr. *seren* 'star' (Pl. *ser*), to me. *ser* 'star' (ZfcPh. 19, 200) *stjarna* 'star' and ahd. as. *sterro*, ags. *steorra* 'star' (**sters* to *p*. stem **sterosö*), afries. *stēra* 'star' (or *stēre* f.).

References: WP. II 635 f., WH. II 587 f., Scherer Gestirnnamen 18 ff., Frisk Gr. Et. Wb. 170 f.

Page(s): 1027-1028

Root / lemma: *stilp-*, *stilb-* ö

English meaning: to shine; to show

German meaning: `glönnen; schauen'ö

Note: dem Bau idg. roots widersprechend

Material: Gr. στίλβω `gleams, schimmere', στίλβη `radiance'; στυλαπνός `gleaming' = ir. *sell* `eye', *sellaim* `sehe an', cymr. *syllu*, corn. *syllly*, bret. *sellout* `anschauen'.

References: WP. II 646.

Page(s): 1035

Root / lemma: *stomen-*

English meaning: mouth

German meaning: `Mund'

Material: Av. *staman-* n. `muzzle (of dog)'; gr. στόμα n. `mouth', στόμαχος (-*gho*-forms) `throat, estuary (the bubble, of Uterus); Magenmund, stomach'; lengthened grade στωμύλος `mundfertig, gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering; artig plaudernd', στωμύλλω `plaudere', στωμυλία `Geschwätzigkeit' (daß ved. *stāmu-* - perhaps `tö nend, stö hnend' bedeute and related sei, is doubtful); with secondary *a*: cymr. *safn* `maxilla'; *sefnig* `throat', acorn. *stefenic* `palate', mbret. *staffn*, nbret. *staon* `ds.

References: WP. II 648.

Page(s): 1035

Root / lemma: *storos*, *stornos* (*str.nos*ö)

English meaning: a kind of bird (starling)

German meaning: `Star and Vögel öhnlichen Lauteindrucks'

Material: Lat. *sturnus*, -ī m. `Star', from **str.nos* or **stornos*, in latter case = ags. *stearn* `Seeschwalbe', Old Prussian *starnite* `seagull' (Ms. *stamite*); compare also čech. *strnad*, russ. *strena tka* `Goldammer'ö

ahd. *star(a)*, nhd. *Star*, aisl. *stari*, ags. *stær*, Demin. *stærling* ds.

References: WP. II 649, WH. II 610, Frisk 173, Vasmer 3, 26.

Page(s): 1036

Root / lemma: *streig-1*

English meaning: to stop, be immovable

German meaning: `stehenbleiben, steckenbleiben, innehalten'

Material: Lat. *strigō*, -āre `stehenbleiben, innehalten (particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably from Zugtieren)', wherefore probably also *obstrigillō*, -āre `hemmend entgegenstehen, hinderlich in Wege sein'; norw. *strika* (**strikōn* = *strigāre*) `einhalten, stoppen', *striken* `obstructive', *strika* st. V. `den run, flow hemmen, stoppen'; lit. *straigy ti* `hineinstoßen', *stringu*, *stri gti* `steckenbleiben', lett. *strie gt* and *strigt* `sink in'

(eig. 'steckenbleiben'), *straignis* 'morass'; slav. **stre, gŕti* in poln. *zastrza, c, ustrza, c*.

References: WP. II 649, WH. II 604 f., Trautmann 290.

Page(s): 1036

Root / lemma: *streig-2*

English meaning: stiff

German meaning: 'steif, straff' and 'zusammendrehen, Strick'

Note: probably extension from *ster-* 'stare'

Material: Lat. *stringō, -ere, strictus* in the meaning 'straff anziehen, pull together, lace, tie';

norw. dial. *striksja* 'die Augen aufsperrn, to swell', *striks, strek* 'ein aufgeschossener knave, boy'; **strikki-* 'rope' in afries. *striks*, mnd. *striks* (-ck-), ahd. mhd. *stric* (-ck-) 'rope'; therefrom mnd. *stricken* 'lace, tie, bind, knit', ahd. *strickan* 'heften, festschnören, knit', ags. *strician* 'knit, ausbessern'.

References: WP. II 649, WH. II 604 f.

Page(s): 1036

Root / lemma: *(s)treig-3, streid(h)-*

English meaning: to hiss

German meaning: 'zischen, schwirren'; Schallwort

Material: Gr. *τρίζω, τέτροι γα* 'zirpe, schwirre, knirsche', *τρίγμος* (neologism *τρίσμος*) m. 'das Zirpen, Schwirren', *τρίγλη* 'Seebarbe', *τρίγλας* 'Knurrhahn'; *στραγξ, -γγας* f., also *στραξ, στλαξ; στρίγλος* Hes. 'ein Nachtvogel', lat. *strīx, -gis* f. 'Ohreule', *strīd(e)ō, -ē re, strīdī* 'hiss, schwirren, schrillen'.

References: WP. II 651, WH. II 606.

Page(s): 1036

Root / lemma: *strenk-, streng-*

English meaning: stiff, tight

German meaning: 'straff, beengt' under likewise; 'Strang, zusammendrehen, zusammenziehen'

Note: (as by *ster-g-*, *stre-g-*, see under *ster-* 'stare')

Material: Gr. *στραγγός* 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved'; through eine schmale aperture tröpfelnd' (*στραγγούρια* 'Striktur'), *στράγγι, -γγός* f. 'aussickernder, ausgedröckter drip', *στραγγέεσθα* 'sich zusammendrehen, hindurchpressen, hesitate', *στραγγάλη* f. 'Strang, rope, loop, noose, snare', *στραγγάλεω, -ίζω, -όω* (from which lat. *strangulō*) 'erdroße', *στρογγύλος* (from **στραγγύλος*) 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved = round';

mir. *srengim* 'pull, drag', *sreng* 'rope', *sringne* 'Nabelschnur' (*strengīni_ā*);

lett. *stringt* 'stramm become; wilt' (*shrink up'), *strangs* 'gamy, fresh' (Lituanismus);

in Germanischen from the root form auf *k* or *gh*: aisl. *strengr* 'cord, Strang, stripe, schmaler stream' (**strangi-*), ags. *streng* m. 'cord, Strang', ahd. *stranc* (-g-), nhd. *Strang*; denominative aisl. *strengja* 'festbinden, shut';

with other meaning aisl. *strangr* 'violent, strong, stern, hard', ags. as. *strang* ds., *streng* 'stern', mnd. *streng*, ahd. *strengi* 'sharp, strong, valiant, stern', and ags. *strengan* 'befestigen', mhd. *strengen* 'strecken, urge, press, push', nhd. *anstrengen*;

norw. *strungen* 'stiff or beklemmt in stomach'; aisl. *strangi* m. 'tree trunk';

from the root form auf idg. voiced-nonaspirated: aschwed. *strunker* 'aufgerichtet, straight', norw. dñ. *strunk* 'ds., stout, proud', norw. *strunken* = *strungen* (see above), mhd. *strunk* 'stalk, stem of a plant', mnd. *strunk* 'Stengel', mhd. *strunken*, *strunkeln* 'straucheln', (could also nasalized forms from *st(e)reu-g-* sein);

lett. *stren* 'kals' 'ein Stöck verhörteten Auswurfs' (perhaps 'stiff, starr').

References: WP. II 650 f., WH. II 605.

Page(s): 1036-1037

Root / lemma: *(s)trep-*, *(s)treb-*

English meaning: to cry wildly, make noise, onomatopoeic words

German meaning: 'wild lörmen, schreien und likewise'; Schallwurzel

Material: Lat. *strepō*, -ere 'make a noise, cry, rausche'; perhaps the ital. FIN *Trebia*;

isl. *prefa* 'quarrel, squabble', aisl. *þrapt* n. 'gossip', ags. *þræft* n. 'discord, quarrel', mnd. *drevelinge* ds. (with *p*: aisl. *þrapr* 'babbler', *þrap* n. 'garrulitas');

compare *(s)treig-3*, *streid(h)-* 'hiss, schwirren' and lat. *stertō* 'schnarche'.

References: WP. II 649 f., WH. II 602.

Page(s): 1037

Root / lemma: *stru-*

English meaning: gray-haired, old

German meaning: 'greis, alt'

Note: only kelt. and balto-slav.

Material: Air. *sruith* 'old, ehrwürdig' (**struhtis*), acymr. *strutiu* gl. 'antiquam'; lit. *strūjus* 'graybeard'; Old Church Slav. *stryjъ* 'patruus', *strynja* 'amita'.

References: WP. II 651, Trautmann 290, Vasmer 3, 29.

Page(s): 1037

Root / lemma: *su-*, *sū-*

English meaning: well, good

German meaning: 'probably, gut' as 1. composition part

Material: Old Indian *su-*, av. *hu-*, Old pers. *u-*, e.g. in Old Indian *su_hdru* - 'strong wood', *su-bha* 'ga- 'lucky, beglöckend', av. *hu-ba_ha-* 'good Eheglöck gewöhrend';

gr. ὑγίης 'fit, healthy' (**su-g^wii_hēs* 'wohllebens');)

gall. *su-* (e.g. *Su-carus* =) cymr. *hy-gar* 'liebenswürdig', corn. *hy-*, bret. *he-*, air. *su-*, *so-* (e.g. *su-thain* 'eternal', *so-sce l(a)e* 'Evangelium');

germ. *sū* - in *Su-gambri* VN, aisl. *sū_hsvo*, rt f. 'Schwarzamsel' ('die whole Schwarze');

lit. *sūdrus* 'horny, lustful, luscious'; Old Church Slavic *s_hdravъ* 'ὑγίης', čech. *zdravý* (compare above Old Indian *su_hdru* -) etc.; slav. **s_hbožъje*, čech. *zboží* 'Besitztum' from **s_h-bogъ* (= Old Indian *subha* 'ga-', above S. 107);

su- is zero grade to **su_he-* (above S. 882 f.); compare Old Indian *sva-* in *sva_hdhā* = *su-dhā* 'sößer Trank' (above S. 241), *sva* 'dhita- = *su* 'dhita- 'tight, firm, fit, healthy';

References: WH. II 512, E. Fraenkel Me^l. Pedersen 443 ff., Vasmer 1, 450 f.

Page(s): 1037-1038

Root / lemma: *su_hard-*

English meaning: to laugh

German meaning: 'lachen'ö

Material: σαρκάζω 'höhnisch, spöttisch', σαρκίζεσθαι 'hohnlachen'; cymr. *chwarddu*, corn. *hwerthin*, mbret. *huersin* 'lachen'.

References: WP. II 517.

Page(s): 1040

Root / lemma: *su_hād-*

English meaning: sweet

German meaning: 'söß; an etwas Geschmack, Freude finden'

Material: 1. **su_hādu_h-s** 'sweet': Old Indian *svādu* -, f. *svādvī* 'sweet, mellifluous'; gr. ἡδύς, f. -εῖα (*-εῖα), -ύ, dor. ἡδύς 'sweet'; with formants *-mo-*: ἡδυμός, hom. ἡδυμός 'pleasant'; lat. *suāvis* (**su_hādu_his*) 'sweet'; as. *swōti*, ahd. *suozī*, ags. *swēte*, aisl. *sø_htr* 'sweet'; gall. PN *Suadurix*, -genus, ir. *Sadb* f. PN; about got. *sutis* 'peaceful, gentle', s. Mayrhofer KZ 71, 74 f. under 73, 116 f.

Kompar. Superl. Old Indian *sva_hdīyas-*, gr. ἡδύων; Old Indian *svā_hdīs_h t_h ha-* = gr. ἡδύστος;

2. **su_hā_hdos-** n. 'Sößigkeit, satisfaction': ved. *pra_h-svādas-* 'mellifluous, pleasant', μελάγηδής 'mellifluent', ἡδός n. 'vinegar' (gr. ἡδός n. 'benefit, advantage', absents).

3. **su_hādonom, -ā:** Old Indian *svā_hdanam*, gr. ἡδονή f. 'lust'.

4. verbs and other nominal formation:

Old Indian ved. *svādatē* 'is erfreut, enjoys' = gr. ἡδομαι (böot. *Fḃ_hδομη*) 'freue mich';

av. x_hāstō 'through Kochen gar (schmackhaft) gemacht, cooked, boiled' = Old

Indian *svāṭṭa* - 'gewürzt'; Old Indian *svā́da-* m. 'taste, Wohlgeschmack', bal. *vād* 'salt' (Mittelbegriff 'Wörze');

causative respectively intensive *svādáyati* (= lat. *suādeō*, see below) and *svadáyati* 'schmackhaft, annehmbar make; taste, genießen', zero grade *sūdayati* 'gehörig einrichten, good make, fertigmachen = slay, destroy' (with the same ablaut grade Perf. *sus, ūdima*; *sūdā-* m. 'Koch', lit. *súdyti*, got. *sūtis*);

with analog. *a* : *svádati* 'makes schmackhaft, würzt', *svádate* 'schmeckt', participle *svatta* -; nasalized av. *x́andra-kara-* 'angenehmes tuend = compliant', afgh. *x́and* 'Wohlgeschmack, pleasure' (compare gr. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$);

Gr. $\eta\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (see above); $\epsilon\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ 'erfreut', not certainly here as participle to *s*-Aorist $\eta\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron$ (the Lenis unexplained); * $\alpha F\alpha\bar{\delta}\epsilon\omega$, * $\alpha\eta\delta\epsilon\omega$ (hom. $\acute{\alpha}\eta\delta\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\iota\epsilon$, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\varsigma$) 'bin querulous', lokr. $F\epsilon F\alpha\delta\eta\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha$ ($\alpha\bar{\iota}$ or $\alpha\bar{\omicron}$); $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ 'gefallen', Aor. hom. $\epsilon\breve{\upsilon}\alpha\delta\epsilon$, gortyn. $\epsilon F\alpha\delta\epsilon$, Perf. $\epsilon\alpha\bar{\delta}\alpha$ (: Old Indian *sasvadē*), $\acute{\alpha}\varphi\alpha\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ 'mißfalle' ($\acute{\alpha}\varphi\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$ 'enmity'), ion. $\epsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$ m. 'decision', $\epsilon\delta\eta\mu\alpha$ Hes. ds., $\alpha\breve{\upsilon}\theta\acute{\alpha}\bar{\delta}\eta\varsigma$, ion. $\alpha\breve{\upsilon}\tau\acute{\omega}\delta\eta\varsigma$ 'hubristic, overbearing, selbstgeföllig' (* $\alpha\breve{\upsilon}\tau\omicron F\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$), $\acute{\alpha}F\alpha\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ 'querulous', whereof $\acute{\alpha}\alpha\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\chi\lambda\epsilon\tau\iota\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\rho\epsilon\tau\iota\nu$ Photios; this -es-stem $\epsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$ is previously gr. neologism from $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ from;

lat. *suādeō*, -ēre 'rate' (i.e. 'mache einem etwas gefallen');

lit. *sū́dyti* 'spice, salzen';

perhaps here ags. *swatan* Pl. 'beer', schott. *swats* 'fresh gebräutes beer'.

Maybe alb. (**hu_ād-*) *anda* 'appetite, desire, wish' related also to Hittite **anza** 'desire'ööö

Root / lemma: *su_ād-* : sweet

Root / lemma: *ad(u)-, ad-ro-*

English meaning: water current

Root / lemma: *ak^w ā-* (more properly *ək^w ā*): *ēk^w -*

English meaning: water, river

Root / lemma: *from-*

English meaning: to draw (water), ladle

Root / lemma: *au_(e)-9, au_ed-, au_er-*

English meaning: to flow, to wet; water, etc..

References: WP. II 516 f., WH. II 611 f., Frisk 104, 166, 184 f.

Page(s): 1039-1040

Root / lemma: *su_eid-1*

English meaning: to shine

German meaning: 'glönnzen, schimmern'

Material: Av. x̥āēna- 'glōhend, lohend' (*x̥āēdna-); lat. *sīdus*, -eris 'stars', *considerāre* 'betrachten', *dēsiderāre* 'long, want';

lit. *svidu* 's 'blank, gleaming', *svy* 'sti' 'to gleam begin', *svidu* ',-e' 'ti' 'gleam', lett. *svīst* 'anbrechen, of days', *sva* 'idīt' 'anoint' (eig. 'gleam make');

ein similar **su*ēit-, but in the meaning 'sing, burn' in aisl. *svīða*, ahd. *swīdan* 'burn'; in addition probably as Aoristpräs. ahd. *swedan* 'schwelend verbrennen' and with Ablautentgleisung ags. *swaðul* 'smoke', mhd. *swadem* 'Rauchschwaden, haze, mist' under likewise

References: WP. II 520 f., WH. II 534, Trautmann 296.

Page(s): 1042

Root / lemma: *su*ēid-2

English meaning: to sweat; sweat n.

German meaning: 'schwitzen'

Material: Old Indian *svi* 'dyati, *svē* 'datē 'schwitz', *svē* 'da- m. = av. *xvaēda*- 'Schweiß' (= germ. **swaita*-);

arm. *k* 'irt-n, Gen. -an 'Schweiß' (rt from dr, compare gr. ἰδρῶς, lett. *svie* 'dri); gr. (ε)ἰδρῶς (ion.) n. 'Schweiß', hom. etc. (ε)ἰδρῶ, att. ἰδρῶ 'sweat', ἰδρῶς, -ῶτος, att. ἰδρῶς probably after εἰδρῶς, -ῶτος 'Moder' from dem originally -os-stem from hom. Dat. ἰδρῶ, Akk. ἰδρῶ (grown from idg. **su*idro-), ἰδρῶ 'sweat' (*ἰδρῶσ- (ῶ));

alb. *dirse* 'djerse 'sweat', *djers* 'to sweat' (with s from *ti* in present **su*i 'drō^xti_ō);

Note:

Alb. usually developed zero grade by dropping the initial *su*- > **zero** as in Old Indian *s* va s 'ura-, av. x̥asura- 'father-in-law' > alb. *vjehe* 'rr 'father-in-law', hence alb. *djerse* 'sweat' (**sūderis*) reflects the same phonetic mutation attested in gr. (ε)ἰδρῶς (ion.) n. 'sweat', hom. etc. (ε)ἰδρῶ, att. ἰδρῶ 'sweat', ἰδρῶς, -ῶτος, att. ἰδρῶς 'sweat'. That means that gr. and illyr. cognates were created simultaneously hence both languages derived from the same proto illyr.-gr. mother tongue. Since gr. displays the same phonetic mutations as alb. and illyr. that means that both illyr. and gr. come from the same ancestor.

Yet in alb. -s didn't derive from *ti* in present **su*i 'drō^xti_ō as previously thought because alb. *djerse* 'sweat' is a truncated form of earlier alb. (**sūderis*). Often modern alb. solidified illyr. and gr. -os, -es, endings or dropped them altogether.

rum. *sudoare* 'sweat'

lat. *sūdor*, -ōris 'Schweiß' (**su*oidōs), *sūdō*, -āre 'schwitzen';

kymr. *chwys*, corn. *whys*, bret. *c'houez* 'Schweiß' (**su*idso-);

ags. *swāt*, as. *swēt*, ahd. *sweiz* m. 'Schweiß', aisl. *sveiti* m. ds.; ahd. *swizzen* (= Old Indian *svi* 'dyati) 'schwitzen', Kaus.-Iter. ahd. *sweizzan*, mhd. *sweizen* 'Schweiß shed, bluten, damp become', mhd. also 'hot make, rösten, in Gluthitze aneinanderhörmern, *schweißen* (= Old Indian *svēda* 'yati 'löst schwitzen');

lett. *svie* 'dri Pl. 'Schweiß', *svi* 'stu, *svi* 'st 'schwitzen', *svi* 'de t 'schwitzen make'.

References: WP. II 521, WH. II 623, Trautmann 295.

Root / lemma: *su_uei-*, *su_ui-* (*g^hhei- : ks_u u_uēi)

English meaning: to hiss, whistle

German meaning: 'zischen, pfeifen', Schallwort

Note: extended *su_ueizd-*; ital. and germ. *su_ueighl-*

Material: Idg. Alters is **su_ueizdō*: Old Indian ks_u vēd_u atī, ks_u vēdati 'saust, braust, summt' common Old Indian -g^hh- > -ks_u u_u- phonetic mutation

(if ks_u - onomatopoeic words Schallverstärkung eines from **svaiz_u datī* assimilierten **svaiz_u datī*); air. *sēt-* '(ein Instrument) blow', mir. *airfitiud* 'through Musik ergötzen', air. *ind fet* 'sibilus', nir. *fead* 'a whistle' (**swizdā*), mir. *feta_un* 'shepherd's pipe', cymr. *chwythu* 'blow, (ein Instrument) blow', *chwyth* 'das blast', *chwythell* 'Pfeife' (*chwib* ds., hybridization from *chwyth* with *pib* 'Pfeife' from lat. *pīpa*), corn. *whythe*, *whethe*, bret. *c'houeza* 'blow'; Old Church Slavic *svistati*, *zvizdati* 'sibiläre' (kann from **svizdati* assimil. sein);

gr. σίζω 'fizz', Aor. ἔσξεα (σίξεις, σιγμός 'das Zischen') is similar onomatopoeic word formation as lett. *sīkt* ds.;

also lat. *sībilō*, -āre 'hiss, whistle', *sībilus* 'zischend; das Zischen', sekundär *sīfilō*, *sīfilus*, compare zero grade got. *swiglōn* 'die flute blasen, whistle', ahd. *swe_u glōn* ds., *swe_u gala* 'flute' (**su_uighlā-*);

maybe through metathesis in alb. (**swe_u gala*) *fishkëllej* 'whistle'.

similarly, but without geschichtlichen connection with obigen words also npers. *sifliden* 'whistle, chirp, twitter', Old Church Slavic *sipota* 'hoarseness', *sipno_u ti* 'become hoarse', čech. *sípati* 'hiss, hoarse become'.

References: WP. I 215, II 517 f., WH. II 531 f., Vasmer 2, 594 f.

Page(s): 1040-1041

Root / lemma: *su_uekrū-*

English meaning: mother-in law or father-in-law

German meaning: 'Mutter of Ehemannes'

Material: Old Indian s_uva s_uura-, av. x_uasura- 'father-in-law', Old Indian s_uvas rū- 'Schwiegermutter'; npers. x_uusrū ds.;

arm. *skesur* 'Schwiegermutter' from **k_uek_uurā*), afterwards *skesair* 'father-in-law', actually 'man the Schwiegermutter';

maybe alb. (**skes*) *shkes* 'messenger of the groom'

gr. ἑκυρός 'father-in-law, under between the father of Ehemanns', ἑκυρά 'Schwiegermutter';

alb. *vjehe_urr* 'father-in-law', *vje_uherre_u* 'Schwiegermutter'; [common alb. shift sv- > v-, or drop of the initial s-]

lat. *socer*, -eri 'father-in-law', *socrus*, -ūs 'Schwiegermutter'; cymr. *chwegr*, corn. *hweger* 'Schwiegermutter', neologism cymr. *chwegrwn*, corn. *hwigeren* 'father-in-law'; ahd. *swehur*, ags. *swēor* 'Schwöher', ahd. *swigar*, ags. *sweger* (**swe_u3rū*)

`Schwiegermutter';

got. *swai hrō* = anord. *svæ ra* `Schwiegermutter' (**swehrōn-*), neologism got. *swai hra* `father-in-law' (**swehran-*), as also nhd. *Schwiegervater* after *Schwieger(mutter)* for *Schwöher*;

lit. *še šuras* `father-in-law'; Old Church Slavic *svekry* `Schwiegermutter' (-*kr-* through dissimilation against den anlaut not to -*sr-* geworden), whereupon m. *svekrъ* `father-in-law';

lengthened grade: Old Indian *s vās ́ura-* `zum father-in-law gehörig', ahd. *swāgur* (**su_ēkuro s*) `brother-in-law' (*son of Schwiegervaters), also `father-in-law, son-in-law'.

References: WP. II 521 f., WH. 550 f., Trautmann 295 f., Vasmer 2, 588.

Page(s): 1043-1044

Root / lemma: *su_ek-*

English meaning: to smell (well)

German meaning: `(gut) riechen'

Note: only brit. and westgerm.

Material: Cymr. *chweg* `sweet, pleasant', corn. *whék*, bret. *c'houek*; cymr. *chwaeth* (**su_ekto-*) `taste'; ahd. *swehhan* `smell, stink, spring up, bubble'; with gemination ahd. *swekhe*, *sueckia* Pl. `odores', as. *swec* `smell, odor, Duft', ags. *swecc*, *swæcc* `taste, smell, odor, Duft', *sweccan* `smell'.

References: WP. II 521.

Page(s): 1043

Root / lemma: *su_ek̂s, sek̂s, ksek̂s, ksu_ek̂s, u_ek̂s* (: *uk̂s*) (**ghe-ska*)

English meaning: six

German meaning: `sechs'

Material: Old Indian *s̄ a t̄* (from *sat̄ s̄*), av. *xšvaš*; arm. *vec̄* (in *vat`sun`60'* is a from *e* umgelautet); gr. *ἑξ*, dial. *Féξ* (knidisch *ἑξέστροι* `6-lined barley', maybe from **ξ ε ξ*); alb. [attribute noun] *gjashte* ``six';

[common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation], hence alb. *gjashte* ``six' from an ordinal number (**ghek̂s-ta*) : Old Indian *s̄ a t̄* `six', *s̄ a s̄ t̄ ha* `sixth' was initially an ordinal number.

Note:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (**ok̂ tō(u)ta*) `eight' : alb. *teta* `eight'; Lycian *ñuñtāta* `nine' : alb. *nanda* `nine'. Therefore alb. *shtata* `seven' derived from a truncated **sa(p)tata* `seven' later Old Indian *sapta thah̄*, av. *hapta θa-*, as. *sivotho*, ags. *seofōða*, lit. *septin tas*; also Old Indian *saptati*, av. *haptāiti* 70; in alb. -*ta*, -*te* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *ta* (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to alb. language alone.

Therefore alb. *teta* `eight' is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (**ok̂ tō(u)ta*) `eight'. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare lat. *octuāgintā* `80'].

Alb. tosk. *nanta*, geg. *nanda* `nine' derived from Lycian *ñuñtāta* `nine'.

Slav., germ., balt. languages follow illyr-alb. attribute -ta ending.

lat. *sex*; air. *sē`6'*, *seser`6 man'*, *mōr-feser`magnus seviratus, 7 man'*, cymr. etc. *chwech`6'*; got. *saihs*, aisl. *sex*, ahd. *sehs*; lit. inflectional *šeši*; Old Church Slavic *šestъ* (= Old Indian *ṣaṣṭi*); toch. A *ṣ ök*, B *ṣ kas*; compare lat. *sēdecim*: Old Indian *ṣ ṍd, as`a 16* (av. *xšvaśdasa-* 'the 16.').

ordinals: Old Indian *ṣaṣṭi*, av. *xšva-*; arm. *vec, erord*; gr. *ἑκτος*; alb. *i-gjashte`te*, *i-gjashte*; illyr. *Sestus*; lat. *sextus, sestus* (*Sestius*, osk. *Σεστυς*, umbr. *sestentasiaru`sextantariarum*); idg. probably **s(u.)ek`tos*, in Lat. and Germ. with Eindringen of *s* from the Grundzahl); gall. *suexos*, air. *sessad*, cymr. *chweched*; got. *sai`hsta*, ahd. *sehsto, sehto*, aisl. *sétte*; lit. *še`štas*, Old Prussian m. zero grade *uschts*, compare alit. *ušios`Wochenbett* (Old Prussian Lw.), genuine lit. *še`šios* ds.: Old Church Slavic *šestъ*; toch. A *ṣ kōṣ t*, B *ṣ kaste*.

It seems from PIE root lemma for number six was spread to Semitic system:

East: Akkadian+ *shishshu*, **Central: Arabic** *sittah*, *Saudi sitta*, *Yemeni sitteh*, *Syrian s'ette*, *Lebanese setti*, *Cypriot sítte*, *Iraqi sitta*, *Egyptian sitta*, *E Libyan`sitta*, *N African (Darja) sitta*, *Moroccan setta*, *Sudanese si'tta*, *Nigerian sitte*, *Zanzibari sitte*, *Maltese sitta*, *Phoenecian+ sh-sh*, *Ugaritic+ t-t*, *Moabite+*: Classical Hebrew+ *shêsh*, Modern **Hebrew** *shesh*, Classical Aramaic+ *shitha:h*, Modern: Aramaic *shé:'tta*:, Classical Syriac+ *`eshta*:, Syriac *'ishta*, *Van ishta*, **South:** Old S. Arabian+ *s-d-th*, South Arabian (*Harsusi*) *`hatt'eh*, (*Sheri*) *shet*, *Socotra yha`T, N Ethiopic* : Geez+ *siddistu*, Tigre *s'es*, *Beni Amir siss*, **Tigrinya** *shuddushte*, *S Ethiopic* : **Amharic** *siddist*, *Argobba seddest*, *Harari siddisti*, *E Gurage seddest*, *Gafat+ seddestö*, *Soddo sedd'est*, *Goggot s'edd'est*, *Muher seddest*, *Masqan seddest*, *CW Gurage s'ed'est*, *Ennemor s'ed'est*.

Egyptian : Egyptian+ *s-y-s-w*, (*Recons.*) *sar'saw*, Coptic+ *sow*.

Indo-European

Germanic: Old Germanic+ **seks*, *Western:* Old English+ *sex*, Middle English+ *six*, **English** *six*, Scots *sax*, Old Frisian+ *sex*, W.Frisian *seis*, Frisian (Saterland) *sæks*, **Dutch** *zes*, *W/S Flemish zesse*, *Brabants zes*, *Low Saxon söß*, *Emsland zes*, *Mennonite Plautdietsch sass*, **Afrikaans** *ses*, **German** *sechs*, *Central Bavarian sechse*, *Swabian sechs*, *Alsatian sex*, *Cimbrian sèks*, *Rimella zhakshe*, *Rheinfrönlisch sechs*, *Pennsylvania sex*, *Luxembourgeois sechs*, *Swiss German söchs*, *Yiddish zeks*, *Middle High German+ sēhs*, *Old High German+ sehs*, *Northern:* Runic+ *sæx*, Old Norse+ *sex*, **Norwegian** *seks*, **Danish** *seks*, **Swedish** *sex*, *Faroese seks*, *Old Icelandic+ sex*, *Icelandic sex*, *Eastern:* Gothic+ *saíhs*, *Crimean+ seis*, **Italic:** Oscan+ **sehs*, *Umbrian+ sehs-*, *Faliscan+ zex*, *Latin+ sex*, *Romance:* Mozarabic+ *xaix*, **Portuguese** *seis*, *Galician seis*, **Spanish** *seis*, *Ladino sex*, *Asturian seis*, *Aragonese seis*, **Catalan** *sis*, *Valencian sis*, *Old French+ sis*, **French** *six*, *Walloon shijh*, *Jèrriais six*, *Poitevin sis*, *Old Picard+ sies*, *Picard sis*, **Occitan** (Provençal) *sièis*, *Lengadocian sièis*, *Gascon shèis*, *Auvergnat siei*, *Limosin siei*, *Franco-Provençal (Vaudois) sî*, *Rumantsch Grischun sis*, *Sursilvan sis*, *Vallader ses*, *Friulian sîs*, *Ladin síes*, *Dalmatian+ si*, **Italian** *sei*, *Piedmontese sés*, *Milanese sés*, *Genovese sei*, *Venetian sié*, *Parmesan se:s*, *Corsican sei*, *Umbrian séi*, *Neapolitan sèië*, *Sicilian sie*, **Romanian** *s,ase*, *Arumanian s,ase*, *Meglenite s,asi*, *Istriot s,åse*, **Sardinian** *ses*, **Celtic:** Proto-Celtic+ *svex*, *Gaulish+ suex*, *Brythonic (P-Celtic):* Welsh *chwech*, *Cardiganshire sich*, **Breton** *c'hwec'h*, *Vannetais huéh*, *Unified Cornish+ whegh*, *Common hwegh*, *Modern whee*, *Devonian+ hueh*, *Goidelic (Q-Celtic):* Old Irish+ *se*, Irish *sé*, Scots Gaelic *sia*, Manx *shey*, **Hellenic:** Mycenaean Greek+ *we-* (**wex-*), Classical Greek+ *héx*, **Greek** *éksi*, *Cypriot éksi*,

Tsakonian ékse, **Tocharian:** Tocharian A+ sōk, Tocharian B+ skas, **Albanian:** **Albanian** gjashtë, *Gheg (Qosaj)* gh'asht, *Tosk (Mandritsa)* g'áshtë, **Armenian:** +Classical Armenian vec^h, **Armenian** vec, **Baltic West** : Old Prussian+ *usjai, *East* : **Lithuanian** sheshì, **Latvian** seshi, *Latgalian* seshi, **Slavic East** : **Russian** shesth, shest'; **Belarussian** shestth, shesc'; **Ukrainian** sh--sth, shist'; *West* : **Polish** szes'c', Kashubian shesc, Polabian+ sist, **Czech** shest, **Slovak** shest', *West* shest, *East* shesc, Upper Sorbian shêsc', Lower Sorbian sêsc', *South*: Old Church Slavonic+ shesti, **Bulgarian** shest, **Macedonian** shest, **Serbo-Croat** shêst, **Slovene** shest, **Indo-Iranian:** Proto-Indo-Iranian+ *(k)swacsh, *Iranian Eastern:* Ossetian *Iron* æxsæz, *Digor* æxsæz, Avestan+ xshuuash, Khwarezmian+'x, Sogdian+ wghwshw, Yaghnobi uxsh, Bactrian+

Saka+ ksōta', **Pashto** shpag, Wakhi sha:d, Munji a:xshe, Yidgha uxsho, Ishkashmi xu,l, Sanglechi

Shughn xo:gh, *Rushani* xu:,w, Yazgulami xu, Sarikoli (Tashkorghani) xel, Parachi xi, Ormuri sh.^ah, **Western Northwest** : Parthian+ shwh, Yazdi shash, Nayini Natanzi shæsh, Khunsari shōsh, Gazi shōsh, Sivandi shush, Vafsi shish, Semnani shash, Sangisari shash, Gilaki shish, Mazanderani shesh, Talysh shash, Harzani shosh, Zaza shesh, Gorani shsh, **Baluchi** sh^esh, *Turkmenistan* shash, *E Hill* shash, *Rakhshani (Western)* sh^eshsh, **Kermanji (S) Kurdish** shash, **Zaza (N) Kurdish** shash, *Bajalani* shish, Kermanshahi shōsh, *Southwest* : Old Persian+: Pahlavi+ shash, **Farsi** shesh, *Isfahani* shish, **Tajik** shash, Tati shæsh, *Chali* shesh, Fars shisht, Lari shish, Luri shish, Kumzari shish, *Nuristani*

Ashkun shû:, Wasi-weri wu:**sh**, Kati **shu**, Kalasha-ala **shu**:, *Indic* : Sanskrit+ s.as., Prakrit+ ch`a, *Ardhamagadhi*+ cha, Pali+ cha, **Romany (Gypsy):** *Spanish* jol, *Welsh* shov, *Kalderash* shov, *Syrian* sha:s, *Armenian* shesh, *Iranian* shov, **Sinhalese-Maldivian:** **Sinhalese** haya, Vedda pahamay tava ekamay, Maldivian haie, **Northern India** Dardic: **Kashmiri** shah, Shina **sha**, *Brokskat* sa, Phalura **sho**^h, Bashkarik sho:, Tirahi xo, Torwali sho:, Wotapuri sho:, Maiya sho:h, Kalasha **sho**, Khowar chhoy, Dameli **sho**, Gawar-bati **sh**^uo:, Pashai **chha**, Shumashti **shoo**, Nangalami **so**:, Dumaki **sha**, Western: **Marathi** s^eha, **Konkani** sô, **Sindhi** cha, *Khatri* cho, **Lahnda** ch`e:, Central: **Hindi/ Urdu** ch'ai, Parya ch^he, **Punjabi** che, *Siraiki* chi, **Gujarati** ch^e, **Rajasthani** (Marwari) ch`aw, Banjari (Lamani) cho, **Malvi** ch`e:, **Bhili** so:, Dogri ch`e:, **Kumauni** ch`ai, **Garhwali** ch`ai:, W Pahari tsho:, **Khandeshi** ch`a, East Central: **Nepali** cha, **Maithili** ch`a:, **Magahi** chau, **Bhojpuri** chæ, **Awadhi** (Kosali) cha:, **Chattisgarhi** ch`e:, Eastern: **Oriya** cha'a, **Bengali** choy, **Assamese** s^ei, Mayang soy.

Dravidian

Northwest : Brahui shash, *Northeast* : **Kurukh** soyye:, Malto so:ye, *Central* : Kolami saa / a:r, Naiki

Parji se:je:n, Gadaba a:ru-gur, **Telugu** aaru, **Gondi** sa:ru:ng, Koya a:ru, Konda a:ru, Manda

Pengo co, Kui sajgi, Kuvi so:, *South*: **Tulu** a:ji, Koraga aji, **Kannada** aaru, Badaga a:ru, Kodagu a:r^ö, Kurumba -a.r^u, **Toda** o:r, **Kota** a:re, **Tamil** aarru, **Malayalam** a:ru, Irula aru,

Nahali

Nahali cha:h,

Basque

Basque sei

Etruscan

Etruscan+ sa

References: WP. II 522 f., WH. II 528 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner III 355 f., Ross TPS 1944, 54 f.

Page(s): 1044

Root / lemma: *s(u)ek^wo-s*

English meaning: sap, pitch, *blood

German meaning: `pflanzlicher Saft; Harz'

Material: Gr. ῥπάς `Pflanzensaft, Baumharz', ῥπάε ις `saftig', whereof the PN ῥπάε ις (inschr. ἡ ο π ο ν τ ῖ ω ν);

lett. *svakas* f. Pl., umgelautet *svek'is*, Pl. *svek'i* `resin, Gummi', lit. *sakai* ~ Pl., Old Prussian *sackis* ds. `juice, sap the Pflanzen and Früchte'; with transference aufs tierische russ. *osoka* `Bluteiter', klr. *posoka* `blood eines animals' and alb. *gjak* `blood'.

Note:

Alb. (**sak*) *gjaku* `blood' [common alb. *s-* > *gj-* shift]. Clearly alb. cognate derived from lat. *sanguis* -*inis* m. (and *sanguen*, n.) `blood. Transf. blood-relationship, race, family, progeny; life-blood, strength, vigor'.

Also gr. (**saina*) αἷμα `blood', ahd. *seim* `honey', Sansk. *soma* `blood of animals, sap of plants, soma plant, intoxicating drink'

From PIE the word for blood passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: **sē*gu`

Meaning: healthy; blood

Turkic protoform: **sa*g

Mongolian protoform: **saji*(n)

Tungus protoform: **sēg*V-

Korean protoform: **sa*`*o*`-*na*`*b*-

Japanese protoform: **su*`*ku*`-*jaka*

References: WP. II 515 f., WH. II 623, Trautmann 248, Vasmer 2, 688.

Page(s): 1044

Root / lemma: *su_uel-1(k-)*

English meaning: to swallow, eat, drink

German meaning: `schlingen, essen, trinken'ö Nur iran. and germ.ö

Material: Av. x̌ār- `enjoy, consume'; engl. *swill* `devour, drink greedily' (also `swill, flush', as ags. *swillan*, *swillian*), mnd. *swellen* `live excessively',

isl. *sollr* `carousal'; norw. *soll* `milk with lump bread', aisl. *hræ̃sollr* `blood' (`*wet and lumpy'); aisl. *sollr* `swill, liquid or partly liquid food, chiefly kitchen refuse, used for pig-food, pigswill' (which has also the meaning in engl. *swill*);

maybe alb. (**swill*) *sillë* `food, breakfast', (**swell*) *gjellë* `food, dish' [common alb. *s-* > *gj-* shift] similar to alb (**sak*) *gjak* `blood'.

from an extension **su_uelk-**: ahd. *swelhan* and *swelgan* `swallow, drink', ags. *swelgan*, aisl. *svelga*, nhd. *schwelgen*; aisl. *svelgr* `whirlpool, eddy, devourer, glutton', mnd. mhd. *swalch* `throat', nhd. *Schwalch* `Opening of the furnace', nd. *swalgen* `suffocate'; schwed. *svalg*, *svulg* `throat', aisl. *sylgr* `gulp'.

Maybe alb. (**svel*) *vel* `overeate, eat too much' [the common alb. shift SV > V], *vjell* `vomit (from eating too much'.

References: WP. II 530, Specht KZ 66, 25 f.;

See also: compare above S. 901 and under s. v. **u_uelk-**.

Page(s): 1045

Root / lemma: su_uel-2

English meaning: to smoulder, burn

German meaning: `schwelen, brennen'

Material: Old Indian *sva* *ṛati* `radiates, shines'; *svarga* *ṛ* m. `sky';

gr. εἴλη, εἴλη, ἔλη f. `solar warmth, sunlight', γέλα ν αὐ γή ν ῥή λ ὁ υ, lak. βέλα Hes., ἐλά ν η `flambeau, torch', assim. ἐλέ ν η Hes., ἡ Ε λέ ν η originally a light goddess; zero grade ἄλέ α f. `solar warmth', ἄλ ε α ἵ ν ω `warms up', ἄλ ε ε ἵ ν ό ς `hot', ἄλ υ κ ρ ό ς (Nikand.) `warm';

uncertain affiliation from σέλας n. `Shine', σελή ν η, öol. σελά ν ν α `moon' (*σελασνᾱ), σελαγεῖν `shine';

maybe alb. (*σ ε λ α γ ε ἴ ν) **xelagein*, *shkëlqen* `shines'

maybe alb. (*σ ε λ ά ν ν α) *hana* `moon' similar to alb. (**sūli-*) *höl*, *öl* `star, planet, *sun' [the shift *s* > *h*];

alb. and gr. prove that from **Root / lemma: sā_uel-, sāu_ol-, suu_el-, su_uel-, sūl-** : (sun) derived **Root / lemma: su_uel-2** : (to smoulder, burn).

ags. *swelan* st. V. `burn, is ignited', mnd. *swelen* schw. V. (nhd. *schwelen*), ahd. *swilizōn*; aisl. *svalr* `cold' (actually `singeing'), mnd. *swalm* `dense smoke', ags. *swol* n. (**swula-*), *sw(e)oloð(a)* m. `the burning, heat';

maybe alb. (**sveri*) *veri* `north cold wind', (**sveri*) *veri* `north, cold'

lengthened grade **swēl-* in aisl. *svæ̃la* `burn incense', f. `thick smoke', ags. *swæ̃lan* `incinerate, burn (trans.)', and **swōl-* in nd. *swōl* `sultry' (umlaut, nhd. *schwöl*), ndl. *zwoel*, *zoel* ds.;

- with germ. *k*: nd. *swalk* `steam, smoke', mhd. *swelk* `withered, dry', ahd. *swelchen*, mhd. *swelken* `become wilted'. – the *d*-present in ahd. *swelzan* `burn, incinerate (intr.)', for what presumably as `swelter' (compare engl. *sweltry*, *sultry* `extremely hot'),

ags. as. *sweltan* st. V. 'die, pass away', mndl. *swelten*, aisl. *svelta* st. V. 'starve, die', got. *swiltan* st. V. 'to die', zero grade got. *swulta-wairþja* 'he who leans toward death, he who is inclined toward death', aisl. *sultr* m. 'hunger', ags. *swylt* m. 'death'; maybe to arm. *kʰaɫc-nu-m* 'starve', *kʰaɫc* 'hunger' (**su* ₁ *d-sk* ^{-ō});

lit. *svi* ₁ *lu* 'is being scorched (intr.)', burn without flame', causative *svi* ₁ *linti* 'to singe (tr.)', žem. *svi* ₁ *lis* 'heat, fevers', *svelti* 'smolder', lett. *svel'u*, *svelt* 'to scorch (tr.)', *svelme* f. 'steam, glow', *svals* m. 'steam', *svelains* 'sharp, cold' (compare meaning from anord. *svalr*).

Maybe alb. (**svala*) *valë* 'boil, steam', phr. *merr një valë* 'to steam' [the common alb. shift SV > V].

References: WP. II 531 f., Scherer Gestirnnamen 49 f., Trautmann 296, Frisk 65 f.;

See also: see above S. 881 f. *sāu* ₁ *el*-.

Page(s): 1045

Root / lemma: (*su* ₁ *el*-3), *su* ₁ *ol*-, *sul*-

English meaning: foot sole; ground

German meaning: 'Fußsohle, also Grundlage, Unterstes'

Material: Lat. *solea* 'a sandal; a kind of fetter; a shoe for an animal; a fish, the sole'; *solum* 'bottom, floor, foundation; the sole of the foot, or shoe; soil, ground, earth, land, country';

mir. *fol. i. bond* 'foundation, foot sole', Akk. Sg. *folaig*, Nom. Pl. *solaig*, Dat. Pl. air. *soilgib*;

zero grade gr. ὀλίον (Hes.) 'foot sole'.

Alb. *shollë* 'sole' (probably a lat. loanword).

References: WP. II 552, WH. II 554 f.

Page(s): 1046

Root / lemma: *su* ₁ *el*-4

English meaning: 'arbor, joist, beam, timber, bar, rod'

See also: see above S. 898 f. under *sel*-2.

Page(s): 1046

Root / lemma: *su* ₁ *e-lo*-, *su* ₁ *elii* ₁ *o(n)*-

English meaning: a kind of relation (brothers-in-law, whose wives are sisters)

German meaning: 'Schwöger, die Schwestern to Frauen haben'

Material:

Old laryngeal gr. *He*- > *a*-, *e*- phonetic mutation; satem *He*- > *s*- phonetic mutation

Gr. ἀελίοι (ā- cop., compare ahd. *ge*- in *ge-swīo* 'brother-in-law': *swīo*), αἰλιόονες (for to be expected *ἔλιόονες) ds. (Hes., Poll.);

aisl. *svilar* Pl. ds., Sg. *svili* 'brother-in-law';

to reflexive possessive pronoun **se*, *seu*_e-.

maybe initially alb. (**svelioi*) *vëllai* 'brother' [the common alb. shift *sv* > *v*] or rather from alb. geg. (**ḥḗλ ι ο ι*) *vëllau*, tosk. *vëllai* 'brother' from gr. *ḥḗλ ι ο ι*. Since initial vowels in gr. yielded to the prothetic V- in a similar construction of alb. *vesh* m. 'ear' (**ōus*-, *ōs*-) against gr. dor. *ḥḗς* (**ōus*) 'ear'; additional proof of Greek origin is also the plural form alb. geg. (**ḗλ ι ι ο ν ε ς*) *vëllazën*, tosk. *vëllezër* Pl. 'brothers' where -*ër*, -*ën* plural endings as N/R behave as allophones. The shift *S* > *Z* in alb. has been recorded at the end of the word in alb. (**radius*) *reze* 'ray, rays'.

maybe alb. (**su*_e-lo-) *vëlla* 'brother'. The shift *su*_e- > *ve*- has also been attested in alb. *vjehe* 'rr' 'father-in-law', *vje* 'herre' 'mother-in-law' from **Root / lemma:** *su*_ekrū - : (mother-in law or father-in-law).

Note:

An impact of illyr. on balt. languages has been felt through Estonian *veli* 'brother', Finnish *veli* 'brother'. Clearly the Finno-Ugric group has met with Indo European family through Illyrians.

References: WP. II 533, Specht Ursprung 166, Frisk 24.

Page(s): 1046

Root / lemma: *su*_elplo-s

English meaning: sulphur

German meaning: 'Schwefel'

Material: Got. *swibls*, ags. *swefl*, ahd. *swēbal* 'sulphur' = lat. *sulpur* ds. (**su*_elplo-s); germ. dissim. to **swe[l]fla*-, **swe[l]bla*-.

Maybe alb. *sulfur* 'sulphur'

References: WP. II 533, WH. II 628; people's etymological influences from *su*_el-2.

Page(s): 1046

[Home](#)

Root / lemma: *su*_em-

English meaning: to move; to swim

German meaning: 'sich bewegen', in Germ. meist 'schwimmen'

Material: Air. *toḥsenn*- 'pursue' (**su*_em-d-ne-), verbal noun *tofunn*, probably to:

norw. *svamla* 'fantasize', *svamra* 'umherirren, schwörmen'; aisl. *svim(m)a*, *symja* (preterit *svamm summum* and *svam svō mum*) 'swim', ahd. as. ags. *swimman* ds.; Kaus. mhd. *swemmen* 'swim lassen', nhd. *schwemmen*; afries. *swammia*, mhd. *swamen* 'swim', isl. norw. *svamla*, *sumla* 'plötschern', got. *swumsl* n. 'pond, pool'; aisl. *sund* n. 'das Schwimmen; Meerenge, Sund' (i.e. 'still öberschwimmbar'), *syndr* 'schwimmfähig', ags. *sund* n. 'Schwimmfähigkeit', poet. 'sea, water', mnd. *sunt* (-d-) 'Meerenge' (nhd. *Sund*); different about nhd. *Sund* Kluge-Gotze¹⁶ 780.

References: WP. II 524.

Page(s): 1046

Root / lemma: *(s)u_endh-*

English meaning: to disappear

German meaning: 'schwinden' ö

Material: Ahd. *swintan* 'dwindle, abmagern, wither, wilt, bewußtlos become', as. *far-swindan* 'disappear', ags. *swindan* 'abate, dwindle', Kaus. mhd. *swenden* 'dwindle make, ausreuten', nhd. *verschwenden* dial. 'through Verbrennen of Grases urbar machen', ahd. *swintilōn*, nhd. *schwindeln*; ablaut. nhd. *Schwund*; Old Church Slavic *uve, dati* 'wither, wilt', ablaut. Church Slavic *o, diti* 'röuchen';

compare air. *a-sennad* Adv. 'denique, postremo' (**su_endh-no-ö*);

whether germ. *swindan* to *swīnan* 'dwindle' (see *su_ī-*) belongs and previously through Entgleisung in die e-row converted is ö

References: WP. II 526, Vasmer 1, 245.

Page(s): 1047

Root / lemma: *su_eng-, su_enk- : su_eg-, su_ek-* (**g^hheng-* : *ks_u_eng-*)

English meaning: to bend

German meaning: 'biegen; drehend schwingen, schwenken'

Material: Old Indian *sva jatē, -ti* (*svaṅks, yate*) 'umschlingt', participle *svakta* -, *paris, vakta-* = av. *pairišx* 'vaxta-' 'rings umschlossen'; air. *seng* 'slim' (*'pliable'), kelt. PN *Singi-dūnum*; (Illyricum today Belgrade ö)

mhd. mnd. *swanc* 'pliable, slim, fine, schmöchtig', ags. *swancor* 'pliable, schmöchtig'; norw. *svekk, svokk* f. (**swank-i_ō, -ō*) 'cavity the Fußsohle', dön. schwed. *swank* 'valley, cavity'; ags. *swincan* 'work, sich quölen' (eig. 'sich winden by the Arbeit'), Kaus. *swencan* 'plague, afflict' (*swenc* m. 'affliction'), ahd. mhd. *swenken* 'schwingen lassen, toss, fling', nhd. *schwenken*; mhd. *swank* (-k-) 'turn, Schwung, prank, Einfall', nhd. *Schwank*;

besides germ. **sweng-* (idg. **su_enk-*):

ahd. as. *swingan* '(sich) schwingen, fly', as. *swingan* (*swinga* 'club, mace, joint'), ags. *swingan* 'hit, peitschen, sich schwingen'; Kaus. got. *af-swaggwjan* 'schwankend make' (ö), ags. *swengan* 'sich schwingen', mhd. *swanc, swunc* (-g-) 'schwingende movement, Schwang, Schwung'; mnd. mhd. *swengel* 'Schwengel'; aisl. *svangr* 'thin, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin', mhd. *swanger* 'slim'; aisl. *svangi* m. 'die Leisten, groin, flank' ('incurvation');

nasallos: norw. *svaga, svagra* 'waver, swerve', *svagga* 'schwankend go', aisl. *sveggja* '(ein ship) wenden'; mnd. *swak* 'pliable, thin, weak', mhd. *swach* 'evil, bad, miserable, feeble, weak', mnd. *swaken* also 'wobble, sway' (as *swanken*).

References: WP. II 526 f.;

See also: compare also *seu-* and *su_ē (i)-* 'bend'.

Page(s): 1047-1048

Root / lemma: *su_enk-, sunk-*

English meaning: heavy

German meaning: `schwerföllig (schwanger), schwer sein'

Material: Ags. *swangor* `schwerföllig, idle', ahd. *swangar* `pregnant'; lit. *sun* `kti' `heavy become', *sunku* `s' `heavy' (from *Körpern* and from *Arbeiten*), older lit. *sunkinga* `pregnant'.

References: WP. II 525.

Page(s): 1048

Root / lemma: *su_ento-*, *sunto-*

English meaning: vigorous, vivacious, healthy

German meaning: `rege, röstig, gesund'

Note: only germ.ö

Material: Got. *swinþs* `strong, fit, healthy', aisl. *svinnr* `rash, hasty, strong, smart', ags. *swið*, as. *swið* `strong, violent, valiant', mhd. *swint*, *swinde* `strong, violent', *geschwind* `fast, rapid, hurried, fierce, grim'; ahd. *gisunt* (-d-) `fit, healthy', as. *gisund*, ags. *gesund*, afries. *sund* `fresh, unbeschädigt, fit, healthy'.

References: WP. II 525 f.; because of Ablauts probably idg.; after Persson Beitr. 189² and 587 to lit. *siunčiu* `sende' (different above S. 909); compare also lit. *s(i)u* `mdyti' `aufhetzen'.

Page(s): 1048

Root / lemma: *su_en-*

English meaning: to sound

German meaning: `tönen, schallen'

Material: Old Indian *sva* `nati (secondary *a* `svanīt) `sounds, schallt' (= lat. *sonit*), - *svanah*, - n. `noise', *svana* - m. `sound, tone, clangor' (= lat. *sonus*), *svāna* - `soughing'; av. *x̥ *anat* -čaxra- `someone, of Röder sausen'; lat. *sonō*, -āre, -ui, - *itum* alat. *sonere* (**su_e* nō) `sound, clink, sound, clink, sough, rustle', *sonus* (**su_onos* `clangor'; air. *son* `sound' lat. Lw.); probably air. *senn-*, preterit *sephainn* `sonāre, play (ein Instrument)', das *nn* probably after *to-senn-* `pursue', das (from **su_em-d-ne-* originated) zur root *su_em-* belongs; air. *senim* (i.e. *seinm*) `das Spielen, tintinnabulation'; ags. *swinsian* `sing, Musik make', *swinn* `Musik, song'; also ahd. ags. *swan* `swan', aisl. *svanr* `manly swan';

whether *sen-* besides *su_en-* in lett. *sanēt*, *senēt* `buzz', ir. *sanas* `Flösten', cymr. *hanes* `history' eig. `*rumor'ö

References: WP. II 524 f., WH. II 559 f.

Page(s): 1046-1047

Root / lemma: *su_ep-1*, *sup-*

English meaning: to sleep, *cease, die

German meaning: `schlafen'

Note:

Root / lemma: *su_ep-1, sup-* : `to sleep, *cease, die' derived from **Root / lemma: *su_ep-2, sup-, su_eb-*** : `to throw, *sway, swing (put to sleep)'.

Material: Old Indian *sva p̄iti*, *sva p̄ati* `asleep, dozed off', Pass. *supyatē*, participle *supta* `dozed off', Kaus. *svāpa yati* `schlößert ein' (= aisl. *sø fa*), *svapayati* ds. (= aisl. *svefja* etc.); av. *x ap-* `sleep'; gr. *ὑπαρ* `Wehrtraum';

lat. *sōpiō*, *-īre* `einschlöfern', *so p̄or*, *-ōris* `tiefer sleep' (**su_epōr*); aisl. *sofa* (*svaf*), ags. *swefan* st. V. `sleep, cease'; Kaus. aisl. *svefja* `einschlöfern, stillen, besönnigen', ags. *swefian* ds., ags. *swebban* `einschlöfern, slay', as. *answebbian*, ahd. *antswebben*, mhd. *entsweben* ds., mhd. also `sleepy become, einschlafen' (**su_ope ī_ō*); aisl. *sø fa* `slay' (**su_ōpe ī_ō*); aisl. *suæ fa* `einschlöfern' (**su_ēpei_ō*), *syfja* unpers. `sleepy make', ostfries. *suffen* `sleepy become' (ndl. *suf* `schwindlig, stupid'); aisl. *sofna* schw. V. `einschlafen'; mhd. *swep*, *-bes* `sleep', ags. *sweofot* n. ds.; Old Church Slavic *sъpati*, Iter. *sypati* `sleep', *usъno, ti* `einschlafen';

Old Indian *sva p̄na-* `sleep, dream', av. *x afna-* m. ds.; arm. *k'un*, Gen. *k'noy* `sleep' (**su_opnos*); gr. *ὑπνος* `sleep' (= Old Church Slavic *sъnъ* and:) alb. *gjume*;

Note:

Alb. *gjume* `sleep', *për-gjumësh* `sleepy' and lat. *somnus* `sleep' derived from a common root *su_opnos* but the phonetic shift lat. *p* > *mp* > *m* is a typical alb. not lat. mutation. compare alb. geg. *mesa* (**nepōtiā*), tosk. *mbesa* `niece'. Clearly lat. shared the same root with illyr.

Phonetically alb. *gjume* `sleep' : air. *sūan*, cymr. corn. bret. *hun* `sleep' : hitt. *sup-* (Medium), *suppariia-* `sleep'. are identical.

lat. *somnus* `sleep' (**su_epnos* or **su_opnos*); air. *sūan*, cymr. corn. bret. *hun* `sleep' (**sopnos* = lit. *sa p̄nas*); aisl. *svefn*, ags. *swefn* `sleep, dream', (from **su_epno s*); lit. *sa p̄nas*, *sapny s* `dream', lett. *sapnis* `dream'; Old Church Slavic *sъnъ* `sleep, dream'; compare Old Indian *asvapna-* `schlaflos', av. *ax afna-* ds., lat. *insomnis*, gr. *ὑπνος* ds. and diei_o-derivative Old Indian *sva p̄nyam* `dream', lat. *somnium* `dream', žem. *sapnis* `sleep, dream', Old Church Slavic *sъnije* `dream'; gr. *ἐνύπνιον* (replicated lat. *insomnium*) ds., cymr. *anhunedd* `insomnia'; toch. A *ṣ p̄aṇ*, B *ṣ p̄ōne* `sleep, dream'; hitt. *sup-* (Medium), *suppariia-* `sleep'.

References: WP. II 523 f., WH. II 557 f., Trautmann 292 f., Vasmer 2, 694.

Page(s): 1048-1049

Root / lemma: *su_ep-2, sup-, su_eb-*

English meaning: to throw, *sway, swing

German meaning: `werfen, schleudern, schötten'

Material: Old Indian *svapū* `besom'; Old Church Slavic *svepiti se* `agitari'; zero grade *съпо*, *suti* `schötten, strew, distribute', Iter. *sypati* `schötten', *rasypati* `ausstreuen'; *suno, ti* `effundere', *съръ* `heap' (but lit. *su p̄ti* `swing, wiegen' rather to **seu-** `bend'); lat. *supō*, *-āre* `throw', *dissipō*, *-āre* `auseinanderwerfen, scatter', *obsipō*, *-āre* `entgegensprengen (water), reproach', *insipere* `hineinwerfen';

germ. **svab-* and **svap-* (idg. **su_eb-*) in aisl. *sōfl* `Kehrbesen' (**swōbala-*), *svāf* n. `spear, javelin'; ags. *ge-swōpe* f. `offal, rubbish' (isl. *so pa* `fegen' is engl. Lw.); nd. *swabbeln* (from water under likewise) hin- and herschlagen, wogen', nhd. *schwapp-en*, *-eln*, *-ern* under likewise

References: WP. II 524, WH. I 356 ff., Trautmann 293, Vasmer 3, 57.

Page(s): 1049

Root / lemma: *su_erbh-* (also *su_er-ö*)

English meaning: to turn; to sweep

German meaning: `drehen, drehend wischen, fegen'

Material: Cymr. *chwerfu* `das Wirbeln, Umdrehen', *chwerfan* `whirl for a spindle'; *chwyrn* `quick, fast (drehend)' from **su_erbh_hnio-*; got. *af-*, *bi-swai rban* `abwischen', aisl. *sverfa* st. V. `feilen', *svarf* n. `Abfall beim Feilen', ags. *sweorfan* ds., afr. *swerva* `grovel, truckle, creep', as. *swerban* `abwischen', ahd. *suuerban* `extergere', *suuarp*, *swirbil* `gorges, vortex', mhd. *swerben* `sich wirbelnd bewegen'; aisl. *svarfa* `umherschweifen', aschwed. *svarva* `turn, work a lathe, (Lögen) ersinnen';

slav. **svorbъ* in Church Slavic *svrabъ* (in addition Old Church Slavic *svrabъ nъ* `κ ν η σ μ ῶ δ η ς'); ablaut. slav. **svrbitiъ*, **svrbe ti* `itch' in russ. *sverbi t*, *sverbe tь* etc.; compare lett. *svar pst* m. `borer' (**su_arbhsta-*);

perhaps in addition gr. σ ῦ ρ φ ο ς n., σ υ ρ φ ε τ ῑ ς m. `rubbish', σ ῦ ρ φ α ξ, - ἄ κ ο ς `anything swept together, sweepings, refuse, rubbish, litter'; compare also σ α ῖ ρ ω `sweep' (**su_eri_ō*), σ ᾱ ρ ο ν n., σ ᾱ ρ ο ς m. `besom, rubbish' and σ ῦ ρ ω (Fut. σ υ ῖ ρ ῶ) `pull, drag, sweep, wash', σ υ ρ μ ᾱ ς m. `any lengthened sweeping motion, the moving, vomiting', σ υ ρ μ ᾱ ῖ α f. `emetic, vomiting, purge-plant', σ ῦ ρ μ α n. `anything trailed or dragged, towing dress, rubbish', σ ῦ ρ τ η ς m. `towing rope', σ ῦ ρ τ ι ς, - ῖ δ ο ς f. `sandbank'.

References: WP. II 529 f., Trautmann 295, Vasmer 2, 589, 596 f.

Page(s): 1050-1051

Root / lemma: *su_ergh-* (**g^whergh- : ks_u_ergh-*)

English meaning: to take care of; to be ill

German meaning: `sorgen, sich worum kümmern; krank sein'

Material: 1. Old Indian *sūrks_ati* `kömmert sich um etwas'; common Old Indian -*g^wh-* > -*ks_u-* phonetic mutation

got. *sau rga* `care, sorrow', aisl. ags. *sorg*, as. *sorga*, ahd. *sorga*, afrönk. *sworga* `care'; got. *sau rgan*, aisl. *syrnja*, as. *sorgōn*, ags. *sorgian*, ahd. *sorgēn*, *sworgēn* `care for, worry'.

2. Air. *serg* `disease, malady', lit. *sergu* `sir gti`be sick', Old Church Slavic *sraga* `disease, malady', *sragъ* `austerus, torvus'; probably also alb. *dergjem* `be bedridden' (**su_orghi_ō*) common Old Indian -*g^wh-* > -*ks_u-* : illyr. - alb -*g^wh-* > -*d-* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. II 529, Trautmann 258.

Page(s): 1051

Root / lemma: *su_er-1* (also *ser-ö*)

English meaning: to speak

German meaning: `sprechen, reden'

Material: Lat. *sermō*, *-ōnis* 'Wechselrede, conversation, entertainment, Gespräch' (**sermō*) is unclear;

Maybe alb. (**sermō*) *thirmë* n. f. 'shout, call' [common alb. **s** > **th** shift]

osk. *sverrunei* 'dem Sprecher, Wortführer'; got. *swaran*, *swōr* 'swear, vow', aisl. *sveria*, ags. as. *swerian*, ahd. *swerien*, *swerren* ds., aisl. *sø̃ri* Nom. Pl. 'vow, pledge, oath', mhd. *swuor* 'vow, pledge', aisl. *svara* 'antworten, Bürgschaft leisten', svo. r Pl. 'Antwort', *andhsvar* 'gerichtliche verdict', ags. *and-swaru* 'Antwort', as. *ant_hswōr* 'Antwort, Verantwortung'; Old Church Slavic *svar* *ъ* 'quarrel' (Hin- and Widerrede), *svar* *ъ* 'fight, struggle', *svariti* 'vilify, scold, fight, struggle'; russ. *ssorá* 'quarrel' from **sъsoraō*

**su_er-* 'speak, talk' is perhaps (but not certainly) eine Anwendung from *su_er-* 'surren' auf artikuliertes Sprechen.

References: WP. II 527, WH. II 521 f., Trautmann 296 f., Vasmer 2, 712.

Page(s): 1049

Root / lemma: *su_er-2*

English meaning: to hiss

German meaning: 'surren under dgl'

Material: Old Indian *sva írati* 'sounds, erschallt, lößt erschallen'; also *surmī* 'duct, tube, pipe' (fluteö); *svara* *í* - *sva íra*- m. 'clangor, sound, tone';

ῥ ρ α ξ , - κ ο ς m. 'Spitzmaus' (**surak-*), kret. ῥ ρ ο ν 'swarm of bees' Hes.; lat. *susurrus* 'das Zischen, Flösten', *susurrō*, *-āre* 'hiss, flösten, buzz' (*rr* consonant increase in onomatopoeic words), *absurdus* 'adverse clinking, ungereimt' (**su_orodo-s*); *surdus* 'deaf' as 'dull or undeutlich hörend and redend' ö); probably *sōrex*, *-icis* (previously late *so írex*) 'Spitzmaus' from **su_ōr-ak-* (: gr. ῥ ρ α ξ ds.); cymr. *chwyrnu* 'drone, grumble' (to **chwyrn* from **su_erni_o-ö*);

aisl. *svarra* 'roar', norw. *sverra* 'whirl; kreisen', nhd. *schwirren*; norw. *surla* 'leise sing', schwed. *sorla* 'trickle, mumble, murmur', mnd. nhd. *surren*, mhd. *surm* 'Gesumse'; vielleichtisl. *svarmr* 'dizziness', ags. *swearm* 'swarm, bulk, mass', ahd. *swarm* 'swarm';

lit. *surma* 'flute', Old Church Slavic *svirati* 'whistle' (lengthening from **sv ír-*),

References: WP. II 527 f., WH. II 634 f., 637 f., Vasmer 2, 593.

See also: s. also *su_er-* 'speak'.

Page(s): 1049-1050

Root / lemma: *su_er-3*

English meaning: stake

German meaning: 'Pfahl'

Material: Old Indian *sva íru*- m. 'picket, pole, Doppelpfosten, langes bit of wood'; gr. ῥ ρ μ α n. 'pad'; homer. Akk. ῥ ρ μ ῖ ν α m. 'Bettpfosten'; ahd. *swirōn* 'bepföhlen', mhd. *swir* 'Uferpfahl', nhd. schweiz. *Schwiren* 'picket, pole', ags. *swier*, *swior* m. f. 'Pfosten, column'; with *k*-forms aisl. *sviri* m. 'neck, prow, bow of a ship' (**swerhjan-*), ags. *swīera*, *swīora* 'neck' (**swirhjan-*); lat. zero grade *surus* 'twig, branch, picket, pole', Demin. *surculus*, *surcellus*; perhaps *sūra* 'calf, Wadenbein' (see under **sōrā*).

References: WP. II 528 f., WH. II 635.

Page(s): 1050

Root / lemma: *su_er-4*

English meaning: to cut, pierce

German meaning: `schneiden, stechen, schwören, eitem'

Material: Av. x̌āra- m. `wound, Verwundung';

air. *serb*, cymr. *chwerw* `bitter' (**su_erh_u_o-*), originally probably `burning, pricking'; cymr. *chwarren* f. `gland' (**su_orsinā*);

ahd. *sweran* st. V. `ache, schwören, to swell', *swero* `leiblicher pain, esp. ulcer', nhd. *Schwöre, Geschwör*, ahd. *swer(a)do* `leiblicher pain', ags. *sweornian* `curdle, coagulate, harden'; ahd. *swert* `Schwert', ags. *sweord*, aisl. *sverð* from **swerh_ða-* `stechende weapon';

proto slav.. **su_ara-* `krönklich' in russ. *chvo_ryj*, ačech. *chvory_*, ablaut. *churavy_* ds. and Church Slavic *chyra* `fragileness'; perhaps here serb.-Church Slavic *svr_b_d_b_l_b* `borer', proto slav.. **sv_b_r_d_b_lo*.

References: WP. II 529, Trautmann 295, Krogmann KZ. 59, 204, Vasmer 2, 589, 3, 237, 243, Loth RC. 41, 233.

Page(s): 1050

Root / lemma: *su_er-5*

German meaning: `wögen'

See also: see under *u_er-1*.

Page(s): 1050

Root / lemma: *su_esor-* (**su_estor*)

English meaning: sister

German meaning: `Schwester'

Note:

Root / lemma: *su_esor-* (**su_estor*): `sister' derived from **Root / lemma:** *se-* : `reflexive pronoun, *own' + common illyr. *-tar, -tor* suffix; it was modelled after **Root / lemma:** *pātē(r)* Gen. *pātr-e_s, -o_s* : `father', **Root / lemma:** *māte_r-* : `mother', **Root / lemma:** *bhrā_ter-* : `brother'

Material: Old Indian *sva_sar-*, av. x̌āghar- `sister';

arm. *k`oir* ds. (**su_esōr*); Nom. Pl. *k`or-k`* (**su_eso_řes*), Gen. Sg. *k`er* (**su_esros*); gr. ἑορ [Vok.] θυγάτηρ, ἀνεψιός Hes., ἑορες προσήκοντες, συγγενεῖς Hes.; lat. *soror* `a sister' (in addition *sobrīnus* `a cousin by the mother's side, mother's sister's child', from **su_esrh_inos* = Old Church Slavic *sestrin* ъ `the sister gehörig', compare also ostlit. *sesere* `nas `sister's son'); air. *siur* `sister' (**su_esōr*), Dat. Akk. *sieir*, Gen. *sethar* (analogy after *māthir*, Gen. *māthar*), cymr. *chwaer*, acorn. *huir*, mcor. *hoer, hor*, bret. *c'hoar*; got. *swistar* (Gen. *swistrs*, Dat. *swistr*); aisl. *syster*, Pl. *systr* (urnord. *swestar* from *-ēr*), ahd. *swester* (**-ēr*!), ags. *sweostor, suster*;

vor dem *t*-insertion neugeschaffen are as. aschwed. *swiri* 'son the Mutterschwester', ags. *swiria* 'sister's son, weather';

Old Prussian *swestro* (in die *ā*-Dekl. öbergelöhrt) with *w* perhaps through nhd. influence, for lit. *sesuo*, Gen. *s eser* 's and Old Church Slavīc *sestra* (in die *ā*-Dekl. öbergelöhrt) 'sister' (also FIN) place *u*-loses **sesor*- ahead; toch. A *s ar*, B *s er* 'sister'.

Idg. **s(u)*e-sor- to Reflexivstamme *se*-, *seu*-e-; to ending compare fem. Old Indian *ti-srah*, 'drei', air. *te oir* (**triso*res) ds.; contains perhaps yet **sor* 'wife, woman' ö Or from **su-esor* (see 343) 'of own blood, relative' ö

References: WP. II 533 f., WH. II 563, Trautmann 258, Benveniste, BSL 35, 104 f.; Pisani, Miscellanea G. Galbati III, 1951, 7 f., M. Mayrhofer by Brandenstein Studien 32 ff.

Page(s): 1051

Root / lemma: *su ēid-* (**ks u ēid-* < *g h ēid-*)

English meaning: milk

German meaning: 'Milch'

Material: Old Indian *ks vidyati*, *ks vēdatē* (unbel.) 'wird humid, wet'; av. *xšvīd-* m. 'milk', common Old Indian -*g h-* > -*ks u-* : Avestan -*g h-* > -*xšu-* - phonetic mutation

perhaps to lit. *svi ésti* 'schmieren', lett. *svai di t* ds., lit. *svi éstas* 'butter', lett. *svie (k)st* ds.

References: WP. II 521, WH. II 624;

See also: s. also *su eid-* above S. 1042, Z. 5.

Page(s): 1043

Root / lemma: *su ē (i)-*

English meaning: to bend, turn, swing

German meaning: 'biegen, drehen, schwingen'

Note: (see also *seu-* and *su eng-* 'bend')

Material: Gr. σ^πμσ 'aufwärts bent, curved, stumpfnasig, spöttisch' (in addition σ^τκχόσ 'ekel, all tadelnd'ö); perhaps also σ^τρός 'pit, pothole' (*incurvationö);

cymr. *chwid* 'lebhaftes turn, Kunstgriff', *chwidl* 'sich in Kreise drehend, schwindlig', *chwidr* 'quick, fast, fleeting, übereilt'; *chwim* m. (**su ī-smo-*) 'movement, Antrieb', Adj. 'quick, fast', *chwyf* m. 'movement' (**su ī-mo-*, compare under germ. *swī m-*), *chwyfio* 'movere', bret. *fin val*, *gwin val* 'sich bewegen, röhren';

cymr. *chwyn* 'movement', *chwil* (**su ī-lo-*) 'sich quick, fast drehend'; *chwyl* and *chwel* (**su ī-lo-*, -*lā* compare norw. *svil*) 'turn, run, flow', corn. *wheyl* 'work', air. *sel* 'turn, gyration, stretch of time', mir. *of-sel* 'turn after right', *tuath-bil* 'turn after links';

mnd. *swāien*, *sweimen* 'sich schwingen'; as participle aisl. *svað* n. 'das Gleiten', (**su ə-to-*), *svaða* 'glide, slide', ags. *swaðian* '(ein)wickeln', engl. *swath(e)*, mnd. mhd. *swade* 'Reihe from gemöhtem Gras, Schwaden';

norw. *svīma* 'waver, lurch', mhd. *swīmen* ds.; ags. *swīma* m. 'dizziness, giddiness';

swindle, Ohnmacht', aisl. *svīmi*, ndl. *zwijm* ds.; mhd. *swīmel*, *swimmel* 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle'; aisl. *sveimr* m., *sveim* n. 'Getömmel, Tumult', *sveima* 'umherziehen', mhd. *sweim* m. 'das Schweben, Schweifen, Schwingen', *sweimen* 'sichschwingen, waver'; norw. *svil* n. 'Spirale; the frizzy Samenbeutel dorschartiger Fische'; nd. *swīr* 'Schwung, gyration, Bummeln', *swīren* 'sich schwingend bewegen, umherfliegen, in Saus and Braus leben'.

su_eib-: av. *xšvaēwayat* 'aštra- 'die Peitsche schwingend', *xšviwra-* 'agile'; got. *midja-sweipains* 'Sintflut' (eig. 'Fegung the Mitte'); aisl. *sveipa* 'throw, umhüllen', ags. *swāpan* 'swing, fegen, drive, push', as. *swēp* 'fegte fort', ahd. *sweifan* 'swing, schweifen, quarrel', *sweif* 'Umschwung, tail' = aisl. *sveipr* 'band, strap, Schlingung, gekröuselt hair', aisl. *svipa* 'Peitsche'.

su_eid-: in lit. *svi* 'esti, lett. *svie* 'st 'throw', frequentative lit. *sva* 'idyti, lett. *svai* 'di 't 'wiederholt toss, fling'; whether lett. *svai* 'di 't 'anoint, schmieren' (under under *su_ēid-*) hereō

su_eig-: germ. also 'nachgeben, slacken' (from *su_ī-* 'dwindle' derive) ' (cunning) etwas drehen, ausweichen, deception' under likewise: ahd. *swīhhōn*, ags. *swīcian* 'schweifen, wander, cheat, deceive', aisl. *svikva* sy 'kva (*u_*-present), *svikja* 'cheat, deceive, verraten', ags. *swīcan* 'abandon, cheat, deceive', poet. 'fortgehen, wander', as. *swīan* ds. 'languish'; ahd. *swīhhan* 'languish, slacken, abandon', mhd. *swīch* m. 'Zeitlauf', *āswīch* 'heimlicher Fortgang', *sweichen* 'languish'; aisl. *svik* n. 'betrayal, deceit', ags. *swic* n. ds., ahd. *biswih* m. ds.;

lit. *svai* 'gti 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle bekommen', *svaigine* 'ti 'giddy umherwanken', russ. *sviga* 't 'herumtreiben';

toch. A *wāweku* 'gelogen', B *waike* 'lie, falsity'.

su_eik-: aisl. *sveigr* 'pliable', m. 'biegsamer Stengel', schwed. dial. *svīga*, *svēg* 'sichbiegen', Kaus. aisl. *sveigja* 'bend', Pass. *svigna* 'be bent, bow, nachgeben', *svigi* m. 'biegsamer Stengel'; ahd. *sweiga* 'cattle shed' (*netting).

su_eip-: aisl. *svīfa* 'swing, turn, umherschweifen, schweben', ags. *swīfan* 'turn, fegen, wenden (engl. *swift* 'quick, fast'), schwenken', aisl. *sueifla* 'swing', mhd. *swibeln*, *swivelen* 'lurch', ahd. *sweibōn* 'schweben, swing', *swebēn* 'schweben'.

lett. *sva* 'ipīt 'peitschen', *svipst(ik.)s* 'Hasenfuß, Zierbengel'.

References: WP. II 518 ff., Vasmer 2, 591 f., Johannesson 794 ff.

Page(s): 1041-1042

Root / lemma: *su_ī-*, *-g-*, *-k-*, *-p-*

English meaning: to fade, weaken, etc..

German meaning: 'schwinden, nachlassen, schweigsam werden'

Note: extended *su_īl_ō-p-ö*

Material: Aisl. *svīa* 'slacken'; *svīna*, ahd. *swīnan* 'abate, dwindle'; mhd. *swīnen* also 'senseless, unconscious become, verstummen'.

su_ī-k-: ahd. *swīgēn*, as. *swigōn*, ags. *swīgian*, *sugian*, *suwian* 'schweigen'.

su_īh-g-: σῖγῶ f. 'das Schweigen', σῖγῶω 'schweige' (compare σῖγα σῖπα Hes., i.e. Ἔγῶ).

su_ī-p-: got. *sweiban* 'cease, slacken', aisl. *svīfask* 'from etwas zurückweichen, sich enthalten', ahd. *giswiftōn* 'conticescere', mnd. *swichten* 'weichen, slacken, zum Schweigen bringen', ndl. *zwichten* 'weichen', nhd. (from dem Nd.) *beschwichtigen* (also messap. σῖπτα σῖώπαö);

in addition **su₁ii̯ōp-* in gr. σιῶπαω 'schweige' and **su₁i̯ōp-* with gr. Schwunde from *i̯* after Doppelkonsonanz in διῶσαομοι, σέσωπα μένων (Pind.) and in εἶσωπα ἥσυχία Hes.

References: WP. II 534;

See also: compare above (s)*u₁endh-*.

Page(s): 1052

Root / lemma: *su₁omb(h)o-s*

English meaning: porous, spongy

German meaning: 'schwammig, porös'

Material: Gr. σομφός 'schwammig, porös' = germ. **swamba-* in ahd. *swamp*, -*bes* m. 'sponge'; besides germ. **swampu-* (idg. **su₁ombu-*) and **swamma-* in aisl. *suo*, *ppr* 'sponge; ball (after the shape)', mnd. *swamp*, -*pes* 'sponge, fungus' and got. *swamm* Akk. '(Wasch-) sponge', ags. *swamm* m. 'fungus', mnd. *svam*, -*mmes* 'sponge; fungus'; from schwammigem Boden: engl. *swamp* 'swamp, marsh'; westfö. *swampen* 'auf- and niedergehen, from schwammigem Boden', changing through ablaut mhd. *sumpf* 'swamp, marsh' = aisl. *soppr* 'ball', norw. also 'fungus'.

References: WP. II 534 f.

Page(s): 1052

Root / lemma: *su₁ordo-s*

English meaning: black, dark

German meaning: 'schwarz, schmutzfarben'

Material: Lat. **sordus* as base from *sordeō*, -*ēre* 'dirty, filthy, unflötig sein', *sordidus* 'dirty, filthy', *sordēs*, -*is* f. 'smut, Unflat'; got. *swarts*, aisl. *swart*, ags. *sweart*, ahd. *swarz* 'black', zero grade aisl. *sorta* f. 'black paint, color', *sorti* m. 'darkness, dichter fog', *sortna* 'black become';

sollte lat. *suāsum* 'rußiger Fleck auf a Kleide' as **suarssom* related sein, köme as basic form **su₁ardo-* in question, so that *sordeo* from *su₁r₁d-*;

whether as. *swerkan* (participle *gesworkan*) 'finster become, sich verfinstern, bewölkt become', ags. *sweorcan* 'finster, sad become', ahd. *giswerc*, *gisworc* 'Verfinsterung through clouds' and ir. *sorb* 'Makel, smut', related are (idg. **su₁erhg-*, **su₁or-b(h)o-* besides **su₁ordo-*), is doubtful.

References: WP. II 535, WH. II 562 f.

Page(s): 1052

Root / lemma: *sū-ro-*, *sou-ro-*

English meaning: salty, bitter; cheese

German meaning: 'sauer, salzig, bitter', zunächst von kösig Gerinnendem, schleimig Nassem; also in Flußnamen

Note: root *seu₁(ə)-*, *sou₁(ə)-* : *sū₁-*

Note:

Root / lemma: *sū-ro-*, *sou-ro-* : salty, bitter; cheese, derived from extension *ks-eu-* of **Root / lemma:** *kes-* : to scratch, itch

Material: Aisl. *sūrr* 'sour, sharp', m. 'sourdough', mhd. *sūr* n. 'Bitterkeit'; aisl. *sy̅ra* f. 'sour milk', ags. *sy̅ring* ds., ahd. *sūri* 'Söure'; ahd. ags. *sūr* 'sour', aisl. *sūr-eygr*, ahd. *sūrhugi*, ags. *sūrhiege* 'blear eyed, bleareyed'; compare toch. B *sūrma* 'Augenkrankheit';

lit. *sūras* 'salzig', lett. *su̅rs* 'salzig, bitter', lit. *sūris* m. 'cheese', Old Prussian *suris* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *syrъ* 'humid, wet', russ. *syro* *j̅* 'humid, wet, raw, sour'; substantivized Old Church Slavic *syrъ*, russ. *syr* 'cheese';

ablaut. aisl. *saurr* m. 'smut, tier. seed, sperm'; abg. *surovъ* 'raw', russ. *suro* 'vyj' 'rough, raw' (**sou-ro-*);

compare die FIN kelt. *Sūra*, nhd. *Sauer*, *Sūr*, Old Prussian *Sure*, lett. *Sūrupe*, and den PN Συράκωσα Pl. 'Syrakus' (Sicily), with *nt*-derivative to Συράκω name eines Sumpfes.

References: WP. II 513, Trautmann 293 f., Vasmer 3, 49, 58; perhaps to *seu*-(ə)-1 'juice, sap' (above S. 912 f.); about 'milk' to: 'coagulated, sour milk'.

Page(s): 1039

Root / lemma: *sū-s*, *suu-o* *s*

English meaning: pig, swine

German meaning: 'Hausschwein, Sau'

Material: Av. *hū* (Gen. Sg. for **huvō*) 'swine'; gr. ὄς, ὄας, Akk. ὄν m. 'boar', f. 'sow' (therefrom ὄα f. 'Hyöne') besides ὄς, ὄας ds.; in addition σὺγλατ πῶλο βόρβωδ ες Hes.; σὺφε(τ)ός, σὺφός m. 'pigpen' (*-φέF(τ)ος, to φύω, idg. *bheu-*, above S. 146 ff.); Sternbild the ὐτάδες 'group from Schweinen'; compare gr. λακ. σέκκα;

alb. *thi* 'swine'; lat. *sūs*, *suis* 'swine', umbr. *sif* 'sues', *sim* 'suem', *sur* 'um', *sorsom*, *sorsalem* 'suillum' (**sū* -do-, **sū* -dāli-);

gall. **suhtegis* 'pigpen' (M.-L. 8492);

ahd. ags. *sū*, aisl. *sy̅r* 'sow';

lett. *suve̅ns*, *sive̅ns* 'piglet' (unclear Old Prussian *seweynis* 'pigpen'); toch. B *suwo* 'swine';

adjektivische **no-** derivatives: on the one hand gr. (late) ὀνός 'from swine', on the other hand (ursprachlich) lat. *suinus* ds., Old Church Slavic *svinъ* ds. = lett. *svīns* 'smudges'; toch. B *swānāna misa* 'Schweinefleisch';

substantivized got. *swein*, aisl. *suīn*, ags. ahd. *swīn* 'swine'; Old Church Slavic *svinija* 'swine' probably from **svīnī* (fem. to *svinъ*) reshaped.

k- derivatives:

Old Indian *sūkara-* m. 'boar, swine' (umgedeutet as 'Sū-macher'); mpers. *xūk*, osset. *χui* ds.; lat. *sucula* 'young sow'; with expressive Geminatio: kelt. **sukko-* 'swine, (Schweine-)Schnauze, plowshare' in air. *socc sa il* 'Meerschwein' (ein fish), mir. *soc* m. 'plowshare, snout (of Schweines)', air. FIN *Socc*; cymr. *hwch* m. f., later only f. 'swine', corn. *hoch*, bret. *houc'h*, *hoc'h* m. 'swine'; from dem Gallo-

Lat. derive cymr. *swch*, corn. *soch*, bret. *souc'h* and frz. *soc* 'plowshare';

ags. *sugu* 'sow', as. *suga*, mnd. *soge*, nhd. schwöb. *suge* 'sow'; with expressive Geminatio norw. schwed. *sugga*, mnd. *sugge*.

References: WP. II 512 f., WH. II 635 ff., Trautmann 294, Vasmer 2, 593, Benveniste BSL 45, 74 f. 90, Thieme, Heimat d. idg. Gemeinsprache 26 f., 36 f.; probably originally 'Gebörrerin', to *seu-2*: *sū-* 'to give birth to children' (above S. 913 f.); compare air. *berit* 'sow' (**bherentī*); or but lautnachahmendō

Page(s): 1038-1039

Root / lemma: *sūs-*

English meaning: to buzz

German meaning: Schallnachahmung for 'sausen'

Note: only germ. and slav.

Material: Ahd. *sūsōn* 'sausen', mnd. *sūsen*, schwed. *susa*, dö n. *suse* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *sysati* 'sausen, whistle' (onomatopoeic words Schallkorrektur for lautgesetzliches **sych-*); aruss. *susol* 'Zieselmaus, Hausratte', bulg. *sъsel* ds.; *sъskam* 'fizz'; compare lett. *susuris* 'Spitzmaus', *susers* 'dormouse'.

Maybe alb. *shushurimë* 'onomatopoeic)rustle', *shushur-* 'to rustle', *shushat* 'stun, make numb (unable to speak)'ō

References: WP. II 514, Trautmann 294, Vasmer 3, 50 f.

Page(s): 1039

Root / lemma: *sūs-* (**ghus*)

English meaning: parent

German meaning: 'Erzeuger'

Note: only Old Indian and Albanian

Note: **Root / lemma:** *sūs-* : parent derived from **Root / lemma:** *au_o-s* (**gheu_o-s*): grandfather: hett. *ḡu-uḡ-ḡa-aš* (*ḡuḡḡaš*) 'grandfather'ō Lyk. **χ uga* 'motherly grandfather' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Old Indian *sūh* 'progenitor'; alb. *gjysh* 'grandfather' (**sū_ḡstḡi_o-*), originally 'progenitor'; *tre-gjysh* 'great grandfather (literally 'previous third grandfather)', *gjyshe* 'grandmother' (**sū-s-i_ē*).

References: Jokl. Ling.-kult. Untersuchungen 28 ff.;

See also: to *seu_ə-* : *sū-*, above S. 913 f.

Page(s): 1039

Root / lemma: *tag-* (or *teg-* : *tog-* : *t_eg-*)

English meaning: to touch, gripe

German meaning: 'beröhren, angreifen'

Material: Gr. *τεταγών* 'fassend' (: lat. *tetigī*); lat. *tangō*, -ere, *tetigī tactum*

(alat. also aoristisches *tagō*, -ere) 'touch', *integer* 'unversehrt (unangetastet)', *tagax* 'diebisch'; *taxim* 'clandestine', *taxō*, *āre* 'abschätzen, touch'; unclear with -gh- volsk. *atahus* Fut. II 'attigerit', marruc. *ta[h]a* or *ta[g]a* 'tangat'; lat. *contamināre* 'entweihen' to *contagiō* 'Berührung';

ags. *ðaccian* 'gentle touch, caress', and. *thacolōn* 'caress'; perhaps here of Begriffe 'caress, fein anzuföhlen': ir. *tais* 'soft, humid, wet, gentle', gall. *Taxi-magulus*;

whether air. *tongid* 'swears', *dī-tong-* 'negate', Perf. *do-ru-thethaig* (*te-tog-e) verbal noun *dīthech* (*dī-tego-) in addition belongs (to cymr. *tyngu* 'swear, vow', corn. *to-*, mbret. *toeaff*, nbret. *toui* ds.), is perhaps eine idg. root *teg- must be assumed, wherefore still phryg. *eti-te-tik-menos* 'verflucht' belongs; das gr. lat. *a* wäre then reduplication-grade, as lat. *a* in *frangō* (above S. 165), etc.

References: WP. I 703, WH. II 647 f., O. Schrader Reallexikon s. v. oath.

Page(s): 1054-1055

Root / lemma: *tak-*, *takē(i)-*

English meaning: to be silent

German meaning: 'schweigen'

Material: Lat. *taceō*, -ēre 'schweigen', umbr. *tac*, ez 'tacitus', *tasetur* Nom. Pl. 'taciti';

got. *pahan* 'schweigen', *pahains* 'Schweigen', with gramm. variation ahd. *dagēn*, as. *thagōn*, *thagian* ds., aisl. *pegja* ds., *pagna* 'verstummen', *pagall*, *þo*, *gull* 'schweigsam';

perhaps as active to obiger neutropassiven group: air. *tachtaid* 'wörgt', cymr. *tagu*, corn. bret. *taga* 'das Wörgen' as originally 'zum Schweigen bringen'; unclear is cymr. *gos-teg* f. 'Schweigen'.

References: WP. I 703, WH. II 641 f.

Page(s): 1055

Root / lemma: *tap-1*

English meaning: to dip

German meaning: 'eintauchen; Nösse'ö

Material: Arm. *t'at'avem* 'tauche ein', *t'ōn* (*tapni-) 'dampness, Nösse, rain';

Old Church Slavic *topiti* 'immergere', *to(p)no, *ti* 'immergi', in addition among others nsorb. *ton* 'Tömpel', čech. *tú'ne* 'Vertiefung in Flusse', russ. *to'nja* 'geschözte bay'.

References: WP. I 705, Vasmer 3, 119, 120 f.

Page(s): 1056

Root / lemma: *tap-2*

English meaning: to press down, press together

German meaning: 'niederdröcken, zusammendröcken'

Material: Gr. $\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$ 'low, demötig' (*gedröckt'); aisl. *þefja* 'stomp', *þōf* n. 'crush', *þōfi* m. 'Filz' (out of it lit. *tu* 'ba, lett. *tūba*, Old Prussian *tubo* 'Filz'.)

References: WP. I 705, Mayrhofer 477.

Page(s): 1056

Root / lemma: *tata-*, *tē* *ta-* under likewise

English meaning: Daddy; expr. child word

German meaning: Lallwort

Material: Old Indian *tata* 'father', *tāta* 'father, son, Lieber'; gr. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\alpha$ (Hom.) Vok., $\tau\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ Vok. 'o father!'; alb. *tate* 'father'; lat. *tata* 'father' (in the Kindersprache); Ernöhrrer'; cymr. *tad*, corn. *tat* 'father', *hen-dat* 'grandfather'; aisl. *þjazi* 'a giant' (**þeðahsaö*); lett. *te* 'ta, lit. *te* 'tis, *te* 'te', *te* 'ty 'tis 'father', Old Prussian *thetis* 'grandfather' (Old Prussian *tāws* 'father', *thewis* 'Vaterbruder', lit. *te* 'vas, lett. *tēves* 'father'), lit. *teta* 'aunt', žemait. *titi* 's 'father'; russ. *ta* 'ta etc. 'father', russ.-Church Slavic *teta* etc. 'aunt', Old Church Slavic *tetъka* ds.; nhd. *Tate*, ostfries. *tatte* 'father'; norw. *taate* 'Lutschbeutel', isl. *ta* 'ta ds., norw. schwed. *tätte* 'Frauenbrust, teat';

besides germ. forms with *i* and *u*: ags. *titt* 'nipple, Kuhzitze', mhd. *zitze* 'teat';

Maybe alb. *sisë* 'teat, breast'

schwed. *titta* 'aunt, old unverheiratete wife, woman'; mhd. *zutzel* 'Sauglappen', schwed. *tytta* 'old wife, woman, Muhme', ahd. *tutta*, *tuta* 'nipple' under likewise; similarly gr. $\tau\upsilon\tau\theta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, -ον 'small, noch ganz young', $\tau\upsilon\tau\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu$ 'ein bißchen', inschr. also $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$; $\tau\upsilon\nu\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ 'small, little'; eine also out of the idg. Sprachen verbreitete Lallwortgruppe.

References: WP. I 704, WH. II 650, Trautmann 320, Vasmer 3, 81.

Page(s): 1056

Root / lemma: *taus-*

English meaning: still, silent, peaceful

German meaning: 'still, schweigend, zufrieden'

Material: Old Indian *tu* 's, *yati* 'beruhigt sich, is zufrieden', *tus* *t a* 'befriedigt, zufrieden', *tūṣ* *ṇ ī m* Adv. 'still, closemouthed' (: av. *tušni-*, Old Prussian *tusnan*), Kaus. *tōṣ* *a yati* 'beschwichtigt, stellt zufrieden, erfreut'; av. *tušni-* 'stillschweigend' (*tušnišad-* 'wer stillschweigend dasitzt');

mir. *tō* (**tauso-*) 'still, closemouthed', air. *tūae* 'silentium' (basic form **tausi_āö*), mcymr. *taw* 'schweige!', ncymr. *taw* 'Schweigen; closemouthed', *tawel* 'closemouthed', bret. *tao* 'Schweigen; still!', abret. *taguelguiliat* Gl. to dem as 'schweigendes Wachen' mißverstandenen lat. *silicernium*; *guo-teguis* 'compescuit', nbret. *tevel* 'schweigen';

aschwed. *thyster* 'closemouthed, dumb, still' (**pusti-*);

Old Prussian *tusnan* 'still', *tussise* 'er schweige' (**tusē-*, as lat. *tacē-re*), lit. *tau* 'sos, *tausy* 'tis 'sich lay, place (of Winde);

slav. **tušiti* 'beruhigen' (= Old Indian *tōṣa yati*) in den trans. russ. *tuši* 'tb 'löschen, auslöschen', poln. *po-tuszyc* 'encourage' (*beruhigen'), etc.; besides intr. **tuchno* *ti* in russ. *tu* 'chnutъ 'erlöschen', slov. *pohtu* 'hniti 'still become, verlöschen'; russ. FIN *To* 'sna (**Tъsna*);

hitt. *dušk-*, *duškii_a-* 'sich freuen'.

References: WP. I 714 f., Trautmann 332, Vasmer 3, 128, 158, Mayrhofer 1, 517.

Page(s): 1056-1057

Root / lemma: *tād-*

English meaning: to act on purpose

German meaning: etwa 'with Vorbedacht handeln'

Note: only gr. and osk.

Material: Gr. ἐπιτηδέες Adv. 'with Vorbedacht, geflissentlich' (ἐπιτηδέος 'geeignet', ἐπιτηδέύω 'betreibe geflissentlich'); osk. *tadait* 'censeat'.

References: WP. I 705.

Page(s): 1054

Root / lemma: *tāg-*

English meaning: to put in order

German meaning: 'an den rechten Platz, ordentlich hinstellen'

Material: Gr. τᾱγῶν m. 'Anführer, Befehlshaber', τᾱγεῶν, τᾱγῶν 'beherrsche, führe an', nachhom. τάσσω, att. τάττω, ἐτάγην, τακτός 'auf einen bestimmten Posten, in Reih and limb, member stellen, beordern, sort, order, arrange, regeln' (present τάσσω analog. instead of *τάζω), ταγί f. 'Schlachtordnung', τάγμα n. 'Heerschar; order', τάξις f. 'order; alignment; Posten, rank';

abrit. PN *Pra-su-tagus* (vorkelt. idg. Lw.);

lit. *pa-togu's* 'anständig, bequem' (εὔτακτος) = lett. *patāgs* 'bequem', lit. *su-to'gti* 'sich vertragen, sich verbinden';

toch. A *tās's* i Pl. 'Anführer'.

References: WP. I 704, Trautmann 312, van Windekens Ant. Class. 9, 67 f.

Page(s): 1055

Root / lemma: *tāl-*

English meaning: to grow; young animals

German meaning: 'wachsen, grünen; Gewöchs, junger Trieb'

Material: Gr. τᾱλῖς - ἰδος 'junges mannbares girl, bride' τᾱλῖς, -εως, ion. -ιδος f. 'Hölsengewöchs, Bockshorn', τῆλεθάω 'blossom, sprieße';

lat. *tālea* 'Stöbchen, seedling, Setzreis', dial. for **tālia*, as also *tālla* = *tālia* 'Zwiebelhölse'; denominative *tāliāre* 'split, cut, clip' (originally '*Zweige abschneiden');

lit. *a(t)to'las* 'Nachheu, Grummet', *talo'kas* 'grown, nubile, marriageable'.

References: WP. I 705, WH. II 643, Mayrhofer 1, 498.

Root / lemma: *tā-, tə-; t̃āi-, t̃əi-, t̃i-; [t̃āu-], t̃əu-, t̃ū-*

English meaning: to melt, dissipate, decay

German meaning: 'schmelzen, sich auflösen (fließen), hinschwinden (Moder, verwesendes)'

Material: A. Osset. *thayun* 'tauen, melt' (**t̃āi-ō*) = Old Church Slavic *tajo-, taret* 'melt', **tal* 'geschmolzen, fluid', russ. *ta* 'lyj';

arm. *t'anam* 'benetze (Aor. *t'ac, i*); werde humid, wet (Aor. *t'ac, ay*)';

cymr. *tawdd* 'liquēfactiō', *toddi*, bret. *teuzi* 'melt' (-d- or -dh-forms);

with **b(h)**-extension (compare under τῖ-φ-ος) lat. *tābēs* 'das allmöhliche Vergehen through Schmelzen, decay, disease, malady etc.', *tābum* 'jauche, mucus, Seuche', *tābeō, -ēre, t̃ābēscō, -ēre* 'melt, hinsiechen'.

with **k**-extension gr. τήκω, dor. τάκω 'schmelze', τὰκερός 'soft, schmelzend', τῆκε δύνει 'Abzehrung, Schwindsucht, Verwesung';

B. *i*-forms: aisl. *pīðr* (**t̃i-to* -s) 'geschmolzen, getaut', whereof *pīða* 'auftauen, tr. and intr.', *pīðenn* 'geschmolzen, getaut';

with **bh**- (compare above *tābēs*) osset. *c'irwō, c'irw* 'yeast' from **tibh-no-*; gr. τῖφον. 'marshy place, damp Grund'; dak. FIN T ι β λ σ κ ο ς; about lat. *Tiberis* (**Thubris*, Θυβρις < **dhubris*) s. Szemerényi Arch. Ling. 5, 3 ff.;

with **l**-suffix: gr. τῖλος 'dönnner Stuhlgang, Abföhren'; abg. *t'le* 'modern, verwesen', *t'lja* 'Verwesung', russ. *tlja* 'Motte' (compare under lat. *tinea*), 'Blattlaus';

with **m**-suffix: Old Church Slavic *time* 'no' 'slime, mud';

with **n**-suffix: ags. *ðīnan* 'humid, wet become', *ðān* (**l̃ai-no-*) 'humid, wet, bewässert', whereof *ðæ nan* 'moisten', *ðānian, ðæ nian* 'humid, wet sein or become';

Old Church Slavic *tina* 'slime, mud'; probably lat. *tīnus* 'the lorbeerartige Schneeball' (from the stark abföhrenden Wirkung) and *tinca* 'Schleie' (**t̃inica* 'schleimiger or in Schlamm lebender fish'); lat. *tinea* 'Motte, Holzwurm' (compare above russ. *tlja*) probably from a **tino-*, **tinā* 'Moder';

with **r**-suffix: arm. **t̃iro-*, -*ri-* in *t'rik* 'crap, muck, droppings', *t'rem* 'knead meal, flour, dough' (**make weiche Teigmasse*) *t'rmem* 'befeuchte, weiche ein', *t'rjem* 'befeuchte, benetze, begieße, bewässere'; lit. *ty ras, ty re* 'porridge, mash', *ty rai* 'bewachsener morass, Heide', lett. *t̃irelis* 'morass';

with **s**-suffix: ahd. *theisk, deisk* 'stercus, fimus, rudera'; Church Slavic *te što*, skr. *ti jesto* 'dough', because of sl. *tiskati* 'press' from *toisk-to-*; air. *tōishrenn, tāis* 'massam (farinaceam)', cymr. *toes*, bret. *tōaz m.* 'dough' (**t̃aihs-to-*); ahd. *theismo, deismo*, ags. *ðæ sma m.* 'sourdough'; gr. σταῖς or σταῖς, Gen. σταῖς 'Weizenmehl with Wasser zum Teig angeröhrt' (under influence of σταῖς from **stait-* reconverted);

with balt. ž-forms lit. *tīžu š* 'schlöpfrig, glitschig', *tyžtu*, *ti žti* 'schlöpfrig become' ö

C. **u**-forms: aisl. *peya*, ahd. *douwen, deuwen* 'tauen, to schmelzen begin, zergehn', trans. (*fir-*)*douwen* 'verdauen', aisl. *peyr* 'Tauwind', *pā* (**pawō*) 'schnee- and eisfreies Gefilde', ags. *ðawian* (**pawōn*) 'tauen', aisl. *pāna* 'melt intr.' = ags.

ðawenian 'netzen' (*Pawanōn); aisl. *þæ̃sir* 'qui lenem facit', norw. *tæsa* 'tauen, melt tr.' (*Pawisjan).

In germ. also *pwī̃* - in ags. *ðwīnan* 'dwindle, abate', Kaus. *ðwæ̃nan* 'steep, irrigāre', aschwed. *pwīna* 'vor disease, malady, Sehnsucht under likewise hinschwinden', *pwæ̃na* (from **pwẽna* = **pwī̃na*) ds. (similarly also ahd. *thwesben* 'auslöschen, exterminate'ö); germ. **pwī̃nam* probably reshuffling from *pīnan* (see above) after den groups from ags. *dwīnan*, *ā-cwīnan*.

D. Here still die urbrit. FIN **Tamā* > engl. *T(h)ame*, **Tamēssā* > engl. *Thames*, etc., **Tani_ā* > engl. *Tain*, *Tean*, **Tau_ā* > engl. *Taw*, *Tay*, in addition **Tilā* > engl. *Till*, ven. *Tiliaventus*, illyr. *Tilurius*, tirol. *Ziller* etc.

References: WP. I 701 ff., WH. II 639 f., 680, 683 f., Trautmann 312 f., 323; Vasmer 3, 84, 100, 105, 106, 110, Max Förster Themse 728 ff.

Page(s): 1053-1054

Root / lemma: *tegu-*

English meaning: thick

German meaning: 'dick'; only kelt. and germ.

Material: Air. *tiug*, cymr. corn. *tew*, bret. *teo* 'thick'; aisl. *þykk*, *þjokkr*, *þjukkr* 'thick', ags. *ðicce* 'thick, dense', ahd. *dicchi* ds., as. *thikki* 'ds., frequent, often'.

References: WP. I 718.

Page(s): 1057

Root / lemma: *teg-*

See also: see above S. 1013 f. under (s)*teg-* and S. 1055.

Page(s): 1057

Root / lemma: *teig-*

See also: see above S. 1016 f. under (s)*teig-*.

Page(s): 1057

Root / lemma: *teig^w-*

See also: see above S. 1018 under (s)*teig^w-*.

Page(s): 1057

Root / lemma: *tei-*

See also: see above S. 1015 under (s)*tei-*.

Page(s): 1057

Root / lemma: *tek-1*

English meaning: to produce; to bear

German meaning: 'zeugen, geboren'

Material: Old Indian *ta kman-* n. (Gramm.) `offspring, descendant, kid, child'; *takarī* f. `ein Teil the weibl. Genitalien';

gr. τέκτω (*τ(-τκ-ω), ἔτεκον, τέξω, -ομαί, τέτοκα `to give birth to children, zeugen', τέκος n. `kid, child; Tierjunges; Erzeugnis, scion, shoot', τέκνον n. `kid, child' (: germ. **pegna* 'z), τόκος `das Gebären, progeny, interest', τοκίζω `leihe auf Zinsen', τοκεύς `father, mother, Pl. parents', ion. ἐπ-τοξ, ἐπ-τεξ `the Niederkunft nahe';

aisl. *þegn* `free Untertan, free man', ags. *ðegn* `Edelmann, warrior, Held, servant', as. ahd. *thegan* ds., nhd. *Degen*.

References: WP. I 715, Mayrhofer 1, 466.

Page(s): 1057

Root / lemma: *tek-2*

English meaning: to reach, stretch out the hand, get

German meaning: etwa `reichen; die Hand ausstrecken', teils um to empfangen ('empfangen, erlangen'), teils um to bitten ('betteln, bitten')

Material: The meaning `bid, beg, ask' only germ.: as. *thiggian* `flehen', ahd. *dicken, diggen* st. V. `worum bid, beg, ask', dö.n. *tigge*, schwed. *tigga* `beg', aschwed. *piggja* ds.;

aisl. *piggja* `receive, annehmen', *þægr* (**pēgia*-) `pleasant', aschwed. *piggja* and older dö.n. *tigge* also `bekommen', ags. *ðicgan* st. V. `bekommen, annehmen, consume', as. *thiggian* ds.;

air. *techtaim* `I have', bret. *tizaff* `empfange' (due to eines **tektā* `das Empfangene, property'), cymr. *teg* `beautiful, pretty' (compare to meaning aisl. *þægr*), air. *ētig* = cymr. *annheg* `ugly' (**n.h̥teki*-); o-grade probably air. *toich* `naturgemöß' (different under *top*-);

lit. *tenku*, *tekti* `sich erstrecken, reichen, ausreichen, sufficient have; zuteil become, zufallen'; klr. *taknuty* `anröhren'.

References: WP. I 715, Kuiper Idg. Nasalprös. 186 f.

Page(s): 1057-1058

Root / lemma: *tek-3*

English meaning: to weave, plait

German meaning: `weben, flechten'

Material: Osset. *taxun* `to weave', *anɣdax* `filament' (x from k); arm. *t'ek'em* `turn, twist, rotate, flechte, wickle', *t'jur* (**tēk-ro*-) `twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved'; ahd. *tāht* `wick, cord', nhd. *Docht* = aisl. *þātr* `cord in a Seil', schweiz. *dægel, dohe*, bair. *dāhen*, elsöss. *dōche* `wick' (proto germ. **pēh*-, *pēg*-); also aisl. *þægja* `press' eig. `zusammendrehen' about Old Church Slavic *tъkati* `to weave' see above S. 1032.

References: WP. I 716, WH. II 678 f.

Page(s): 1058

Root / lemma: *tek 1p-*

English meaning: to plait; woodwork; carpenter

German meaning: `flechten, das Holzwerk of geflochtenen Hauses zusammenfügen'

Material: Old Indian *taks, ati* `behaut, bearbeitet, zimmert, verfertigt', lengthened grade *tā ś, t i* ds., participle *tas, t a* -, common Old Indian -*g h-* > -*ks-* : Avestan -*g h-* > -*xš-*, -*š-* phonetic mutation av. *tašta-* and *tāšta-*; also *tašta-* n. `cup, bowl'; Old Indian *ta ks, an* - m. `carpenter' (= av. *tašan-* `molder, creator, god', gr. τέκτων), fem. *taks, n, ī* (: gr. τέκτα(ν)α), *ta ś, t ar-* `carpenter' (compare lat. *textor* `Weber');

av. *tašaiti* `zimmert, cuts, slices to, verfertigt', *taša-* m. `axe', np. *taš* ds., mp. *tāši dan* `do carpentry, do woodwork', a p. *us-tašanā* `staircase' (*`construction');

maybe alb. *tas* `deep bowl'

gr. τέκτων `carpenter', fem. τέκτα(ν)α, τέκμαρ, -ωρ `mark, token, sign', τέχνη `Handwerk, Kunst, artifice' (*τεξνα from ölterem *τεκτ[ε]σνα); common Old Indian -*g h-* > -*ks-* : Anatolian – Tocharian – Greek -*g h-* > -*kt-*: -*tk-* phonetic mutation see **Root / lemma: g hōem-, g hōom-**, Gen.- ablative **g h(ō)m-e s** : `earth'

lat. *texō, -ere, -ui -tum* `flax, wattle, braid, to weave', gelegentlich `to build', *textor, -ōris* `Weber'; *tēla* `Gewebe' (**tek slā* = slav. *tesla*, ahd. *dehsala*), *subtilis* (*-*texlis*) `fine, thin, tender; feinföhlig, sharp witted, shrewd', *subtēmen* `Einschlag, Eintrag in Gewebe; Gewebe'; *testa* f. `Platte, shard, bowl', therefrom *testūdō* `turtle, tortoise' (compare above av. *tašta-*), perhaps also *tēlum* `Fernwaffe, Wurfgeschöß' (as `kundig zugeschnitzt, gearbeitet');

Maybe alb. (**texere*) *tjerr* `flax, wattle, braid'

air. *tāl* `axe' (**tōkslo-*);

ahd. *dehsa, dehsala* `Queraxt, hatchet, hack, mattock, hoe', aisl. *þexla* f. `Queraxt'; mhd. *dehsen* `Flachs break, rupture', *dehse* `spindle', ags. *ðeox* `spear, javelin'; germ. **pahsu-* in ahd. *dahs*, norw. *svin-toks* `Dachs = badger';

lit. *tašau* -y *ti* `hew' (originally iterative); lett. *tešu* (**teksj_ō*) and *te šu* (**tēksj_ō*), *test* and *te st* `hew'; Old Church Slavic *tešo*, *tesati* `hew', russ.-Church Slavic *tesla* `axe', čech. *tes* `Zimmerholz', russ. *te s* `gesögte Bretter';

hitt. *takš-, takkeš-* `zusammenfügen, unternehmen'.

References: WP. I 717, WH. II 655, 656, 678 f., Trautmann 319 f., Vasmer 3, 99 f., Mayrhofer 468, 491, Durante, Ricerche lingunder 1, 234 ff., Pedersen Hittitisch 141 Anm. 1; Specht Idg. Dekl. 239 f., Leumann Kratylos 1, 29.

Page(s): 1058-1059

Root / lemma: tek^w -

English meaning: to run; to flow

German meaning: `laufen, fließen'

Material: Old Indian *ta kti* `hurries, schießt dahin', *takta* -, *ta ku-* `hurrying, rash, hasty', *takva* - ds.; *avatka* - `herabfließend'; av. *tačaiti* `running, hurries; flows', participle -*taxta-*, np. *tāxtan* `run', *hantačina-* `zusammenfließend' (= lit. *te kinas* `running'), av. *vihtaxti* f. `das Zerfließen, Schmelzen' (= Inf. slav. **tekti*); here perhaps as `dahinschießend': iran. (skyth.) **taḥša-* (npers. *taxš*) `Pfeil, bow', from which gr. τέξω ds., lat. *taxus* `yew' (Benveniste Me'l. Boisacq 1, 37 ff., Mayrhofer 1, 467 f.);

av. *taka-* m., np. *tak* 'run, flow' (= lit. *ta* 'kas, slav. *tok* ɤ); av. *tačar-* n. 'run, flow, pathway', *tačan-* 'hurrying'; *tači-āp-* 'running water (enthaltend)', iran. **taḥra-* 'quick, fast';

alb. *ndjek* 'pursue';

air. *techid* 'flieht' (Perf. *ō*-grade *tāich*), *ateoch* 'bitte' (**ad-tek^wō* 'take meine Zuflucht'); brit. PN *Vo-tepo-rīx*; mcymr. *gohdep* 'Zuflucht', *tebet* 'escape'; bret. *tec'het* 'flee', mcymr. 3. Sg. Konj. *ny ry-decho* 'wer nicht flieht' (brit. *ch* from *ks*, *s*-Subjunktivstamm); ir. *intech* n. 'way' (**enitek^wom*, compare Old Church Slavic *tek* ɤ 'run, flow');

got. *pius* 'servant, Knecht' (= Old Indian *takva* -, eigentl. 'runner', compare lett. *teksnis* 'Aufwörter, Bedienter'), urnord. *pewaR* 'Lehensmann', ags. *ðēo(w)*, ahd. *deo* 'Knecht, servant', Fem. got. *þiwi*, aisl. *þy* -, *þīr*, as. *thiwi*, *thiu*, ags. *ðēowu*, *ðēowe(n)*, ahd. *diu*, *diuwa* 'bondmaid, Dienerin' (**tek-u₁i* -, development moviertes Fem. to **teku₁o* h̥s, or to **teku₁-s*: Old Indian *ta* 'ku-); with derivative as got. *widuwairna* 'Waise' **pewernōn* in aisl. *þerna* 'Sklavin', as. *thiorna*, ahd. *diorna* 'virgin', nhd. *Dirne*; *n*-extension in ags. *ðēowen* 'bondmaid', aisl. *þjōnn* 'servant', whereof **pewanōn* 'serve' in aisl. *þēna*, *þjōna*, ahd. *dionōn*, *dionēn* 'serve'; got. *anapiwan* 'subjugate, zum Sklaven machen', ags. *ðēowian*, aisl. *þjā* ds.; lengthened gradees collective got. *þēwisa* n. Pl. 'servant, Knechte' (**tēku₁eso-*);

lit. *teku* -, *-e* 'ti' 'run, flow, rinnen; aufgehen (from the sun); marry (from the wife, woman)', lett. *teku*, *tece* 't' 'run'; Old Prussian *tackelis*, lit. *teke* 'las, lett. *tecie* 'ls m. 'grindstone, whetstone'; lit. *te* 'kme' 'wellspring, river', *i* 'toka' 'estuary'; lett. *teksnis* m. 'Bedienter'; Old Church Slavic *teko* -, *tešti* 'τ ρ ε χ ε ι ν', serb. *te* 'čēm, *te* 'c 'i' 'flow', etc.; lit. *ta* 'kas' 'Pfad', lett. *taks* ds., lit. *i* 'takas' 'estuary'; Old Church Slavic *tok* ɤ 'ρ ῑ σ ι σ', *potok* ɤ 'χ ε ι μ α ρ ρ ο σ'; toch. B *cake* 'river'; hitt. *u₁a-tku-zi* 'springt'.

References: WP. I 715 f., Trautmann 316 f., Vasmer 3, 89, 113 f., Mayrhofer 1, 466 f.

Page(s): 1059-1060

Root / lemma: *teleg* 'h-

English meaning: to hit

German meaning: 'schlagen' ö

Material: Old Indian *tarh-* (*tr₁n₁e* 'dhi, Perf. *tatarha*, participle *tr₁dha* -) 'shatter, crunch'; lit. *su-talžti* 'durchprö geln', *ta* 'lžyti' 'thrash', *te* 'lžti' 'thrash, throw'; lett. *talzīt*, *talstīt* 'durchprö geln'; with zweisilbiger root form lit. *tele* 'žhju, -yti' 'vast, grand durchprö geln', *ta* 'lažuoti' 'babble, chatter' (meaning as nhd. *Klatschen*), *tala* 'žius' 'babblers'.

References: WP. I 741, Mayrhofer 1, 522;

See also: compare under *telek-*.

Page(s): 1062

Root / lemma: *telek-*

English meaning: to push, hit

German meaning: 'stoßen, zerstoßen, schlagen'

Note: only Celtic and baltoslavisch

Material: Cymr. *talch* 'piece, fragment, Mahlkorn', acorn. *talch* 'furfures' (**t_elko-*); proto slav. **tylko*, **telkti* in Old Church Slavic *tlъko*, *tle štī* `κ ρ ούω' (idg. **t_elkō*), to lit. *ti ikstu*, *ti ikti* 'tame, domesticated sein', *ap-ti ike*, *s žmogu* 'durchtriebener person'; ablaut. slav. *tolk* m. 'Stampfe' and slav. *tolk* n. in russ. *tolokno* 'gestoßenes Hafermehl'; balto-slav. **talkā* f. 'common work' in lit. *talka*, lett. *ta lka* 'zusammengebetene Arbeitsgemeinschaft', russ. *toloka* 'ds.', also 'threshing floor, pasture' etc.

maybe alb. (**toloka*) *troka*, *toka* 'land' from **Ukrainian:** *toloka* 'occasional help by fellow villagers, fallow land, pasture' [f ā], *to loku* [Accs]

References: WP. I 741, Trautmann 321 f., Vasmer 3, 116 f.;

See also: compare above **teleg h-**.

Page(s): 1062

Root / lemma: *tel-1*, *telə-*, *tlē(i)-*, *tlā-*

English meaning: to transport, carry; to bear, suffer

German meaning: 'aufheben, wögen; tragen; ertragen, dulden'

Material: Old Indian *tulā* f. 'Waage, Gewicht', *tulayati* 'hebt auf, wögt' (with Ablautneuerung in addition *tōla yati* ds.), *tulima-* 'wögbar', *tu lya-* 'gleichartig, comparable'; arm. *t'oḷum* 'lasse, dulde, ertrage';

gr. τ α λ ά σ σ α ι and τ λ ῆ ν α ι (dor. ἔ τ λ α ν), participle τ λ ά ς, τ λ ᾷ σ α, Fut. τ λ ῆ σ ο μ α ι, dor. τ λ ά σ ο μ α ι, Perf. τέ τ λ α μ ε ν, τέ τ λ α ῖ θ ι, τ ε τ λ η υ ῖ α, τ ε τ λ η ῖ τ ο ς 'bear, endure, dulden', participle τ λ η τ ό ς, dor. τ λ ᾱ τ ο ς 'duldend, steadfast; erträglich' (= lat. *lātus*, cymr. *tlawd* 'arm', idg. **t_l-to s*), τ ά λ α ς, -α ν τ ο ς and (after μέ λ α ς) -α ν ο ς, -α ι ν α 'ertragend, duldend, leidend', τ ά λ α ν τ ο ν (originally to τ ά λ α ς, n. τ ά λ α ν gehöriger Pl. τ ά λ α ν τ α (eig. 'die beiden Waagschalen') 'Waage; ein bestimmtes Gewicht', ᾱ τ ά λ α ν τ ο ς 'from same Gewicht, equivalent, gleich', πο λ ύ τ λ α ς 'wer viel ausgestanden hat; very patiently'; PN Ᾱ τ λ α ς, -α ν τ ο ς; τ λ ῆ μ ω ν, dor. τ λ ᾱ μ ω ν 'ertragend, duldend', τ α λ α ό ς ds., in compound τ α λ α -; e.g. τ α λ α -π ε ν θ ή ς 'affliction ertragend', τ α λ ά -φ ρ ω ν 'ausharrenden Sinnes, beharrlich', next to which τ α λ α σ ί -φ ρ ω ν and τ α λ α ί -π ω ρ ο ς '*Gefahren or Nachstellungen erdulnd' i.e. 'afflicted, unlucky'; τ ά λ α ρ ο ς m. '(das, wherein man carries =) basket, pannier, Kösekorb etc.', *τ α λ ά τ η ς '*wer möhevolle Arbeit to ertragen hat, specific from the spinnery as Arbeit the Frauen', whereof τ α λ ά σ ι α ἔ ρ γ α, τ α λ α σ ί α 'Wollspinnerei'; ἔ -τ λ ο ς 'pain' (prefix ῑ-); redupl. PN Τ ά ν τ α λ ο ς, τ α ν τ α λ -ε ύ ω, -ί ζ ω, -ό ω 'lasse schweben, schwenke, swing, brandish'; gradation ο in τ ό λ μ η, τ ό λ μ α 'boldness, das cart', τ ο λ μ ή ε ι ς 'duldend, steadfast, bold', τ ο λ μ ά ω 'ertrage, hold from, dulde; wage'; e-grade τ ε λ ά σ σ α ι τ ο λ μ ῆ σ α ι, τ λ ῆ ν α ι Hes., τ ε λ α μ ώ ν 'bearer, Tragriemen, etc.', further as 'aufheben = in die Höhe heave, life' ᾱ ν α -, ἔ ξ α ν α -τέ λ λ ε ι ν 'sich erheben, aufgehen, from Gestirnen' (ᾱ ν α τ ο λ ῆ 'Aufgang from Gestirnen'), ἐ π ι τέ λ λ ε σ θ α ι, ὕ π ε ρ τ ε ί λ α ς ὀ ῖ λ ι ο ς, trans. ('aufheben and jemandem aufladen, auferlegen') ἐ ν τέ λ λ ε ι ν, -ε σ θ α ι 'auftragen, order', ἐ π ι τέ λ λ ε ι ν, -ε σ θ α ι ds., further: τέ λ ο ς n. 'Zahlung, tribute, tax, Ausgabe, Kosten', ε ύ τ ε λ ή ς 'wohlfeil, wenig kostend', πο λ υ τ ε λ ή ς 'viel Aufwand erfordernd, precious', ᾱ τ ε λ ή ς 'frei from tributes and Leistungen, abgabenfrei', probably also (with formants as ᾱ χ θ ο ς, π λ ῆ θ ο ς, perhaps through mediation eines Verbums *τέ λ -θ ω) τέ λ θ ο ς n. 'Entrichtung, sacrifice, oblation';

venet. *tolar* 3. Sg. Deponens 'bringt dar';

lat. *tollō*, -ere (*sustulī*, *sublātum*) 'empor, in die Höhe heave, life etc.' (**tl̥n̥.ō*, transfigured from **tl̥-nā-mi*), *tolūtīm* 'in Trabe' (eig. 'die Fö ße hebend'), *tolerō*, -āre '(er)trage, unterhalte', *tulī*, old *tetulī* Perf. to *ferō*, alat. Konj. *tulam* 'bear, carry, bring', *lātus* 'getragen' (= gr. τῶν ἰσχυρῶν, cymr. *tlawd*);

mir. *tlenaim* 'stehle' (**tl̥.nāmi*), cymr. *tlawd* 'arm' ('*duldend'), ir. *tlāith* 'weak, gentle' (**tlā-ti-*); air. *tol* f. 'volition' (**tolā*), whereof *tolnathar* 'welcher gefällt' under likewise; at most air. *tailm*, Gen. *telma*, bret. *talm* 'loop, noose, snare, Schleuder', cymr. *telm* 'Dohne' (: τ ε λ α μ ὦ ν ö);

got. *pulan*, -aida 'bear, endure, dulden', aisl. *pola*, ags. *ðolian*, ahd. *dolēn* ds., aisl. *þol* n. 'Geduld', ahd. *dult*, ags. *geþyld*, nhd. *Geduld*, *dulden*;

lett. *iztīlt* 'bear, endure, endure', perhaps (compare got. *barn* 'kid, child', eig. 'as Leibesfrucht getragen') lit. *te ĭlias*, lett. *tel's*, *tele ĭns*, Old Church Slavic *tel ѣсѣ*, russ. *tele ĭnok* (Pl. *telja ĭta*) 'calf'; different Būga Kalba ir s. 292 f.

toch. A B *töl-* 'heave, life, bear, carry', causative *tlössi*, preterit A *cacöl*, B *cāla*.

References: WP. I 738 ff., WH. II 688 f., Trautmann 317, Vasmer 3, 90, Mayrhofer 1, 516.

Page(s): 1060-1061

Root / lemma: *tel-2*, *telə-*, *telu-*

English meaning: flat, flat ground, board

German meaning: 'flach, flacher Boden, Brett'

Material: Old Indian *tala-* n. 'surface, plain, area, Ebene, palm, sole', secondary *talimam-* n. 'floor', *tā ĭlu* n. 'palate';

arm. *t`aṣ* 'region, Distrikt', *t`aṣ ar* 'irden, earthen vessel, earthenware', *t`aṣ em* 'beerdige, vergrabe', very doubtful *t`it`eln* 'leaf, Platte from metal';

gr. τ η λ ῑ α ῖ 'Würfelbrett, Köchenbrett and likewise';

lat. *tellūs*, -ūris f. 'earth', *meditullium* 'Binnenland' (**telnos*; *tellūs* after *rūs* reshaped); whether *tabula* f. 'board' etc. from **tal-dhlāö*

air. *talam* (**t_ēlā-mō*) Gen. *talman* 'earth', mir. *tel*, *t(a)ul* n. 'forehead, shield boss', cymr.corn. bret. *tal* 'forehead'; in Ir. is **tal* with a variant ir. *tel*, *tul* 'shield boss' zusammengeflossen, see below **tēu-* 'to swell';

aisl. *þil(i)* n. 'Bretterwand', *þilja* f. 'Diele, plank', *þel* n. 'ground, bottom', ags. *ðille* 'Diele', *ðel* 'Schiffsplanke, metal sheet', ahd. *dil*, *dilo* 'Bretterwand, Bretterdiele', *dilla* (= aisl. *þilja*, ags. *ðille*, whether these f.) 'board, Diele, Schiffsdeck', finn. (from dem Nord.) *teljo* 'thwart';

Old Prussian *talus* 'the ankle, ankle bone; the heel; a die (originally made of the ankle bones of animals)'; lit. *pa ĭtalas* 'bed', *ti ĭle' s* f. Pl. 'Bodenbretter in barge';lett. *tilandi* m. Pl. ds., *tilina ĭt*, *telina ĭt* 'flat ausbreiten', *tila ĭt*, *tiluo ĭt* ds., ausgebreitet lie'; aruss. *т ѣ ло* 'bottom'; *потоло к* (**tolu-ko-*) 'ceiling';

with formants **-to-**: lit. *ti ĭltas*, lett. *til ĭts* 'bridge' = Old Indian *taṭ a-* m. (mind. for **tr̥ta-*) 'bank, border, shore' (actually 'gangbarer floor')ö

References: WP. I 740, WH. II 640 f., 655, Trautmann 321, Vasmer 3, 110, Mayrhofer 1, 469, 487, 499, Specht Idg. Dekl. 23.

Page(s): 1061

Root / lemma: *tel-3***English meaning:** to be still**German meaning:** `still sein'**Material:** Air. *tu(i)lid*, *con-tu(i)li* `sleeps' (lter. **tolei_ō*), *cotlud* `sleep' (**kom-toli-tu-s*);

lit. *tyliu`*, *tyle`* *ti`* `schweigen' (balto-slav. **tilētēi* with secondary lengthening of *i* to *ī*) and (*ap-*, *nu-*, *pri-*) *ti lu`*, *ti lti`* `silent become', causative *ti ldaui*, *ti ldyti`* `schweigen make', *tylu`* *s`* `schweigsam' (idg. **t_el-*); Old Church Slavic *tylę* *jo`*, *tylę* *ti`* `vermodern, vergehen', serb. *za -tlja`m*, *za -tljati`* `einschlummern wollen'; in addition das causative slav. **toliti* in Old Church Slavic *u-toliti`* `beruhigen', Church Slavic *toliti`* `placare'.

References: WP. I 742 f., Trautmann 321, Vasmer 3, 114 f.;**See also:** perhaps *s-lose* variant to *stel-* (ahd. *stilli`* `still') above S. 1019.**Page(s):** 1061-1062**Root / lemma: *tel-4*****See also:** see above S. 1018 under (*s*)*tel-1*.**Page(s):** 1062**Root / lemma: *telp-*****English meaning:** space; spacious**German meaning:** `Raum haben'**Material:** Old Indian *ta lpa-* m., *ta lpā* f. `lair, Ruhesitz';air. *-tella* (analogical *-talla*) `es is Raum, Möglichkeit vorhanden for etwas';

lit. *telpu`*, *til pti`* `Raum have', *talpa`* f. `ausreichender Raum', *talpi`nti*, ablaut. *tu lpinti`* `Raum make'; lett. *te lpu*, *ti lpt`* `Raum have', *tilpe* f. `Kramkammer'; proto slav. **tilpa* respectively **t_llpa* in Old Church Slavic *tl ъpa*, russ. *tolpa`* f. `heap, troop, multitude, crowd';

toch. A *tsölp-* `go, hinöbergehen, erlöst become'.**References:** WP. I 741 f., Trautmann 317, Vasmer 3, 117, Mayrhofer 1, 489.**Page(s):** 1062**Root / lemma: *tem(ə)-*****English meaning:** dark**German meaning:** `dunkel'

Material: Old Indian *ta mas-* n. `darkness, darkness' = av. *tamāh-* ds., npers. *tam`* `Star of Auges', Old Indian *tamasa`* - `swart' (= av. *tamaḡha-* `finster'), *tamsra-* `dark, livid'; *ta misrāh`* (= lat. *tenebrae*), newer *ta misrā* f., *tamisra-m`* `darkness'; *ta masvān (-vant)`* `finster' = av. *tamāhvant-* `verblendet'; *tamra`* - `verdunkelnd', *tāmra`* - `oxblood, indigo, kupferrot', *timira`* - `dark, finster'; *ta māla-* m. `Xanthochyomos pictorius' (tree with very dunkler bark); from *tamāla-pattram`* `T.-leaf' derive gr. $\mu\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\theta\rho\omicron$, lat. *mālobat(h)rum*; av. *ta, ŋra-* Nom. Pl.

`darkness', np. *tār* `finster' = **tam̥sra-*;

gr. (öol.) VN Τέμμε (κ ε ς) (**tems-*);

illyr. mountain-N Τάμ α ρ ο ς by Dodona;

lat. *tenebrae* `darkness' (diss. from **temafrā* = Old Indian *támisrāh* Pl.), *temere* `blindlings, aufs Geratewohl' (Lok. **temesi* `in Dunkeln [tappend]'), *temerō*, -āre `blemish, entehren' (eig. `unvorsichtig heiligen Dingen nahen'); mir. *teim*, *temen* `dark, gray', air. *temel* `darkness', mbret. *teffal* `finster'; ahd. *demar* n. `dawn, twilight'; as. *thimm* `dark' (**pimza* -); mndl. *deemster*, ahd. *dinstar* (and probably also ahd. *finstar*) `finster' (**temsro-* = Old Indian *tamsra-*); nd. *disig*, ndl. *dijzig* `nebelig, dark' (**pemsiga-*); lengthened grade probably aisl. *þām* `obscuritas aeris', norw. *taam* `unklare Luft, dōnne blanket of clouds';

lit. *témsta*, *témti* `finster become'; *tamsa* `darkness', *tamsu* s `dark', ablaut. lett. *tima*, *timsa* and *túmsa* `darkness', lit. *tim̐sr̐as* `schweißfüchtig, oxblood, indigo'; lett. *tumst* (Inf. *tumt*) `es dunkelt'; Old Church Slavic *tъma* `darkness', Old Church Slavic *tъmъnъ* `dark'; russ. *témrivo* `darkness'; whether slav. *ténъ* `shadow' as **tem-ni-s* anzureihenō

toch. B *tamāsse* `dark'.

Maybe alb. *dimën* `winter, long winter nights' origin of PIE root for winterööö, maybe alb. *tym* `smoke' dark smoke' similar to poln. *dym*ööö

References: WP. I 720 f., WH. II 656 f., 664, Trautmann 322, Vasmer 3, 92 f., 162.

Page(s): 1063-1064

Root / lemma: *tem-1, tend-*

English meaning: to cut

German meaning: `schneiden'

Material: Gr. τέμνω, hom. ion. dor. τάμνω (hom. τέμε (ι) `cut, bite' (ἐταμον and ἐτεμον, τεμῶ, τέτμηκα, τμητός); τομός `incisive', τόμος `break, section, part; band, strap (book)', τομή `cut'; τέμαχος `abgeschnittenes Stöck gesalzenen Fisches', τέμενος `(*abgeschnittener, abgesonderter) göttlicher or royal district, region, area'; τμησις `cut'; τάμιος `rennet' (weil es γάλα τέμνει, id est σχίζει, hence also γάλα-τμον λάχανον ἄγρον Hes.); ταμίας `Verwalter', as the die Portionen aufschneidende, then also die Arbeit verteilende; other formations τμήγω (by Balbilla τμάγω) `cut, bite' (3. Pl. Aor. Pass. τμάγευ); τένω, τένη see under; phryg. Τήμνον ἄρος (: Church Slavic *téme*);

lat. *aestumō*, -āre `abschätzen, taxieren, schätzen' due to eines **ais-temos* `Erz incisive'; about lat. *temnō* see under *stemb-*; air. *tamun* `stump', *tamnaid* `clips, cuts';

bsl. **tínō*, **tinti* from **tēmnō* (gr. τάμνω), **tēmatī* in lit. *tinu* `tínti `dengeln', slov. *tném te* `tí hacken', ačech. *tnu*, *tieti* `hew, hit', aruss. *tъnu* (*tъmetъ* is Druckfehler), *tjo*, *ti* `hit', whereupon also **tonъ* instead of **tomъ* (= τόμος) in nsorb. *ton* `Aushau' etc.; Church Slavic *téme*, `Scheitel';

d-extension (originally *d-present*): gr. τένω `benage, nasche', *dh-present* att. τένηω ds., τένηη `Nöscher'; lat. (iterative) *tondeō*, -ēre, *totondī*, *tōnsum* `abscheren, abschneiden' (in addition *tōnsa* `rudder', *tōnsilla* `Uferpfahl'); mir. *tond*, *tonn*, cymr. *ton* f. `skin'; mir. *teinnid*, *tennaid* `splits, breaks', *teinm* n. `split, tear' and schott.-göl. *téum* = cymr. *tam*, corn. *tam*, bret. *tamm* `morsel, mouthful,

piece' (**tn₁ dsmn₁* -).

References: WP. I 719 f., WH. II 657, 689 f., 691, Trautmann 324, Vasmer 3, 92, 111, 133.

Page(s): 1062-1063

Root / lemma: *tem-2*

English meaning: enthralled, confused

German meaning: häufig lengthened grade `geistig benommen, betöubt'

Material: Old Indian *tā́myati* `wird betöubt, wird senseless, unconscious, ermattet', participle Perf. Pass. *tām₁ tá-*, Kaus. *táma₁ yati* `erstickt (trans.), stolen; looted the Luft' (kslav. *tomiti*), *támati* `erstickt (intr.), wird unbeweglich, wird hart', *támis₁ īcī₁* f. `beklemmend, betöubend', *timitá-* `unbeweglich', (*i* after *stimitá-* ds. from **stāi-* `verdichten'); arm. *t`m(b)rim* `werde betöubt' (**tēmiro-*);

lat. *tēmētum* `berauschendes Getränk, Met, Wein', *tēmulentus* `berauscht', *abstēmius* `sober'; mir. *tām* (**tōmu-*) `disease, malady, Ohnmacht, death'; *támaid* `stirbt'; mcymr. *taw* `death'; nhd. *damisch, dömlich* `betöubt, benommenen Geistes', westfal. *dömmeln* `ersticken'; russ.-Church Slavic *tomiti* `torment, smite; distress; exhaust'.

References: WP. I 720, WH. II 657, 664, Trautmann 313, Vasmer 3, 118, Mayrhofer 1, 495, 503;

See also: probably to consecutive (*tem(ə)-*).

Page(s): 1063

Root / lemma: *temp-*

English meaning: to extend, stretch, span

German meaning: `dehnen, ziehen, spannen'

Note: extension from **ten-* ds.

Material: Npers. *tāb₁ha δ*, Inf. *tāftan* and *tāb-ī- δan* `turn, wenden, spinnen', intr. `sich drehen, afflicted become' (from one to **tap* = idg. **tm₁p-* analogical refined Kaus. **tāpayati*), wherefore probably as iran.Lw. gr. *τάπης, δάπτω* `cover, rug';

arm. *t`amb* `(*gestopftes Sattelkissen), saddle; das weiche Fleisch an Tierbeinen'; gr. PN *τέμπε* (: lat. *tempus* `Schlöfe');

here lat. *tempus*, -*oris* n. `Schlöfe' (from the thin gespannten skin, compare aisl. etc. *punn-vangi* m. `Schlöfe') = lat. *tempus* `Zeitspanne', in addition *temperāre* `Maß halten, Maß give' (hence `mix'); *templum* `an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur's staff' (`*ausgespannt = ausgemessen'); perhaps *antemnā* f. `spritz' (`die Aufgespannte') from **an(a)-temph₁nā*; *templa*, -*ōrum* `die gespannten Querhölzer, auf denen die Schindeln befestigt become'; *contemplāri* *ᾠτ ε ν ε ς β λ ε π ε ι ν*', *temptō*, -*āre* (iterative to **tempō*) `touch, beföhlen, assail, untersuchen, auf die Probe stellen' (see Persson Beitr. 488 ff.);

aisl. *pambr* `swollen, thick', *po₁ mb* Subst. `aufgedunsener Bauch, bowstring';

lit. *tem₁pti* `through Ziehen spannen, dehnen', Iter. *tampy₁ti* ds., *tim₁pti* `sich recken', *ti₁mpa* `sinew', *tempty₁va* `bowstring' = Old Church Slavic *te₁tiva* `sinew', lit. *i₁tampas* `Anspannung, Anstrengung' (ablaut. *i₁tumpas* `beginning zum Sprunge'), *tampru₁s* `tenacious, elastisch'; lett. *ti₁eptie₁s* `hartnäckig sein';

Old Church Slavic *to, pъ* 'obtusus, crassus'ö perhaps from 'gedunsen'; russ. *tepsti* 'straff anziehen';

toch. A *tampe* 'power', AB *cömp-* 'to be able, vermögen'.

References: WP. I 721 f., WH. I 54, II 659 f., 662, Trautmann 317 f., Vasmer 3, 95, 101, 153, Frisk Göteborgs Högsk. A' rsskr. 57, 1951: 4.

Page(s): 1064-1065

Root / lemma: *tend-*

See also: see under *tem-1*.

Page(s): 1067

Root / lemma: *tenagos, t_enagos*

English meaning: ground in water

German meaning: 'Grund in Wasser'

Material: Gr. *τέναγος* n. 'ford'; lett. *tīgas* (**tingas*) 'Tiefe between zwei Untiefen'.

References: WP. I 724.

Page(s): 1067

Root / lemma: *tengh-*

English meaning: to extend, stretch, span

German meaning: 'ziehen, dehnen, spannen'

Note: ar. **thengh-*, yet probably nevertheless extension from *ten-1* ds.

Material: Av. *ʃang-* (*𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 ntē, ʃanjayentē*, participle *ʃaxta-*) 'ziehen, Bogen spannen'; but *ʃanvarə*, Abl. *ʃanvanāt-* 'bow (as Schußwaffe)' after Mayrhofer through contamination with **danvan-* (= Old Indian *dha ṇvan-*, above S. 234) originated; osset. *t'i nji n* 'distend'; arm. *t'anjr*, Gen. *t'anju* 'dense, thick' (**tn.ghi-u-*);

lat. *tēmō, -ōnis* m. 'shaft' (**tenksmō*); Old Church Slavic **te, gno, ti* 'ziehen', *raste, go, , raste, šti* 'disträhere', russ. *tugo j* 'straff, tight, firm, strong, heavy', poln. *te, gi* ds., Old Church Slavic *to, ga* 'σ υ ν ο χή, π ε ρ ί σ τ α σ ι ς', slov. *to, ga* 'sluggishness, Schwermut' etc.; die meaning 'heavy' also in slav. **te, gъkъ*: Old Church Slavic *ote, gъčiti* 'β α ρ ε ῖ ν', *te, žъkъ* 'β α ρύς', *te, gostъ* 'β ά ρ ος', *te, gota* ds. etc.; also Old Church Slavic *iste, sklъ* 'emaceratus, tabidus', *iste, skno, ti* 'tabescere' with *sk-*suffix; here Old Church Slavic *te, ža* 'litigation';

lit. *tingu s* 'idle' (= slav. **te, gъ* in *te, gostъ* etc., and: aisl. *pungr*), *ti ŋgiu, tinge* 'ti' 'idle, unlustig sein', *ti ŋg-stu, -au, -ti* 'tröge become';

aisl. *pungr* 'heavy', *punge* m. 'burden, load', *pyngia* 'beschweren', *pyngð* 'Unannehmlichkeit, Verlegenheit', *pyngsl* 'distress, crowdedness'; ahd. *dīhsala*, ags. *pīxl*, aisl. *pīsl* 'shaft' (proto germ. **pen χslō* eig. 'Zugstange'); toch. A *tön k-*, B *tank-* 'hinder'.

References: WP. I 726 f., WH. II. 658, Trautmann 318, Vasmer 3, 166.

Page(s): 1067

Root / lemma: *teng-1*

English meaning: to soak, wet

German meaning: `benetzen, anfeuchten'

Material: Gr. τένυω `benetze, befeuchte'; lat. *tingō* (older *tinguō*, das after *unguō* : *unxi* for older **tengō* eingetreten is), -ere, -nxi, -nctum `benetzen, anfeuchten; förben'; ahd. *thunkōn, dunkōn* `tunken'; schweiz. *tink* `humid, wet'.

References: WP. I 726, WH. II 684.

Page(s): 1067

Root / lemma: *teng-2*

See also: s. S. 1088 (*tong-*).

Page(s): 1067

Root / lemma: *tenk-1*

English meaning: to extend, stretch, span

German meaning: `ziehen, dehnen, spannen; Zeitspanne'

Note: (root-extension from *ten-1* ds.); only Germanic

Material: Got. *peihs* (**te ĩnkos*), Pl. *peihsa* n. `time'; with gramm. variation aisl. *þing* n. `Gerichtsversammlung, property, object', ags. *ðing* ds., as. *thing*, ahd. *ding*, nhd. *Ding*, langob. *thinx* `rechtliche Zusammenkunft, congregation, meeting', agerm. GN *Mars Thinxus* (germ. **Tius Þingsaz* `the god the congregation, meeting'); ags. *ðingan* `einen pact, covenant make', nhd. *dingen*.

References: WP. I 724 f., Kluge-Goetze 137; identical with:

Page(s): 1067

Root / lemma: *tenk-2*

English meaning: to clot, thicken; solid, thick

German meaning: `(sich) zusammenziehen (also especially von the Milch; gerinnen), fest, dicht werden' (out of it also `gedeihen')

Material: Old Indian *tan ĩc- tana ĩkti* `zieht together', with *ā-* `makes curdle, coagulate, harden', *āta ĩngana-m* `Mittel zum Gerinnen, rennet', *takra ĩm* `buttermilk' (**tn.k-lo ĩm*: **te ĩnk-lo-m* in isl. *þe ĩl*), npers. *talxīna* `sour milk'; av. *taxma-* `valiant, proficient, energetic, heldenhaft', compounds *ta šyah-*, Sup. *tančišta-*; np. *tanjī ḍan* `pull together', afghan. *tat* `dense, thick' (**tahta-*);

mir. *tēcar* `protection', *tēcht* (**tenkto-*, compare aisl. *þētrr*) `geronnen', *tēchte* `gehörig, right', cymr. *teithi* `characteristics', mcymr. *brenhin teithiawc* `rex legitimus' (from `tight, firm'), air. *con-tēci* `gerinnt' (= got. *þeiħan*, idg. **te ĩnkō*), *te chtaíd* ds. (**tenktō*); ablaut. *tocad*, cymr. *tynged* `luck', bret. *ton ket* `fate, destiny', PN *Tuncetace*, lat. Gen. in Wales; zero grade cymr. *tanc* f. `peace' (**tn.kā*), *tangnef* ds.; compare adön. *taknem* `dankbar' under *tong-*; gall. PN *Tanco-rīx* `Friedensfürst';

nisl. *pēl* n. 'buttermilk'; aisl. *pētr* 'dicht', mhd. *dīhte*, nhd. *dicht* and dial. *deicht* (proto germ. **pen* χ*tu-*); nisl. *pētti* 'sour milk'; got. *peihan* 'thrive', ahd. *gidihan*, ags. *geðeon* ds., participle ags. *geðungen*, as. *githungan* 'vollkommen', in addition das Kaus. as. *thengian* 'vollenden' (of present **Pihan* from junction in die *i*-row), got. *gabaih*, dt. *gediegen*, mnd. *dege* 'prospering; flourishing, Fortschritt'; Verschmelzung with Verwandten from lit. *tinku* 'ti' *kti* 'taugen, passen', *patinku* 'schmecke, behage', lter. *ta* 'ikau, -yti' 'zusammenfügen, bring in order', *ti* 'kras' 'right', das to lit. *tie* 'kti, *tei* 'kti belongs), nhd. bair. *deihen* 'austrocknen and dadurch dichter become', compare with gradation **pan* χ- nhd. steir. *dahen* 'dry, dorren' and die Bezeichnung the Tonerde got. *pāhō*, ags. *ðōhæ*, *ðō*, ahd. *dāha*, nhd. *Ton* (**pan* χ*ōn*), aisl. *pā* 'loam', as. *thāhi* 'irden';

aisl. *pengill*, ags. *ðengel* 'prince, lord, master, mister' (**p* *angilaz*);

aisl. *þang*, mnd. *dank* 'seaweed, Tang', ags. *ðung* 'Aconitum napellus', nd. *wodendung* 'Schierling' (**dichte* mass, tussock'ō);

lit. *ta* 'nkus 'dense, frequent, often';

klr. *t'aknuty* 'nützen', slov. *tek* 'prospering; flourishing'; presumably Old Church Slavic *to*, *ča* 'rain', slov. *t'o*, *ča* 'hail', and likewise; whether got. *þeimō* 'thunder' dazugehört, with from 'Wetterwolke' verschobener meaning, is höchst dubious.

References: WP. I 725 f., Trautmann 313 f., Vasmer 3, 158 f. Marstrander ZcP. 7, 369 f., J. Loth RC. 41, 225 f.;

See also: root-extension from *ten-1* 'dehnen'.

Page(s): 1068

Root / lemma: *ten-1*, *tend-*

English meaning: to extend, stretch, span

German meaning: 'dehnen, ziehen, spannen', also von the Weberei, Spinnen, Strick etc.

Grammatical information: *ten-* bildet in Idg. an not thematic root aorist (ved. *a* *tan*, *a* *tata* 'er hat gespannt') and ein Perfekt (ved. *tatā* 'na, *tatne* ', lat. *tetini*). Das present wird with -*eu*-extension (ved. *tano* 'ti, *tanute* ', gr. hom. τάνυτα () or -*i_e/o*-suffix shaped (gr. τείνω); compare *tenu-s* 'thin' and die extensions *tengh-*, *tenk-*, *temp-*, *tens-*.

Material: Old Indian *tanō* 'ti' 'dehnt, spannt, erstreckt sich, dauert', av. *pairi-tanava* 1. Sg. Konj. Akt. 'I will fernhalten', *pairi-tanuya* 1. Sg. Opt. Med.; Old Indian *ut̥tāna-* 'ausgestreckt' = av. *ustāna-* ds. (**tn*, *no* -, compare Old Indian *tanū* *man-* n. 'Dönn', also lit. *ti* 'nti, lat. *tenē-re*); np. *tanī* *ḍan* 'turn, spinnen'; as *d*-present (as lat. *tendō*) Old Indian *tandatē* 'löst after, ermattet' (*tandrā* 'Mattigkeit, Abspannung');

participle Old Indian *tata* ' - m. 'gestreckt' (= gr. τᾰτᾰς, lat. *tentus*); *tati-* m. 'row, cord, sacrifice, immolation' (= gr. τᾰσῖς 'Spannung, lengthening', lat. *in-*, *con-tentiō*), next to which zero grade *ta* 'nti- 'cord, Saite, row', *tantu-* 'filament, cord, Saite, Aufzug of Gewebes'; *tan-* 'Ausbreitung, Fortdauer, Fortpflanzung, progeny', Instr. *tanā* 'continuō', *ta* 'na- m. 'descendant', *ta* 'na-m, *ta* 'nā, *ta* 'nas- n. 'progeny'; *ta* 'ntra-m 'Zettel, Aufzug am loom' = np. *tār* (av. **ta*, *ṇra-*) ds., afghan. *tōr* 'net'; Old Indian *tāna-* m. 'clay, filament' (compare gr. τᾰνός); perhaps here *tanū* ' - f. 'body, person, Selbst' = av. *tanū-* f. ds. (Mayrhofer 475);

gr. τάνυτα () 'streckt sich' (= Old Indian *tanutē*), τᾰνύω (ἐτάνυσσ etc.) 'strecke, dehne'; τείνω ds. (τᾰτᾰς), τᾰτᾰνύω ds.; τᾰνίᾰ (long) 'stripe, Binde' (due to eiges Adj. **τανύς*); τᾰναός 'Spannung, twitch'; τᾰτᾰνός 'gestreckt, long, straff'; τένω, -ο ντο 'sinew', τένο n.

`sinew, straff angezogenes Band' (= lat. *tenus*, -*oris*, compare also Old Indian *taṇas-* n.), ἄ-τ ε νή ς `very gespannt, straff' (ἄ- probably with ion. Psilose = *sm.* -), whereof ἄτ ε νί ζ ω `hefte den Blick angespannt auf etwas'; τ ό ν ο ς `Spannung, Anspannung; also the voice, Hebung of Verses, musikalischer sound, tone' (: lit. *taṇas*); τ ά σ ι ς f. `Spannung' (**tn̥tis*); about τ α νύ- `sich ausbreitend' see under *tenu-s*;

alb. *nde* `nj `breite from, pull, spanne die Saiten'; *katund*, *ke* `tunt (**ke-tn̥-t*) `village' (*ausgespanntes tent');

lat. *tendō*, -*ere*, *tetendi*, *tentum*, newer *tēnsum* `spannen, distend, ausstrecken' (originally *d*-present) = umbr. *an-*, *en-tentu* `intenditō', *ustentu* `ostenditō' etc., lat. *tentus*, (*in-*)*tentiō*; *teneō*, -*ēre*, *tenui* (alat. *tetini* = Old Indian *tatanē*), *tentum* `hold, stop etc.' (originally Durativ, trans. and intrans. `somewhat gespannt halten', hence *tenēre* also `dauern' = vast, spacious sein), *at-tinēre*, *pertinēre*, *continuus*; *tenēre aliquid* originally with Akk. of Zieles `auf etwas to ausgereckt, gespannt sein' (*tenē-re* belongs to ahd. *donēn* `vast, spacious, ausgestreckt sein' undlit. *tiṇstu*, *tiṇti* `to swell'); *tenus*, -*oris* n. `cord with loop, noose, snare' (= gr. τ ε ν ο ς), *tenor*, -*ōris* m. `ununterbrochener run, flow, Fortdauer, connection; (jur.) sense, mind, Inhalt eines Gesetzes', *tenus* preposition m. Abl. Gen. Akk. `sich erstreckend bis, bis an', *protinus* `sich after vorn erstreckend, vorwärts' (compare Old Indian *nūṭanāh*, -*tnāh* `jetzig', lat. *dīūtinus*, lit. *dabartiṇis* `jetzig'), *tenāx* `tenacious, tenacious'; umbr. *tenitu* `teneto';

air. *tan* `time' (**t_enā*), eigentl. `Fortdauer, zeitliche Ausdehnung' (*in tain* `when, if') (: lett. *tina*), air. *te t* `Saite' (**tn̥tā*) = cymr. *tant* ds. (compare Old Indian *tantu-*, isl. *þind*) = bret. *arḡdant* `Pflöcke am cart zur Befestigung of Seiles'; air. *tēit* `goes' (**tenḡti*, alter Wurzelaorist, originally `streckte');

got. *uf-þanjan* `sich distend, sich ausstrecken', aisl. *þenja* `ausspannen, ausstrecken', ags. *ðenian*, *ðennan* `strecken, spannen', ahd. *den(n)en* `dehnen'; aisl. *þinull* `rope, hawser, dasein net einfaßt and in addition dient, es to spannen', aisl. *þind*, norw. *tinder* f. `Zwerchfell' (air. *tēt*, Old Indian *taṇtu-*); *dh*-present ags. *ðindan* `to swell, angry, irate sein'; in addition aisl. *þund* f. `river'; ags. *ðunian* `sich heben, sich dehnen, to swell', gleich ahd. mhd. *done n* `sich distend, to swell, strotzen'; *don* `ausgespannt', mhd. *done*, *don* `Spannung', ahd. *dona*, as. *thona* `twig, branch, Ranke', nhd. *Dohne*, ags. *ælf-ðone* `Albranke, Solanum dulcamara'; aisl. *þo, n* f. `Holzstöbchen, with dem Felle zum Trocknen ausgespannt become', schwed. *tana* `sinew', older dö.n. *tan* `Zwerchfell';

lit. *tiṇstu*, *tiṇti* `to swell', *taṇas* `swelling, lump, growth' (*sich distend', also of Spannen the skin an geschwellenen Stellen; gefördert through das reimende *tviṇti* `to swell'); lit. *tiñklas* `net', Old Prussian *sasin-tinclo* `Hasengarn', lett. *tinu*, *ti t* `flax, wattle, braid, winden, wickeln', *tina* `ein Setznetz' (: air. *tan*), *tineklis* `somewhat Gewundenes, Gewickeltes'; lit. *tandus* `idle';

Old Church Slavic *teneto*, *tonoto* `rope'.

References: WP. I 723 f., WH. II 662 ff., Trautmann 323 f., Vasmer 3, 93, Mayrhofer 1, 475, Bergin Eriu 12, 227 ff.

Page(s): 1065-1066

Root / lemma: ten-2

See also: see above S. 1021 under (s)ten-1.

Page(s): 1067

Root / lemma: tens-

English meaning: to extend, stretch, span

German meaning: `dehnen, ziehen, spannen'

Note: extension from *ten-1* ds.

Material: Old Indian *tam' sayati* `zieht hin and her, schöttelt', *tam' sati* (uncovered), Aor. *a' -tasat* `pull, with Gewalt in Bewegung place', *ta' sara-m* `Weberschiffchen', *vi' tastī-* m.; av. *vitasti-* `span';

lat. *tōlēs, -ium* `crawl am Halse', Demin. *tōnsillae* `die Mandeln in Halse', *prōtēlum* `towing rope for Ochsen, ununterbrochener Fortgang', whereof *prōtēlāre* `in die Länge ziehen' (during *prōtēlāre* `drive away, fortjagen' as *tēlīs* `prōpellere' `to understand, comprehend is); *tēnsa* `Prozessions- or Götterwagen', das subst. Fem. of participle *tēnsus*;

got. *atpinsan* `heranziehen', anld. *thinsan* `ziehen, rend', ahd. *dinsan* `ziehen, drag', hess. *dinse, dans* `ziehen', participle nhd. *gedunsen* (eig. `aufgezogen'), ahd. *dansōn* `ziehen, dehnen';

lit. *te, siu* `te, `sti' `through Ziehen dehnen, verlängern', *prate, sa* `Verzug, Aufschub', *užte, sas* `Leichtentuch', Intr. *tī, stu* `tī, `sti' `sich dehnen, sich recken', *ta, sau* `y' *tī* (: Old Indian *tam' sayati*) `pull, recken', Old Prussian *tiēnstwei* `stir, tease, irritate', 2. Pl. Imp. *tenseiti*, participle *entensīts* `gefaßt', *teansis* `shaft'.

References: WP. I 727, WH. II 666, 688, 691, Trautmann 318 f., Mayrhofer 1, 465, 491, 532.

Page(s): 1068-1069

Root / lemma: *tenu-s, t_enu-s*

English meaning: thin

German meaning: `dönn', eig. `lang gedehnt'

Grammatical information: fem. *tenu_i*

Note: to *ten-1* `dehnen'

Material: Old Indian *tanu* -, fem. *tanvī* `thin, tender, schwöchtig, unbedeutend' (*ta' nuka-* ds. = slav. *tъnъkъ*); substantivized Old Indian *tanū* - f., *tanuṣ-* n., av. *tanū* - f., *tanus-* n., np. *tan* `body, body';

gr. *ταυυ-* `long', fem. *ταυεῖα* *ι* `long balk, beam'; *ταυα* (F) *ός* `langgestreckt, long'; perhaps eherzu 1. *ten-*, s. Specht KZ 59, 35, Sommer Zur Gesch. d. gr. Nominalkomp. 127;

lat. *tenuis* `thin, fine, tender' (from dem fem. **tenu_i* = Old Indian *tanvī*); gr. *ταυα* *ός* kann from **ταυα* *ός* assimilated sein;

air. *tan(a)e* (with secondary -e), corn. *tanow*, bret. *tanao, tano* `thin' (proto kelt. **tanau_o-*; cymr. *teneu* verdankt sein e dem influence of lat. *tenuis*);

ahd. *dunni*, as. *thunni*, aisl. *punnr* `thin' (*nn* from *nu_i*); here also **pennō, *punnō* f. `Stirne, Schlöfe' in ahd. *tinna*, mhd. *tinne, tunne* ds.; in den compounds. ahd. *tinna-bacho* `Schlöfe' and ahd. *dun-wangi, -wengi* n., ags. *ðun-wang(e)* f., aisl. *pun-vangi* m., schwed. *tinning* `Schlöfe';

lit. *te_i vas*, lett. *tie⁶ vs* `slim';

Old Church Slavic *tъnъkъ* `thin' (assimil. **tъnъkъ*, russ. *to⁷ nkij*).

References: WP. I 724, WH. II 666, K. Jackson Lang. and Hist. 376, Trautmann 319.

Root / lemma: *tep-*

English meaning: warm

German meaning: 'warm sein'

Material: Old Indian *ta pati* 'erwörm't, burns' (also 'kasteit sich, öbt penance, atonement'), participle *tapta* - 'erwörm't, erhitzt', *ta pas-* n. 'heat, blaze, glow', *ta pu-* 'glühend, hot', Kaus. *tāpa yati* 'erwörm't, erhitzt'; av. *tāpaiti* 'is warm', Kaus. *tāpayaiti* 'erwörm't, erhitzt', Inchoh. *tafsaiti* (**tepask ēti*) 'wird hot', participle *tapta-* 'erwörm't, hot', *tafnu-* m. 'Fieberhitze, fever', *tafnah-* n. 'heat, blaze, glow; fever'; np. *tāftan* 'burn, warm, gleam, shine';

alb. tosk. *ftoh*, geg. *ftof* 'make cold, lösche from, verletze with words' (**ve tēp-sk ō* 'entwörme');

lat. *tepeō -ēre* 'lukewarm sein', *tepidus* 'warm', *tepor* 'Wörme'; presumably osk. *tefu ru m* 'a kind of (blaze-) sacrifice, oblation' (**teps-ro-*); umbr. Abl. Sg. with Postpos. *tefru-to*, Akk. Pl. umbr. *tefra* 'carnes cremandas';

air. *tē* 'hot', Pl. *tēit* (**tepent-* = Old Indian participle *tapant-*); *ten* and *tene*, Gen. - *ed* 'fire' (**tepnet-*), cymr. corn. bret. *tan* ds., corn. bret. *tana* 'kindle, inflame'; air. *tess*, cymr. corn. *tes*, bret. *tez* 'heat' (**tepshtu-*, to *es*-stem lat. *tepor*, Old Indian *tapas-*); mir. *timme* 'heat, fear' (**teps-mi ā*); cymr. *twym* 'heat', acorn. *toim* 'hot', mbret. *toem*, nbret. *tomm* 'hot' (**tepesmo-*);

norw. *teva* 'vor heat keuchen', ags. *ðefian* 'pant, gasp', aisl. *þefr* m. smell, odor, taste', *þefa* 'smell' trans., *þefja* 'smell' intr.; (Grundvorstellung of warmen Dampfes from Speisen);

Old Church Slavic **teplъ* (in *teplostъ* 'θερμότης'), čech. *teplý*, russ. *teplyj* and (with *o* after *topiti*) Old Church Slavic *toplъ* 'warm'; Kaus. serb. *to piti* 'melt', russ. *topi tь* 'heizen; zerlassen'; pr. PN *Taplawken* eig. 'Warmfeld';

hitt. *tapašša-* 'fever, heat' (Old Indian Lw.ö).

References: WP. I 718 f., WH. II 667 f., Trautmann 319, Vasmer 3, 111, Mayrhofer 1, 477, 569.

Page(s): 1069-1070

Root / lemma: *terd-, tred-*

English meaning: to drill

German meaning: 'durchbohren'

Note: (see also *ter-* 'malmendes insect'), extension from **ter-* 'rub, durchbohren'

Material: Old Indian *tr. n. a tti*, Kaus. *tardayati* (*tardati* Gramm.), Perf. *tata rda* 'durchbohren, split', *tardman-* n. 'hole, aperture', *tarda* - m. 'ein insect', *tr. dila* - 'löcherig, durchbohrt', *trada* - 'the (through Bohren) eröffnet'; lit. *tre ndu, -e ti* 'from Motten, Wörmern zerfressen become', *trande* 'under *trandi* 's Made, Holzwurm'; ablaut. lett. *tru di* 'Moder', *tru de t* 'verwittern, faulen'; lit. *tri de* 'diarrhea'; Old Church Slavic *tro dь* 'tinder' and 'kind of disease, malady, δ υ σ ε ν τ ε ρ ι α' (compare above S. 1073 lit. *tri edžiu* 'have diarrhea': cymr. *trwyddo* 'bore'), čech. *trud* 'Zitterich am face'.

References: WP. I 736, Trautmann 328, Vasmer 3, 144, Kuiper Idg. Nasalprös. 96 f., 183 f., Mayrhofer 1, 521 f.

Root / lemma: *terk-*, *trek-* (*tork-*, *trok-*)

English meaning: to turn

German meaning: `drehen'

Note: probably extension from *ter-3* `rub, drehend reiben'

Material: Old Indian *tarku-* m. f. `spindle', *nis. t. arkya-* `was sich aufdrehen lößt'; figurative *tarka yati* `assumes, sinnt after';

gr. ἄτρ α κ τ ο ς m. f. `spindle (figurative: Pfeil, sprit)' ἄ = *n.* `in', as (`Stöbchen zum Aufdrehen'), ἄτρ ε κ ή ς `unverhohlen, geradeheraus' (`unumwunden'); alb. *tjerr* `spinne' (**tērknō*);

lat. *torqueō*, -ere, *torsi*, *tortum* `turn, winden, verdrehen, agonize' (*qu* is *k* + formant *u*_, compare Old Indian *tarku-* `spindle'), *torquēs*, *torquis* `necklace as jewellery', *tormentum* `Winde, manacle, Marterwerkzeug, Wurfmaschine' (**torqu[e]mentom*), *tormina* `Leibschmerzen', *torculum* `Drehpresse, Kelter', *nasturtium* `Kresse' (**nāstorctiom* `quod nasum torqueat');

ir. *trochal* `Schleuder'; perhaps cymr. *torri* `break, rupture' (**tork_hs-*), mbret. *terryff* ds.;

ahd. *drāhsil* `Drechsler', nhd. *drechseln*, probably also ags. *præ stan* `turn, zusammenwinden, press, afflict' (as germ. **prēχsti_han*); if also aisl. *pari* `Tang' (from **parhan-*) actually `band, strap'ö

Old Prussian *tarkue* `Binderiemen (am Pferdegeschirr)' lies *tarkne* = **tarki ne* ; Old Church Slavic *trakъ* `band, strap, Gurt', russ. *to rok* m. `Sattelriemen', poln. *troki* m. Pl. `strap, Fesseln';

toch. AB *tsörk-* `torment, smite', A *tark-* `Ohrring', B *törk-* `turn'.

A meaning `verdreht, quer' shows die with *tu*_ - anlautende family of ahd. *dwerah*, *dwerawēr* `slantwise, quer', nhd. *zwerch*, *quer* and mhd. *twerge* `Quere', *zweg* `quer', ags. *ðweorh* `inverted', aisl. *þverr* `quer, obstructive', got. *þwai rhs* `angry, irate'; the anlaut *tu*_ - is perhaps through hybridization with **tu_her-* `turn' to define.

References: WP. I 735 f., WH. II 692 f., Trautmann 314, Vasmer 3, 125, Mayrhofer 1, 484 f.

Root / lemma: *ter-1*

English meaning: to tremble, dabble

German meaning: `zappeln, zittern'

Material: Old Indian *tarala-* `zitternd, zuckend, unstet'; alb. *tarta_his* `zapple' (from redupl. **tar_htar-*).

References: WP. I 727 f., Mayrhofer 1, 481;

See also: extensions: *trem-*, *tres-* (Kombinationsform **trem_s-*), *trep-*.

Root / lemma: *ter-2*, *teru-*

English meaning: feeble, fragile, weak

German meaning: `zart, schwach'

Note: (to *ter-* `rub' as `ab-, aufgerieben, weakened')

Material: Gr. τέρυην `tender', sabin. *terenum* `molle', lat. (after *tenuis* reconverted) *tener*, -a, -um `tender, soft';

from the *u*-basis: Old Indian *ta'run* a-, dial. *ta'lina-* `young, tender' (m. f. `youngling, girl', n. `sprout, Halm'), av. *tauruna-* `young', osset. *töri* n `knave, boy';

gr. τέρυασθενης, λεπτόν Hes., τέρυες ἵπποιοι `abgejagte Pferde' (τερύσκετο εἰς τείρετο Hes.: τέρυ = μεθύσκω: μέθυ), τερύνης τετριμμένος ὄνος, καὶ γέρων Hes.;

lat. *tardus* `slow, slack, zögernd' as *do*-derivative eines red.-stuf. **t_eru*-ö; air. *terc* `sparse, small';

zur τέρυην-group as `young, tender; young Bursche, Tierjunges' also **torno-s** in lit. *tar'nas* `servant', Old Indian *tarn* a-, *tarn* aka- m. `Tierjunges, calf'; arm. *t'orn*, Gen. *t'orin* `grandchild, grandson';

alb. *trim* `valiant, gamy; m. young man', Pl. *trima* `bewaffnete Gefolgsmänner' (*tr.mo-*), if `young Bursche, jugendkräftig' die meaning-development war;

Note:

This seems wrong etymology since alb. maybe alb. *trim* `brave, not scared' is related to alb. alb. tosk. *tre'mp*, geg. *trem* `I scare'; lat. *tremō*, -ere `tremble' from **Root / lemma: trem-, trem-** : `to thump; to tremble' (see below).

arm. *t'arm* `young, fresh, green', perhaps aisl. *pyrma* `spare, look after' as derivative eines **pormaz* `weak, tender'; is lat. *termes*, -itis `abgeschnittener twig, branch' die lengthened grade in addition *men*-forms in gr. τεράμων `tender, light kochbar', ἄτεράμων `hard, raw', hom. ἄτεράμωνος `hard, unerbittlich, unbeugsam'; presumably got. *parihs* `ungewalkt, neu (from kerchief, cloth)', eig. `fresh'.

References: WP. I 728, WH. II 648 f., 665, 670 f., Mayrhofer 1, 483.

Page(s): 1070-1071

Root / lemma: ter-3, terə- and teri-, trī-

English meaning: to rub

German meaning: `reiben; drehend reiben' (from which `drehen'), `(reibend) durchbohren'

Note: also **teru-** : **treu-** (extended with **b, g, gh, g h, k, p**); here **ter-2** `tender' (eig. `aufgerieben', compare lat. *mollis* : *molō*), and **ter-6** in Worten for `malmendes insect'

Material: A. Old Indian *tura* - `wund' or `sick', *ā tura-* ds.;

gr. τείρω `reibe (auf), bedränge, quäle, betröbe', τίτροημι, newer τίτραω `grind, pulverize, durchbohre' (Fut. τρήσω; τρητός `durchbohrt, durchlöchert', τρήμα `hole'), τετραίνω ds. (compare lit. *trinu* `); κυκλωτερήσ `round twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved', τέρετρον `borer', τερέω `drill, wimble, bore a hole, drechsle'; ἔτροπε `durchbohrte' (participle present ἄντι-τροπεῖν τα, Perf.

τ ε τ ο ρ η μέ ν ο ς), τ ό ρ ο ς 'chisel' (compare also τ ο ρ έ ς 'piercing loud' under **toro-s* 'loud'), τ ο ρ ε ύ ς 'Grabstichel, chisel', τ ο ρ ε ί α 'das Verfertigen erhabener Arbeit in Stein or metal', τ ο ρ ε ύ ω 'carve'; τ ό ρ ν ο ς 'Zirkel, Dreheisen; Kreisbewegung' (τ ό ρ ο ν ο ς τ ό ρ ν ο ς. Τ α ρ α ν τ ῖ ν ο ι Hes., compare lak. τ ο ρ ο ν ε υ τ ό ς); τ ό ρ μ ο ς 'hole'; about gr. ἀ τ ά ρ τ η ρ ο ς 'inconsiderate' (ö) s. Frisk 176;

alb. *tjer* 'spinne' (**terō*);

lat. *terō*, -ere, *trīvī*, *trītum* 'rub, grind', the prefixed present forms from the basis **trēi-**, **trī-**, likewise *dētrimentum* (synonymous *termentum* by Paul. Fest. 498 L.) 'failure, damage', *triticum* 'wheat' (**Dreschgetreide*), *triō* m. 'Pflugochse' ('a terenda terra'), *tribulum* 'a threshingsledge, wooden platform studded with iron teeth', *tribulāre* 'press; beset, plague (late)', *tetricus* 'grumpy, surly, sullen, finster', *intertrīgō* 'wundgeriebene place'; *teres*, -etis (eig. 'glattgerieben') 'länglichrund, glattrund, slim, fine', *terebrā* 'borer'; *trīcae* 'Rönke' (Pl.) to **trīkā* 'tribulatio';

toch AB *trik-* 'in die Irre go, fehlen', B *traik-* 'in die Irre guide, lead', participle Perf. Pass. *tetrīku*;

from the same basis **trēi-**, **trī-** (as *trīvī* etc.) mir. *trēith* 'weak', and gr. τ ρ ί β ω (τ ρ ί φ ω, ἔ τ ρ ί β η ν) 'rub, grind, pulverize, entkröfte etc.', τ ρ ι β ή 'das Reiben etc.', τ ρ ί β ο ς m. f. 'abgetretener way, road; das Reiben, Verzug'; compare Church Slavic *tre bīti* 'clean, roden' from proto slav. **terb-* (τ ρ ί β ω : lat. *trī-* = sl. *terb-* : lat. *ter-*); in addition mir. *trebaid* (**tr. b-*) 'pflögt, bewohnt', air. *trebar* 'smart' (partly with *treb*, S. 1090, zusammengefallen);

air. *tarathar*, cymr. etc. *taradr* 'borer'; mir. *tuirenn* (**torinā*) 'wheat' ('Reibefrucht');

ahd. *drāen* 'turn, work a lathe' (originally '*drehend reiben or bore'), ags. *ðrāwan* 'ds. '; intr. 'sich umkehren' (engl. *throw* 'throw'), ahd. *drāt*, ags. *ðræ d*, aisl. *brāðr* 'Draht, filament' (**Prēðu-* eig. 'the Gedrehte'), ahd. *drāti* 'quick, fast, rash, hasty, hasty' (eig. 'sich hurtig drehend'); besides germ. **pr-el-* in nd. *drillen* 'bore, torment, smite', mhd. *gedrollen* 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, rounded', nhd. *drillen* 'winden, bore, torment, smite', afries. *thralle* Adv. 'quick, fast', mnd. *drāl* 'round twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, sich wirbelnd', mhd. *drel*, nhd. dial. *drell*, *drall* 'strong, tight, firm, strong', wherewith ags. *ðearl* 'stern, hard' perhaps identical is (**tor-los*); aisl. *þarmr*, ags. *ðearm*, ahd. *daram* 'intestine' (= gr. τ ό ρ μ ο ς 'hole'); with *Prē-* the changing by ablaut *Prō-* in got. *Prōþjan* 'train, practice' = russ. *tratit* 'consume', čech. *tratiti* 'lose, zugrunde richten', to lit. *tro tinti* 'stir, tease, irritate, banter', žem. *tru ōtas* 'whetstone', lett. *truo ts* ds. (Trautmann 326, Vasmer 3, 133);

got. *briskan*, aisl. *briskja*, *bryskva*, ags. *ðerscan*, ahd. *drescan* 'dreschen', to lit. *sutre škinti* causative 'entzweischlagen', also mir. *tresc* 'offal, residuum' (whether not aisl. Lw.);

compare lit. *treške* 'ti' 'crack, crackle', Church Slavic *tre škъ* 'fragor, fulmen', ablaut. *troska* ds. etc.;

lit. *tiriu*, 'ti rti' 'forschen'; Old Church Slavic *tbro*, 'tre ti' 'rub' (proto slav. **tbro*, **terti*); ablaut. Church Slavic *istor* 'damnum', russ. *tor* 'gebahnter way' (: gr. τ ό ρ ο ς 'borer, chisel') from proto slav. **tara-* m. 'Reibung'; balto-slav. **tirti-* f. 'Zerreibung', in a čech. *trt* ds., infinitive Church Slavic *tr tti*, serb. *tr ti* = lit. *ti rti*; based on as slav. infinitive **terti* auf zweisilbiger basis, as also balto-slav. **tirta-* 'zerrieben' in serb. *tr t* = lit. *ti rtas* 'durchforscht'; with *n*-suffix: lit. *trinu* (**trēnō*), *tri nti* 'rub', lett. *trinu*, *tri t* 'rub, schleifen'; with figurative meaning also Old Prussian *trinie* 'threatens', *trintawinni* f. 'Röcher' and lit. *trene* 'ti' 'modern';

B. root form **teru-** : **treu-**:

Old Indian *tā́run* *a-*, gr. τέρυ etc., see below **ter-2* 'tender'; gr. ἄτρε (ρήσ (*ἄ-τρερF-ηςō) perhaps 'unverwöstlich'; τρύω 'reibe auf, erschöpfe', τερύσκετο ἐτέρετο Hes.; τρύσκε (τρύχε, ξηραίνε Hes., τρύμα, τρύμη 'hole', τρυπάνη 'das Zönglein an the Waage' (originally from the aperture, in the sich die tongue bewegt); τ(τρώσκω 'I bewöltinge, damage, verwunde' (Fut. τρώσω), τρώω (*τρωFω) 'durchbohre, verwunde, verletze', τρῶσις, dor. ion. τρῶμα 'wound' (because of att. τρᾶμα ds. with *ō* from *ōu*);

cymr. *taraw* (**toraw*) 'hit', *trewis* 'er schlug', mcymr. *tereu* 'hits, knocks', mbret. *tarauat* 'rub', abret. *toreusit* 'attrivit' (**torōu* -: gr. τροέω), compare nbret. Vannes *torein* 'hit' (Loth. RC 37, 47 f.);

lit. *truniu* -, -e 'ti' 'faulen', eig. '*aufgerieben, morsch become', lit. *triu škinu*, *tru škinu* 'crunch', perhaps (as 'noise as beim Daröberreiben'), *trušku* -, -e 'ti' 'crackle, knistern, beim Brechen from wood under likewise' (compare gr. τρύσκω 'rub');

Old Church Slavic *trovo* , *truti*, ablaut. causative *traviti* 'consume' (idg. **treu* *ō*: **trōu* *eī* *ō*); Old Church Slavic *trava* f. 'garden' (ablaut. *tre* *va* from **trēuā*), russ. *trava* 'grass' (in addition the nhd. FIN *Trave*); ablaut. proto slav. **trūj* *ō* 'rub' in Church Slavic *tryjo* , *tryti* (compare gr. τρύω 'reibe auf': τρυσί-βις 'das Leben erschöpfend'); here also Church Slavic *trizna* 'Totenfeier' (from **tryzna*);

ags. *ðrōwigean* (**ðrōwōjan*) 'leiden, dulden', ahd. *drōa* 'onus, passio', *druoē* *n*, *druota* 'pati'; ags. *licðrōwere* 'ein Aussätziger', aisl. *līkþrār* 'aussätzig'; aisl. *þrā* f. (**þrawō*) 'heftiges, leidvolles desire', *þrā* and *þreyja* 'long, want, sich sehnen', *þrā* n. 'contrariness, pertinacia', *þrār* 'pertinax', ags. *ðrēa*, *ðrawu* f. 'affliction, tribulation; threat', as. *thrāwerk* 'affliction' = ags. *ðrēaworc* 'woefulness', ahd. *drawa*, *thrauwa*, *drōa* 'threat, Drohen', ags. *ðrēan* 'threaten, beset, plague', ahd. *drawen*, *drewen*, *drauwen*, *drōen*, nhd. *drohen*, *dröuen*; with the meaning-development 'rub - squeeze, press': ags. *geðrūen* 'zusammengepreßt, verdichtet', *ðry* *n* 'press';

toch. A *tsru* 'wenig' (**teru* *o-*).

C. As extension the *i*-basis kann gelten: **trēid-* in cymr. *trwyddo* 'bore', lit. *tri* *edžiu* 'have starken diarrhea'; compare under S. 1076.

D. extensions from **ter-** and **treu-**:

1. **terb-**: s. S. 1071 under.

2. **terg-**: lat. *tergō*, -ere, *tergēo*, -ēre 'abwischen, clean', *mantēlum*, *mantēle* 'Handtuch' (**man-terg-sli-*, to *manus* S. 740), changing through ablaut umbr. Akk. Sg. *mantrahklu*, *mandraclo* 'mantēle' (**-trāghkla*); got. *þai* *īrko* n. 'hole', zero grade mnd. *dork* 'Kielraum', ags. *ðurruc* 'cumba', 'caupolus';

trōg-*, **træg-* in gr. τρώγω 'zernage, knuppere, fresse Rohes' (Aor. ἔτρωγον), τρωγάλα 'Nöscherien', τρώγλη 'hole, cave', τρώξ 'Kornwurm', τράγος 'he-goat; billy goat'; arm. *t* *urc*, Gen. *t* *rcoy* 'mala, maxilla' (Nom. instead of **t* *ruc* from **trōg* - through Entgleisung after dem Gen. *t* *rcoyō*) and *aracem* 'weide' (træg* -); toch. AB *trāsk-* 'chew'.

3. **terg h-**: Old Church Slavic *tre* *zati*, *tr* *zati* 'rend', with Velar *t* *zrgati*, *tr* *gno* *ti* ds.

4. **terp-**, **trep-** (only bsl.): lett. *tā* *rps* 'worm' ('the Zerbohrende'), lit. *ta* *īpas* 'Zwischenraum, Lücke, cleft, gap', *tar* *p*, *ter* *p* 'between'; lit. *trapu* *s* 'brittle, light brechend', lett. *trapjš*, *trapans* 'mörbe', *trapains* 'morsch, brittle, verwitternd', *trape* *t*, *trepe* *t* 'verwittern, faul, mörbe become'; unclear Old Church Slavic *trap* *z* 'pit, pothole' (**torp-*), serb. *trap* 'Röbengrube'.

5. **treugh-**: perhaps gr. τρύχω 'τρώω', τρύχος n. 'das Abgerissene, rag',

τρῦχρης `abgerissen, zerlumpt'; air. *trōg*, *truag* `woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky'; cymr. mbret. *tru* `woeful, wretched, miserable', gall. PN *Trougillus*, *Trōgus*.

6. **treuk-**: cymr. *trwch* `cropped, truncated, cut off', *trychu* `cut, clip' (**truk-s-*); aisl. *prō*, Pl. *prø* r f. `trough', ags. *ðrūh*, Gen. *ðry* h f. m. n. `ds., gully, coffin', ahd. *drūh drūch* (actually `*Verbrecherblock') `Fußfessel, Tierfalle', nhd. *Drauche* `Falle, Wolfs- or Fuchseisen', as. *thrūh* `manacle'; with gramm. variation isl. *brūga*, norw. dial. *trūga*, *tryge*, *trjug* `kind of snowshoe'; aisl. *brūga* `threaten' (see to meaning above mhd. *drohen*); intensive aschwed. *prykkja*, ags. *ðryccan* `press, urge, press, push, press', ahd. *drucken*, nhd. *dröcken*;

lit. *tru* k-stu, -au, -ti `rend, break, rupture, platzen', *tru* kis `crack, break, col, gap', lett. *tru* kstu, -u, -t `entzweigehen, break, rupture; lack, fehlen', *tru* kums `break; lack'; *trau* ks `Geschirr, vessel', lit. *traukai* `GeföÙe' (**ausgebohrtes, gehöhltes Stammstöck*'), lit. *tra* ūkti `ziehen', Old Prussian *pertraūki* `verschloÙ' (eig. `umzog'), lett. *traukt* `hit'; lit. *tru* kti `dauern, wöhren', *tru* kšċioti `twitch'.

7. **treup-**: gr. τρυπῶ `drill, wimble, bore a hole, durchbohre', τρυπανον `borer', τρυπή `hole'; Old Prussian *trupis* `clot, chunk'; lit. *trupu* -, -e' ti `crumb, spall, crumble', *trupu* s `crumbly', *traupus* `brittle', lett. *sa-trupe* t `morsch become'; russ.-Church Slavic *trup* ъ (**troupos*) `Baumklotz; corpse', Old Church Slavic *trupije* `θ ν η σ ι μ α ι α', skr. *tru* p `trunk' etc., Old Church Slavic *trupl* ъ `hollow'.

Maybe alb. *trup* `body, trunk'

References: WP. I 728 ff., WH. II 649, 670, 672 f., 704 f., Trautmann 324 f., 326 f., 330, Vasmer 3, 95 f., 97, 124, 130 f., 143 f., Frisk 177, Mayrhofer 1, 514.

Page(s): 1071-1074

Root / lemma: *ter-4*, *terə* : *tr* -, *trā*-, *teru*-

English meaning: to cross, transgress, to stay, etc..

German meaning: `hinöbergelangen, hindurchdringen; öberqueren, öberwinden, öberholen, hinöberbringen, retten'

Material: Old Indian *ta* rati `places about, öbertrifft, öberwindet' (*tira* ti, *titarti*, *tīryati*; *tarutē*), *tāra* yati `places about, föhrt hinöber', *tara* - `öbersetzend, öberwindend' (= av. -*tara*- `öberschreitend, öberwindend'); *tara* n, i- `durchlaufend, vordringend, rasch, hilfreich', *ta* ras- n. `das Vorwärtsdringen, energy', Instr. *ta* rasā Adv. `hasty, rash, hasty', *tara* - Adj. `strong'; *taranta* -m. `sea'; *tīrtha* - n. `ford, Trönke' (**tr*. *tho*-) besides **tūrtha* - in präkr. *tūha*- `bank, border, shore', dardisch *tūrt* `ford'; compare pāmīr *tōrt* `ford' (**tr*. *to*-);

u-basis besides in *tarutē* also in *tū* rvati `öberwöltigt, besiegt', Inf. *turva* n, ē, Adj. *turva* n, i- `öberwöltigend, victorious'; av. *tar*- `hinöbergelangen about' (present-stem *titar*-, *taraya*-, from the *u*-basis *taurvaya*-, Intens. *titāraya*-, participle *vī-tarata*-), *taurvān*- `öberwindend', mp. *tarvīnītan* `öberwinden, afflict'; a p. *viyatārayāma* `wir öberschritten', osset. *tōri* n `drive, push, hunt, chase', bal. *tarag*, *thara*γ `umwenden, umkehren';

Verbaladjektiv Old Indian -*tu* r (-*tr*.) in *ap*tu r `die Wasser öberquerend', *āji*-*tu* r `in fight, struggle öberwindend', *ratha*-*tu* r `cart öberholend', *radhra*-*tu* r `den Ermattenden rettend', etc.;compare gr. νέκ-τ α ρ above S. 762;

alb. *sh*ti*r*, *sh*ti*j* `put about einen river, treibe an, stifte an'ö

with the meaning from Old Indian *tara* - (see above) probably illyr. *Taros*, *Tara* river names;

gr. τέρορον `end, cusp, peak';

hitt. tarḫzi `besiegt, überwindet';

Old Indian *trā-* `(*hinöberführen = retten), shield, beware, guard' (*trā-sva*, *trāya tē*, s-Aor. *trādhvam*, av. *θrāzdūm* `schirmet!', Perf. Old Indian *tatrē*), av. *θrā-* ds. (present-stem *θrāya-*), *θrāti-* f. `Schirm, protection' under likewise; idg. **trā-* because of gr. τράνω, τράνω `piercing = clear, bright vernehmlich, distinct' and lat. *intrāre* `hineingehen', *extrābunt* Afranius (see *trāns* beim prepositional *ter-*); *trāmes* `Seiten-, Querweg' from **trāns* with (to lat. *meō*);

With **m**-formant: Old Indian *suta rman-* `good übersetzend', *ta rman* (uncovered) `cusp, peak of Opferpfostens'; venet. *termo* `terminus' (Lejeune Latomus 12, 394 f.);

gr. τέρομα, -ατος n. `purpose, Endpunkt', τέρομων m. `limit, boundary', τέρομος `am end situated, lastly';

lat. *termen*, *termō*, *terminus* `Grenzzeichen, Grenzstein' (originally `Grenzpfahl'), umbr. *termnom-e* `ad terminum', *termnas* `terminātus', osk. *teremenniu* `termina', *teremnattens* `terminavērunt';

similarly arm. *tarm* (**tramo-*) `Endstück', gr. τράμος, τράμη `dam between After and the genitals' (Hes.: τὸ τρήμα τῆς ἔδρας, ὀῖρρος, τινεος ἔντερον), ags. *ðrum* (engl. *thrum*) in *tunge-ðrum* `das Zungenband', mnd. *drum*, *drom* `Trumm, Endstück, Endstück eines Gewebes, edge', mhd. *drum* n. `Endstück, end, piece, splinter', nhd. *Trumm*, *Trömmel*, mhd. *drumze*, *drunze*, *trunze* `gebrochenes Speerstück, splinter';

mnd. *treme* `Querstange, Sprosse'; aisl. *promr* m. `edge, border'; compare - with *sm*-suffix - at most air. *druimm*, Gen. *drommo* `back', perhaps borrowed from cymr. *drum* besides *trum* `ridge, back'ö (**treusmn*); Demin. ahd. *dremil* `balk, beam, bar, bolt'; mnd. *trāme*, mhd. *drām*, -e, *trāme* m. `balk, beam, bar, bolt, piece, splinter' (formal nahe steht τρήμα `hole');

hitt. *tarma-* `peg, plug, nail'.

References: WP. I 732 ff., WH. II 671 f., 699, Mayrhofer 1, 480, 483, 484, 487, 497, 503, 506, 507, 520, 569;

See also: s. also under *tor-*, *toro-s* S. 1088 f.

Page(s): 1074-1075

Root / lemma: **ter-5**

English meaning: over, etc..

German meaning: in präpositionalen Worten for `hindurch, about - weg'

Note: to *ter-4* `hinöber gelangen'

Material: Old Indian *tira h*. Adv. `weg, abseits', preposition m. Akk. `through - toward, about - weg' (later also m. Abl. `abseits from') = av. *tarə*, *tarō* Adv. `seitwärts, unvermerkt', preposition m. Akk. `through - toward, about - toward, about - hinweg, out; apart from, besides'; air. *tar* m. Akk. `about - out' (**tares*, idg. **t_eres*, compare *tairse*, *tairsiu* `trans eam, trans eos, eas, ea'), next to which *tairm-*, *tarmi-* ds., *trem-*, *tremi-* `through' (cymr. *trimhuceint* `30', `decade about 20 out'), transfigured nachrem- : *re* `vor, voran'; Old Indian *tiras cā* Adv. `quer through' = av. *tarasča* m. Akk. `through - toward, about - toward, about - hinweg'; Old Indian *tiryan c-*, *tirīcīna-* `in die Quere gerichtet, waagrecht' (den ending -*yan c-*, -*īc-* from *pratyān c-*, *prātīc-* bezogen) place previous **t_eri* ahead; besides **trei* in acymr. *trui*, mcymr. *trwy*, *drwy*, bret. corn. *dre* (altbret. *tre*), air. (with Proklisenkürzung) *tri*, *tre*

`through'; Verstärkungspartikel mcymr. *trwy-* : *try-*;

lat. *trāns*, umbr. *traf*, *trahaf* m. Akk. `beyond, about - hinweg', probably participle of Verbums **trāre* (**trānt-s*);

cymr. *tra-* e.g. in *trannoeth* `about night, am consecutive Tage' (geminiertes *n!*), etc., proclitic from **trāns*, betont mcymr. *traw*, *draw*, bret. *treu* `beyond'; with secondary -s: cymr. *traws* etc. `feindselig', preposition *tros* `about';

with the same Verstärkung as Old Indian *tiras* *ś-cā*, av. *tarasča*: got. *pai* *rh*, ahd. *durh*, ags. *ðurh* m. Akk. `durch= through' (**ter-k^(w)e*, **tr_o-k^(w)e*); out of it evolved ahd. *derh* `durchbohrt', ags. *ðyrel* (**purhil*) `durchbohrt'; n. `hole', ahd. *dur(i)hhil* `durchbohrt, durchlöchert'.

References: WP. I 734, WH. II 671 f.; Mayrhofer 1, 503.

Page(s): 1075-1076

Root / lemma: *ter-6*

English meaning: a kind of harmful insect

German meaning: in Worten for `malmendes or bohrendes Insekt'

Note: to **ter-* `rub, durchbohren'; compare widened *terd-*

Material: Gr. *τερηδών* f. `Bohrwurm'; lat. *tarmes* (*termes*), *-itis* `Holzwurm' (probably from an *o*-stem **t_{er}mos* or **t_{er}amo-s*); cymr. *cynrhonyn* `termes, lendix', Pl. *cynrhawn*, corn. *contronen* `cimex', mbret. *controunenn*, nbret. *contronenn* `ver de viande' (**kon_htrōno-*); cymr. *t(o)rog_hen*, abr. *toroc*, bret. *teurok* `Milbe' (**tō_hāko-*).

References: WP. I 735, WH. II 649.

Page(s): 1076

Root / lemma: *ter-7*, *terə-*, *terbh-*, *terd-* *terg-* *terp-*

See also: see above S. 1022 ff., 1031 f. under *ster-*.

Page(s): 1076

Root / lemma: *terp-*, *trep-*

English meaning: to be satiated, satisfied

German meaning: `sich söttigen, genießen'

Material: Old Indian *tr_opyati*, *tr_opn_oti*, *tr_ompa_oti*, *tarpati* `söttigt sich, wird befriedigt', Kaus. *tarpa_oyati* `söttigt, befriedigt', *tr_opti-*, *tr_opti-* f. `Söttigung, Befriedigung', av. *𐬨𐬁𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀* `befriedigt, ausreichend versehen' (**tramptha-*: Old Indian *tr_ompa_oti*), *𐬨𐬁𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀* n. `contentedness'; npers. *tulf* `Übersöttigung' (**tr_ofra-*); perhaps also Old Indian *-tr_op-* `stehlend', av. *tarəp-* `steal', mpers. *tirft* `theft', sogd. *cf-* `steal' (`sich of Besitzes erfreuen'ö); gr. *τερπω* `söttige, erfreue', *τερπομαι* `freue mich'; *τερψις* `Befriedigung';

perhaps got. *prafstjan* `comfort, ermahnen', *anaprafstjan* `erquicken, zur Ruhe come lassen' (to **prafsta-*, idg. **trop-sto-ö*); also die group got. *pau_orban* (*parf*, *pau_orbum*, preterit *pau_orfta*) `bedürfen', aisl. *purfa* (*parf*, *purfum*), ahd. *durfan* (*darf*, *durfum*) ds., got. *parbs* `bedürftig, nötig', aisl. *parfr* `nützlich', *parfi* `nötig', got. *parba* `lack, Dürftigkeit', aisl. *þo_orff* `Bedarf, benefit', ags. *ðearf* `Bedürfnis, benefit', ahd. *darba* `Entbehrung, lack', got. *pau_orfts* f. `Bedürfnis' (= Old Indian

tr. pti-), aisl. *purft*, ahd. *durft* ds.ö; die meaning- development could gewesen sein 'whereof Befriedigung finden - bedürfen' (compare above S. 173 lat. *fruo* (ge)brauche);

lit. *tarpa* 'prospering; flourishing, growth', *tarpstu*, *tar pti* 'thrive, zunehmen', lett. *tārpa* 'was gute Hoffnung gives, prospering; flourishing, growth', *tērpina* 'verbessern', Old Prussian *enterpo* 'nützt', *enterpon*, *enterpen* 'nützlich';

toch. AB *tsār*w- 'sich freuen' (Pedersen Toch. Sprachgesch. 19).

References: WP. I 736 f., Trautmann 314, Vasmer 3, 125 f., 134, Mayrhofer 1, 523 f.

Page(s): 1077-1078

Root / lemma: *ters-*

English meaning: dry; thirst

German meaning: 'trocknen, verdorren; Durst, dürsten'

Material: Old Indian *tr. ś yati* 'dürstet, lechzt' (= got. *pau rsjan*), *tars a yati* 'löst dursten, schmachten' (= lat. *torreō*, ahd. *derren*), *tars a-* m. 'thirst', *tr. ś t a-* 'arid, rough, jolting, hoarse', *tr. ś u-* 'greedy, lechzend' = av. *taršu-* 'dry, d. h. not fluid' (= apart from Akzent got. *pau rsus*, alat. *torrus* 'torridus'); Old Indian *tr. ś n ā* 'thirst, Begier', av. *taršna-* m. 'thirst'; Old Indian *tr. ś n ā* 'thirsty';

arm. *t'ar' amim*, *t'aršamim* 'welke', *t'ar'* 'shaft, pole zum Trocknen from Trauben under likewise' (**tr. sā* or **tr. si ā*: gr. τ ρ α σ ι ᾱ);

gr. τ έ ρ σ σ μ α ι (έ τ έ ρ σ η ν) 'werde dry', τ ε ρ σ α ι ν ω 'make dry', τ ρ α σ ι ᾱ, τ α ρ σ ι ᾱ 'Darre', τ α ρ σ ῶ ς, τ α ρ ρ ῶ ς 'Darre, Dörr- or Trockenvorrichtung'; dubious τ ρ α υ λ ῶ ς (*τ ρ α σ υ λ ῶ ς ὀ) 'lispig';

alb. *ter* 'trockne (trans.) an the Luft';

lat. *torreō*, -ēre, -ui, *tostum* 'dehydrate, desiccate, fry, rösten, singe' (*tostus* = Old Indian *tr. ś t a-*), alat. *torrus*, extended *torridus* 'ausgetrocknet, arid', *torris* 'blaze, burning piece of wood', *torrens* 'burning, sengend, erhitzt; violent, roaring, rapid in the current', Subst. 'Wildbach' ('in summer austrocknend'ö);

here also lat. *terra* f. 'earth' (: *extorris* 'verbannt' = *tellus* : *meditullium*), osk. *teer*[u m], *teru* m 'territorium', *teras* 'terrae' from ital. **terso-*, **tersā*, idg. **tērs-*, to air. *tīr* n. es-stem 'Gebiet', corn. bret. acymr. *tir* 'tellus', air. **tīr*, *tirim* 'dry'; also basic form **tēros-*, **tēres-*; lat. *terres-tris*, *terrēnus* after *terra*; air. *tart* 'thirst' (**tr. sto-*);

got. *gaPairsan* st. V. 'wilt' (= gr. τ έ ρ σ σ μ α ι); *gaPau rsnan* ds. = aisl. *porna* ds.; ahd. *dorrēn* ds.; ahd. *derren* 'dry make, dehydrate, desiccate', aisl. *perra* 'dry' (= Old Indian *tars a yati*, lat. *torreō*); got. *pau rsjan* 'dürsten', aisl. *pyrstr* (got. **paursips*) 'thirsty', whereof got. *pau rstei* f., aisl. *porsti* m., ags. *purst*, ahd. *durst* 'thirst'; got. *pau rsus* (s instead of znach *pairsan* = Old Indian *tr. ś u-*), aisl. *purr*, ags. *pyrre*, ahd. *durri* 'arid'; ahd. *darra*, schwed. *tarre* 'Gestell zum Trocknen, Darre'; probably also aisl. *porskr*, mnd. *dorsch* 'codfish' (*the to Trocknende').

References: WP. I 737 f., WH. II 636 f., 694.

Page(s): 1078-1079

Root / lemma: *tet(e)r-*

English meaning: to quack (expr. root)

German meaning: redupl. Schallwort `gackern, höhnerartige Vögel under likewise'

Material: Old Indian *tittira* [˘]-, *tittiri* [˘]-, *titti* [˘]*ri*- m. `partridge, game bird'; arm. *tatrak* `turtledove';

npers. *taðarv* `pheasant' (also gr. *τατύρας*, *τέταρος* ds. are of pers. origin);

gr. *τετράων*, m. `grouse' (**τετραF-ων*), *τέτραξ* (out of it lat. *tetrax*) `Perlhuhn' (**tetr.ks*), *τετράδων*, *τετραῖον*, *τετράων* Vogelname by Hesych., *τέτροις* `ein bird'; neologism mir. *tethra* `crow' (**tetori.ā*), aisl. *piðurr* `grouse' (**pepuraz*); Old Prussian *tatarwis* `Birkhuhn', lit. *tetervas* ds., lett. *teteris* (Gen. *teterja*, from **tetervis*), lit. *te tervinas* `Birkhahn, grouse', *tetirva* `Birkhenne' (lett. *ti tars* `Truthahn' influenced from *tīte* [˘]*t*, s. *tīti*-), russ.-Church Slavic *tetre* [˘]*vi* Akk. Pl. *φασιανούς* [˘], skr. *te trijeb* `grouse', ačech. *tetr* [˘]*ě* [˘]*v* ds., russ. *te terev* `Birkhahn' (*tete* [˘]*rka* `Birkhenne, Birkhuhn');

verbal gr. *τετράζω* `gackere, gluckse (from the hen)', lat. *tetrinniō*, *-īre*, *tetrissitō*, *-āre* `chatter (from Enten)';

also in other schallmalenden words kehrt *tur* as characteristic element again, compare e.g. lat. *turtur* `turtledove', **storos* `Star', the thrush-names (see 1096), *streig-*, *streid(h)-* `hiss, schwirren', gr. *τρούζω* `girre', *τρουγύων* f. `turtledove', *τερετίζω* `zirpe'.

Maybe alb. *turtull* `turtledove'

References: WP. I 718, WH. II 677 f., Trautmann 320 ff., Vasmer 3, 101; compare *tor-* S. 1088 f., Mayrhofer 1, 500.

Page(s): 1079

Root / lemma: *teuk-*

English meaning: sprout, seed, offspring

German meaning: `Keim, Same, Nachkommenschaft'

Material: Old Indian *tu* [˘]*c*- f. `Kinder, progeny' (besides *tu* [˘]*j*- f. ds. with volkssprachlicher Erweichung the Tenuis); *toka* [˘]*m* n. `progeny, Kinder'; *to* [˘]*kman*- n. `young Halm, sprout', av. *taoxman-* n. `seed, sperm, germ, sprout', Pl. `kinship', Old pers. *taumā* f. `family, seed, sperm, germ, sprout'; khotansak. *ttīman-* n. `seed, sperm', np. *tum*, afghan. *tōma* `seed, sperm'; mhd. *diehter* `grandchild, grandson'.

References: WP. I 713, Vasmer 3, 149, Mayrhofer 508, 527;

See also: perhaps to *teu-k-* `to swell', above S. 1081 (*tēu-*).

Page(s): 1085

Root / lemma: *teu-1*, *teud-*, *teug-*, *teuk-*, *teup-*

See also: see above S. 1032 ff. under (s)*teu-*.

Page(s): 1079

Root / lemma: *teu-2*

English meaning: to listen to, observe

German meaning: 'in freudlichem Sinne die Aufmerksamkeit zuwenden, aufmerken'

Material: Lat. *tueor*, *-ēri*, *tuitus* and *tūtātus sum* 'betrachten, observe, shield', *intu(e)or* 'consider', originally *in-*, *ob-*, *con-tuor con-tuō*; *tūtus* 'certainly'; air. *cumtūth* 'protection' (**kom-ud-tou_itus*), mcymr. *tuð* 'cover', *tuðed* 'Hölle, dress', bret. dial. *tuec* (abret. **tuðoc*) 'Kissenbezug'; air. *tūas-cert* 'nördlich', bret. *tus* 'links' (**teu-sto-*); kelt. **teu-to-* in mcymr. *tut* 'magician', mir. *tūathaid* ds., air. *tūaith* 'nördlich', mir. *tūath* 'links, nördlich, mad, wicked, evil' (from **gönstig*, good' as Antiphrasis zur Bezeichnung the unglückbringenden Linken); in addition got. *piub* 'das Gute', aisl. *þyðr* 'mild, friendly', *þyðá* 'friendship', ags. *geðiede* 'good, tugendhaft', *geðiedan* 'sich (friendly) anschließen'; probably also ags. *ðēaw* 'custom, custom', as. *thau*, ahd. *gethau* 'Disziplin' as **observantia*; perhaps also gr. $\tau \acute{\upsilon} \sigma \sigma \epsilon \iota \lambda \acute{\iota} \kappa \epsilon \tau \epsilon \acute{\upsilon} \epsilon \iota$ Hes. (denominative eines * $\tau \upsilon \tau \acute{\omicron} \varsigma$ with similar meaning as got. *piubjan* 'segnen' from *piub*).

References: WP. I 705 f., WH. II 713 f., Loth RC 43, 160 ff.

Page(s): 1079-1080

Root / lemma: *teup-*

English meaning: to get down, conceal oneself

German meaning: 'sich niederkauern, also um sich to verstecken'

Material: Gr. $\epsilon \nu \tau \upsilon \pi \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$ Adv., II. 24, 163, if 'kauernd, hockend' bedeutend; presumably aisl. *popta* f. 'thwart' ('auf the gehockt wird'), ahd. *dofta* f., mnd. *ducht* f., ags. *ðoft* ds. (wherefore aisl. *popti* m. 'Mitruderer', ags. *geðofta* 'comrade', ahd. *gidufto* 'Mitruderer, comrade') and got. *piubjō* 'clandestine', *piubs* 'thief', aisl. *þjōfr*, ags. *ðēof*, as. *thiof*, ahd. *diob* 'thief';

lit. *tūpiu* 'tu *pti* 'sich hinhocken, in die Knie place', *tu *piu* 'tupe' *ti* 'hocken, in den Knien sit', lett. *tupt* 'hocken'.*

References: WP. I 714.

Page(s): 1085

Root / lemma: *teus-*

English meaning: to empty

German meaning: 'leeren'

Material: Av. Kaus. *taošayeiti* 'makes los, lößt los' (**tousei_ō*), Inchoativ (**tus-sk_ō*) av. *tusān* 'sie verlieren die Fassung', baluči *tusag*, *thua* 'abandon become'; Old Indian *tuccha* -, *tucchya* - (**tus-sk_ō-*, **tus-sk_ḥi_ō-*) 'empty, bare, lacking, deserted, abandoned, forsaken, nichtig', afghan. *taš* 'empty, bare, lacking'; lat. *tesqua* n. Pl. 'Einöden' (**tu_esku_ā*); ags. *ðost* 'manure', ahd. *dost* ds. ('*Ausleerung'); Old Church Slavic $\tau \acute{\upsilon} \sigma \tau \acute{\omicron} \varsigma$ 'κ ε ν ὄ ς', russ. *toščij* 'empty, bare, lacking; lean, hager' etc. (= Old Indian *tucchya* -).

References: WP. I 714, WH. II 675, Trautmann 333, Vasmer 3, 130, Mayrhofer 1, 508 f.

Page(s): 1085

Root / lemma: *teu_θ-, tu_ā-*

English meaning: to sift

German meaning: `sieben, durchschlagen'

Material: Old Indian *tī́tau-* (dreisilbig, from **tītavu-ō*) `Sieb, Getreideschwinge';

gr. σάω (ion.), τῷ (att. EM.), att. δ ι α τ τ ά ω `siebe' (**τFáιω*), δ ί α τ τ ο ς m. `Sieb' Hes., ἐ τ τ η μέ ν α σ ε σ η μέ ν α Hes., ἄ λ ε υ ρ ό τ η σ ι ς f. `Mehlsieb' (EM.), σήθω `siebe'.

References: WP. I 713; Mayrhofer 1, 499 f.

Page(s): 1085

Root / lemma: *tēg-*, *tæg-*

English meaning: to burn

German meaning: `brennen'

Material: Gr. τήγανον, att. through rearrangement also τάγηνον
`Bratpfanne, Tiegel';

ags. *ðeccan* `burn' (is *ðöecelle* `torch' from *fæcele*, Lw. from lat. *facula*, reshapedö), ahd. *dahhazzen* `lodern'.

References: WP. I 717 f.

Page(s): 1057

Root / lemma: *tēu-*, *təu-*, *teu_ə-*, *tu_ō-*, *tū_*

English meaning: to swell; crowd, folk; fat; strong; boil, abscess

German meaning: `schwellen'

Note: extended with **bh, g, k, l, m, n, r, s, t**

Material: Old Indian *tavīti* `is strong, hat Macht', Perf. *tūtāva*; in addition *tava ś-* `strong, stalwart', as Subst. Akk. *tava śam*, Instr. *tava śā* `power, strength'; *távyas-* *távīyas-* `stronger', *távasvant-* `strong', *táviś mant-* `strong, mighty', *taviś á-* `strong', *táviś ī* f. `force, power'; ablaut. *tuvi-* in Kompositis `very, mighty', *tuviś t_ ama-* `the störkste': *tūya-* `strong, fast, rapid, hurried';

av. *tav-* `vermögen', *tavah-* n. `power, force', *təvīšī* f. `physical strength'; ap. *atāvayam* `I am able', *tunuvant-* `mighty', *tauvīyah-* `stronger' (: Old Indian *távīyas-*), *tauman-* n. `fortune, force, power';

arm. *t`iv* `number'; doubtful *t`up* (**tū_ -pho-*) `thicket, shrubbery, bush';

gr. Τ ι τ υ ά ς the name of geilen Frevlers wider die Leto; τ α ῦ ς μέ γ α ς , πο λ ύ ς Hes. (**təu_ -u_ -s*), τ α ῦ σ α ς με γ α λ ύ ν α ς , π λ ε ο ν ά σ α ς Hes.; σ ά ο ς (kypr. Σ α F ο κ λ έ F η ς), Kompar. σ ά ώ τ ε ρ ο ς , contracted ion. att. σ ῶ ς , σ ῶ ο ς `heil, unversehrt; certainly' (from **tu_ə -u_ o -s*); compare M. Leumann Gedenkschrift Kretschmer II 8 f.; in addition hom. σ α (F) ά ω , hom. att. σ ώ ζ ω (**σ ω ῦ ζ ω*), Fut. σ ώ σ ω `retten, receive', σ ω τ ή ρ `Retter' etc.; (`voll an body = fit, healthy'); σ ῶ μ α n. `body' (**tu_ə_ mn_* `Gedrungenes'), σ ω μ α τ ά ω `fest make, verdichten'; σ ώ - φ ρ ω ν (**σ α ά - φ ρ ω ν*) `fit, healthy an Geist, vernünftig'; with the same Wurzelstufe still σ ω ρ ά ς , S. 1083;

lat. **toveō*, *-ēre* `vollstopfen' as base from *tōmentum* `Polsterung' (**tou_ementom*) and *tōtus* `whole' (**tou_etos* `vollgestopft, compact');

russ.-Church Slavic *tyju*, *tyti* `fett become', ablaut. serb. *to_ v m.* `Fettigkeit'.

1. **bh**-extension:

Lat. *tūber*, *-eris* n. 'hunch, swelling, blister, tumefaction, knag'; compare osk.-umbr. gloss. *tūfera* and ital. *tar-tufo*, *-tufolo* 'terrae tuber';

gr. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\eta$ 'zum Ausstopfen from Polstern and Betten used Pflanze' (probably υ^{-});

perhaps air. *tūaimm* 'hill' (**teubh_hmn_i*), mir. *tom* m. 'hill, bush', cymr. *tom* f. 'hill, Döngerhaufen' (**tubh_hmo-*, *-mā*); cymr. *tumon* 'la croupe'; also *ystum* 'bend' from **eks-teubh-mo-*, different above S. 1034;

aisl. *pūfa* 'elevation in the earth, Högelchen', obd. *döppel* 'swelling, blister, swelling, lump, growth'.

With the meaning 'tussock': ags. *ðūf* m. 'Laubböschel, ein from Federböschen zusammengesetztes banner', *geðūf* 'blätterreich, luscious', *ðūft* 'ein Platz voll from Böschen', *ðy fel* 'bush, thicket, blattreiche plant', *ðūfian* 'sich belauben'; from the language germ. Soldaten derives lat. *tūfa* 'a kind of Helmböschel' (Vegetius).

2. **g**-extension:

Aisl. *poka* 'fog', mnd. *dak(e)* (from **doke*) ds., aschwed. *thukna* ds., ags. *ðuxian* 'dark make', as. *thiustri*, mnd. *dūster* (out of it nhd. *döster*), ags. *ðiestre* 'dark' (**peu χstria-*).

3. **k**-E r weiterung: 'to swell; fat' (as Old Church Slavic *ty_hti* 'fett become'):

Lat. *tuccētum* 'a kind of Bauernwurst', *tucca* $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\mu\alpha\zeta\omega\mu o\ddot{u}$, umbr. *toco* 'tuccas' (gall. Lw.); Old Church Slavic *tukъ* 'fat'; ahd. *dioh*, ags. *ðēoh* 'Schenkel', aisl. *pjō* 'the thick Oberteil of Schenkels, Arschbacke'; engl. *thigh*; mir. *tōn* m., cymr. *tin* f. 'podex' (**tuknāō*); lit. *taukai* 'fat', *ta ūkas* 'Fettstückchen' and 'uterus', *tunku*, *tu kti* 'fett become', lett. *tūkt* ds., *tūks* 'swelling, lump, growth', *ta ūks* 'fat, fat, obese', *ta ūki* Pl. 'fat, tallow, suet', Old Prussian *taukis* 'lard'; compare S. 1085 *teuk-* 'germ, sprout' and den gr. PN $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\rho o\varsigma$.

4. **l**-formations, partly as wurzelhaftes **tu_hel-* appearing:

Old Indian *tūlam* 'Rispe, whisk, tussock, Baumwolle', *tūlī* f. 'paintbrush', pāli *tūla-* n. 'hassock, clump of grass' etc.ö compare Mayrhofer 1, 520;

gr. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$ f., $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\lambda o\varsigma$ m. 'bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, weal, callus, hump, hunchback', and 'peg, plug, nail, penis'; alb. *tul* m. 'Fleischstück without bone, calf';

lat. *tullius* 'Schwall, Guß' (**tul-no-* or *-so-*); perhaps also *Tullus*, *Tullius* originally name for thick, gedunsene Personen, whether not Etruscan;

ags. *geðyll* 'draught' (ö), aisl. *fimbul-pul* 'a mythical river'; aisl. *pollr* (**tul-no-* or *-so-*) 'tree, peg, plug', schwed. *tull* 'Baumwipfel', ags. *ðoll* m. 'Ruderpflock', mnd. *dolle*, *dulle* ds., nhd. *Dolle* ds. and 'Krone eines Baumes, Blumenböschel, tassel, Helmbusch', obd. *Dollfuß* 'angeschwollener foot, clubfoot, misshapen deformed foot', tirol. *doll* 'thick', mnd. westfö. *dölle* 'swelling, blister'; perhaps the germ. Inselname $\Theta o\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$;

Old Prussian *tūlan* Adv. 'much, a lot of', lit. *tu ūlas* 'mancher';

Church Slavic *tylъ* 'nape'; also Old Church Slavic **tlъstъ*, russ. *to ūstyj* etc. 'thick' (imitation of Endinges from slav. *go_l stъ* 'dense, thick').

A extension with balt. *ž* (idg. *g^h* or *g^h*) is lit. *pa-tulže, s* 'swollen', lett. *tulzums* 'swelling, lump, growth', *tulzne* 'blister, bubble'; lit. *tulži s* 'gall';

redupl. perhaps lat. *tutulus* 'hohe kegelförmige Haartracht, Toupet'; the pillesus

Ianātus the Flamines and Pontifices and lett. *tuntulēt* (also *tunturēt*) 'sich in viele Kleidungsstücke einhüllen'.

tu_{el}-, **tu_el-**: gr. at most in σάλοσ n. 'Wogenschwall, uncontrollable Bewegung (of Meeres)', σαλεῖσθαι 'höpfen', σαλεύω 'shake, erschüttere; schwanke', κοιλίς-σαλοσ m. 'Staubwirbel'; mir. *tel* and *t(a)ul* 'shield boss', air. mir. *telach*, *t(a)ulach* 'hill', redupl. *tuthle* (**tu_htu_{el}-*) 'swelling, lump, growth' (die *u*-forms through eine similar results of Anlauts **tu_u-* as air. *cruth* from **k^wr_utu-*); cymr. *twlch* 'round mass, hill, nipple'.

5. **m-** derivatives:

Old Indian *tū-tuma* 'wirkungsvoll', *tu_{mra}-* 'strong, thick', *tumala-*, *tumula-* 'geröuschvoll, lörmend', *tumala-m* 'din, fuss, noise' (*Schwall, das lörmende Durcheinander a zusammengedrängten Menge'); av. **tuma-* in *Tumāspana-* 'from *Tumāspa-* (d. h. einem, dessen Rosse fat, obese are) stammend'; gr. korkyr. τῦμος 'τύμβος';

gr. τῦμβος 'burial mound, hillock' = mir. *tomm* m. 'hill, bush', cymr. *tom* f. 'hillock, Döngerhaufen', whether diese not but from **tubh_hmo-*, *-mā-* (above S. 1080);

lat. *tumeō*, *-ēre* 'geschwollen sein', *tumidus* 'swollen', *tumor* 'swelling, lump, growth', *tumulus* 'Erdhaufen, hillock', *tumultus* 'lörmende restlessness, Getöse';

cymr. *twf* 'power, strength', *tyfu* 'zunehmen, grow' (**tu_m-*), mbret. *tin_{va}* (**tūm-*) 'zusammenwachsen (from an wound); thrive';

aschwed. *pumi* m. 'Daumen', *pum* 'toll', aisl. *pumall* 'Daumen'; ahd. *dūmo*, ags. *ðūma* 'Daumen', *ðy_{mel}* 'Fingerhut', mnd. *dūmelinc*, nhd. *Döumling*; mhd. *doum* 'spigot, bung, clot, thrombus' (meaning as gr. τύλος);

lit. *tume_{ti}* 'dick become, curdle, coagulate, harden', *tu_{m(s)tas}* 'heap, bulk, mass', *tu_{mulas}* m. 'piece';

toch. B *tumane*, *tmāne*, A *tmām*, '10.000'.

6. **n-** formations, z. T. as wurzelhaftes ***tu_n-en-** appearing:

Fröhhhd. *tönne* 'surge', nd. *döning*, *dönung* 'waves, billows gegen die Windrichtung'; but air. *tonn*, bret. etc. *ton* 'wave' from **tus_hnā* (see 1084) or **to-snā* (see 971 f.); nd. *dūnen* 'to swell', mnd. *dūn(e)* 'swollen, dense';

lit. *tvi_{stu}*, *tvinau_{ti}*, *tvi_{nti}* 'to bloat, bulge, swell (of water)', Kaus. *tvi_{ndau}*, *-yti* 'anschwellen make' (with Ablautentgleisung *tvainy_{tis}* 'buhlen', if eig. 'to swell'), *tva_{nas}* 'flood', *tvanu_s* 'light tumescent (of river)', lett. *tvans*, *tvana* 'vapor, haze, mist'.

With **-nk**-extension: lit. *tvīn_{kti}* 'to bloat, bulge, swell, schwören' = lett. *tvīkt* 'sultriness feel, vor Hitze schmachten'; lett. *tvīcināt* 'muggy make, thirsty make', lit. *tvi_{nkšči}oti* 'föhlbar hit (of Puls)', lit. *tven_{kti}* 'schwellen make', *tvān_{kas}* 'sultriness', *tvanku_s* 'muggy' (Ablautentgleisung in lett. *tveicināt* = *tvīcināt* and *tva_{iks}* 'vapor, haze, mist, sultriness'); with **t**: lit. *tu_{ntas}* 'heap, bulk, mass' = *tu_{mtas}*, wherefore perhaps gr. τύντος 'ordure, slime, mud' (as Rückstand of an inundation)ö

Auf a **tu_n-ēn* : **tu_n-o_s*, **tu_n*, - 'φάλλος' based on gr. σάθη 'penis' (formation as πός-θη : πέδες), σάλινω 'schwözneln, schmeicheln', σαῖνα, σάβνιον 'αἰδοῖον' Hes. (-νν- hypocoristic Doppelung); in addition σάβνας 'μωρός', σάβνινω 'du idiot, du fool'; also probably σαλίς 'picket, pole, balk, beam, board'.

7. **r-** formations:

Old Indian *tura* - in the meaning 'strong, rich' (wherefore *tuvi-* as Kompositionsform as e.g. κῠδ-ρᾱ-ς : κῠδτ-ᾱνετῖα); aisl. *þora* 'venture, risk', *þoran* 'courage, skillfulness', *þori* 'bulk, mass, lump';

gr. τῆ:-τῦρ ος 'he-goat; billy goat, Satyr';

av. *tūiri-* n. 'caseous gewordene milk, Molke'; gr. σῶρᾰς 'heap' (**tu-ō-ro* -s), in addition ablaut. **tūro-* in gr. τῦρᾰς 'cheese', βοῦ-τῦρον 'butter'; affiliation also from abg. *tvarog* ѡ 'lac coagulatum' as a lengthened grade form is good possible; compare *tvor* ѡ 'opus, creation' under *tu-er-2*;

gr. Τῦρᾰ, eine Heroine, probably eig. 'die Strotzende, Schwellende'; also illyr. PN *Turo*, *Turus*; ven. PN *Turus*, gall. VN *Turones* 'Tours', PN *Turicum* 'Zörich'; mir. PN *Torna* (**turonī-os*);

lat. **tūro-s, -m* 'swollen; clump' wird assumed through *ob-*, *re-tūrō* 'verstopfe'; *turgeō, -ēre* 'swollen sein, strotzen' perhaps derivative from a **tūr-igos* 'swelling driving', intrans. Gegenstück zur Klasse causativeer verbs auf -(i)gāre; late lat. *turiō, turgiō* (-gi- probably not originally, but verbalism für *i-*, or support in *turgēre*) 'young twig, branch, Trieb, scion, shoot';

7.a: das word for bull: gr. ταῦρ ος, alb. *tarok*, lat. *taurus*, osk. ταῦρ ο μ, umbr. *turuf, toru* 'tauros', Old Prussian *tauris* 'Bison', lit. *tau-ras* ds., Old Church Slavic *tur* ѡ 'Auerochs' (Trautmann 315, Vasmer 3, 154), either from idg. **təuro-s* (compare Old Indian *tu-mhṛa-* 'strotzend' as epithet of Stieres), or because of orientalischen Stierkultes with ursemīt. **tauru* (arab. *twr*) zusammenhängend; gall. *tarvos* (mir. *tarb*, cymr. *tarw*), venet. PN *Tarvisium*, probably after kelt. *carvos* 'deer' transfigured; aisl. *þjōrr*, ndl. dial. *deur* etc., are after aisl. *stjōrr*, ahd. *stior* unvocalized, deren meaning against from unserem words influenced is (see above idg. **steu-ro-* S. 1010);

doubtful ags. *ðēor* 'inflammation, ignition' (**tēu-ro-* 'swelling, lump, growth'ö).

8. *s*-formations, zusammenhängend with dem *es*-stem Old Indian *tava* 's-, av. *tavah-* etc.:

Das germ. and bsl. word for 'tausend': got. *pūsundi* f., ahd. *thūsunt, dūsunt* f. under n., lex Salica *thūschunde*; as. *thūsundig, thūsind*, ags. *ðūsend* f. n., aisl. *pūsund* f., *pūshund, pūshundrab* (germ. **pūs-hundi* 'vielhundert', idg. **tūs-k* m̥.tī);

lit. *tu-kstantis* m., lett. *tu-kstuots*, Old Prussian *tūsimtons* (Akk. Pl.); besides lit. **tū-kstas* in *tūksta* 'sis and *tu-kstinis* 'tausendster';

Old Church Slavic *tyse, šta*, ablaut. *tyso, šta* f., russ. *tysjača*, skr. *tī-suc* 'a etc. (**tūsenti-ā, *tūsonti-ā*);

with the meaning 'Schwall, anschwellende Bewegung (also seelisch), Auflauf, Tumult' under likewise: aisl. *þausk* n., *þausn* f. 'din, fuss, noise, Tumult', *þeysa, þysja* 'vorwärtsstörmen', *þys-s* m. 'Getömmel', ahd. *dōsōn* 'roar, sough, rustle, rant, roister', nhd. *tosen*, aisl. *þjōstr* 'vehemency', *þy-str* 'rage, fury, gust of wind', nisl. *þusur* f. Pl. 'vehemency, Unbeherrschtheit', *þusumaður* 'heftiger person', ags. *ðyssa* m. 'Toser', *mægen-ðysse* 'violence, force';

with the meaning 'swelling eines Blütenstandes; tussock; heap, hill' etc.: gall. *tuōos, tuōōos* 'Schichte'ö (**tush-to-*, Loth RC 43, 165; different - Lw. from vlat. *tōstus* - Whatmough JC stem 1, 7 ff.), cymr. *tusw* m. 'bundle' (**teus-t-u-o-*), bret. *tossen*, Vannes *tosten* 'hill' (**tus-tā*), bret. *tuchen* ds. (**toust-i-en*); whether air. *tūaimm* 'hill' from **teushmn*, ö different above 1.; ahd. *dosto, tosto* 'tussock, tassel' and 'Origanum vulgare' (nhd. *Dost, Dosten*), nhd. *dostig* 'ausgebreitet, aufgedunsen'; ostfries. *dūst* 'tassel', norw. *tūst* 'tuft, Haarzotte, tassel', *tūsta* 'tuft, knot, bundle, tree with buschiger Krone', isl. *þūsta* 'heap, mass';

possibly here Old Indian *tūs* a- m. 'hem eines Gewandes', whether originally 'Quasten';

lett. *tūska* 'swelling, lump, growth', *tūsk ís* 'Wassersucht'; *tušk ís* 'wisp, small bundle' (could auch *sk-* derivatives besides lett. *tu kt* 'to swell' sein); nhd. *Dosche* 'bush, umbel, Krauthaupt, bouquet, tassel';

ein **tu_{os}-ti-* or **tu_{as}-ti-* perhaps in got. *ga-þwastjan* 'make strong, tight, firm, certain', *þwastiþa* 'certainty', isl. *þvest*, *þvesti* n. 'steady parts of meat'.

9. **t-derivative** **teutā** ' (bulk, mass) people, land'; **teutono-s** 'Landesherr':

Illyr. PN Τέυτα, *Teutana*, *Teuticus*, Τεύταροϛ; messap. PN *þeotoria*, Gen. *þeotorras*; thrak. PN *Tauto-medes*; osk. τωFτo, *touto*, umbr. Akk. *totam* 'civitas'; gall. GN *Teutates* (**teuto-tatis* 'Landesvater' to *tata*, above S. 1056), newer *Toutates*, *Tōtates*, *Tūtates*, PN *Teutiō*, *Toutius*, *Tūtius*, *Toutonos*;

Maybe illyr. TN *Taula-* *Taulant* common italic-illyr. *-t-* > *-l-* phonetic mutation.

air. *tūath* 'people, stem, land', cymr. *tūd* 'land', corn. *tus*, mbret. *tut*, nbret. *tud* 'the people';

got. *þiuda*, ahd. *diot(a)* 'people', as. *thiod(a)*, ags. *ðeód*, aisl. *þjóð* 'people, people', whereof ahd. *diutisc*, nhd. *deutsch* (originally 'zum eigenem stem or Volk gehörig', Weissgerber *Deutsch as people's name* 1953, 261) and ahd. *diuten* 'verstöndlich make (as though verdeutschen), define, clarify, indicate', ags. *gebīedan* 'übersetzen', aisl. *þyða* 'ausdeuten, signify'; germ. VN **Theu-danōz*, keltisiert *Teutonī*, *Toutonī*, to dön. PN *Thyte-sysæl*; got. *þiudans* 'king' (**teutonos*), aisl. *þjóðann*, ags. *ðeóden*, as. *thiodan* ds. (illyr. PN *Teutana*, gall. *Toutonos*);

lett. *tauta* 'people', Old Prussian *tauto* 'land', lit. *Tauta* 'Oberland, Germany', altilit. (Daukša) *tauta* 'people';

hitt. *tuzzi-* 'master, mister, Heerlager' (**tut_{ti}-ö*).

References: WP. I 706 ff., WH. II 650 ff., 712 f., 714, 715 f., 718 f., 721, Trautmann 314 f., 331 f., Vasmer 3, 149, 154, 160 f., 161 f.; Krahe *Sprache under Vorzeit* 65 ff., Mayrhofer 1, 490, 513 f.

Page(s): 1080-1085

Root / lemma: **ti-ti-**, **(ti)til-**

English meaning: chirping of birds

German meaning: 'Nachahmung von Vogelrufen'

Note: barely ursprachlich

Material: Old Indian *t_i it_i t_i ibha-* m. 'Parra jacana'; lett. *titilbis*, *titilbīte* 'Wasserläufer', lit. *tilvi kas*, *titilvi kas*, *titi lvis* 'Brachhuhn, Schnepfe'; gr. τῖτυβῶζω or τῖττυβῶζω 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (of partridge, game bird, the swallow)'; lat. *titiō*, *-āre* 'chirp, twitter, from sparrow'; lett. *tīte* 'sing'.

References: WP. I 742, WH. II 686, Mayrhofer 1, 457.

Page(s): 1086

Root / lemma: **ti_{eg}-**

English meaning: to retreat in fear

German meaning: 'scheu vor etwas zuröcktreten or auffahren'

Material: Old Indian *tya jāti* (= gr. σέβω) 'verlöst, steht from etwas back', with *ni-* 'verscheuchen, verdrängen', with *nīs-* 'hinaustreiben, verjagen', participle *tyakta-* (= gr. σεπτός), noun agentis *tyaktar-* (= gr. θεοσεπτωρ 'Anbeter the divinity'), Kaus. *tyāja yati* 'makes zuröcktreten', *tya jas-* n. 'Verlassenheit' = av. *i θyajah-*, *i θyejah-* n. ds.; Old Indian *tyāga-* m. 'Hingabe, Freigebigkeit' etc.;

gr. σέβω (only present and Impf.), σέβομαι hom. '(die gods) scheuen', nachhom. '(die gods) worship, honour', σεπτός '(venerates =) ehrwürdig, holy', σεβάς, Pl. σεβήν. hom. 'fromme fear, shyness, Ehrfurcht', nachhom. 'Heiligkeit, Majestät', hom. σεβάσαστο 'scheute ehrfürchtig', σεμνός (*σεβνός) 'verehrungswürdig, convex, elevated, holy; gravitösch, einherstolzierend, prunkend', σοβέω 'tue etwas from mir weg, entferne quick, fast, drive out'; intr. 'go eilig, stolziere einher', σοβαρός 'rash, hasty, quick, fast; hochfahrend, prunkend', σοβάς, -άδος f. 'violent, eitel', σόβη 'Pferdeschwanz'.

References: WP. I 746, Mayrhofer 1, 529.

Page(s): 1086

Root / lemma: *to-1*, *tā-*, *tī-o-*

English meaning: that, he (demonstr. base)

German meaning: Pronominalstamm 'der, die'

Grammatical information: Nom. Akk. Sg. n. **tod**, Akk. Sg. m. **tom**, f. **tām**, Gen. Sg. m. **tosi_o**, f. **tesiās**

Note: (Nom. Sg. m. f. **so**, **sā**, see there)

Material: Old Indian *ta d* (*ta t*) 'das', av. *tat*_, Akk. Sg. Old Indian *ta m* m., *tā m* f., av. *tam* m., *tām* f., *tat* n., etc.; arm. -d (e.g. *terd* 'the master, mister da, du the master, mister', *ayd* 'the da'), *da* 'this', *doin* 'the same', etc.;

gr. τό, Akk. Sg. τόν, τήν (dor. τάν), τό etc.; τo-vũv 'nun' = alb. *tañi*;

alb. *ke -ta* 'dieses' (**tod*; out of it in proclitic:) *te* (Ablat. **tōd*) 'where';

maybe alb. *a-të*, *atë* 'that', alb. geg. *tanë* 'all, so much'

lat. *istum*, -*tam*, -*tud* etc., umbr. *estu* 'istum'; lat. *tam* 'so' (old also temporal 'tandem' from **tāml̥dem*; auf **tām* based on also (ö) *tantus*, osk. *e-tanto* 'tanta', umbr. *e-tantu* 'tanta'), *tum*, *tunh̥c* 'then, alsdann' = av. *tām* 'then'; *topper* (**todh̥per*) 'cito, fortasse, celeriter, tamen'; different about *tam* Szemere'nyi Gl. 35, 92 ff.;

air. *tō ja* '(**tod*)'; infig. Pron. 3. Sg. m. -*d*ⁿ (**tom*), n. -*d* (**tod*), Pl. *da* (**tōns*, f. **tās*);

got. *pata* n., Akk. m. *pana*, Lok. *pei* etc., ahd. *der*, *diu*, *daz*, aisl. *pat* etc.;

lit. *ta s*, *ta*, *tai* etc. 'der(selbe)'; Old Prussian Gen. Sg. f. *s-tessias*;

Old Church Slavic *tъ*, *ta*, *to* 'that';

toch. A *tōm* 'dieses'.

An congruities or Ähnlichkeiten seien hervorgehoben:

1. gr. hom. Ablat. τῷ 'then, in this Falle; darum', lit. *tuo* 'with dem, sofort', perhaps ahd. *thuo*, *duo*, as. *thō da* (whether not from f. **tā*); gr. ther. megar. τῇ-δε 'here', got. *pē* 'um so', perhaps aisl. *pā da*, *damals*, *then* (if not = **pan*), ags. *ðā* 'then, darauf'; with it probably originally gleich gr. τῇ *da*, *nimm!*, lit. *te* ds.

2. **tor, tēr** `there': Old Indian *taṛhi* `to the time, then' (-*hi* to gr. hom. ῥῆ-χ ι), got. *aisl. þar* `there', as. *thar*, afries. *ther* (ahd. *dara*) `there'; as. *thār*, ahd. *dār*, ags. *ðæ̃r* (*ðara*) `there'.

3. **toti** `so viele': Old Indian *taṭi* ds. (*tatitha* - `the sovielte'), lat. *tot*, *totidem* (*to* *tus* `the sovielte'), in addition gr. τ ὅ σ (σ) ο ς from **toti-os* `so big, large, so much, a lot of'.

4. With **-tro-**suffix: Old Indian *taṭrā* `there(toward)', got. *Paþrō* `from da from', aisl. *paðra* `there', ags. *ðæder* `the, dorthin'.

5. Old Indian *taḥdā*, av. *taḥa* `then', lit. *tada* (from **tadān*, compare ostlit. *tadu*) `then, alsdann'; Old Indian *tadā nīm* `damals'.

6. Gr. τ ῆ λ ῖ κ ο ς `so old', lat. *talīs* `so beschaffen of such kind, such', lit. *to* *lei* `bis dahin, solange'; Old Church Slavictoli `in dem Grade', *tol* *ь* `so much, a lot of, so very', *toliko* ds.; after Szemere'nyi (Gl. 35, 113³) from ***to-ali-**.

Maybe alb. (**talīs*) *i tillë, i a-tillë, i kë-tillë* ' of such kind, such'.

7. Gr. τ ῆ μ ο ς, dor. τ ᾶ μ ο ς `zur time, then', Old Church Slavic *tamo* `dorthin', lett. *tām* in *nuo tām* `hence'.

8. Old Indian *ehṭā vant* `tantus', av. *aē-tavant* ds. from idg. ***tāu n t, tāu ont-**; gr. hom. τ ῆ ο ς (newer τ ἔ ω ς), τ ᾶ ο ς; through influence of m. τ ᾶ ο (ν τ) ς wurde das to erwartende **τ ᾶ ο (τ)* to **τ ᾶ ο (τ)*, from which τ ᾶ ο ς; here also after Szeme'renyi lat. *tantus* (see above); compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 609 Anm. 5.

9. Der ending from τ ᾶ - φ ρ α `inzwischen' (in addition compare ᾶ - φ ρ α `solange as') perhaps to toch. A *ku-pre*, B *kwri* `if', *tā-pör(k)* `now, yet'.

10. Ein stem idg. **ti o-** besides **to-** in Old Indian *tya* - `that, that bekannte', alb. *se* (Gen. Dat. Sg. f.) etc. (*s-* from *ti-*), urnord. *þit*, as. *thit* `dorthin' (Rosenfeld Forsch. under Fortschr. 29, 177); lit. *čia* `here', *čio n* `here'; Old pers. *tya* `welches, das', leg. *taya* (**to + i o-*), absents (Risch, Asiat. Stud. 8, 151 f.).

maybe alb. *a-ty, aty, atje* 'there'

References: WP. I 742 f., WH. I 721 f., II 644, 645 f., 648, Trautmann 311 ff., Vasmer 3, 113, 128, Szemere'nyi Gl. 35, 42 ff., Mayrhofer 1, 499.

Page(s): 1086-1087

Root / lemma: **to-2**

German meaning: prefix

See also: see above S. 71 and 129 (messap. *tabara*)

Page(s): 1088

Root / lemma: **tolk^w-**

English meaning: to speak

German meaning: `reden, darlegen'ö

Material: Lat. *loquor*, -*i*, *locutus sum* `spreche, say, name';

air. *ad-tluch-* `danken' (1. Sg. *atluchur*), *to-tluch-* `bid, beg, ask' (*dotluchur*); Old

Church Slavic *tlъkъ* (**tъlkъ*), russ. *tolkъ* 'interpretation, explanation' (lit. *tu`lkas`Dolmetsch` is sl. Lw.*).

References: WP. I 744 f., WH. I 821, Vasmer 3, 115.

Page(s): 1088

Root / lemma: *tong-1* (teng-*)**

English meaning: to think, feel

German meaning: `denken, föhlen'

Material: Lat. *tongeō*, *-ēre* `nōsse, scīre', prōn. *tongitiō* `nōtiō'; osk. Ablat. *tanginu`d`sententia`* (messap. Lw.ö); alb. *ta`nge`* `resentment';

got. *þagkjan*, *þāhta* `think, überlegen', aisl. *þekkja* `gewahr become, understand, comprehend, kennen' (*þekkr* `pleasant'), ahd. *denchen* `think', ags. *ðencan* ds.; got. *þugkjan*, *þūhta* `seem, shine, appear, seem', aisl. *þykkja* `ds., gefallen', ahd. *dunchen* `shine, appear, seem', ags. *ðyncan* ds.; got. **þagks* `gratitude', aisl. *þo. kk f.* `gratitude, contentedness', ahd. *dank* `Denken, thought, notion, *gratitude*', ags. *ðanc* `thought, notion, emotion, contentedness, gratitude'; mhd. *danknæ`me*, adōn. *taknem* `dankbar';

maybe alb. (**dunchen*), *dukem*, *duket* `seem, appear': ahd. *dunchen* `shine, appear, seem', also alb. *dukja* `appearance'.

Maybe alb. geg. *doke* `custom, ritual, tradition (observed)', *duk-* `to appear, seem' (see above).

Alb. shows that from **Root / lemma: *dek`-1*** : `to take' derived the nasalized **Root / lemma: *tong-1* (**teng-*)** : `to think, feel'.

toch. A *tun`k-*, B *tan`kw`* `love'.

References: WP. I 744, WH. II 690; besides **tenk-* in lett. *ticinat* `ausfragen', kuron. *ten`cina`* t ds., also lett. *te. nkāt* `babble, chatter, danken, praise, laud'.

Page(s): 1088

Root / lemma: *tong-2*

See also: see above S. 1055.

Page(s): 1088

Root / lemma: *top-*

English meaning: to stay; place

German meaning: `wohin gelangen, auf etwas treffen or verfallen; Ort, wo man hingelangt or hin will'

Material: Gr. *τόπος* m. `place, place', *τόπαζω* `ziele hin, vermute, errate', *τοπεῖον* n. `rope, hawser, rope, band'; ags. *ðafian* `zustimmen, grant, gestatten; dulden';

lit. *ta`pti* (*tampu`*) `become', *prīhta`pti`* find, encounter, kennen lernen, learn', lett. *tapt* (*tu`opu*) `become, geschehen, gelangen', *tapīgs* `ein föhiger Kopf', *tapīna`* t `(zukommen lassen) borgen, leihen', *pa-tapt* `hingelangen, wherefore come can,

Muße have', *sahtapt* `meet, auf jemandentreffen';

whether Pedersen die gr. words right with mir. *toich* `naturgemö ß' (different under *tek-2*) and cymr. *tebyg* (**tok^wiko-*) `probably', *annhebyg* `incredible' zusammenstellt (compare gr. *τοπιικός* `den Ort betreffend', *ἄ-τοπος* `wunderlich, auffallend'), wöre for diese eine Wurzel *tek^w* - : *tok^w* - must be assumed and die germ. and balt. words therefrom to separate.

References: WP. I 743, Pedersen Kelt. Gr. I 129; different about die balt. words Stang NTS 16, 259 f. (to *tep-* `schmieren', Trautmann 139, Vasmer 3, 95, 120).

Page(s): 1088

Root / lemma: *tor-*, *toro-s*

English meaning: loud, distinct

German meaning: `laut, vernehmlich'

Note: old Abzweigung in the meaning `piercing, shrilly, screaming' from **toro* `s `piercing', s. **ter-4* `hinö bergelangen, hindurchdringen'

Material: Old Indian *tāra* ` `piercing, shrilly, screaming'; gr. *τορός* `piercing, loud, vernehmlich' (also `quick, fast, agile', compare Old Indian *tara* `s Adj. `rash, hasty, piercing' under **ter-* `hinö bergelangen'), *τετορόςω* `werde loud and distinct say';

mir. *torm*, *toirm* n., newer f. `din, fuss, noise' (**tor-smn.*), ir. *torann* `thunder', cymr. *aran*, acorn. *aran*, bret. *aran* ds., gall. *Taranis* GN.;

lit. *tariu* ` , *tar* `ti and *tarau* ` , *tary* `ti `say', *tarmē* ` `Ausspruch', Old Prussian *tārin* Akk. Sg. `voice', *ettrāi*, Inf. *attrātwei* `antworten' (formal as Old Indian *trā-ti* `rettet': *tira* `ti); slav. *tortoriti* in čech. *trator* `iti, russ. *toroto* `rits `babble, chatter', zero grade redupl. Old Church Slavic *trъtorъ* `sonus';

arm. *t`rt`rak* `good speaker', if from **t`urt`urak*, idg. **tortoro-*;

hitt. *tar-* `say, name'.

References: WP. II 744, WH. II 677, Trautmann 126, Vasmer 3, 126 f., Mayrhofer 1, 497;

See also: compare **tet(e)r-** S. 1079.

Page(s): 1088-1089

Root / lemma: *trāgh-*, *trō gh-* and *trē gh-*

English meaning: to drag; to move, run

German meaning: `ziehen, am Boden schleppen, sich bewegen, laufen; Nachkommenschaft'

Note: entspricht nicht the normal idg. root form; whether through contamination from **dherāgh-**, **dhregh-** with **terk-** and **trek-** (above S. 1077) originatedö

Material: Lat. *trahō* `pull' etc. (different above S. 257 under *dherāgh-* `ziehen'); *trāma* f. `die chain of Gewebes' (**trā gh-smā*);

gall. *ver-tragus* `schnellfüßiger dog'; air. *traig*, Gen. *traiged* (**traghetos*) `foot', cymr. Pl. *trae* `d `Fö ße'; with unclear o : cymr. Sg. *troed* (einsilb.), Pl. *traed* (disyllabic) `foot', acorn. *truit*, mcor. *troys*, bret. *troad*, Pl. *treid* `foot'; mir. *trog* `das parturition, progeny', *trogan* `earth', *trogaid* `bringt zur Welt' (compare aserb.

trag ʒ `descendant');

with idg. *ā* or *ō*: air. *trāgud* `Ebbe', *trāig* `beach, seaside', *trāgid* `ebbt', cymr. *treio* `refluere ut mare'; with idg. *ō*: cymr. *godro* `milk', abret. *guotroit* `demulgitis', mbret. *gorzo*, nbret. *goero* `milk'; cymr. corn. *tro* (**trogho-*) `turn; variation, time', cymr. *troi* `vertere, volvere'; with *ā* or *ō*: serb. *tra g* `Fußtapfe', *tra žiti* `suchen, spören', aserb. *trag* ʒ `descendant';

probably got. *Pragjan* `run' (**troghei_ō*), ags. *ðræ gan ds.* (**trēgh-*), *ðræg* `time', eig. `Zeitverlauf', and ahd. *drigil* `servant', if eig. `runner', probably also aisl. *bræ ll* `Knecht, servant' (> engl. *thrall*) from germ. **prā hilaz*;

besides *trā gh-*, *treggh-* stand in same or similar meaning **treg-** (see 1090), **dhregh-** (above S. 273), **dherāgh-** (above S. 257), **dhreg-** (compare also Anklänge under **der-** `flay': root form *dergh-*, *dreg-* and under **dher-** `hold, stop': root form *dhregh-*, *dheregh h-*) and **trek-** (see 1092).

References: WP. I 752 f., WH II 697 ff., Trautmann 325, H. Lewis BBCS. 9, 34 f.

Page(s): 1089

Root / lemma: **treg-**

English meaning: to make an effort; force, battle; solid

German meaning: `alle Kräfte anstrengen; Kraft, Andrang, Kampf; standhaft, fest'

Note: probably as `sich strecken, stemmen' to **(s)terg-**, **(s)treg-** `stare' (above S. 1023)

Material: Air. *trēn* (**tregs-no-*) `valiant, strong' (from which probably cymr. *tren* `impetuous, strenuous', Subst. `force, rapidity' borrowed is), Kompar. Superl. air. *tressa*, *tressam*, cymr. *trech*, *trechaf*; air. *tress* (**tregso-*) `fight, struggle'; aisl. *brekr* m., *brek* n. `strength, Tapferkeit', *brekinn* `persistent', *breka* `urge, press, push, press', ags. *ðrece* m. `Unterdrückung, force, might, Ermödung', *ðræc* n. `Drängen, power, force, might', *ðracu* f. `Druck, rush, force, might', as. *mōd-thraka* f. `distress'; reduced grade **pruhtu-* in aisl. *prōttr* m. `power, endurance', ags. *ðroht* m. `Anstrengung; dröckend', russ. *tro gatʹ* `touch', lett. *treksne* `shove'.

References: WP. I 755 f., Vasmer 3, 139.

Page(s): 1090

Root / lemma: **treig-**

See also: see above S. 1036 under **(s)treig-**, wherefore still toch. A *trisk-* `sound, clink, din, drone'.

Page(s): 1092

Root / lemma: **treisti-** or **trīsti-**

English meaning: stubborn; in a bad mood

German meaning: etwa `trotzig, finster gelaunt'

Note: only lat. and germ.

Material: Lat. *trīstis* `finster gelaunt, sad; widerlich or sharp from Geschmack'; ahd. *drīsti*, as. *thrīsti*, ags. *ðrīste* `audacious'.

Maybe alb. *trishtë* 'sad'

References: WP. I 754, WH. II 706 f.

Page(s): 1092

Root / lemma: *trei-*

English meaning: three

German meaning: `drei'

Grammatical information: Nom. m. **trei_{es}**, Nom. Akk. n. **trī**, Akk. n. **trins**, f. **tis(o)res**, (dissimil. from ***tris(o)res**, etc.)

Material: 1. Old Indian *tra₁yah* m., *trī*, newer *trīn* i n., *tisra₁h* f.; av. *θrayō*, *θrayas* m., *θri* n., *tisrō* f.; arm. *erek* (*trei_{es}*); gr. τ ρ ε ῖς, gort. τ ρ ε ες, m. f., alb. *tre*, f. *tri* (originally neutrales **trī*); lat. *trēs* (Akk. also *trīs*), *tria* (*trī*- in *trī-ginta* `30'), osk. *tri₁s* `trēs', umbr. *trif*, *tref*, Akk. `trēs', *triia* `tria'; air. *tri*, f. *tēoir*, Akk. *tēora* (**tisorās*, **trī₁son₁s*); cymr. *tri* m., *tair* f., mcymr. bret. *teir* (**tedres* < **tisres*, das e after the Vierzahl), compare gall. *tidres* (ö); got. *preis*, Akk. *prins*, n. *prija*, aisl. *þrír*, ahd. *drī* etc.; Old Prussian *tris* (Gen. *treon*), lit. *try₁s*, lett. *tri₁s* (n. *tri* in lit. *trylika* `dreizehn', compare lat. *trī-ginta* `30'); Old Church Slavic *trije* m. and *tri* f. n.; hitt. *tri-* `drei'; toch. A *tre* m., *tri-* f., B *trai* m., *tarya* f.

Kompositionsform **tri-** in Old Indian *tripad-*, gr. τ ρ ί π ο υς, lat. *tripēs*, ags. *ðrifēte*, lit. *triko₁jis* `dreifößig'; av. *θri-kamā₁ada-* `dreiköpfig', arm. *ere-am* `drei years old'; illyr. PN Τ ρ ι - τ ε ῦ τ α, PN Τ ρ ι - κ ὀ ρ υ τ ο ν; kelt. PN *Tri-toutos*, gall. *trigaranus* `with drei Kranichen'; air. *trī₁ar* `drei man' (**trī₁u₁irōm*); russ.-Church Slavic *tr₁-gub₁ъ* `dreifach' (= lit. *tri-gubas* ds); perhaps lat. *tribus* `dividing off, partitioning off of Volkes, administrative district', umbr. *trifu*, *trif o* Akk. Sg. from **tri-bhu-* (to **bheu-* above S. 146); lat. *trīga* f. `Dreigespann' (shaped after *bīgae* Pl. `Zweigespann' from **b₁h₁i₁ugae*, see above S. 230 and 508); unclear air. *tre-thenc* `Dreiheit' besides mir. *dē₁-cheng* `Zweiheit', compare aisl. *þridjungr* `Drittel';

`dreizehn': Old Indian *tra₁yodas₁a-* = lat. *trēdecim* (**trēs-decim*); compare gr. τ ρ ε ις - κ α ῖ - δ ε κ α;

`dreißig': Old Indian *tri₁m₁s₁at-* f., av. *θrisat-*, gr. τ ρ ι ᾶ κ ο ν τ α, lat. *trī-ginta*, air. **trīcho*, Gen. *trīchot* (**trī₁komtos*), mir. *trīcha*, bret. *tregont* (das e from *trede* `dritter'), gall. Abl. Pl. *tricontis*, toch. A *taryāk*, B *töryāka* (**trī₁āk₁n₁t-s*).

2. ordinals: altererb Old Indian *tr₁-tī₁ya-* = Old Prussian *tīrts*; otherwise is *tri-* for *tr₁-* eingetreten: Old Indian PN *Trita₁-*, av. *θrita-*; av. *θritya-*, Old pers. *θritiya-* or *-tīya*; arm. *erir*, *errord*; gr. τ ρ ί τ ος; homer. τ ρ ί τ α τ ος extended as ἑ β δ ῶ μ α τ ος; lesb. τ έ ρ τ ος from **τ ρ ί τ ος*; alb. *trete*; illyr. PN *Tritus*; lat. *tertius*, umbr. *tertiu* `tertio', *terti* `tertium' (from **triti₁o-*); gall. PN *Tritios*, cymr. *trydydd*, bret. *trede*; got. *þridja*, ahd. *dritto* etc.; lit. *tre₁čias*, lett. *trešai₁s* (*tre-* instead of *tri-* after **trei₁esō* also:) Old Church Slavic *tretij₁ъ*; balt. *trit-* in lit. *tritainis* `Drittel';

air. *tress* (newer *triss*) `the Dritte' (**tristo-*), *tre(i)sse* `triduum', compare lat. *testis* `Zeuge' (also `testicle'); Ablat. osk. *tri₁staamentud* is probably from lat. *testamentum* borrowed;

toch. B *trit*; hitt. *tarri₁analli-* `the dritte', [*te-ri*]-i₁a-an-na `dritter'.

3. **tris** `dreimal': Old Indian *tri₁h₁*, av. *θris*, gr. τ ρ ίς, lat. *ter*, older *terr* (from **tris*), air. *fo-thrī* `dreimal'; extended av. *θrižvat* `dreimal', aisl. *þrisvar*, ahd. *driror*, ags. *ðriwa*, *ðreowa* ds.; ein **u₁o-** suffix also in av. *θrisva-* n. `Drittel' and gr. θ ρ ῖ ο ν `Feigenblatt' from **τ ρ ι ο φ ο ν*; in addition ***tris-no-** in gr. θ ρ ῖ ν α ξ `Dreizack'; lat. *terni* (**tri-no-*) `je drei' (besides *trīni* by Pl. tantum from **tris₁no-* parallel with *bīni*, see under *du₁ōu*), aisl. *þrennr* `dreifach', *þrenner* `drei' (by

Kollektiven);

Maybe alb. *tresh*, *trish* 'in three'

auf **trianon* goes back air. *tri* 'an, acymr. *trean*, cymr. *traean* 'Drittel', compare also gall. Akk. Pl. *trianis* 'Drittel'ö

4. collective **trei** *o-*, **troi** *o-*: Old Indian *traya* 'dreifach', *trayam* n. 'Dreiheit', lit. *treji* 'f. *tre* 'jos 'dreifach' (by Pluralsubstantiven), lett. *treji*, f. *trejas* ds., Old Church Slavic *troji* m. Pl.; auf **trei* *odj* *o-* based on air. *trēode* 'dreifach'.

References: WP. I 753 f., WH. II 668 f., 702 f., Trautmann 327 f., Vasmer 3, 137, Wackernagel-(Debrunner) 3, 346 f.

Page(s): 1090-1092

Root / lemma: *trek-*

English meaning: to run

German meaning: 'ziehen, laufen'

Note: equal meaning with *trāgh-*, *trō* *gh-*, *treggh-*

Material: Old Church Slavic *tr* *ъk* *ъ* 'run, flow', *tr* *ъkaljati* 'wölzen', serb. *tr* 'čati 'run', *traka* 'nac 'spoor', bulg. *tr* 'čā 'laufe', *tr* *ъkalo* 'wheel, circle';

mir. *tricc*, nir. *tric* (expressives *kk*) 'rash, hasty';

eine variant auf palatal *trek* 'perhaps in av. *udarō*-*ra* *sa-* 'auf dem Bauch sich bewegend, kriechend (from Schlangen)'.

References: WP. I 755, WH. II 699.

Page(s): 1092

Root / lemma: *trem-*, *trem-*

English meaning: to thump; to tremble

German meaning: 'trippeln, trampeln' and 'zittern'

Note: (contaminated with *tres-*); the same Doppelbed. by *trep-*.

Material: Gr. *τρέμω* 'tremble' (= lat. *tremō*, alb. *trem*); *ἀτρέμας*, *ἀτρέμα* 'unbeweglich, peaceful', *ἀτρεμής* 'fearless', *τρόμος* m. 'das Zittern', *τρομέω* 'tremble', *τρομερός* 'timorous', redupl. *τετρεμαίνω* 'schaudere' (unclear *ταρμούσσω* 'frighten');

alb. tosk. *tre* 'mp, geg. *trem* 'I terrify';

maybe alb. *trim* 'brave, not scared'

Note:

Common alb. *m* > *mp*, *mb* phonetic mutation.

lat. *tremō*, -ere 'tremble', *tremor* 'das Zittern', *tremulus* 'zitternd', umbr. *tremitu* 'tremefacito';

got. *bramstei* 'locust, grasshopper (idg. **trem-*, as in Old Church Slavic *tre*, so, amalgamation from *trem-* and *tres-*); as. *thrimman* st. V. 'to bloat, bulge, swell' or 'bekömmert become'; aisl. *bramma* 'trample, heavy go', mnd. *drammen* 'rant, roister, violent urge, press, push', *dram* 'din, fuss, noise, crowdedness,

Getömmel' (: lett. *tremt*); -mm- intensive geminationö

lit. *tri`mti`erzittern'*, *tre`mti`niederstoßen*; verbannen, austreiben', *sutrami`nti`leiseanstößen'*, lett. *tremt`wegjagen'*, *tramš`schreckhaft* (from horses)', *trami`gs`shy, bashful'*, *tram`di`t`frighten, hunt, chase'*; klr. *tremču`*, *tremti`ty`tremble, quiver'*; Old Church Slavic *tre, so, , tre, sti`shake, upset'*, se. `tremble', *tro, sb`σ ε ι σ μ ό ς'* (slav. **trem*s-, **trom*s-, see above);

toch. A *tröm-* `in rage, fury geraten', B *tremi`rage, fury'*.

References: WP. I 758, WH. II 701, Trautmann 329 f., Vasmer 3, 144, 146 f.

See also: compare **ter-1** `wriggle', worfrom **trem-* and **tres-* extended are.

Page(s): 1092-1093

Root / lemma: *trenk-1*

English meaning: to push; to oppress

German meaning: `stoßen (also dröhnend), zusammendrängen, bedrängen'

Note: s. also **trenk-** `wash, bathe'

Material: Av. *□raxtana, m* Gen. Pl. `zusammengedrängt' (in the meaning to Germ. stimmend);

lat. *truncus`tree truck, trunk'*, Adj. `mutilated, the A`ste or Glieder stolen; looted', *truncō, -āre`verstömmeln'*; gall. *trincos`a kind of Gladiatoren'* (Vendryes RC. 39, 404 f.); perhaps (`es drängt mich') air. *di-fo-thracc-`wish'*, verbal noun *dūthracht*; probably (as `abgedrängt become') air. mir. *trēicim`verlasse, weiche'*, cymr. *trengi`vergehen, die'*, *tranc*, Pl. *trangau* m. `Abschied, death, end';

maybe alb. *trung`stump'*, alb. geg. (**truncus*) *truni`(*a dolt, blockhead), brain, head'* from lat. *truncus -a -um`maimed, mutilated, cut short*. M. as subst. *truncus -i*, a lopped tree, the trunk of a tree; the trunk of a human body. Transf. a dolt, blockhead'. also alb. *tr±gull, trangull`cucumber; a dolt, blockhead'*.

got. *breihan`urge, press, push'* (from urg. **pren* χō, **pri*ⁿ χō; through Ablautentgleisung *pra`ih, prai`hans; faihu-praihna* (Dat. Sg.) `richness'; also as. *thrēgian*, mnd. ndl. *dreigen`threaten'ö* Ein westgerm. **prih-* = got. *preih-* certainly in mhd. *drihe`Stecknadel, Handgeröt of Flechtens and Webens'*; with gramm. variation aisl. *þryngja, -va, þro, ng`press, urge, press, push, press'* (for **þringa* probably after dem Adj. *þro, ngr`eng'* from **þrangu-*), as. *thringan*, ags. *ðringan* st. V., ahd. *dringan* ds. (mhd. *dringen* also `flax, wattle, braid, to weave', see above *drihe* and compare above **terk-* `turn'); Kaus. aisl. *þrøngja`urge, press, push, constrain, oblige, in die clamp bringen'*, mhd. *drengen`urge, press, push'*; aisl. *þro, ngr`eng'* (= lit. *tranku`ś*), mhd. *drange, gedrange* Adv. `eng'; aisl. *þro, ng*, Gen. -var f. `crush, narrowness', ags. *drang* m. `crush, gedrängte troop, multitude, crowd', mhd. *dranc`Drang'*, ahd. *drangōn`urge, press, push` (= lit. trankau`)*;

aisl. *præ`ta, prætta`quarrel, sich quarrel, squabble, bestreiten' (*þran χatjan)*; ags. *præ`ll`Knecht, Unfreier'* etc. (**pranhilaz*);

ngr. δ ρ ο ũ γ γ ο ς, late lat. *drungus* and air. *drong`troop, multitude, crowd'* are genuine Celtic (**dhrungho-*) and keine germ. Lw.; irrig above S. 255;

lit. *tren`kti`dröhnend bump, poke'*, Frequent. *trankau`*, -y`ti (= ahd. *drangōn*), *tran`kmas`crush, resonance'*, *tranku`ś`bumpy'* (eig. `stoßend' = aisl. *þro, ngr*); *trenku`*, *trin`kti`wash'* (see also **trenk-* `wash'), *tri`nkiu, -e`ti`din, drone'*; lett. *tri`ecu, tri`ekt`zerstoßen, zerquetschen; wegjagen'*; *tri`ecina`t`upset'*, *truoksnis`din, fuss, noise, Gepolter'*; Old Prussian *pertrinktan`verstockt'*; russ. *truty`тъ`press, bump, poke'*, serb. *tru`či`ti`schmeißen'*;

Anlautdublette in slov. *dro`kati`bump, poke, stomp, squeeze'*, Old Church Slavic *udro, `čiti`niederdröcken, torment, smite'ö*.

References: WP. I 758 f., WH. II 710 f., Trautmann 328 f., Vasmer 3, 144, 145.

Page(s): 1093

Root / lemma: *trenk-2*

English meaning: to wash, bathe

German meaning: `waschen, baden'

Material: Ir. *fothrucud`bathe'*, bret. *gozronquet* ds. (**tronk-*), cymr. *trochi`mergere, balneare'* (*-ch-* probably from *-nkt̪s-*); about lit. *trenku`trin`kti`wash'* see above.

References: WP. I 759;

See also: probably identical with *trenk-1*; compare above S. 819 about lit. *per`ti*.

Page(s): 1094

Root / lemma: *trep-1*

English meaning: to trample, tread

German meaning: `trippeln, trampeln, treten'

Material: Old Indian *tr.pra`-, tr.pa`la-`hasty, unsteht'ö* (probably from `trippelnd'); afghan. *drabəl`jiggle, shake, herabdröcken'*; gr. *τροπέω`keltēre'* (`trete die Trauben from'), *ἄτροπος*, hom. *ἄτροπος`Fußsteig'* (*ἄ-`copulativum'*, eig. `ausgetreter way'), *τροπέοι* *ἄτροποι* Hes., *Οἱ νοτροποί* `Gottheiten of Weinbaues'; alb. **trip* = gr. *τροπ-* in *sh̑tip, sh-typ`zertrete, zerstoße, zerquetsche'*, *pe`r-t(r)yp`chew'*, *sh-trip, zdryp`steige herab'*;

lat. *trepidus`öngstlich umherlaufend'*, *trepidō, -āre`walk on tiptoe; trip, from Geschäftigkeit or fear'*;

ags. *ðrafian`press, urge, press, push, drive, push; rebuke, reproach'*; engl. dial. *thrave, threave`drift, trailing, herd'*, as. *thraþōn`trot'*, mhd. *draben* ds. (= russ. *tropa`тб*), schwed. *trav`festgefahrener Schnee auf Wegen'*, *travla`travla`feststampfen'* (besides probably through hybridization with germ. **trep-, *trem-*, see under *der-`run'*, mnd. *drampen`trample'*, ostfries. ndl. *drempele, nd. drumpel`threshold'*, mnd. *dorpele`threshold'*);

lit. *trepse`ti* (3. Pers. *tre`psi*, old *tre`psti*) `with den Fößen trampeln', *trep-(l)e`nti* ds., *trypse`ti* ds., ablaut. *trypiu`trypti`trample'* (for **trip-*); *trapine`ti* `with den Fößen bump, poke', Old Prussian *trapt`tread'*, *ertreppa`sie öbertreten'*;

Old Church Slavic *trepet`т`das Zittern, Beben'*, *trepetati`tremble'*, *trepati`palpare'*, bulg. *tro`pam`stamp, trample, trample'*, *tro`pot* m. `Getrampel', russ. *tropa`тб`stomp, trample, with den Fößen treten'*, *tropa`ф`Pfad; Föhrte'*.

References: WP. I 756, WH. II 701 f., Trautmann 329, Vasrner 3, 136, 140 f.

See also: As *trem-* and *tres-* probably extension from *ter-1`wriggle'*.

Page(s): 1094

Root / lemma: *trep-2*

English meaning: to turn; to bow the head (of shame)

German meaning: `wenden, also sich vor Scham abwenden'

Material: Old Indian *tra* ¹*patē* `schämt sich, wird verlegen', *trapā* ¹f. `the genitals, Verlegenheit';

gr. *τρέπω*, dor. ion. *τράπω* `wende', *τροπή* `reversal', *τρόπος* `turn', *τόπις* `keel, Grundbalken of Schiffes' (eig. `Wender'), *τροπάω* `wende, verändere', Med. `turn, twist, rotate mich um, kehre um', *ἐν-τρέπομαι* `wende mich jemandem to, schöme mich vor jemandem', *εὐτρέπελος* `movable, nimble'; *τερπικέραυνος* in spite of *τερπύμεθα* *τερπύμεθα* Hes. not `fulmina torquens', but to *τέρπελον*, -εσθα *εσθα* as `the Blitzfrohe';

lat. *trepit* `vertit'; *turpis* (**tr.pis*) `ugly, nasty' (`*wovor man sich abwenden muß', formation as got. *brüks* `usable'), -ur- instead of -or- dialect.

Maybe alb. (**turpis*) *turp* `shame'

References: WP. I 756 f., WH. II 702, 719, Mayrhofer 530.

See also: Idg. *trep-* `wenden' extension from *ter-3* `rub, drehend reiben, turn'ö

Page(s): 1094

Root / lemma: *trep-3, treb-*

See also: see above S. 1037 under (s)*trep-*.

Page(s): 1095

Root / lemma: *tres-, ters-* (**teres-*)

English meaning: to tremble

German meaning: `zittern'

Material: Old Indian *tra* ¹*sati* `zittert' (= gr. *τρέω*), *trasta* ¹- `zitternd' Kaus. *trāsayati* `makes erzittern'; av. *taršta-* (ar. **tr.s. ta-* `timorous'), *tarasaiti*, a p. *tarsatiy* `fürchtet' (**tr.s-[s]k* ¹*ō*) = lit. *trišu*); Kaus. av. *brā²ghayete* `versetzt in fright'; perhaps arm. *erer* `Erschütterung, Beben, Zittern' (**tres¹ri-*);

lat. *terreo*, -ēre `in Schrecken versetzen, daunt, scare' (das e instead of kausativen o derives from:) *terror* `fright'; umbr. *tursitu* `terrētō, fugātō';

gr. *τρέω* (Aor. hom. *τρέσσω*) `tremble, flee', *ἐτρεσεν* *ἐφύβησεν* Hes., *ἄτρεστος* `unerschrocken', *τρηρός* (**τρασρός*), *τρήρων* `timorous, fleeing';

mir. *tarrach* `timorous' (**tr.s-āko-*); ags. *ðræ¹s* `fringe' (compare Old Indian *trasan*, *aḥm* `eine bewegliche, zitternde ornament, decoration');

lit. *trisu* `tremble' (**tr.s-[s]k* ¹*ō*); lett. *tri¹sas* f. Pl. `Zittern', *trise¹t* `tremble, quiver', perhaps lit. *tresiu¹*, *tre¹sti* `löufig sein'.

References: WP. I 760, WH. II 674 f., Trautmann 329;

See also: to 1. *ter-1* `wriggle'.

Page(s): 1095

Root / lemma: *tr-eu-d-*

English meaning: to press, push, *displeasure

German meaning: 'quetschen, stoßen, dröcken'

Note: probably extension to **ter-3**, **tereu-** 'rub'

Note:

Root / lemma: **tr-eu-d-** : 'to press, push, *displeasure' derived from **Root / lemma:** **drig h-** : 'unwilling, displeased' [common illyr.-balt. -g h- > -d-, illyr. alb. -g > -th phonetic mutation.

Material: Alb. *treth* 'castrate, clip' ('*smash, crush testicles') = lat. *trūdō*, -ere 'bump, poke, fortstoßen, urge, press, push' (*trūdis* 'eisenbeschlagene shaft, pole zum Fortstoßen');

Maybe nasalized alb. *ndrydh* 'twist', also prefixed *shtrydh* 'squeeze'.

mcymr. *cythruð* 'torment, smite', *godruð* 'wild', *gorthruð* 'Bedröckung' (*-treudo-); mir. *trotaid* 'streitet' (*truzd- from *trudh-d-), cymr. *trythill*, *drythill* 'lustful' (out of it mir. *treitell* 'Liebling'); air. *tromm*, cymr. *trwm* 'heavy' (*trudsmo- 'dröckend'); got. *usþriutan* 'beschwerlich fall', aisl. *þrjōta* 'lack', ags. (*ā*-) *ðrēotan* unpers. 'exhaust, öberdrössig become', ahd. (*ar*-, *bi*-) *driozan* 'beset, belöstigen', nhd. *verdrießen*; aisl. *þrjōtr* 'widerspenstiger person', ahd. *urdrioz* 'displeasure'; aisl. *þraut* f. 'Kraftprobe, crowdedness', ags. *ðrēat* m. 'crush, Gewalttätigkeit, threat', mhd. *drōz* 'displeasure, load, complaint' (= slav. *trud* ɣ); ags. *ðrēat(n)ian* 'urge, press, push, torment, smite, scold, chide, threaten';

ags. *ðrīetan* 'exhaust (tr.), urge, press, push', aisl. *þreyta* 'power aufwenden, withstand, exhaust (tr. and intr.)'; aisl. *þry* ɣta, ahd. *ðrūstit*, ags. *geðryscan* 'distress', *ðrysmān* 'erdröcken, ersticken', mnd. *drussemen* 'erdrösseln, erdröcken'; Old Church Slavic *trud* ɣ 'toil', *truždo* , *truditi* 'beschweren, torment, smite'.

Maybe alb. *trys*, *trysa* (aor.) 'press, compress, squeeze', *trondit* 'torment, overwhelm'.

References: WP. I 755, WH. II 710, Trautmann 326, Vasmer 3, 143, Loth RC 41, 226 ff.

Page(s): 1095-1096

Root / lemma: **trē b-**, **trōb-**, **tr_eb-** or **trəb-**, **tr. b-**

English meaning: building, dwelling

German meaning: 'Balkenbau, Gebäude, Wohnung'

Material: Lat. *trabs* and *trabēs*, -is f. 'balk, beam', *taberna* 'Bude, Wohnraum' (dissim. from **traberna*);

osk. *tri ī bu īm* 'domum, aedificium', *tri ī barakavu īm* 'aedificare' (**trēb-*), umbr. *tremnu* 'tabernāculo', *trebeit* 'versātūr' (**trēb-* or **tre b-*); acymr. *treb*, ncymr. *tref*, abret. *treb* 'dwelling', mir. *treb* 'house, estate', air. *dīthrub*, cymr. *dīdref* 'desert, waste, wasteland, Einsiedelei', air. *atreba* (**adhtreb-*) 'besitzt, dwells', cymr. *athref* 'dwelling, Beszung', gall. VN *Atrebates* 'possessōres or Seßhafte'; about mir. *trebaid* 'bebaut, bewohnt', see above S. 1071;

ags. *ðorp*, *ðrop* 'estate, courtyard, village', afries. *therp* and *thorp*, as. *thorp*, ahd. *dorf* 'village', aisl. *þorp* 'Gehöft', got. *þau rp* 'field, farmland'; aisl. *þrep* n. 'Oberboden, Lattenboden, Galerie, Absatz', *þrepi* m. 'erhöhte Unterlage' (besides also *þrafni* m. 'staff, balk, beam', *þref* n. ds. from a root variant auf idg. *p*, as presumably gr. τ ρ ά π η ξ - att. inschr. τ ρ ά φ η ξ - öol. τ ρ ό π η ξ Hes. 'picket,

pole, Schiffsbord');)

ablaut. lit. *troba* ` (Akk. *tro ba*) `house, edifice, building', lett. *trāba* `edifice, building', Old Prussian in PN. *Troben*;

eine vollere root form *terab-* in gr. $\tau \acute{\epsilon} \rho \alpha \mu \nu \alpha$, assim. $\tau \acute{\epsilon} \rho \varepsilon \mu \nu \alpha$ Pl. `house, dwelling' (**terab-no-*), from which borrowed Old Church Slavic *tre mъ* `tower', etc.; about gr. $\theta \varepsilon \rho \acute{\alpha} \nu \eta$ `dwelling' s. Kretschmer Gl. 24, 90 f.

References: WP. I 757 f., WH. II 696 f., Trautmann 330, Vasmer 3, 95 f., 97.

Page(s): 1090

Root / lemma: *trē ũ-*

English meaning: to prosper

German meaning: `gedeihen'

Note: extended *treu-s-*

Material: Av. Perf. 3. Sg. Med. *tu ũruyē* (i.e. *tu ũruwē*) `hat aufgezogen, unterhalten', present-stem *ũraoš-* (*ũraošta*) `zur ripeness, consummation, Vollkommenheit gelangen or bringen', *ũraošti-* `(ripeness) consummation, end';

ahd. *triuuit* (alem. *t-* for *p-*) `excellet, pollet, floret'; *trowwen* (**braujan*) `pubescere, crescere', mhd. *ūf gedrouwen* `aufgewachsen, grown'; aisl. *brōask* `zunehmen, thrive, ripen' (**brōwōn*), mhd. *druo* f. `fruit', older-nhd. *druhen, truhen* `thrive, zunehmen', schweiz. *tröehen* ds.; aisl. *brūðr* f. `power', ags. *ðry ð* ds.; aisl. *þroskr* (**trusko-*) `(reif, vollwöchsig) strong', *þroski* m. `strength', *þroskask* `strong become'.

References: WP. I 754.

Page(s): 1095

Root / lemma: *trii_eto-, trīto-*

English meaning: sea, watery

German meaning: `nasses Element' ö

Material: Air. *tri ath*, Gen. *trethan* `sea' (proto kelt. **tri_aton-*); gr. $\tau \rho \acute{\iota} \tau \omega \nu$, son of Poseidon or Nereus and the $\alpha \mu \phi \iota - \tau \rho \acute{\iota} \tau \eta$, also river name, $\tau \rho \iota \tau \omega \nu \acute{\iota} \varsigma$ f. `sea in Libyen'; $\tau \rho \acute{\iota} \tau \omicron \gamma \alpha \nu \epsilon \iota \alpha$ `epithet the Athene' rather as $\tau \rho \acute{\iota} \tau \omicron \gamma \epsilon \nu \epsilon \iota \alpha$ `am 3. days born' with metr. lengthening of ι deutbar.

Maybe alb. *tret* `dissolve in water'

Note:

The origin of gr. $\tau \rho \acute{\iota} \tau \omega \nu$ `son of Poseidon or Nereus' derived from **Root / lemma:** *trei-* : `three' or the **trident** of the sea god. It was initially a number and later it became the name for the sea.

References: WP. I 760.

Page(s): 1096

Root / lemma: *tris-*

English meaning: stalk; vine

German meaning: `Pflanzenstengel, Rebe'ö

Material: Gr. $\theta\rho\iota\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ Κρήτη (**trisiā*); alb. *trise* ``Pfropfreis, sprout'; skr. *trs* `Weinrebe, reed' (*trsje* `Weinberg'), čech. *trs* `stalk of the plant', vinny *trs* `grapevine', slov. *ters* `grapevine' (slav. **tr* ь so-).

References: WP. I 760 f.

Page(s): 1096

Root / lemma: *trozdos-* : *tr ̃zdos-*

English meaning: blackbird

German meaning: `Drossel'

Note: compare above S. 1079

Material: Lat. *turdus*, -ī m. `thrush, Krammetsvogel; ein fish' (**tr ̃zdos*, with dial. *uö*); mir. *truit*, *druit* f., nir. *troid*, *druid* `Star' (**trozdi-*); from dem Ir. borrowed mcymr. *trydw*, *drydw* (after *drud* `toll' transfigured to *drudw*), bret. *dred*, *tred* (older Pl.), acorn. *troet* m., ncorn. *tros*, Pl. *tryjy*, *treyju*, Singulativ f. mcorn. *trožan*; besides abret. *tra[s]cl*, nbret. *drask(l)* m., Vannes also *taraskl*, f. cymr. *tresglen* `thrush'; aisl. *bro ̃str* (**prastu-z*, compare to *u*-stem cymr. *trydw*) `thrush', norw. *trost*, *trast*; unclear mhd. *drostel*, ags. *drostle* (germ. **prustalō-*), ahd. *droscā-(la)*, mhd. bair. *dro ̃schel*, schwöb.-alem. *drostla* (germ. **prau(d)-sk-*, -*st-*), ags. *ðrysce* (**pruskjōn*, engl. *thrush*; mnd. *drōsle*, and. *thrōsla* (reshaped from **throstla* after **ōsla* = ags. *ōsle*, nhd. `blackbird `); proto germ. -*au-* and -*u-* perhaps through influence an onomatopoeic words Schallsippe with *u*, as in gr. $\tau\rho\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$ `girre', $\tau\rho\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega\nu$ `turtledove', poln. *trukac ̃ds.*, etc.; balto-slav. **trazda-* m. `thrush' in Old Prussian *tresde* f., lit. *stra ̃zdas*, lett. *stra ̃zds* m.; slav. **drozd* ь in russ. *drozd* (Gen. *drozda* ́) etc.

References: WP. I 761 f., WH. II 718, Trautmann 327, Specht Idg. Dekl. 49.

Page(s): 1096

Root / lemma: *truk ̃-*

See also: see under *tu ̃erk ̃-*.

Page(s): 1097

Root / lemma: *trus-*

English meaning: reed

German meaning: `Schilfrohr'ö

Material: Gr. $\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\nu$ `bulrush' as * $\tau\rho\upsilon h\omicron\nu$ (ö), **trusom* to Old Church Slavic *tr ̃st ь*, skr. *trst*, *trska* etc. `reed', lit. *tr(i)ušĩ* ́s ds., *stru ̃ste* ́, *strusti* ́s, *srusti* ́s `Rohrspan or Baststreifen'. Doubtful, da Binse and Schilf zwei ganz various things are.

References: WP. I 762, Trautmann 330, Vasmer 3, 141, 145.

Page(s): 1097

Root / lemma: *trū ̃of-*

English meaning: leprosy

German meaning: `Aussatz'

Material: Air. *trosc* `leprosy' (**tru* *ds*-ko-); bret. *trousk* `Schuppen', *trouskan* `Moos', cymr. *trwsg(l)* `raw'; got. *brūts-fill* n. `leprosy', ags. *ðrūstfell* (for **ðrūts*-) `leprosy'; compare gr. τρύω `reibe auf', lit. *trune* `ti` `modern' (see *ter(eu)*-`rub', basic meaning then perhaps `kratzig') and lat. *trūdō* etc. (see **treud*-).

References: WP. I 762, I. Williams BBCS. 11, 142 f.

Page(s): 1096-1097

Root / lemma: *tu, tutu*

English meaning: chirping of birds

German meaning: Vogelruf; also von andern dumpfen Schalleindröcken

Material: Old Indian *thuthukr* *t-* m. `ein certain bird, Ringeltaube'; gr. τυτῶν ἡ γλαῦξ Hes., τούτ(ι)ς ὁ κέσσου φος Hes.; lat. *tutubāre* `cry' (from the owl), compare Plaut. Men. 653 f. `vīn adferri noctuam, quae tū, tū usque dicat tibiō'; lit. *tūtu* `oti` `toot', *tutly* *s*, *tutu* *tis* `hoopoe'; in Germ. neugeschaffen (or with faltering consonant shift in onomatopoeic word) mnd. (nhd.) *tūten* `toot`, aisl. *tauta*, *tutla* `murmur'; as old type (**tū* with *d*-present) ags. *ðūtan* `einen Tonausstößen', aisl. *þjōta* `howl, einen starken Ton give', ags. *ðēotan* `howl, widerhallen, rant, roister', ahd. *diozan* `loud sound, clink', aisl. *þytr* `strong sound, tone, Geheul', mhd. *duz*, *diez*, *dōz* `clangor, noise', got. *þuthau* *rn* `Tuthorn, Trompete', aisl. *þyss* `din, fuss, noise', ags. *ðyssa* m. `Toser'.

References: WP. I 745, WH. II 724, Mayrhofer 1, 542.

Page(s): 1097

Root / lemma: *tu_ak-2*

English meaning: to bathe

German meaning: `baden'

Material: Old Prussian *twaxtan* `Badequast' (**tu_akstom*);

got. *þwahan*, *þwōh*, aisl. *þvā*, ags. *ðwēan* `bathe', ahd. *dwahan*, *dwōg*, *twuog* `wash', aisl. *þvātr* (**þwahtu-*) `das Waschen' etc.; aisl. *þva* *l* n. `Seife', got. *þwahl* n. `spa, bath', ahd. *dwahal* ds., ags. *ðwe* *al* m. n. `Waschen'; as. *twahila* f. `Handtuch', ahd. *dwahila* m. ds., frö nk. **thwahlja* ds., out of it frz. *touaille*, from which engl. *towel*.

References: WP. I 747, Trautmann 333, Johannesson 451.

Page(s): 1098

Root / lemma: *tu_akos*

English meaning: skin

German meaning: `Haut'

Grammatical information: n.

Material: Old Indian *tvacas-* `skin' (in compound as *hiranya-tvacas-* `goldfellig' and in *tvacasya-* `in the skin situated'), besides *tva* *k-* f. `skin, fell, fur'; gr.

σάκ ος `shield' (from Höuten, leather), φ ε ρ ε - σ σάκ ης `Schildträger'; hitt. *tu_ekkas* `body, person, selbst'.

References: WP. I 747, Mayrhofer I, 537 f.

Page(s): 1099

Root / lemma: *tu_ā k-1, tuk-*

English meaning: to pull together, close up

German meaning: etwa `fest umschließen, zusammenschnören' (gr. weiter also `fest hineinstopfen under likewise')ö

Material: Old Indian *tvanakti* `zieht sich together' (unbel.);

gr. att. σάττω, ion. σάσσω (ἔσσαξα, ion. ἔσσασα; ἐσεσάχατο) `ausrösten, bewaffnen; anfüllen, feststopfen' (**tu_aki_ō*), σακτός `vollgestopft', with gr. γ (Entgleisung) σάγη `armament, armor, Geschirr, saddle, clothing', σάγμα `cover, Saumsattel; clothing, Überzug' (> lat. *sagma* > ahd. *soum*, nhd. *Saumtier*), σαγήνη `fishing net', σάγουρον γυράθιον Poll., σαγίς πήρα Hes., and theban. σάκτας `physician, medicine man' and das dem lat. *sagana* `Zauberin' the basic liegende *σαγάνη; σηκός, dor. σακός `hurdle, stall, sacred place'; σηκάζω `pferche ein, sperre ein', dor. σακίττας `in the Schöferei aufgezogenes lamb', σηκίς, ἰδός `Sklavin'; also probably σηκώ `wiege', σήκωμα `Gewicht; Gegenwert, Belohnung'; with gradation ὁ probably hom. σῶκος `strong', σωκέω `bin strong, have power'; zero grade συχνός `gedrängt, numerous' (**τυκ-σνός*).

References: WP. I 746 f., WH. II 463, Kuiper Idg. Nasalprös. 122.

Page(s): 1098

Root / lemma: *tu_ei-2*, extended *tu_ei-s-*

English meaning: to excite, shake, move around; to shimmer

German meaning: `erregen, hin and her bewegen, schütteln, erschüttern, also seelisch'

Grammatical information: (s-present; to es-stem *tu_ei_os-*, *tu_ei_es-*, av. *ʃwayah-*)

Note: = *tu_eis-* `sparkle, glitter', da `lebhaftige Bewegung - flicker, sparkle, glitter' ein common Bedeutungsverhältnis is.

Material: Old Indian *tvīṣ-* `excited, aroused sein; sparkle, glitter, gleam' (present *tvēṣ-ati* Gramm., *a tvīṣ-ur* `sie waren excited, aroused, bestört', 3. Sg. *a tvīṣ-ata*, *titvīṣ-ē*), *tveṣ-a-* `boisterous; funkelnd, gleaming', *tvīṣ-*, *tvīṣ-i-* f. `excitement, Ungestörm; radiance'; urind. (Mitanni) PN *Tuṣratta* maybe from **Tvīṣ-(a)-ratha-* = Old Indian *tveṣ-a-ratha-* `dessen cart boisterous vordringt';

av. *ʃwy-ant-* participle `fear erweckend', *upā-ʃwayeiti* `be afraid, öngstigt sich', *ʃwyā* `Schrecknis, danger', *ʃwayah-* n. ds. (therefrom *ʃwayaḡha-* n. `geföhrlicher state, status, danger', *ʃwayaḡhant-* `terrible, dangerous'); *ʃwaēsō* n. `fear, a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm'; *ʃwisra-* `luminous' (wöre Old Indian **tvicchra-*);

gr. σείω `shake, swing, brandish, erschüttere' (**tu_eisō*; ἐπι-σείων; σέσε(σ)μα(ι)), zero grades participle σέων (: Old Indian *a-tvīṣ-ata*), σείσμαι, σείσμός `Erschütterung, Erdbeben'; from a **tu_eis-ros* `funkelnd' derives σείρ(ι)ος `glühend, burning (hochsommerlich); Hundsstern (Sirius),

Stern generally', σείρ, σελρός ἄλλος καὶ σείρλος Suidas (to consonant-stem probably after ἀστήρ geworden); if σελγαλάεις 'glimmering' (σῆγαλα 'glötte, make blank') here anzureihen is (: *tu₁is-* + γαλ[ήνη]), is es perhaps as *tu₁isi-* (Kompositionsform besides **tu₁eis-ro-*) + γαλός, perhaps 'vonfunkelnder Helle' to analysieren

References: WP. I 748, Mayrhofer 1, 540.

Page(s): 1099

Root / lemma: *tu₁eng^h-*

English meaning: to oppress

German meaning: 'bedrängen'

Material: Av. *wa₁zjaiti* 'geröt in crowdedness' (av. **tu₁anzg^hhati* with *-zgh-* from idg. *-g^hh + skō*), to as. *thwingan*, ahd. *dwingan* 'press, zwingen, unterdrücken', aisl. *þvinga*, *-aða* 'constrain, oblige, belästigen, plague', ags. *ðwinglian* 'aufbinden'; but ahd. *dūhen* 'press, niederdrücken' (nhd. *deuhen, dauhen*), ags. *ðy^hn, ðēon* (preterit *ðy^hde*) 'press, belästigen, constrain, oblige, bump, poke, prick' from **þūhjan* (**þun^hχian*), whereupon also mndl. *dūwen, douwen* 'press, press, and probably also anfrk. *bethūwen* 'deprimere' and ags. *ðy^hwan* 'press, beset, scold, chide, bestrafen' go back, belong to (s)*teuk-*, above S. 1032.

References: WP. I 748 f., Kuiper Nasalprös. 126.

Page(s): 1099-1100

Root / lemma: *tu₁en-*

See also: see under *tēu-6*.

Page(s): 1099

Root / lemma: *tu₁erk^h-*

English meaning: to cut

German meaning: 'schneiden'

Material: Av. *ϑwarəṣ-* 'cut, clip, schnitzend gestalten', participle *ϑwaršta-*, *ϑwōrəšta-* or *ϑwarəxšta-* 'creator, god, molder': Old Indian GN *Tva^h ś^h t^h ā* (-ar-) from **Tva^h rs^h t^h ar*; in addition probably gr. σάρξ, -κός 'Fleisch', Pl. 'Fleischstücke' (öol. σούρκες), σαρκάξελν 'tear, sich auf die Lippen beißen, verhöhnen', σαρκά-φάγος 'fleischfressend', Subst. 'Sarg = coffin' (> lat. *sarcophagus* > ahd. *sarch*, nhd. *Sarg*); if as 'Querschnitt' here also die family of ahd. *dwerah* 'quer' (etc., see below *terk-* 'turn')ö

Ein from *tu₁r^hk^h-* entstandenes **truk^h-* seeks man in lat. *trux, trūcis* 'rough, prickly, durchbohrend (of look), abstoßend, fierce, grim, defiant', *truculentus* 'finster in den Mienen, griesgrömig', *trucidāre* 'niedermetzeln' (from **truci-caidos* to lat. *caedō* above S. 917), to air. *trū* (**truk^his*) 'totgeweiht', Gen. *troch* (**trukō^h s*).

References: WP. I 751, WH. II 695, 709, 711 f., Mayrhofer 1, 539.

Page(s): 1102

Root / lemma: *tu₁er-1* : *tur-* and *tu₁r^h-*

English meaning: to turn, whirl

German meaning: 'drehen, quirlen, wirbeln', also von lebhafter Bewegung überhaupt

Note: from which partly **tru-**

Material: A. Old Indian *tva* 'ratē, *tura* 'ti 'hurries', *tū* 'ryatē ds., *tūrṇ* a-, *tū* 'rṇ, i- 'hasty', *tura* ' - in the meaning 'rash, hasty' (not to *tura* ' - 'strong', das to *tēu* - 'to swell'), *tura* 'ṇ, a- 'hurrying', *turaṇ* ya 'ti 'hurries' (: ὀτρύνω from ὀτρυν-υω), av. *θwāša*- (ar. **tva* 'rta-) 'hasty'; *turaga*- 'horse' ('rusher, racer');

gr. ὀτρύνω (ὀ prefix) 'treibe an', Med. 'hurry', ὀτρῶν αλέος (*τρυα- = idg. *tu_r-*), ὀτρύνος 'hurtig, agile' (compare without prefix τρυφόνος ἑλαφρόν Hes.); τροῦν ἡ 'Röhrkelle', τροῦν ὠ 'röhre um' (*τρυονα);

lat. *trua* f. 'scoop, also zum Umröhren beim Kochen', *trulla*, *truella* 'scoop, paten', *trulleum* 'Becken, Waschbecken', probably also *amptruō*, -āre 'bei den saliarischen Religionsfeiern tanzen and höpfen';

ahd. *dweran* st. V. 'quick, fast herumdrehen, durcheinander röhren, mix' (nhd. bair. *zweren*), ags. *ðweran* 'bestir', *ge-ðwer* 'curd', schwed. *tvöra* 'stir'; aisl. *bvara* 'Quirl', ags. *ðwæ* re, *ðwēre* f. 'tudicula'; aisl. *pyrill*, ags. *ðwirel*, ahd. *dwiril* 'Quirl, Röhrstab'; mnd. *dwarl*, *dwerl* 'whirl, curl'; isl. *pyrla* 'whirl', nhd. *dorlen* 'sich drehen'; aisl. *þori* m. 'bulk, mass, greatness, bulk, extent, allotment', of onomatopoeic words Schalleindruck a durcheinanderwirbelnden Menge from probably also aisl. *þyrja* 'run, sausen', *þurs*, *þors* 'fiend, demon, giant', ags. *ðyrs* 'giant, demon', ahd. *thuris*, *dur(i)s*, *turs* ds.;

B. with **b**-Erweiter.: gr. σύρβη, att. τύρβη 'din, fuss, noise, perplexity', Adv. σύρβα, att. τύρβα 'durcheinander'; lat. *turba* f. 'die lörmende Unordnung a Menge, perplexity, Getömmel', *turbō*, -āre 'bewilder, durcheinanderbringen', *turbō*, -inis m. 'whirlwind, whirl, drehende Bewegung, Kreisel'; mir. *torbaid* 'baffle', cymr. *twrf* m. 'din, fuss, noise' (lat. Lw. *torf* f.), *tyrfu* 'rant, roister' (M. O'Brien Eriu 11, 91); aisl. *þorp* 'Menschenhaufen', *þyrpa* 'urge, press, push'; perhaps hitt. *tarup(p)*- 'unite, versammeln';

C. with **m**-formants: lat. *turma* 'troop, multitude, crowd, swarm', aisl. *þruma* f., *þrymr* m. 'din, fuss, noise, crash, blast', ags. *ðrymm* m. 'troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass, power, glory, magnificence, radiance', *ðrymma* 'warrior'; as. *heruthrum* 'verderbliche Gewalt of Schwertes'; mhd. nhd. dial. *drumeln* 'sich in Wirbel drehen, lurch', schweiz. *drömmel* 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle', and mhd. **durm*, *turm* 'whirl, dizziness, giddiness; swindle', mhd. nhd. dial. *durmel*, *dörmel* (t-) 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle, dizziness, whirl', *durmig* (*dörmig*, *dörmisch*) 'betöubt taumelnd, schwindlig; tobend, boisterous, angry, irate';

Maybe alb. *turmë* 'crowd', (similar -m suffix to alb. *zjarm* 'fire' hence not a lat. loanword), *turrem* 'rush into a crowd'.

D. in Germ. eine bedeutungsgleiche family with anlaut. s- and den ablaut germ. **stur-* and **staur-*: ahd. *stōr(r)en* (ga-, ar-, zi-) 'stören, in Verwirrung bringen', nhd. *stören* 'turbare' (*stören* 'in Lande herumfahren, auf die stör go', *zerstören*, *verstört*, afries. *tōstēra* 'destroy' (compare lat. *turbāre* : *disturbāre*); ablaut. aisl. *styrr*, Gen. *styrjar* m. 'Getömmel, perplexity, noise', ags. *styrian* 'move, bewilder, agitate, tell', *gestyr* n. 'movement', ahd. *irsturien*, mhd. *störn* 'stochern, antreiben', nhd. *stören* 'in etwas herumstöbern or wühlen'; aisl. *sturla* 'in Unordnung bringen, stören', mhd. *störel* 'tool zum Stören'; mitm-suffix (see above) aisl. *stormr* 'storm, restlessness, Kampfessturm', ags. *storm*, ahd. *sturm* 'storm', schweiz. *sturm* 'schwindlig', *störmi* 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle'.

Maybe alb. *shtyj*, *shtyra* aor. 'push, stir'

References: WP. I 749 f., WH. I 42, II 708 f., 718, 719, Mayrhofer 1, 514, 539, 569 f.

Root / lemma: *tu_er-2* : *tur-*, *tu_erə-*

English meaning: to grab, to enclose

German meaning: 'fassen, einfassen, einzöunen'

Material: Gr. σελρά:; ep. ion. σελρή f. 'rope, cable, band, strap' (**tu_eri_ā*), παρά-σελρος (ἵππος) 'Handpferd', compare σελίδες σελρά and σελ[ς] ξωστήρ Hes.; with o-gradation σοράς f. 'Urne' (**tu_oros*); perhaps Σελρήν, -ρήνος 'Sirene (Todesgöttin); eine wild Bienenart, ein small bird', whether originally 'Umstrickerin', to σελρά 'rope, band'; σαργάνη f., -ίς, -ίδος f. 'basket, wickerwork', compare att. ταραγάναι πλακαί, συνδέσεις, πέδαλ Hes.; perhaps extension **tu_erhg-*, compare **tu_er-p-* in gr. τάρπη f. 'großer basket', whether here **tu_hp-* to **t_hp-* dissimilated, thereafter also ταραγ- besides σαργ-;

after Loth RC 40, 475 f. here bret. *tornhoad* 'Steilköste', gall. *turno-* 'height' in PN wie *Turno-magus*, *Turnācum* etc.;

lit. *tveriu* 'tve rti' 'catch, to hem, gird, border, umhegen, form, mould', lett. *tver ū*, *tver t* 'grasp, catch, hold, stop', ablaut. lit. *turiu* 'ture' ti 'hold, stop, have', lett. *turu*, *ture t* ds., Old Prussian *turit* 'have, sollen'; lit. *a p-tvaras* 'paddock', *tva rtas* 'Einzöunung', *tvarsty ti* 'mehrfach to hem, gird, border', lett. *tvar sti t* 'grasp, catch, capture'; Church Slavic *tvorъ* 'forma', Old Church Slavic *tvoriti* 'create, make', aruss. *tvorъ* 'Aussehen', serb. *tvo rac* 'creator, god'; lengthened grade lit. *tvora* 'fence', Old Church Slavic *tvarъ* 'creation, creature'; in addition russ. *tvaro g* m. (from which nhd. 'Quark = curd'), compare zur formation lat. *formaticum*, frz. 'fromage'; originally participle: lit. *tvi r-tas*, lett. *tvirts* 'strong, tight, firm' (**tu_r-* -to-), Old Church Slavic *tvrъdъ*, russ. *tve rdyj* ds. (**tu_r-*; the variation t : d from originally konson. Stammzu define); in addition still aruss. *tvъrdъ* f. 'Himmelsgewölbe, Befestigung'.

References: WP. I 750 f., Trautmann 333 f., Vasmer 3, 85 ff., Hofmann Gr. etym. Wb. 305, 308, 353.

Page(s): 1101

Root / lemma: *tu_ē ĭ-1*

English meaning: to cut down, hack, hit

German meaning: 'scharf hauen, schlagen'ö

Material: Ags. *ðwītan* st. V. 'cut, clip, abschneiden' (wöre d-present; in addition) *geðwīt* 'chip, splinter', aisl. *þveitr* 'Querhieb, incision', *þveita* 'hew, hit, bump, poke'; lit. *tvý skinu*, -inti 'vast, grand anklopfen', *tvo ju*, *tvo ti* Scherzwort for 'proficient thrash'; infolge of onomatopoeic words Schallcharakters the lit. words dubious Vergleich.

References: WP. I 747 f.

Page(s): 1099

Root / lemma: *tu_ī bh-*

English meaning: hollow

German meaning: 'röhrenartig hohl'

Note: only gr. and lateinisch

Material: Gr. σιφων, -ωνος m. 'Abzugsröhre, Weinheber, Feuerspritze, Weinschlauch', σιφνεύς 'röhrenförmige Gänge wöhlend', σιφνός κενός Hes. (eig. 'hollow'), probably also σιφλός 'hollow, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, lame', σιφλοῦν 'spoil'; lat. *tibia* 'Schienbeinknochen; gerade Pfeife, flute', belongs barely to *stīb(h)-* 'shaft, pole' (above S. 1015), das festes *s-* hat.

References: WP. I 751 f., WH. II 680.

Page(s): 1102

Root / lemma: *tu_o[u]-* : *tu_ou-* : *tū-l-*

English meaning: tube

German meaning: 'Röhre'ö

Material: Old Indian *tūn*, *a-* m., *tūn*, *ī* f. 'quiver', *tūn*, *ava-* m. 'flute' (**tūh_on-*): Old Church Slavic *tulъ* 'quiver'; gr. σωλήν 'gully, duct, tube, pipe, canal'; with reduplication-stem **tu_ou-*: **σαυρος* or **σαυρα* 'duct, tube, pipe am unteren end the Lanze', in *σαυρωτήρ* 'ein about das untere Lanzenende gestölptes, röhrenartiges Stöck', with *n*-forms *σαυνίον* 'τῶν δρεῖον αἰδοῖον' ('*duct, tube, pipe'), in the Koine 'spear, javelin, spit, pike'.

References: WP. I 752, WH. II 688, Vasmer 3, 150, Mayrhofer 1, 518, J. Hubschmid, Bibl. Faculté de Philos. et Lettres de l'Univ. de Liège, Fasc. 129 (1953), 194.

Page(s): 1102

Root / lemma: *tū-lo-*

English meaning: sluggish, lazy

German meaning: 'söumig and largweilig in Arbeiten, Reden under dgl'

Material: Lett. *tūl'a*, *tūlis* 'wer with nichts fertig wird', *tūl'uot*, *tūl'at*, *tūluotie's* 'söumen, slowly sein, zögernd an die Arbeit go; babble, chatter'; aisl. *Paul* f. 'Festsetzung', *mæla sik i Paul* 'beim Sprechen stocken', nisl. *Paul-reið* 'anhaltender ermattender Ritt' under likewise, *Paul-sætinn* 'cunctabundus', norw. *tūla* 'heavy work', *tyla* 'hesitate', lett. *tūl'uotie's* ds.; with other forms perhaps lett. *taun'uotie's* 'hesitate, zaudern, nicht fertig become, slowly sein'.

References: WP. I 745 f., Holthausen Altwestn. Wb. 313.

Page(s): 1098

Root / lemma: *tū*

English meaning: thou

German meaning: 'du'

Grammatical information: Gen. *t(e)u_oe*, Dat. *toi*, *tebh(e)i*, Akk. *te*; stem *tū*~, *teu_o-*, *teu_e-*, *tu_o-*, *tu_e-* and *te-*

Material: 1. Old Indian *tu*~, *tū*~ 'yet' (zur hervorhebenden and auffordernden particle geworden), av. *tū* ds., enkl. 'du'; ar. **tuu_oha'm* (after Old Indian *aha'm*) in Old Indian *tuva'm*, *tva'm*, gthav. *tvə'm*, jav. *tūm*, ap. *tuva'm* 'du'; arm. *du*~ 'du';

gr. dor. τύ, hom. ion. att. σύ (σ- from den Kas. obl., where σ- from τF-), hom.

τῦ ν η, lak. τ ο ὕ ν η, böot. τ ο υ ν (after ἐ γ ῶ ν, - ν η); alb. *tī* (**tū*); lat. *tū*; air. *tū* (**tu* or **tū*), *tuḥssu*, -*ssu* (**tu*) `du', cymr. *tī* etc. (**tū*); got. *pu*, aisl. *pū* and suffig. *pu*, *po*, as. *thū*, ahd. *dū*, *du*; lit. *tu* `(**tū* or **tu* ö), Old Prussian *tou* (**tū*) `du'; Old Church Slavic *ty*; toch. A *tu*, B *t(u)we*, hitt. *zik*, *zikka* `du'(**tēga* from **te* + **egō*), *tuk*, *tukka* `dir, you', enklit. -*du*- (**tu*) and -*ta* (**te* or **toi*) `dir, you';

2. idg. ***teu_e-** `dein', kelt. **tou_e* in air. *toī*, mcymr. *teu* `das Deinige', preceding kelt. **tou* > air. *do* `dein', cymr. *dy*, corn. *the*, bret. *da* ds.; hitt. -*ti-* `dein'.

3. Possessivum **teu_o-s**, **tu_o-s**: Old Indian *tva* ḥ, gthav. *ṣwa-*, av. *tava-*, hom. ion. att. ὄς (*τφός), hom. lesb. dor. τ ε ός, böot. τ ι ός (*τ ε φός); alb. *y-t*, Akk. *te* ḥ-t (Verschmelzung of article with dem Poss.); lat. *tuus* (from **tovos*), umbr. *tover* `tui', osk. *tuvai* `tuae'; lit. *ta* ḥvas, Old Church Slavic *tvoj* б.

References: WP. I 745, WH. II 712, Trautmann 315, 331, Jackson Lang and Hist. 657, Mayrhofer 1, 507, Vasmer 3, 102 f., Pedersen Hittitisch p. 58.

Page(s): 1097-1098

Root / lemma: **ub-**

English meaning: to drag, press

German meaning: `dröngen, (nieder)dröcken'ö

Material: Old Indian *ubja* ḥti `hölt low, base, presses together', av. *ubjyāite* `wird niedergedrückt (auf the Wage)';

preuß.-lit. *u* ḥbyti `zur haste, hurry urge, press, push'.

References: WP. I 193 f., Mayrhofer 1, 107.

Page(s): 1103

Root / lemma: **udero-, u_ēdero-**

English meaning: belly

German meaning: `Bauch', and gleichbedeutende words öhnlichen Anlautes

Material: 1. Old Indian *uda* ḥra-m `belly, intumescence of Leibes, the thick Teil eines Dinges, cavity, Inneres', *anūdara-* `bauchlos', av. *udara-* ds.; gr. ὄδ ε ρ ος γ α στήρ Hes. (because of Asper rather for *ῶδ ε ρ ος); lat. *uterus* `lower abdomen, belly, esp. womb, uterus' (*t* for *d* am ehesten zugleich with dem phonetic alteration from **udris* `hose' to **utris*, *uter* eingetreten); Old Prussian *weders* `belly, stomach', lit. *ve* ḥdaras `intestines, entrails of fish, intestines, entrails; Wurstmagen', lett. *ve* ḥders, *ve* ḥdars `belly, stomach';

zur preposition *ud* belong perhaps gr. ὄσ τ ος γ α στήρ Hes. (**ud-sto-s* `vorstehend') and ὄσ τ έ ρ α `womb, uterus' (*ud* + compounds-suffix *tero-*).

2. Lat. *venter*, -*tris* `belly' (kann **u_endhri-* sein).

3. Lat. *vē(n)sica* f. `the bubble', Old Indian *vasti* ḥm. `bubble, bladder' (**u_n_dhṭi-* ö); *vanis*, *t*, *hu* ḥ `Mastdarm, or ein in the Nähe of Netzes liegender Körperteil'; compare ḥṇ v υ σ τ ρ ο ν `Labmagen', ahd. *wan(a)st*, *we*, *nist* `paunch', nhd. *Wanst* also `psalterium', ablaut. isl. *vinstr* f. `psalterium', norw. dial. *vinstr* f. `Labmagen' (**u_eniströ*); compare also Lide ḥn KZ 61, 19 ff.

maybe alb. **vē(n)sica*, *vēasca*, *veshka* `bladder'.

4. Germ. **wanpa-* in mnd. *ingewāt*, *ingewant*, *ingewende* ds., ndl. *ingewand*; das -*ge-* from *ingewāt* is from *Eingeweide*, ndl. *geweide* (see 1122) herö berggenommen.

References: WP. I 190 f., WH. II 750 f., 846, Trautmann 343 f., Vasmer 1, 177, Liebert Nominalsuffix -ti- 196 f.

Page(s): 1104-1105

Root / lemma: u-1

English meaning: expr. root

German meaning: in Schallworten

Material: A. As imitation of Eulenrufes:

Urgerm. **uwwōn* in schweiz. *huw(e)*, *hu(e)* 'owl'; Deminut. **uwwilōn* in ahd. *ūwila*, mhd. *iuwel*, *iule*, nhd. *owl*, ags. *y ȝtwist* 'Vogelfalle' (with Lockeule), besides **uwwalōn* in ahd. MN *U ȝ-*, mnd. nd. ags. *ūle*, nnl. *uil*, engl. *owl*, aisl. *ugla*; compare nhd. *Uhu* (md.) and (with *p*-Erweit.) germ. **ūf-* in aisl. *ūfr*, ags. *ūf*, abair. *ūvo*, bair.-österr. *auf*;

in addition lett. *u ȝpis* 'Uhu', *u ȝpe ȝt* 'cry (from Eulen and Tauben)', lit. *u ȝpas* 'Echo', aruss. *vypл* *б*, Church Slavic *vyp ȝ* 'seagull', russ. *vyp m.*, *vyp б* f. 'bittern' (somewhat different lett. *ūbuo ȝt* 'coo, from Tauben', *ūbele* 'turtledove'); compare Old Indian *uhū* - 'schreiend' and lat. *ulula* 'Kauz' under *ul-*.

B. **k-extension uk-, euk-:** air. *uch* 'wehe!' and 'sigh', mir. also *och*, *ach* ds.; vielleichtgot. *auhjōn* 'rant, roister', *auhjōdus* 'din, fuss, noise, Getömmel' (*a ȝu*, *au ȝö*), lett. *au ȝka* 'whirlwind', Old Prussian *aukis* 'Greif', lit. *apu okas* 'Nachteule', lett. *ūksuot* 'jubilate', serb. *ukati*, *učati* 'hu call, shout, cry', *u ȝka* 'clamor'.

References: WP. I 187, WH. I 119, Trautmann 335, Vasmer 1, 226, 240, Kluge-Götze¹⁶ 182, 881 f., Möhlenbach-Endzelin 4, 409.

Page(s): 1103

Root / lemma: u-2

See also: s. *au-4* S. 73 f.

Page(s): 1103

Root / lemma: ul-

English meaning: to howl

German meaning: Schallwz. 'heulen'

Note: various redupl. **ulul-**

Material: Old Indian *u ȝlūka-* m. = lat. (gloss.) *ulucus* 'Kauz, owl';

Old Indian *ululi* -, *ulūlu* - 'ululabilis, ululatus', gr. ὕλαω, ὕλακτέω 'bark', lat. *ululāre* 'howl', *ulula* f. 'Kauz',

maybe alb. (**ululāre*) *ulēras*, *ulērij* 'howl'.

lit. *ulula ban ȝgos* 'es heulen die waves, billows', *ulūlo ȝti*, *ulo ȝti* 'hallo call, shout, cry', *ulbu ȝoti*, *u ȝbauti* 'call, shout, cry, sing, cry';

but air. *ilach* 'clamor' (**eluko-*), mir. also *ulach* ds., nir. *olchobhcha ȝn*, *ulchobhcha ȝn*, *ulgada ȝn* 'owl' probably to *el-*, *ol-*.

References: WP. I 194, WH. II 813 f.; compare *el-*, *ol-* S. 306.

Page(s): 1105

Root / lemma: *upe r*, *upe ri*

English meaning: over, above

Note

Centum languages prove that **Root / lemma:** *upe r*, *upe ri* : 'over, above' derived from an older **Root / lemma:** **hukwe r*, **hukwe ri* : 'over, above', later the old laryngeal was lost. What becomes clear is the common gr.- celt. *-kw-* > *-p-* phonetic mutation. Therefore **Root / lemma:** *upe r*, *upe ri* : 'over, above' derived from the same root as the cognates for horse. This root developed from the concept of climbing a horse: **Root / lemma:** *ek u o-s* : 'horse'. The sky above was seemly called according to the horse goddess : gall. *Epona* 'The Celtic horse goddess whose authority extended even beyond death, accompanying the soul on its final journey'.

German meaning: 'about, oberhalb', preposition and (außer in Ar.) preverb; also 'about - hinaus'

Note: related with *upo* s. d.

Material: 1. Old Indian *upa ri*, av. *upairi*, a p. *upariy* 'about, about - toward, about - out (Akk.); about - toward (Instr); about (Gen.)'; arm. probably *i ver* 'hinauf, above' (probably **uper*; besides from Kasusformen from **upero-:*) *i veroy* 'if, oberhalb', *i veray* 'above, darauf' (these as preposition beim Gen. 'about, auf');

gr. *ὑπερ*, preverb 'about, about - out' and preposition 'about - toward, oberhalb, about - out (Akk.); about' also in sense from lat. *dē*; 'zum protection, zum Besten (m. real Gen.; arkad. with Dat.-Lok.)'; lat. umbr. *super* (to *s-* see below *upo*) preverb 'about, dröber' and preposition 'about, about - toward, about - out (Akk.); about' ('Abl. = Lok.); air. *for-*, *for* preverb 'about, auf' and preposition 'about, about - toward, about - out (Akk); about auf ('Dat. = Instr. or Lok.)', cymr. *gor-*, *gwar-*, corn. *gor-*, bret. *gour-*, gall. *uerhtragus* 'a kind of schnellfüßiger Hunde', PN *Ver-cingeto-rix* (das inselkelt.-o- nachir. *fo-*, brit. *gwo-*);

kelt. **vertamo-* 'the höchste' in VN *Vertamo-cori(ī)*, changing through ablaut cymr. *gwar-thaf* 'height' (**vortamos*); keltiber. *ueramos* 'summus' (**uperamos*);

got. *ufar*, aisl. *yfir* (**u perī*); ahd. *uber* (**upe ri*), with in Satzinlaut bewahrtem *i-* ahd. *ubari*, *ubiri* preverb 'about' and preposition 'about, about - toward, about = out (Akk.); about' ('Dat. = Instr. or Lok).

2. Old Indian *u para-* 'the untere, nōhere' = av. *upara-* 'the obere'; gr. *ὑπερ ος* 'Mörserkeule', *ὑπερ α* 'oberes rope, band' (*ὑπερ ῥα* 'palate', *ὑπερ ῥα ο ν* 'upper chamber' are unclear);

lat. *super*, *superus* 'that is above, upper, higher', osk. *supruis* 'that is above, upper, higher' (therefrom lat. *suprā* 'Adv. over, on the top; of time, before, previously; in writing, above; of amount, etc.. over, more, beyond; Prep. with acc. above, over; of time, before; of amount, more than, above, beyond', *superior*, *suprēmus*, umbr. *subra* 'above', *supru* Adv. 'above'; lat. *supernus* 'that is above, celestial, supernal', umbr. *superne* m. Akk. 'over, above, upon, on'); got. *ufarō* Adv. 'about, above', ahd. *obaro* Adj. 'that is above, upper, higher', ags. *yferra ds.* (**uþerizō*; Superl. *yfemest* see below *upo*).

References: WP. I 192, WH. II 613 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 518 ff. Mayrhofer 1, 105 f.

Page(s): 1105-1106

Root / lemma: *upo, up, eup, (e)up-s-*

English meaning: under, from under, etc..

German meaning: etwa 'under an etwas heran'

Note: from the meaning 'from under hinauf' die meaning 'hinauf, about', die partly here, esp. but in related **upe r(i)* (see d.), as well as in the group $\upsilon\phi\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ etc. ausgeprögt is; idg. *upo* is preverb (e.g. Old Indian *u pa-i-*, gr. $\upsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$, lat. *sub-eō*) and preposition by variant case.

Material: 1. Old Indian *u pa* preverb and preposition 'toward - to (Akk.); an, by, to (Lok.); in Laufe from, gemäß, with in sense the Begleitung (Instr.)', av. *upa, a p. upā* preverb and preposition 'toward - to, in, auf (Akk.); by, in (Lok.)';

gr. $\upsilon\pi\acute{o}$ preverb and preposition 'under an etwas heran, under etwas (Akk.); under an, under ('dative', eig. Lok. and partly perhaps Instr.); under; of Urheber beim Passiv (Gen. of Bereiches); from under weg, under - hervor (Abl.)';

lat. *sub* (s- from **[e]ks-*, compare gr. $\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\pi\epsilon\rho\theta\epsilon\nu$; -b from -p as in *ab* = gr. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$), preverb and preposition 'under an etwas heran, under etwas' (Akk.; also temporal, e.g. *sub noctem*); under an, under ('Abl.', eig. Lok.), as osk. $\sigma\upsilon\pi\mu\epsilon\delta\iota\kappa\iota\alpha\iota$ (partly perhaps Instr., as umbr. *su maronato* 'sub *maronatu'), besides *subs-* (as *abs*) in *sustineō* under likewise and in *susque dēque ferō* 'aequō animō ferō' (Gell.), compare also under die group from $\upsilon\phi$, umbr. *sub-, su-*, osk. $\sigma\upsilon\pi$; air. *fo* preverb and preposition 'under' (Akk., 'Dat. = Lok. or partly perhaps Instr.), acymr. *guo-, gu-, gua-*, ncymr. *go-, gwa-*, corn. *go-, gu-*, bret. *gou-* preverb and in compound gall. *vo-* (*Voretus* under likewise), *ve-* (gr.-kelt.-lat. *parave-rēdus* 'Extrapostpferd', from which nhd. *Pferd*);

maybe alb. (**subeo, subito*) *shpejt* 'sudden, fast'.

perhaps cymr. *gorau* 'best' from **uper-esu* (= gr. $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\rho\text{-}\epsilon\nu$ 'very good', L.-P. S. 186) or from **uper-gousom* (compare S. 399) after Binchy J. C. stem 1, 148 ff.; das o from kelt. *vo-*; with Old Indian *upaḥsthānaḥm* 'Bedienung', *u paḥsti-, upa-sti* - m. 'subordinate, servant' compare mir. *foss* 'servant' (**upo-sto-*), cymr. bret. *gwas*, corn. *guas* ds., gall. PN *Vasso-rix* etc., mlat. *vassus, vassallus*, sämtlich zur root *stā-* S. 1005, 1008, as also air. *foth* 'replacement, equivalent' (*fo + tā*) but mir. *fothae* 'foundation, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor' from *fo + suide* (see 885);

got. *uf* (*ubhuh*) prefix 'auf, under', preposition 'under' (Akk., 'Dat. = Lok. and partly perhaps Instr.), ahd. *oba*, mhd. *obe, ob* 'if, about' (**upo*), but aisl. *of* 'about, an, in', ags. *ufe-* (**u po*), ahd. *ūf* (*ūfan*) 'auf' (to ahd. *ū* compare under Old Church Slavic *vysok ъ*); besides with -pp- as. *uppa, up*, ags. *uppe, up*, aisl. *upp* 'auf, aufwärts' and (with one only in air. *ōs, uas*, cymr. *uch* wiederkehrenden lengthened grade) got. *iwpa* 'droben', *iup* 'after, above'; hitt. *upḫzi* 'geht auf' (from the sun).

maybe alb. *hyp, hipi* 'climb, mount (a horse)'

2. supplementary: Old Indian *upama* 'the oberste, höchste, nöchste', av. *upama-* ds., ags. *ufemest* (and *yfemest*) 'the höchste, oberste';

lat. *summus* (**supmos*) 'the höchste' = umbr. *somo* 'summun', compare also gr. $\upsilon\pi\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'the höchste, erste'. - Gr. $\upsilon\pi\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$ 'zurückgelehnt, rücklings' (ö after Sittig from *sup-ti-* 'sleeping' - above S. 1048 -, compare Kretschmer Gl. 22, 247), lat. *supīnus* 'auf dem back lying, backwards gebeugt, mäßig ansteigend', alat. *suppus* (short form to *supīnusö*) ds., *suppō, -āre* 'supināre, auf den back lay, place, rücklings hinstrecken', umbr. *sopam* 'suppam'.

upe lo-s in got. *ubils*, ags. *yfel*, ahd. *ubil* 'evil', mir. *fel* 'evil, bad'.

upes- in got. *ubizwa* f. 'Vorhalle', aisl. *ups* f., *upsi* m. 'Vorhalle a Kirche', ags. *efes*, *yfes* 'Dachtraufe', ahd. *obosa*, *obasa*, *obisa* 'Vorhalle';

ups- (compare above lat. *subs-*, *susque*) in gr. ὑψ Adv. 'high' (seems öbrigens as ὑπ- σ ι ein Lok. Pl. to sein, as air. *ōs*, *uas* from **oup-su*), whereof ὑψί τ ε ρ ο ς , ὑψί ω ν 'higher', ὑψ ι σ τ ο ς 'the höchste'; ὑψ ο ũ, ὑψόθ ι , -όσ ε ds., ὑψόθ ε ν 'from hoch herab', τὸ ὑψ ο ς 'height, acme, apex', ὑψ η λ ό ς 'high'; with lengthened grade kelt. *ou* (probably idg. *eu*, compare got. *iupa*): air. *ōs*, *ūas* 'above, about' (**oup-su*) = cymr. *uch*, corn. *ugh*, bret. *uc'h* ds., wherefore Adj. air. *ūasal* 'high', cymr. *uchel* (compounds *uch*, Sup. *uchaf*) corn. *huhel*, bret. *uc'hel* 'high', gall. Oṽ ξ ε λ λ ο ν , -α , *Uxello-dūnum* (**oupselo-*), further air. *ūall* 'U'bermut' (**oupslā*) and air. *ōchtar*, *ūachtar* 'das Obere', cymr. *uthr* 'dreadful, erstaunlich' (**oup-tro-*, maybe from **oupstro-*, or after dem relationship **eks* : **ektro-* dafür eingetreten); here das air. preverb *uss-*, *oss-* (**uχs* < **ups*) e.g. in air. *osnad* 'sigh' (see 38), cymr. *uch-enaid*, bret. *huanad* ds., where **uχs* through **ouχs* ersetzt worden is; ursprüngliches **uχs* and **ud-s* (see above under *ud-*) are phonetically otherwise not to distinguish, discern; compare Thurneysen Gr. 5, 526; keltiber. PN *Vxama*, gall. *Vxisama* (: cymr. *uchaf* 'höchst');

proto slav.. **ūpsa-* 'high' placed in Old Church Slavic *vysokъ* etc. 'high'.

References: WP. I 192 f., WH. II 612 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 522 ff., Trautmann 335, Vasmer 1, 242, Mayrhofer 1, 105 f.

Page(s): 1106-1107

Root / lemma: *u_~adh-*

English meaning: pledge

German meaning: 'Pfand, Pfand einlösen'

Material: Lat. *vas*, *vadis* 'Börge', *vadimōnium* 'Börgschaft', praes. *-dis*, older *praevidēs* 'Börge'; got. *wadi* n. 'pledge, Handgeld' (*wadjabōkōs* 'Pfandbrief', *gawadjōn* 'verloben'), aisl. *veð* n. 'pledge, anvertrautes blessing', afries. *wed* 'pact, covenant, promise, Börgschaft, certainty', ags. *wedd* 'pledge, pact, covenant', as. *weddi* 'pledge', ahd. *we_~tti*, *we_~ti* 'Pfandvertrag, Rechtsverbindlichkeit, pledge', mhd. also 'Einsatz bei a Wette, Schadenersatz', nhd. *Wette*; aisl. *veðja* 'aufs Spiel place, wetten, under Hinterlegung a Börgschaft Berufung einlegen', ags. *weddian* 'pact, covenant make, promise, verheiraten' (*weres weddian* 'sich einem Manne verloben', engl. *wed* 'marry'), mhd. *wetten* 'pledge give, Strafgeld entrichten, wetten', nhd. *wetten*;

lit. *va_~das* 'pledge, Börge', *vadu_~oti* (lett. *vaduo_~t*) 'somewhat Verpföndetes einlösen', *už-vadu_~oti* 'for jemanden eintreten'.

References: WP. I 216 f., WH. II 735 f.

Page(s): 1109

Root / lemma: *u_~ai*

English meaning: woe!

German meaning: Interjektion 'wehe!'

Material: Av. *vayōi*, *avōi*, *āvōya* 'wehe!' (*voya-* 'Wehruf'): arm. *vay* 'Wehe, misfortune' (v- instead of g- from idg. *u_~-* through nebenherlaufende neologism); similarly gr. *ῥά* (as lat. *vah!*) and seit alexandrinischer time *οὐά*, *οὐῖ*, *οὐάι*, ngr. *βάι* (Neuschöpfungen); alb. *vaj* 'affliction, lament';

lat. *vae*; mir. *fāe*, cymr. *gwae* 'weh!'; with one perhaps with lett. *vai_~di*

zusammenhängenden *d(h)*-suffix presumably mir. *fāed*, *fōid* 'scream, sound, tone', cymr. *gwaedd* 'clamor, eiulatus';

here as 'Heuler': arm. *gail*, gall. **u_{ai}-lo-s* in PN *Vailo*, *Vailico*, abrit. Gen. *Vailathi*, air. *Fai^hlaⁿ*, mir. *fa^hel*, *fa^hel-chu^h* 'wolf' = cymr. *gweil-gi* 'Ozean';

got. *wai*, aisl. *vei*, *væ*, ahd. as. *wē*; ags. *wā* 'wehe!', got. *wai-nei* 'if yet!' (eig. 'wehe, daß nicht!') in compounds of schlechten, fehlerhaften Zustandes, e.g. got. *wajamērjan* 'blaspheme', *waidēdja* 'U^hbeltöter', aisl. *veill* 'lax, weak' (**wai-haila-*), *væ^hla*, *vāla*, *vēla*, *veila* 'lament'; ags. *wæ^hlan* 'afflict' ('*sick make', from a **wā-hāl* = aisl. *veill*); ahd. *wēwo*, *wēwa* 'Wehe, pain, affliction', as. *wē*, Gen. *wēwes*, ags. *wāwa*, *wēa*, aisl. *væ*, *vē* ds., finn. (Lw) *vaiva* 'plague, woefulness'; ahd. *weinōn* 'weep, cry', ags. *wānian*, aisl. *veina* 'lament', whereof probably as 'bejammernswert' got. *wainags* 'woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky', ahd. *wēnag* 'woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky', mhd. also 'weak, small, little', nhd. *wenig*;

lett. *vai^h* 'wehe, ach', *vaijāt* trans. 'wehe tun', *wai^hde^ht^h* 'lament, weep', *vai^hdi* Pl. 'lamentation, misery, need' (see above); serb. *va^hj^h* 'wehe!' is neologism.

Alb. *vaj* 'lament', *vajtoj* 'to lament'

References: WP. I 212 f., WH. II 724, Trautmann 338.

Page(s): 1110-1111

Root / lemma: *u_{al-}*, *u_{al-d(h)-}*

English meaning: to be strong

German meaning: 'stark sein'

Material: Lat. *valeō*, *-ēre* 'bei Kröften sein, stark sein; gelten, vermögen', osk. *F α λ ε* 'valens' or 'vale', pöl. *Ualesies* = lat. *Valerius*; here also lat. *volēmum* (*volaemum*) *pirum* 'a kind of großer Birne', to osk. *ualaemom*, *valaimas* 'optimus' with unclear *-aimo-*, perhaps Superl. to **valai_o-ō* or Nachbildung from osk. *maimo* 'maximus' ö

air. *fal^hn-*, *fol^hn-* 'rule, reign' with originally präsensbildendem *-n-*; air. *flaith* f. (**u_{lati-}*) 'Herrschaft, prince, lord' = cymr. *gwlad*, acorn. *gulat*, mcor. *gulas*, mbret. *gloat* 'land', nbret. *glat* 'fortune'; air. *flaithem* 'ruler' (**u_{lati}omos*), mcymr. *guletic*, ncymr. *gwledig* ds., gall. *Vlatos* ds.; abrit. *Cuno-vali* Gen. to **Cuno-valos* 'strong as ein wolf', mcymr. *Cynwal*, air. *Conall* ds.; cymr. *gwaladr* 'ruler' (**valatros*), with metathesis acymr. *gualart* in PN *Cat-gualart*, abret. *Cat-uualart*;

eine dental extension is in Germ. (proto germ. *t*) and Balt.-Sl. (*d* or *dh*) frequent, often: got. *waldan*, aisl. *valda* (**u_{alpōm}*), aschwed. present also *valla* (**valþan*), preterit also *valt* (**vevald*), ahd. *waltan* etc. 'walten, rule, reign, effectuate'; aisl. *vald* n. 'power, force, might, Herrschaft', alts. *giwald* f. 'power, Herrschaft', afries. *wald*, ags. *geweald* ds., ahd. *giwalt* ds.; aisl. *einvaldi* 'Alleinherrscher', alts. *alowaldo*, ahd. *al(e)walto* etc.;

lit. *velde^hti* 'regieren, besitzen', *pavelde^hti* 'erben': Old Prussian *weldīsnan* Akk. 'Erbe, inheritance', *weldūnai* m. Pl. 'Erben'; Iterat. lit. *valdy^hti* 'regieren', lett. *va^hldi^ht^h* 'rule, reign', lit. *valdo^hnas* (lett. *valduons*, *va^hldinie^hks*) 'ruler', Old Prussian *wāldnikans* Akk. Pl. 'Könige'; lit. *valsčius* 'Amtsbezirk', lett. *va^hlsts* 'Reich, Staat, Gemeinde'; ablaut. lit. *pavilde^hs* 'beherrscht';

Old Church Slavic *vlado^h*, *vlasti* 'rule, reign', aruss. particle present *vo^hlodyj^h* 'the herrscht', ačech. *vladu vlasti* 'rule, reign' etc.; Old Church Slavic *vlast^hь* f. 'Herrschaft', sloven. *vla^hst* 'Grundeigentum, possession' etc.;

toch. B *walo*, A *wöl*, Obliq. *lānt*, *lānte* 'king' (**u_{lā-nt}*), toch. A *wölts*, B *jöltse*

`tausend'.

References: WP. I 219, WH. II 727 f., Trautmann 340 f., Vasmer 1, 209, 219, 222.

Page(s): 1111-1112

Root / lemma: *u₁ank* -

English meaning: beam

German meaning: `Balken'

Material: Old Indian *va₁m' s₁ya-* `crossbar, crossbeam': mir. *fēice* `ridgepole, roof-tree, summit'; compare Old Indian *vam' s₁a₁-* `reed', *a₁vam' s₁a₁-* `das Balkenlose'.

References: WP. I 218, WH. II 722 f.

Page(s): 1112

Root / lemma: *u₁ap-1*

English meaning: to chatter

German meaning: `schwatzen, plappern'

Material: Ags. *wæflian*, isl. *vafla*, norw. dial. *vavla*, *vabla*, bayr. *wabeln*; lit. *vapu₁-*, *-e₁ti* `babble, chatter'.

References: WP. I 217, Johannesson 104, WH. II 733.

See also: compare the following: *u₁ap-2*, *ũ₁p-*

Page(s): 1112

Root / lemma: *u₁ap-2*, *ũ₁p-*

English meaning: to call, cry

German meaning: `rufen, schreien'

Material: Av. *ufyeimi* `invoco'; Old Church Slav. *vъpiti* `call, shout, cry', čech. *u₁pe₁ti* `lament', ablaut. Church Slav. *vyp₁ъ* and *vypъ* m. `larus', russ. *vyp* m. and *vypъ* f. `bittern';

perhaps in addition lat. *vāpulāre* `Prögel bekommen', whether originally `ein Wehgeschrei erheben'; gr. *ῥῆμιω*, dor. *ῥῆμιω* `rufe, cry' could only here belong, whether anlaut. F through dissimilation gegen den consecutive labial dwindled wäre.

References: WP. I 217, WH. II 733 f., Trautmann 335, Vasmer 1, 226, 240;

See also: compare *u-1* in onomatopoeic words.

Page(s): 1112-1113

Root / lemma: *u₁azdh-* (better *u₁ozdh-*)

English meaning: long, wide

German meaning: `weit, lang'

Material: Lat. *vastus* 'wide, ungeheuer big, large, unförmlich'; air. *fot*, Dat. *fut* 'length', *fotae* 'long', nir. *fad*, *fada*, manx *foddey*.

References: WP. I 220, WH. II 737; Szemere'nyi Archiv. Linguist. 4, 48 f., where er den lat. alteration from *zdh* to *st* probably makes.

Page(s): 1113-1114

Root / lemma: *u_āb-*

English meaning: to call, cry, complain

German meaning: 'rufen, schreien, wehklagen'

Material: Got. *wōpjan* schw. V. 'call, shout, cry', aisl. *øpa* schw. V. 'call, shout, cry, wail', *ōp* 'shout, call, clamor, lamentation', ahd. *wuoffen*, mhd. *wöefen* schw. V. 'lament, weep'; ahd. *wuofan*(*wiaf*) ds. (*wuof* 'Jammergeschrei'), as. *wōpian* (*wiop*) ds. (*wōp* 'misery'), ags. *wēpan* (*wēop*) 'weep, cry' (*wōp* 'shout, call, clamor, Weinen');

Old Church Slavic *vabljo*, *vabiti* 'herbeirufen, herbeilocken', lett. (from dem Slav.) *vābīti*, lit. *vo`byti* 'vor Gericht arrogate'.

References: WP. I 217, WH. II 726, 733 f., Trautmann 336 f., Vasmer 1, 161;

See also: further to *u_ap-*.

Page(s): 1109

Root / lemma: *u_ādh-*, *u_ædh-*

English meaning: to go, march

German meaning: 'gehen, schreiten'

Material: Arm. *gam* 'I come'; lat. *vādō*, -ere 'go, schreite', *vadum* 'seichte place im Wasser, ford' (therefrom alb. *va*, Gen. *vau* ds.), *vādō*, -āre 'auf a Furt übergehen, durchwaten';

aisl. Aor. present *vaða* st. Vb. 'go, vorwärtsdringen, (through)-wade', ags. *wadan*, afries. *wada*, mnd. *waden*; ahd. *watan*, mhd. *waten* ds.; moreover germ. **waða-* 'ford'; aisl. *vað* n., ags. *wæd* n. 'water, sea', *gewæd* 'ford', mnd. *wat* 'seichte place', ahd. *wat* 'ford', aisl. *vaðill* 'ford', compare nhd. PN Salzwedel.

References: WP. I 217, WH. II 723 f.

Page(s): 1109

Root / lemma: *u_āgh-*, *suāgh-*

English meaning: to cry, sound

German meaning: 'schreien, schallen'

Material: Gr. *ῥῆγῆ*, dor. *ῥῆγῆ* f. 'clangor, noise', *ῥῆγῆ*, -οῖς f. 'clangor, sound, tone, Widerhall', *ῥῆγος* (ark. *Fῆγος*) m. ds., *ῥῆγῆς* 'schalle, töne', *ῥῆγῆς*, *ῥῆγῆς* 'bright tönend', *δυσ-ῆγῆς* 'adverse tönend', ablaut. *ῥῆγῆς* 'ringsum schreiend', *ῥῆγῆς* (*F (Fαχῆ)), *ῥῆγῆς* f. 'clamor', *ῥῆγῆς* (*F (Fαχῆ)), *ῥῆγῆς* 'cry', *ῥῆγῆς* 'zusammenschreiend' (*ῥῆγῆς (Fαχῆ));

perhaps with beweglichem **s-** here:

got. *ga-swōgjan*, *swōgatjan* 'sigh', aisl. *søgr* m. 'din, fuss, noise' (**swōgi-*), ags. *swōgan* 'sound, clink, sausen, roar, bellow', *swēg*, *swæg* g m. 'din, fuss, noise, sound', as. *swōgan* 'sough, rustle', holl. *zwoegen* 'groan, moan'; zero grade probably aisl. *svagla* 'plötschern', *arn-sūgr* 'das Rauschen of Adlerflugs';

lit. *svage* 'ti' 'sound, clink', lett. *svadzēt* 'rattle, clash';

for isl. *sukka* 'rant, roister', besides *svakke*, is though comparison with norw. dial. *søykia* 'bark, bay' and lit. *saugti* 'eigenartig sing', alit. *sugti* 'howl, whimper', lett. *sudzēt* 'wail', *sūkstitiēs* 'sigh' (besides *k*-forms as lit. *saukiu* 'through influence of *kaukti* 'howl', *šaukti* 'cry') under idg. **s(e)ug-* possible; got. *swēgnjan* 'frohlocken' could due to from germ. *swōg-*, *swag-* as onomatopoeic word ins Leben gerufen worden sein; das *-kk-* in aisl. *sukka* is intensivierend.

References: WP. I 214 f., WH. II 725 f.

Page(s): 1110

Root / lemma: *u_̃ā[~]g-1*

English meaning: cover; sheath

German meaning: 'Hohldeckel, Scheide; schützend überdecken, überstölpen'

Material: Lat. *vāgīna* f. 'vagina, esp. of Schwertes'; balt. **u_̃āži_̃ō* 'stölpe' in lit. *vo[~]žiu*, *vo[~]žti* 'etwas Hohles about etwas cover, stölpen', lett. *vāžu*, *vāst* 'cover auflegen, stölpen';

on the other hand could lat. *vāgīna* (compare nhd. *Scheide* to *scheiden*) also to a root *u_̃ā[~]g-* 'split, break, rupture' belong, die Frisk (see 13) in gr. *ῥυπτή* 'rupture', with Redupl. and Ablaut *ωρυγή* (< **F₁ ωρυγή*) 'protection gegen den wind', whether eigentl. 'das Sichbrechen of Windes', *ῥυμός* m. 'break, steiler slope' and in tochar. *wāk-* 'sich split', Kaus. 'split, distinguish, discern', *wāköm* n. 'Besonderheit, Vorzug' find will.

References: WP. I 214, WH. II 725, Frisk 13, Trautmann 343.

Page(s): 1110

Root / lemma: *u_̃ā[~]g-2*

English meaning: to cry

German meaning: 'schreien'

Note: perhaps from an onomatopoeic word *u_̃ā[~]-*

Material: Old Indian *vagnu-* m. 'sound, tone, shout, call', ved. *vagvana* 'lörmend', *vagvanu* 'Getöse'; lat. *vāgiō*, *-īre* 'cry, wimmere', *vāgor*, *-ōris* m. 'Widerhall' (das *ā* lengthened grade, from a *i*-stem **u_̃āgi-s* derive); lit. *vo[~]grauti* 'whimper, cry'.

References: WP. I 214 f., WH. II 725 f.;

See also: in addition belongs das following: *u_̃ā[~]gh-*, *suā[~]gh-*

Page(s): 1110

Root / lemma: *u_̃ā[~]i-*, *u_̃i-*

English meaning: weak, miserable

German meaning: 'schwach, elend'

Material: Old Indian *vā́yati*, *vā́yatē* 'wird faint, languid, erschöpft', *abhi-vā́ta-* 'sick' (*vā́ta-* 'dry, arid'), *vā́ya-* 'tired';

cymr. *gwael* 'örmlich, low' (**u₂ai-lo-*); acymr. *guoilaut*, cymr. *gwaelod* etc. 'residuum';

ags. *wīl* 'crowdedness, need', aisl. *vīl* ds.;

lit. *võjē* s participle 'leidend', lett. *vãjš*, f. *vãja* 'lean, weak, sick, woeful, wretched, miserable', *vãjums* 'Schwäche, disease, malady'.

References: WP. I 213 f., WH. II 789 f., Loth RC. 39, 417.

Page(s): 1111

Root / lemma: *u₂ā kā*

English meaning: cow

German meaning: 'Kuh'ö

Material: Old Indian *vas ā́* 'cow (die weder tröchtig is, still ein calf nourishes)', *vās ītā* 'rindernde cow; brünstiges Tierweibchen überhaupt'; lat. *vacca* 'cow'; lat. -cc- wäre as consonant stretch in Tiernamenverstöndlich.

References: WP. I 214, WH. II 722.

Page(s): 1111

Root / lemma: *u₂ā-1*, *u₂ō-*, *u₂ə-*

English meaning: to hit, wound

German meaning: 'schlagen, verwunden'

Note: also with *t*-forms

Material: Gr. *ἄνω* 'harm, injure', Med. 'in Verblendung handeln'; besides *ἄνωτα* only Aoristformen *ἄνωσα*, -*άμην*, kontr. *ἄνωσα*, *ἄνωσθη*; primöres Verb, Aor. **ἄνω-σα*, themat. present **ἄνω-ετα* > *ἄνωτα*, in addition *σκ*-formation *ἄνωσκε* (*φθερίρε*, *βλάπτει* Hes.; verbal nouns *ἄνω-τη* > *ἄνη* 'damage, blame, Verblendung, penance, atonement', therefrom *ἄνηρος* 'verblendet'; hom. *ἄνωσφι-φρῶν* 'geschödig am Verstande' (incorrect *ἄνωσφι-φρῶν*);

with *t*-formants: gr. *οὐτάω*, *οὐτάζω* (**οὐτα-μ*, compare 3. Sg. Aor. *οὐτα*) 'verwunde', *οὐνο*, *οὐνοτάτος* 'unverwundet'; *ῶτε* (*λή* f., *öl*. *ῶτελλα* f. 'wound' from **οFα-τ-ελα*, compare *γατάλα* (i.e. *Fα-*), recte *γατελα* Hes. 'Wunden', *βωτάζειν* *βάλλειν* Hes.

lett. *vãts* 'wound' = lit. *voti* 's 'offenes ulcer', Demin. *vote lis*.

References: WP. I 211, Frisk 2, 178, 251, 291, H. Seiler Festschrift Debrunner 409 ff.;

See also: in addition das following: *u₂en-*.

Page(s): 1108

Root / lemma: *u₂ā-2*

English meaning: apart

German meaning: `auseinander', especially `auseinander biegen, drehen'

Material: Diese root, welche possibly eine Reihe from extensions hat (see below), lies after aller Wahrscheinlichkeit vor in lat. *vārus* `apart gebogen, auswörtl gebogen; dachsbeinig; entgegengesetzt', *vāricus* `Fö ße apart spreizend', *vāricō*, -*āre* `Fö ße apart spreizen', *vāra* `gabelförmige shaft, pole, fork, transom'; whether here *varius* `mannigfaltig, wechselnd, different, varicolored', *variō*, -*āre* `mannigfach make, varicolored sein'ö; whether perhaps in Old Indian *ūru* - m. `Schenkel, Lende'ö

References: WP. I 212, WH. II 734 f., Mayrhofer 1, 116.

See also: extensions the root shine, appear, seem, mostly with the meaning `bent, curved sein', vorzuliegen in den roots *u_āt-*, *u_āg-*, *u_ek-*, *u_āk-*, *u_eng(h)-*, *u_enk-*.

Page(s): 1108-1109

Root / lemma: *u_āsto-s*

See also: see above S. 346; in addition after Lloyd Jones (É t. Celt. 7, 234) mcymr. *gwaws* `terrible'.

Page(s): 1113

Root / lemma: *u_āt-1*, better *u_ōt-*

English meaning: spiritually excited

German meaning: `geistig angeregt sein'

Material: Lat. *vātēs*, -*is* (probably kelt. Lw.ö) `Weissager, seer', gall. *oúá τ ε ι ς* N. Pl. ds., air. *fāith* `seer, Prophet', mir. *fāth* (**u_ātu-*) `Prophezeiung, Ursache' = cymr. *gwawd* `poem'; got. *wōds* `besessen', aisl. *ōðr*, ags. *wōd* ds. (**wōda-*), ahd. *wuot* `insanitus'; aisl. *ø_śa* `frenzied, verröckt make', ags. *wēdan*, ahd. *wuoten*, alts. *wōdian* `rage, frenzied, verröckt sein'; ahd. **wuot* (Gen. *wuotī*), mhd. *wuot* `intense Gemötsstimmung, fury'; in addition aisl. *O_ðinn*, as. ags. *Wōden*, ahd. *Wuotan*; auf germ. **wōpa-* point at aisl. *ōðr* m. `Poesie', ags. *wōp* `song, sound, voice, Dichtung';

Thieme (Asiatica, Festschrift Weller 656 ff.) interprets Old Indian *api-vat-* as originally `anblasen, inspirieren' (different above S. 346), and places es to our family, die then as extension from **au_ē-* `blow' (above S. 81 ff.) aufgefaßt become could.

References: WP. I 216, WH. II 737 f.

Page(s): 1113

Root / lemma: *u_āt-2*

English meaning: to bend, curve

German meaning: `krömmen, biegen'

Material: Lat. *vatāx*, -*ācis* `krumme or schiefe Fö ße habend', *vatius* `einwärtsgebogen, crooked', *vatia* `someone with crooked Beinen', *vascus* (**vat-scos*) `quer, slant, skew'; germ. **wapwan-* `curvature, bend', then with engerer meaning `calf, knee-bend': aisl. *vo_ðvi* m. `Muskeln, esp. thick Muskeln an Armen and Beinen', *afl_vo_ðvi* `biceps', norw. *vodve* `thick Muskeln an Arm and leg' etc., ahd. *wado* m. `sura, suffrago', mhd. *wade* `calf', alts. *uuathan* `suras', mndd. *wade*

`calf', mndl.wade f. `knee-bend, popliteus';

Connection with lat. *vārus* 'apart gebogen, auswörtlsgehend, dachsbeinig' etc. (root **u_ā-*) is probably.

Maybe alb. *var* 'hang'

References: WP. I 216, WH. II 736 f.

Page(s): 1113

Root / lemma: *u_ebh-1*

English meaning: to weave, plait

German meaning: `weben, flechten, knöpfen'

Material: Old Indian *ubhnā́ti*, *umbháti*, *unábdhi* 'schnört together', with *ápa-* and *pra-* 'binds', *ū́rnā-vábhi-* m. 'spider' (eig. Wollweber); newer *-vābhi-* after *vā-* 'to weave' (idg. **u_ē-*, above S. 75); av. *ubdaēna-* 'from Webstoff, from Zeug gemacht' (from a **ubda-* 'Gewebes', idg. **ubh-to-*); np. *bāfad* 'er webt';

gr. *ὠφρή* 'the weaving', *ὠφάω σ τ η* 105, otherwise *ὠφάω* 'weave', *ὠφός* n. 'the weaving' (after denvorigen from **Féφός* unvocalized);

alb. *venj* 'I weave' (**u_ebhni_ō*);

ahd. *weban* 'to weave, flax, wattle, braid, spinnen', ags. *wefan* 'to weave, flax, wattle, braid, tie, bind, knot', aisl. *vefa* 'to weave, flax, wattle, braid, schlingen' (participle *ofinn*), *vefja* (**u_obhei_ō*) 'wickeln, hüllen' = ags. *webbian* 'to weave'; aisl. *veptr*, ags. *weft*, *wift*, *wefta* 'Einschlagfaden', mhd. *wift* 'fine filament, Gewebe; Honigwabe'; aisl. *vaf* 'diaper', *vafi* 'entanglement, Unordnung'; ahd. *waba*, *wabo* 'Honigwabe', aisl. *vefr* (**waṭja-*) 'Gewebe, Aufzug, gewobenes Zeug' = ags. *webb*, as. *webbi*, ahd. *weppi* ds.; ahd. *wuppi* 'Gewebe', schwed. *öu* (aisl. **yfr*) 'Einschlag';

ē-grade aisl. *kongurvāfa*, ags. *gangelwæfre* 'spider';

toch. B *wāp-* 'to weave', *wapātsa* 'Weber', *wpelme* 'Gewebe'.

References: WP. I 257, Mayrhofer 1, 107;

See also: belongs to *au-5* 'to weave' S. 75; in addition **u_obhsā* 'wasp'.

Page(s): 1114

Root / lemma: *u_ebh-2*

English meaning: to wander, roam, swarm

German meaning: `sich hin and her bewegen, wabern, wimmeln'

Material: Mhd. *weben* 'move, swing', *weberen* 'sich tummeln', *webelen* 'waver', nhd. ostpreuß. *wibbeln*; mhd. *waben*, *waberen*, *wabelen* 'in unsteter Bewegung sein', *wappen* 'hin and her schwanken', nhd. (nd.) *wabbelig* 'wackelnd, e.g. from Gallertigem', ags. *wafian* (esp. *with handum*) 'sich bewegen', mengl. *waveren*, engl. *waver* 'wobble, waver', aisl. *vafra* 'wobble, sway', *vafra* 'sich unstet hin and back bewegen, wabern' (*vafrlog* 'Waberlohe'), *vefjast* ds.;

aisl. *vāfa* 'schweben, dangle', ags. *wæfre* 'unstet, flackernd';

lit. *vebžd-u*, -e 'ti' 'wimmeln, sich verwirren, durcheinander bewegen';

in addition ahd. *wibil* m. 'beetle, chafer, Kornwurm'; as. *wivil*, mnd. *wevel* ds., ags. *wifel* 'Kornwurm', aisl. **vifill* in *torðyfill* 'Mistköfer', ags. *wibba* 'Roßköfer'; lit. *vãbalas* 'beetle, chafer', *vabuolas* ds., žem. *vabole* 'Mistköfer', lett. *vabuolis* 'beetle, chafer' (besides ostlit. dial. *võbuolas* 'beetle, chafer', žem. *vam̃bole*, lett. *vambale, vambuole* 'Mistköfer').

References: WP. I 257 f., WH. II 733, Trautmann 336, Vasmer 1, 176;

See also: moreover: *u_ed-*

Page(s): 1114-1115

Root / lemma: *u_edh-1*

English meaning: to push, hit

German meaning: 'stoßen, schlagen'

Material: Old Indian *vadhati*, a *ṡvadhit* 'hit, bump, poke, destroy', Kaus. *vadhayati*, *vadha* - m. 'töten, Mordwaffe (esp. from Indras Geschoß); blow, knock, Vernichtung' = av. *vada*- m. 'wedge zum Spaltendes Holzes', Old Indian *vaṡdhar-* n. 'Mordwaffe (esp. from Indras Geschoß)' = av. *vadar-* n. 'weapon (to Schlagen)', *vaṡdhram* 'Lederriemen', Old Indian *vadhasna* - m. ds., av. *vādāya-* 'zurückstoßen' (lengthened grade as gr. *ῥέπειν*);

gr. *ῥέπειν* 'hit, bump, poke, destroy', Hes., hom. *ῥέπειν* 'stoßend, zerwühlend', *ῥέπειν* 'hair of the head, Möhne'; *ῥέπειν* 'poke, push' (: av. *vādāya-*), *ῥέπειν* 'shove', *ῥέπειν* 'Erschütterung' (**en-uodh-tis*); also in *ῥέπειν* 'χρόνως', *ῥέπειν* 'γὰρ οὐκ', *ῥέπειν* 'οὐκ' (ῥέπειν-, ῥέπειν- metr. lengthening);

Old Indian *vaṡdhri-* 'verschnitten' ('with zerstoßenen testicles') = gr. *ῥέπειν* *τομή*, *κρῖν* Hes.; secondary *ῥέπειν*, *ῥέπειν*;

lit. *vedega* 'a kind of axe', lett. *vedga* 'Eisaxt, crowbar', Old Prussian *wedigo* 'Zimmerbeil', air. *fodb* 'Waffenbeute' (**uodhuo-*); is also av. *vaṡayan-* 'EN eines glaubensfeindlichen Försten' as 'axe, Schlöger' to deutenö

ein sk-present seems ir. *fāisc-* 'press', mcymr. *gwascu*, bret. *gwaska* 'press' (certainly ablaut *ō:o*).

References: WP. I 254 f., Frisk 446 f., 449 f.

Page(s): 1115

Root / lemma: *u_edh-2*, vor Nasalen *u_ed-*

English meaning: to lead

German meaning: 'führen; heimführen, heiraten (vom Manne)'

Material: Old Indian *vadhū* - f. 'bride, young wife, woman', av. *vaṡdū-* ds., *vāṡayeiti* (Kaus.) 'leads, zieht', with *upa-* 'eine Frau zur matrimony give', with *us-* '(Frauen) entführen, rob', *vaṡrya-* 'heiratsfähig (from girl)';

air. *fedid* 'leads, goes, carries, bringt', mcymr. *go-di-wawð* 'overtaken', air. *to-fed-*, *to-di-fed-* 'guide, lead', cymr. *arweddu* 'guide, lead, bring', Verbalnom. mcymr. *arwein* (**are-u-ed-no-*), *cyweddu* 'guide, lead, wohin bringen', Verbalnom. *cywain* (**kom-u-ed-no-*), cymr. *dy-weddi* 'o marry', corn. *d-om-ethy* ds., mbret. *d-im-iziff*, nbret. *dimizi* 'marry, get married';

lit. *vedu* 'veṡti' 'lead, guide; marry (of husband)', lett. *vedu* ds., Pröter.-stem **u_edē-* in Old Prussian *weddē*, lit. *veṡde*, lett. dial. *vede* and Old Church Slavic *vede* -aše; lit. *veṡdy* 's' 'suitor', *vede* 'klis' 'marriageable, young man', *nau-veda* -, -

vedy š `bridegroom' ('leading home anew'), lett. *vedekle* `daughter-in-law', *vedama* `bride';

Maybe alb. *vashe* `', *vajze* `', *varshe* `(**vades* `)' `young girl, virgin' common alb. -d- > -l-, -r-, -j- phonetic mutation.

Old Church Slavic *vedo* `', *vesti* `guide, lead', seldom `marry', Iter. *voditi*, (but Old Church Slavic *neve šta* `bride' rather `the stranger', as `die noch nicht Heimgeföhrt', Vasmer 2, 206);

Note:

Old Church Slavic: *neve šta* `bride, daughter-in-law' [f ā] derived from lit. *nau-veda* `', -vedy š `bridegroom'

Iterat. lit. *vadžio* `ti and *vady* `ti, lett. *vadi* `t `guide, lead', and *vada* `t `hin and her guide, lead'; about lit. *vadu* `oti, lett. *vaduo* `t `auslösen, loskaufen'; see above S. 1109; Old Church Slavic *voždo* `', *voditi* `guide, lead', aruss. *voditi ženu* `eine Frau heimföhren'.

In addition probably **u_{ed-mno-}**, the word for the purchase price the bride:

Gr. ἔδνον (for *Féδνον with Spir. asper after *Fhāδ_□ς `pleasant'), hom. Pl. ἔδνοα `bride-price or wedding-gifts'; but also `dowry of the parents', ἔδνω, hom. ἔδνω `to promise for wedding-presents, to betroth', hom. ἔδνωτ_ης `a betrother; (the daughter equipping) father of the bride', ἀν-άδνος `without bride-price; also of the husband, bringing no gifts' (ἀ[F]έδνος and ἔ[F]έδνον with α and ε as suggestion vowels);

ags. *weotuma*, *wituma*, *wetma* m. `Kaufpreis the bride', afries. *wetma*, *witma* ds., burg. *wittermo*, ahd. *widomo*, *widemo* `dowry', mhd. *wideme*, *widem*, nhd. *Wittum* (in addition ahd. *widimen*, mhd. *widemen*, *widmen* `ausstatten', nhd. *widmen*); gr. slav. -no- maybe from -mno- and with dem germ. -men-stem comparable; dubious Old Church Slavic *ve šno* `dowry, Zahlung for die bride', whether from *u_{edno-}, compare also *u_{esno-};

doubtful alb. *vigje* `gift to the wedding, to the birth of children, by the construction of a house' (u_{ed(h)-l-ö}). common alb. -dz- > -gl-, -gj- phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 255 f., Trautmann 344, Vasmer 1, 177, 182, 212, Frisk 442 f.

Page(s): 1115-1116

Root / lemma: **u_{edh-3}**

English meaning: to bind, attach

German meaning: `knöpfen, binden'

Material: Old Indian *vi* ~-*vadha* ~ m. `Schulterjoch zum Tragen from Lasten, Tragholz, Proviant'; *vadhra*- m. n. `Lederriemen';

gr. ἔθμοι πολλοί. δεσμοί. πλακὰμοι Hes.;

air. *fedan* f. `Gespann, Geschirr', *fedil* `Joch' (*coibdil* `companionship', *coibdelach* `Blutsverwandter'), *air-com-fed* `beschödigten', mcymr. *arhgyhwedu*, abret. *ar-co-gued* ds.; cymr. *gwedd* `Joch'; *arwest* f. `Saite, band, strap';

got. *gawidan* `connect' (*gawiss* `connection'), ahd. *wetan* `bind, ins Joch spannen, connect'; zero grade perhaps schwed. dial. *ydd* `Ox's rope, rein' from **udhetā*.

hitt. *u_{eda-}*, *u_{ete-}* `to build' (from dem from Ruten geflochtenen Hause).

References: WP. I 256, Pedersen Hitt. 118;

See also: in addition *u_endh-1* S. 1148.

Page(s): 1116-1117

Root / lemma: *u_ed-*

See also: s. *u_edh-2*

Page(s): 1115

Root / lemma: *u_eg-*

English meaning: to weave, bind

German meaning: `weben, knöpfen; Gewebe, Gespinst'

Material: Old Indian *vāgurā* `Fangstrick, net zum Wildfang, Garn'; lat. *vēlum* `sail, Hölle, kerchief, cloth, curtain' (therefrom *vēlāre* `verhüllen'), Demin. *vēxillum* `banner, ensign, flag, Föhnchen'; air. *figim* `weave', *fige* `the weaving', abret. *gueig* `textrix', nbret. *gwea* ds., acymr. *gueetic* `textilis', ncymr. *gweu* `to weave, tie, bind, knot', *gwe* (**u_ego-*) `Gewebe', acorn. *guiat* gl. `tela', ncorn. *gwia* `to weave'; mir. *indech*, cymr. *anwe* `Gewebe'; gall. *veadia* (**vegiadia*) `Spinnwirtel' (J. Loth RC. 38, 86);

ags. *wice* `wick', nhd. bair. *wichengarn* `Baumwolle to Dochten', norw. *vik f.* `Fitze or Docke Garn' (diese and other *i*-forms through interference from *u_eik-*, *u_eig-* `bend, winden' under S. 1130, Persson Beitr. 323a 3ö); mhd. *wiht* `wick'; ags. *wecca* `wick', and. *wekko*, mnd. *wecke* `wick, Lunte', mhd. *wicke* `wick, Scharpie', nhd. dial. *wicke* `the um die spindle gewickelte Flachs', ahd. *wickilī(n)* `Wickel zum Abspinnen', nhd. *Wickel* `as much, as jedesmals zum Abspinnen um den distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning) gewickelt wird', mhd. nhd. *wickeln*; ō-grade ags. *wōcig* `loop, noose, snare, Fallstrick' (in ablaut and meaning genau to Old Indian *vāgurā* `stimmend'); norw. dial. *ōke* `verfützte mass, e.g. from Zwirn' (vonTorp 473 as `connection' to *ok* = *iugum* placed, but probably with Anlautdehnung from *[*w*]ōkan-); zero grade (**u_eg-* or **ug-* with U''bernahme from *w-* from den lengthened grade forms) mnd. *wocke*, *wocken* `Spinnrocken; Flachs or Wolle auf dem Rockenstock', as. *wocco* `cicindela (wick, Lunte)'; auf redupl. **u_eh_u_g-* based on probably ags. *wēoce*, mnd. *wēke*, *weike*, ahd. *wiocha* `gedrehtes Garn, Lunte', nhd. dial. *Wieche*.

References: WP. I 247 f., WH. II 745 f.;

See also: here *u_okso-* `Wachs'.

Page(s): 1117

Root / lemma: *u_eg ĥ-*

English meaning: to move, carry, drive

German meaning: `bewegen, ziehen, fahren under dgl'

Note: eine zero grade *ug ĥ-* only in Ar. and probably also in Alb.

Material: Old Indian *va ĥati* `leads, travels, zieht, föhrt heim, heiratet', also `flows' and `löst flow', Aor. *aḥvāks ĥam* (participle *ūd ĥa ĥ-*, in addition neologism *ūhati* `schiebt, throngs', Leumann IF. 57, 221); common Old Indian -*g ĥ-* > -*kṣ-* : Avestan -*g ĥ-* > -*xš-*, -*z-* phonetic mutation

av. *vazaiti* `leads, zieht, fließt' (participle *vašta-*, wherein *št* instead of -*zd-* after Partizipien from nicht auf Aspirata auslautenden Wzln.); Old Indian *vāha ĥati* `er

löst föhren', *vahana-* 'föhrend, fahrend', n. 'das Föhren, Fahren, ship' (zero grade *vāhana-* 'föhrend, bearing, carrying', n. 'draft animal, cart, ship'), av. *ātrā-vazana-* 'Feuerwedel' (compare die germ. kelt. *no*-formations); Old Indian *vahi tra-* n. 'Fahrzeug, ship' (: lat. *vehiculum*), Old Indian *vaha-* 'fahrend, föhrend' (= slav. *vozъ* 'cart'), *va ha-* m. 'shoulder of Jochtieres', *vaha t-* f. 'river, Fahrzeug', *vahya* 'zum Fahren suitable', n. 'vehicle, Tragsessel, Ruhebett', av. *vazya-* n. 'load, Tracht' (= as. *wigg* n. 'horse'), Old Indian *vō d. har-* 'fahrend, föhrend', m. 'Zugpferd, Zugochs; Heimföhrer eines Mödchens; Lastträger', av. *vaštar-* 'draft animal' (= lat. *vector*), next to which with *žd*: *važdra-* 'the vorwärts bringt', *sāy-uždri-* EN eig. 'dessen female Zugtiere dappled, dotted, spotted are' (**uždrī* f. to **uždar-*); Old Indian *vāha* 'föhrend, bearing, carrying', m. 'draft animal, vehicle', av. *vāza-* 'fahrend, fliegend', m. 'Ziehen, pull, draft animal' (: got. *wēgs*), Old Indian *vā his t. ha-*, av. *vāzišta-* 'the at best vorwärtsbringt'; Old Indian *vahas-* 'fahrend' (: *ἔχ ο ς* n.), *vāhas-* n. 'vehicle, das die Götter herbeiföhrende Lob', av. *vazah-* 'fahrend, föhrend';

gr. *ἔχ ε σ φ ι ν ῥ ο μ α σ ι ν* Hes., pamphyl. *ἔχ ε τ ω* 'er soll bringen', kypr. *ἔχ ε ξ ε* 'brachte dar', *ῥ ο ς* n. 'cart', (*ῥ*- instead of *ἔ*- after) *ῥ ο ς* m. 'cart', *ῥ χ ε ω* 'lead, guide', *ῥ χ ε ο μ α ι* 'lasse mich bear, carry or drive, reite', *α ἰ γ ῖ - ο χ ο ς* 'die Aegis schwingend', *γ α ῖ ῥ - ο χ ο ς* (hom.), *γ α ῖ ᾶ - ο χ ο ς* (dor.), *γ α ῖ ᾶ F ο χ ο ς* (lak.) 'the die Erde heiratet' (Beiw. of Poseidon, Borgeaud KZ 68, 222), *ῥ χ ε τ ῖ ς* m. 'gully, canal, Wasserleitung', *ῥ χ ε τ ε ῖ ω* 'leite Wasser in a gully, a canal'; *ῥ χ λ ε ῖ ς* 'Hebel' (: aisl. *vagl* 'Höhnerstange'), *ῥ χ λ ε ω*, *ῥ χ λ ῖ ζ ω* 'bewege fort, rolle or wölze fort';

alb. *vjedh* 'stehle'; zero grade probably alb. *udhe* 'way, journey; law -Vorschrift', whereof with formants *-rā* perhaps also *ure* 'bridge' (**udh-rā*);

Note:

Old Indian participle *ūd. ha* 'lead' : alb. *udhe* 'way, journey' also Old Indian *vō d. har-* 'fahrend, föhrend' common Old Indian – illyr. – alb. shift *-g h- > -dh-* phonetic mutation

lat. *vehō, -ere, vēxi* (: Old Indian a *vāks* at, Old Church Slavic *ve sь* Aorist), *vectum* 'drive, guide, lead, bear, carry, bring' (in addition probably also *con-*, *dē-*, *sub*-*vexsus*), umbr. *ar veitu, arsueitu, arueitu* 'to conduct, carry, convey, bear, bring, etc., a person or thing to a place; and pass., to be carried, to ride, to come to a place upon a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc..', *kuveitu* 'he/she shall carry together, collect, store', lat. *vehis* f. 'cart, Fuhre, Fuder', *vehemēns* eig. 'einherfahrend', hence 'violent, stormy, hot tempered, stormy', *vectis* 'Hebel, Hebebaum, crowbar', originally abstract noun 'das Heben, Fortbewegen', *vectīgālis* 'to den tributes an den Staat gehörig' (places ein **vectis* in the meaning 'das Herbeibringen, Ablieferung' ahead), *vectīgālis* 'tribute, tax an den Staat, Gefölle, tax', *vēlōx* 'quick, fast' (**u eg h-slo-*), *vēles* 'Leichtbewaffneter'; *veia* 'plaustrum';

air. *fēn* 'kind of cart' (**u eg h-no-*; compare Old Indian *vahana-* and ahd. *wagan*) = cymr. *gwain* ds., abrit. *covinnus* 'Sichelwagen', cymr. *amwain* 'herumföhren', *arwain* 'guide, lead', *cywain* 'drive'; air. *fecht* 'journey, time, mal', mcymr. *gweith*, ncymr. *gwaith* 'work, work, mal', corn. *gweith, gwyth* 'mal', acorn. *gueid-uur* 'opifex', bret. *gwez, gweach* 'mal', gall. PN *Vectirix, Vecturius*;

got. *gawigan* 'move, shake', aisl. *vega* 'move, swing, heave, life, wiegen', ahd. *wegan* 'sich bewegen, wiegen' (nhd. *bewegen, erwögen, wögen, wiegen*), as. *wegan* 'wögen, consider', ags. *wegan* 'bring, guide, lead, wögen', got. *gawagjan* 'move, shake' (= *ῥ χ ε ω*, slav. *voziti*; lengthened grade Old Indian *vāha yati*) = ahd. *weggen* 'move'; iterative aisl. *vaga* 'hin - and herbewegen', ags. *wagian* 'sich bewegen', ahd. *wagon* 'sich bewegen, vibrieren' (wherefore as post-verbal ahd. *waga* 'movement' Wissmann, Nom. postv. 1, 14); got. *wigs*, aisl. *vegr*, ahd. as. ags. *weg* 'way'; aisl. *vigg*, as. *wigg*, ags. *wicg* n. 'horse' (= Old Indian *vahya-*); aisl. *vētt, væ tt* f. 'Gewicht' (= lat. *vectis*), ags. *wiht* n. ds., mhd. *gewihte* n. ds.;

aisl. *voḡ* f. 'Hebel', Pl. *vagar* 'sled', *voḡur* (and *vāgir*) f. Pl. 'barrow, bier'; ahd. as. *waga* 'cradle', aisl. *vagga* ds., ahd. *wiga* 'cradle'; ahd. *wagan*, ags. *wægn*, aisl. *vagn* 'cart' (ablaut. with ir. *fēn*); aisl. *vagl* m. 'Hahnenbalken', norw. 'Höchnerstange' ('*Tragstange', compare formal ὄχλος - εἴς, -έω);

Maybe alb. *vig* 'hand-barrow'

got. *wēgs* 'Wogensschlag', Pl. 'Wogen', aisl. *vāgr* 'sea, Meeresbucht', ahd. *wāg* 'surge', as. *wāg* 'hochflutendes water', ags. *wæg* 'surge'; aisl. *vāg* 'Hebel, Wage, Gewicht', ahd. *wāga* 'Wage, Gewicht, Wagnis' (mnd. mhd. *wāgen* 'in die Wage lay, place, aufs Geratewohl dransetzen, venture, risk'), as. *wāga* 'lanx', ags. *wæg*, *wæge* 'Wage, ein bestimmtes Gewicht';

lit. *vežu*, *vežti* 'drive', *veži mas* 'cart', *vežė* 'Wagengeleise', *praveža* 'Wagengeleise'; abg. *vezo*, *vesti* 'vehere', *veslo* 'rudder' (**u_{eg}* 'h-slo-), *voz* 'cart', *vožo*, *voziti* 'drive, guide, lead'; also aruss. *veža* 'Wohnwagen, tower'.

References: WP. I 249 f., WH. II 742 f., 744, Trautmann 356 f., Vasmer 1, 178 f.

Page(s): 1118-1120

Root / lemma: *u_{eg}* -

English meaning: fresh, strong

German meaning: 'frisch, stark sein'

Grammatical information: stative verb *u_{eg}* -

Material: Old Indian *vāja-* m. 'power, quickness, contest, Kampfpfeis', *vāja yati* 'regt an, treibt an, löuft um die Wette'; *va jra-* m. 'thunderbolt, club, mace, joint' = av. *vazra-* 'club, mace, joint', Old pers. *vazrka-*, npers. *buzurg* 'big, large', derivative from **u_{azar}* n.;

lat. *vegeō*, *-ēre* 'bin alert, awake, smart', trans. 'errege', *vigil* 'watchful, wakeful' and 'Wache, Wöchter' (**vegilis*), thereafter *vigilāre* 'awake sein'; *vegetus* 'röhrig, alert, awake, smart';

got. *gawaknan* 'wake up, arouse' = aisl. *vakna* ds., ags. *wæcnan* (preterit *wōc*), *wæcnian* 'born become'; aisl. *vakinn* 'awake'; Kaus. got. *uswakjan* 'awaken' (bis auf die abbreviation = Old Indian *vāja yati*) = aisl. *vekja*, ahd. etc. *wecchan* 'waken, arouse, revive'; Zustandsverb germ. **wakēn* in: got. *wakan*, aisl. *vaka* (schw. Verb) 'watch', ags. *wacian*, as. *wakōn*, ahd. *wahhōn*, *wahhēn* 'watch'; ahd. *wachal* 'awake', ags. *wacol* (**wakala-*), aisl. *voḡ kull* (**wakula-* : lat. *vigil*); got. *wōkains* f. 'das Wachen'; aisl. *vakr*, ags. *wacor*, ahd. *wachar*, *wakar* 'active, fresh, wacker' (formal = Old Indian *va jra-*, av. *vazra-*); aisl. *vaskr* 'alert, awake, smart, agile' (**vakhska-*); perhaps also ahd. *wahs* 'sharp'.

toch. AB *waśir* 'lightning';

References: WP. I 246 f., WH. II 741.

See also: compare *au_{eg}* -, *aug-* above S. 84 f., from dem *u_{eg}* - barely to separate is.

Page(s): 1117-1118

Root / lemma: *u_{egw}* - : *ū_g* -, *uk_ws-*

English meaning: wet; to irrigate; ox (ö)

German meaning: 'feucht; netzen'

Material: Gr. ὑγρός `humid, wet, fluid'; lat. *ūvidus* `humid, wet, damp' (out of it *ūdus*, whereof *ūligo* `die natürliche dampness of Bodens'), *ūvor*, *-ōris* `dampness, Nösse', *ūvēscō*, *-ere* `humid, wet become, sich betrinken', *ūvēns* `humid, wet, damp' (place ein **ūvos* from **ūg^w o-s* ahead); *ūmeō*, *-ēre* `humid, wet sein', *ūmor* `dampness', *ūmectō* `befeuchte' (based on auf **ūg^w smos*); mir. *fūal* `Urin' (**u_og^w-lo-*);

aisl. *vo_o kr* (Akk. *vo_o kuan*) `humid, wet', *vo_o kvi m.*, *vo_o kva f.* `Nösse', wherefore
aisl. *vøkva*, *vekkja* `(blood) shed, fließen lassen', *vo_o k f.* (**vakvō*) `offene (nasse)
place in Eise', mnd. *wake f.* `hole in Eise', ndl. *wak* `humid, wet, damp', engl.
(from dem Nord.) *wake* `Kielwasser';

s-Erweit.: Old Indian *uks_o a_o ti* `befeuchtet, besprengt', av. *uxšyeiti* `spröht' (of
water and fire); common Old Indian *-g_h-* > *-ks_o-* : Avestan *-g_h-* > *-xš-* phonetic
mutation

in addition (with the same Verhöltn. as Old Indian *vr_o šan-* `virile', lat. *verrēs*: Old
Indian *vars_o a_o m* `rain', s. *u_o er-* `feuchten') idg. ***uk^w sen-*** `bull, Tiermännchen' in:
Old Indian *uks_o ā_o m.*, av. *uxšan-* `bull' (in addition ö fem. **uk^w sōr* `die Besprengte'
> lat. *uxor* `wife'); cymr. *ych* `ox' (= idg. **uk^w sō*, urbrit. **uchū* > *-ī*, with umlaut
ych), Pl. mcymr. *ychen*, ncymr. *ychain*, bret. *ouhen*, *oc'hen*, corn. *ohan* `Ochsen',
mir. *oss* `deer'; PN *Os-car* `hirschliebend', Demin. *Oissi n* `Ossian'; got. *au_o h_o sus*
(Gen. Pl. *auhsne*), aisl. *oxi*, ags. *oxa*, ahd. as. *ohso* `ox'; toch. B *okso* `rother,
cattle, bull'.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**oxa*) *ka* `ox', (**oxie*) *qe* Pl. `oxen'.

References: WP. I 248 f., WH. II 815, 849, Mayrhofer 1, 98.

Page(s): 1118

Root / lemma: *u_o eib-*

See also: see under *u_o eip-*.

Page(s): 1124

Root / lemma: *u_o eidh-*, *u_o idh-*

English meaning: to separate; widow

German meaning: `trennen'

Note: probably from **u_o i-* `apart' and **dhē-* `place' grown

Material: Old Indian *vi_o dhyati* `durchbohrt' (lengthened grade partly *vēdh-*, partly
vyadh-, latter probably previously through imitation from *vyath-* : *vith-* `waver');
viddha `durchbohrt, durchschossen', *nirviddha* `auseinanderstehend, voneinander
apart, separated', *vindha tē* `wird empty, bare, lacking, hat Mangel an etwas',
vidhu `vereinsamt', *vidhura* `apart, separated, remote, distant from, lack, be
short of'; *veha t* `unfruchtbar' i.e. `die leere', Sommer Mönchner Studien z.
Sprachwiss. 11, 20;

lat. *dīvidō*, *-ere* `separate, divide', umbr. *uef* Akk. Pl. `partes', *vetu* `dividito' (**vēf-*
tu); lit. *vidu_o s m.* `Inneres', *vidury_o s m.* `Mitte', lett. *vidus m.* `Mitte, Inneres,
region';

maybe nasalized alb. *vend* `region, place'

ablaut. lit. *vieduo lis* `inside withered tree';

maybe alb. (**vieduo lis*) *vejushë* `widow' [common alb. *-d-* > *-j-* phonetic mutation].

in addition (compare die obigen *u*-stem) Old Indian *vidha* *vā* 'widow', av. *vī δ avā* ds., gr. ἡ[Φ]θ ε ο ς 'Junggeselle', lat. *vidua* 'widow; geschiedene or unverheiratete Frau', *viduus* 'stolen; looted, empty, bare, lacking from etwas', air. *fedb* 'widow', corn. *guedeu* ds., cymr. *gweddw* 'widower', got. *widuwo* 'widow' (furthermore *widuwai rna* m. 'Waise'), ags. *widuwe*, *wuduwe*, ahd. *wituwa* 'widow', Old Prussian *widdewu*, Old Church Slavic *вѣдова* ds.; idg. **u_idheu_o*- Adj. 'apart, separated', in Fem. substantivized 'widow';

s-present etc. ahd. *wīsan* 'vermeiden', *urweis* Perf. 'subterfūgī', mhd. only participle *entweisen* 'abandon from, empty, bare, lacking from'; afries. *wēsa*, ahd. *weiso*, nhd. *Waise* (germ. *waisan*- < **u_oidh_1son*-).

References: WP. I 239 f., WH. I 359, Trautmann 358;

See also: compare *u_idhu*- 'tree'.

Page(s): 1127-1128

Root / lemma: *u_eid-1*

English meaning: to turn, bend

German meaning: 'drehen, biegen'

Note: extension from **u_ei*- ds.

Material: Old Indian *vēda* *-* m. 'tussock of starken Grases, besenförmig gebunden, zum Fegen etc. '; hom. ἰ δ ν δ ο μ α ι 'bend mich, krö mme mich' (from a **F ι δ - ν δ - ς* 'gebogen'); lat. *vidulus* 'geflochtener basket'; lett. *vidināt* 'flax, wattle, braid'.

References: WP. I 236, WH. II 785.

Page(s): 1124

Root / lemma: *u_(e)id-2*

English meaning: to see; to know

German meaning: 'erblicken, sehen'

Grammatical information: (originally Aorist), Zustandsverbum *u_(e)idē(i)-*, nasalized *u_i-n-d-*, Perf. *u_oid-a-* 'have seen, white', whence die meaning 'know, have knowledge of' also auf other forms ö bertragen wurde; from the meaning 'behold' derives 'find'

Material: A. Old Indian *vetti*, *vidma* *si* *vida* *nti* 'know, have knowledge of' (present reshuffling of Perf. *vē da vidma*), *vēdate* (also), *vida* *ti* (also) 'know, have knowledge of', Perf. *ve da vidma* , Opt. *vidyāt*, participle *vidvān*; av. *vaē δ a vīdarə*, Opt. *vīdyāt* , *vīdvā* 'know, have knowledge of' (die meaning 'see' in aiwi. *vīsəm* 'have wahrgenommen', *paiti. vīsəm* 'wurde gewahr', *fravōizdūm* 'nehmt wahr'); to-participle Old Indian *vitta-* 'recognized, bekannt', av. *vīsta-* 'bekannt as' and Old Indian *vidita* *-* (probably zur basis **u_idēi-*); Inf. Old Indian *vidma* *ne* (= gr. ἰ δ μ ε ν α ι) 'know, have knowledge of', gthav. *vīdvanōi*; Kaus. Old Indian *vedayati* 'löst know, have knowledge of, kö ndigt an, bietet an', av. *uzvaē δ ayeiti* 'löst know, have knowledge of';

In the meaning 'find': Old Indian *vinda* *ti* (*ve tti*, *vitte*), *a vīdat*, *vive da*, *ve vīdat*, *vitta* *-*, Kaus. *vēdayati*, av. *vī δ aiti*, *vī nāsti*, *vīvaēda*, *vōivīdaiti* (Konj.), Kaus. *vaē δ ayeiti* 'löst erlangen, makes teilhaftig', participle *vīsta-* '(vor)gefunden, vorhanden'; die separation from den forms the meaning 'see, know, have knowledge of' is not quite sharp durchzuföhren, compare Old Indian *vinda* *ti*

`white', sbal. *gindag* `see';

arm. *egit* `er fand' (= Old Indian *a vidat*, gr. ἔβρισκεν), *gtanem* `find'; from dem Perf. **u_oida* reshaped *gitem* `I know' (*i* from *oi*; in addition *gēt*, *gitak*, *gitun* `wissend, wise'); results of nasal present (= Old Indian *vindati*, ir. *finn-*, see below) perhaps in arm. *gint* `profit, gain', if from **u_ind-*;

Gr. εἰδόμενος `erscheine, scheine, gebe mir den Anschein'; οἶδα `white', εἶδεν, Konj. εἶδω, participle εἰδύς (*F εἰδ-), εἶδεν; Aor. εἶδον (ἔβρισκον) `sah', εἶδεν (: Old Indian *a vidat*, arm. *egit*), participle εἶδον, εἶδον; gr. ἄφρατος, att. ἄφρατος probably ἀφρατος `unsichtbar, not anzusehen' s. lastly Frisk 33 f.; nasalized εἶδον ἄφρατος `erscheine, zeige mich; gleiche';

also kelt. *vindo-* `white' (air. *find*, cymr. *gwynn*, gall. PN *Vindomagus*, -bona);

lat. *videō*, -ēre `see' (from the basis **u_(e)idē-*, compare Old Church Slavic *vide* `ti, lit. *pavyde* `ti, got. *witan*, -*aida* `observe' etc., and with zero grade **u_(e)idī-* the 2. syllable Old Church Slavic present *vidit* ѣ, lit. *pavy* `dime, lat. *vidi-s-ti*, Old Indian Aor. *avēdit*, *vēdi-ta* r-, *vē* `di-tum, *vidi-ta* -; umbr. *uirseto* `visa' or `visum', *aurseto* `unsichtbar': lat. *vidēre* = *tacitus* : *tacēre*), Perf. *vidī* (= Old Church Slavic *ve* `de), participle *vīsus* (as *vīsus*, -us `das Sehen, sight' with *i* for *i* after *vidī* and *vīso*);

lat. *vīsō*, -ere `besuchen' (i.e. `to sehen wish'), umbr. *revestu* `revisito' (**u_eid-s-*ō); similarly got. *gawēisōn*, as. ahd. *wīsōn* `besuchen';

air. *ad-fīadat* `sie erzählen' (etc.); compounds unseres Verbs are *do-adbat* `er shows', *do-adbadar* `wird gezeigt', *as-ind-et* `expounded'; nasal present (see above Old Indian *vinda* `ti) *nad-finnatar* `sie wissen nicht', *rofinnadar* `pflegt to wissen' (**u_i-n-d-na-*), *as-fēnimm*, *doaisbēna* `points, shows, evinces, shows' (from **u_id-na-*) mcymr. 1. Sg. *gwnn*, corn. *gon*, mbret. *goun* `I know' (die weiteren brit. Präsensformen, e.g. 2. Sg. mcymr. *gwydost*, *gwdost*, 1. Pl. ncymr. *gwyddom*, are against it of Perf. derive); Perf. air. *rofetar* `I know', *rofitir* `er white' = cymr. *gwyr* (**u_idhrai*); air. *rofess* `scitum est' (**u_idh-toh-m*, compare also *fiss*, ncymr. *gwys* `das Wissen' from **u_id-tu-s*), *fess* `scita' (Pl. neutr.), mcymr. *gwyss*, mbret. *gous* `wurde gewußt'; air. *toisech*, cymr. *tywysog* `guide, leader' (**tohu_issākos*, Ogam Gen. TOVISACI), air. *tūus* `Anfang', cymr. *tywys* `guide, lead' (**to-u_issus*, idg. **-u_idhtus*); here probably also air. *fōid-* `send', e.g. 3. Pl. *fōidit* (= Old Indian *vēdayati*, aisl. *veita* ds); air. *fiado* `master, mister' (**u_eidonths*);

got. *fraweitan* `röchen' (`animadvertere'), ahd. *firwīzzan* `tadelnd vorwerfen, verweisen', *wīzzan* `bemerken, look out auf', as. ags. *wītan* `reproach, rebuke, reproach' (therefrom aisl. *vīti* n. ags. *wīte*, as. *wīti*, ahd. *wīzzi* n. `punishment'), got. *in-weitan* `die worship, veneration prove'; with ostentatious meaning-development ags. *gewītan* `fortgehen, die', as. *giwītan* `go', ahd. (Hildebrandlied) *giweit* `er walked', (Tatian) *arawīzan* `discedere'; got. *fairweitjan* `gespannt hinblicken auf, perhaps zur basis auf -ē-: -ī-, as certainly die ē-verbs got. *witan*, -*aida* `auf etwas sehen, observe', aisl. only participle *vitaðr* `beobachtet, bestimmt', ags. (be)wītan `betrachten, decide, define, ordain, determine'; preterit present got. *wait*, *witum* `know, wir know, have knowledge of' (Inf. *witan*, participle *witands* neologism), aisl. *veit vitum* (*vita*, *vissa*) `know, have knowledge of', also `bemerken, erforschen, indicate, gerichtet sein after, look after, go after', ags. *wāt*, *witon* (*witan*, *wisse wiste*), ahd. *weiz*, *wizzumēs* (*wizzan*, *wissa*, *wessa*) `know, have knowledge of' substantiviertes participle got. *weitwōps* `Zeuge' (: εἰδύς, εἶδεν) `Zeuge'); to-participle got. *unwiss* `ungewiß', ahd. *giwis(s)*, as. ags. *wiss* `certainly' (aisl. *vissa* `Gewißheit'); Kaus. aisl. *veita* `grant, leisten, help; also Wasser in eine Richtung leiten', ahd. *weizen* `show, beweisen'; to F εἶδεν seems as Injunktiv ags. *wuton* (with folgendem Inf.) from **witon* `laßt uns' (older `laßt uns zusehen, tendamus') to belong;

lit. *ve* `izdmi (for **veidmi* after dem Imper. alit. *veizdi* = **u_eidhdhi*, compare Old Indian *viddhi*), *veizde* `ti `see, hinblicken', *pavy* `džiū, -vy `dime -vyde`ti `invidere' (see o); of old Perf. from Old Prussian *weisei*, *waissē* `du weißt' (= Old

Church Slavic *ve šī* *waidimai* 'wir know, have knowledge of', Inf. *waist*; Old Church Slav. *viděti*, *vidiši*, *vide* 'ti' 'see', previous Perf. Med. *ve de* (= lat. *vidē* 'white'), present reshaped *ve mь*, *ve de ti* 'know, have knowledge of'; *pove de ti* 'know, have knowledge of lassen' (probably reshuffling eines Kaus. **u_oide i_o*, sl. **ve diti*, after *ve de ti* 'know, have knowledge of'); *izve stь* 'bekannt, certainly'.

B. nominal formation:

root nouns Old Indian *-vid-* 'kennend, expert, skillful' (e.g. *as vavid-*), av. *vīd-* 'teilhaftig'; gr. *νῆ-ις*, *-ιδος* 'ignorant';

got. *unwita*, ahd. *unwizzo* 'Unwissender', ahd. *forawizzo* 'praescius', ags. *wita* 'weiser man, Ratgeber', *gewita* 'Zeuge', ahd. *wizzo* 'weiser man', *giwizzo* 'Zeuge' post-verbal *en*-stem; aberair. *fiadu* 'Zeuge' (**u_eid-u_ōt-s*) secondary *n*-stem;

Old Indian *vidā* 'Kenntnis', cymr. etc. *gwedd* f. 'sight, apparition'; Old Indian *vidyā* 'Wissen, doctrine', av. *vi δya* ds.; air. *airde* n. 'mark, token, sign' (*[*p*]ari-*vidi_om*) = cymr. *arwydd* m. ds., as. *giwitt*, ahd. (*gi*)*wizzi* n. 'Wissen, Verstand', ags. *witt* 'Verstand, Besinnung', got. *unwiti* n. 'Unwissenheit, Unverstand', compare also ahd. *wizzī* f. 'Wissen, Verstand, Besinnung' in addition ahd. *gi-*, *ir-wizzēn* 'look out' (nhd. *Witz* m.), mnd. *witte* f. ds.;

es-stem: Old Indian *vē das* n. 'Kenntnis, Umsicht, heilige Schrift', gr. *εἶδος* n. 'Aussehen, shape', lit. *ve idas* 'front' (to glottal stop see below), Old Church Slavic *vidъ* (serb. *vi d*) 'sight, Aussehen' (from ehemaligen Neutra), so probably also: mir. *fiad* m. 'Ehrenbezeugung', air. *fiad* (**u_eidos*) with Dat. 'coram', cymr. *ynngwydd* ds., *gwydd* 'Anwesenheit', mbret. *a goez*, nbret. *ac'houez* 'öffentlich' ('angesichts'); cymr. *ad-wydd* 'cruel, savage', *gwar-adwydd* 'insult'; other formations in got. *unweis* 'ignorant, ungebildet', *fullaweis* 'vollkommen weise', aisl. *vīss*, ahd. as. ags. *wīs* 'wise' (**u_eid-s-o-*), ahd. *wīs(a)* '(*Aussehen =) kind of, Weise', ags. *wīs(e)* 'Weise, state, status, direction', aisl. *o. ðrúvīs* 'different', perhaps also *ἰδέα* 'outer apparition, shape, sight' (if *F *ι δέσᾱ*);

gr. *ἰδορ*, *-ιός* 'wissend, expert, skillful', aisl. *vitr* 'sensible, wise';

gr. (hom.) *εἰδᾶλμος* 'beautiful from Gestalt', *εἰδᾶλλετα* *φάινετα* Hes., due to eines **εἶδᾶλο* - wherefore with Suffixablaut *εἰδᾶλο* 'shape', *ἄεἰδᾶλος* 'unsichtbar'; lit. *vaidalas* 'apparition', *pavi dalas* 'shape' (*-*elo-*); gr. *εἰδύλις*, *-ιδός* 'εἰδύλα', *ἐπισημῶν*, Old Indian *vidura-* 'smart, sensible, wise', lit. *pavi dulis* 'Ebenbild', *akie s pavydulis*, Old Prussian *weydulis* 'eyeball', got. *fai rweitl* 'Schauspiel';

Old Indian *vidma n-* m. 'Weisheit' (compare also Inf. *vidmanē*, *ἰδμενα*), gr. *ἰδμων*, *-ονος* 'expert, skillful'; *ἰδμήν φρόνησις* Hes.;

gr. *ἰστωρ*, att. *ἰστωρ*, böot. *ἰστωρ* 'wissend, expert, skillful; Schiedsrichter', *ἰστορεῖν* 'erkunden', *ἰστορία* 'Geschichte';

in Balt. gives es eine Reihe from words with dem ablaut *ēi*: *i*: lit. *ve idas* (compared with serb. *vi d* from **u_e idos*), *ve izdmi*, *vyzdy s* 'eyeball', *išvy sti* 'gewahr become', *pavyde ti* 'beneiden', *pavy das* 'envy', Old Prussian *aina-wīdai* Adv. 'gleich'; the originator seems das lengthened gradee present **u_eidhmi*.

perhaps here Old Church Slavic *ve žda*, aruss. *ve ža* 'eyelid' (proto slav.. *ve di_a*, Vasmer 1, 178) and Church Slavic *nevežda* 'Ungebildeter', aruss. *ve ža* 'Wissender'.

References: WP. I 236 ff., WH. II 784 f., Trautmann 338, 357 f., Vasmer 1, 176 ff., 192, Frisk 33 f., 451 f., M. Leumann Celtica 3, 241 ff.

Page(s): 1125-1127

English meaning: to choose, filter

German meaning: `aussondern'

Material: Old Indian *vina* `kti, *vive* `kti, *vevekti* `sondert, siebt, sichtet', particle *vikta* -; Kaus. *veca* `yati; av. *ava-vaēk-* `ausscheiden, aussuchen'; from the meaning `to gottesdienstlichen Zwecken aussondern' entspringt die of `Weihens', wherefore here lat. *victima* `sacrificial animal, sacrifice, oblation', being based on auf einemi-or *u*-stem, **vikti-s* respectively **viktu-s* `Weihung'; got. *weihs* `holy', as. *wīh*-ds., ahd. *wīh*, *wīhi* ds., compare mhd. (ze) *wīhen nahten*, from which nhd. *Weihnachten*; aisl. *vē*-n. `Heiligtum, temple', as. *wīh* m. `temple', ags. *wēoh*, *wīg* m. `Götterbild'; derived Vb. got. *weihan*, altisl. *vīgja*, as. *wīhian*, afries. *wīa*, *wīga*, ahd. *wīhen* `weihe'; with intensive gemination germ. **wik-kan-* `magician': ags. *wicca* m. ds., *wicce* `Zauberin' (engl. *witch*); md. *wicken* `conjure, perform magic', *wicker* `magician, Wahrsager'; without gemination: ags. *wigol* `zum Wahrsagen gehörig', *wiglian* `wahrsagen', mnd. *wickelen*; eine variant **u_eig-* (ö) in umbr. *eveietu* `electum' (**ek-u_eigētumö*).

References: WP. II 232, WH. II 782;

See also: relationship to *u_eik-*, *u_eigh-* `bend' etc. is not ausgeschlossen.

Page(s): 1128

Root / lemma: *u_eik-2*

English meaning: force, energy (victory, battle, etc..)

German meaning: `energische, especially feindselige Kraftäußerung'

Material: Lat. *vincō*, *-ere*, *vīci*, *victum* `die Oberhand gewinnen, win, triumph; defeat, conquer', *pervicāx* `hartnäckig, steadfast', osk. *vincter* `convincitur';

air. *fichid* `fights', *dīfīch-* `punish, curse', *fīch* m. `discord, rage, fury', *feuchuir* `stern' (**u_i karis*), *feuchrae* `austerity, severeness' (unclear is das *ch* in acymr. *guich[i]r* `wild'), *fecht* (**u_iktā*) `campaign = acymr. *guith*, cymr. *gwyth* `rage, fury', abret. *uueith-* in PN; gall. VN auf *-vices* (abrit. *Ordo-vices* `Hammerkömpfer'), PN *Victo-valos* etc.; with full grade *Vēcti-rīx*, *Vēco-rīx* = air. PN *Fīachrai*, Gen. *Fīachrach* (Ogam VECREC);

got. *weihan* `fight', *wigana* Dat. Sg. `fight, struggle, war, fight'; ags. ahd. *wīgan* (ahd. only in particlwīgant, *wīhant*, *gawigan* `decrepitus', *irwigan*, *confectus*, `abgekömpft') `fight, quarrel', mhd. *anwīgen* `assail'; mhd. *wīhen* `schwächen', nhd. dial. *sich weihen* = `sich weigern', *anweihen* `anfechten'; aorist- present aisl. *vega*, *va* `fight, slay', ahd. *ubarwehan* `überwinden' (with falschem consonant), mhd. *widerwehen* `with blanken Waffen kömpfen'; aisl. *vēla* (**vīhalian*) `sort, order, arrange, sich with etwas abgeben'; aisl. *vīg*, as. *wīg*, mnd. afr. *wīch*, ahd. *wīc*, *wīg* etc. `fight, struggle', aisl. Adj. *vīgr* `kampftöchtig', got. zero grade *waihjō* f. `war, fight, fight, struggle'; o-grade in germ. **waigō-* f. `power', therefrom derived as. *wēgian*, ags. *wægan*, ahd. *weigen* etc. `belästigen, torment, smite', norw. *veiga* `swing'; ein *ro*-Adj. is ahd. *weigar* `sich widersetzend, stout, proud', mndl. *weiger*, *wēger* `widerwillig', therefrom ahd. *weigarōn* etc. `sich weigern';

lit. *veikiu* `, *vei* `kti `somewhat make, work', *apveikiu* `bezwinge', *pe* `rveikiu `bewältige', *ve* `ikus `fast, rapid, hurried', *veiklu* `s `tötig, geschäftig', *vie* `kas `power, life', *vy* `kis m. `life(digkeit)', *vikru* `s `alert, awake, smart'; lett. *ve* `ikt `align' etc.; *vei* `klis `hurtig, fit, healthy', *vīkt* `thrive';

Old Church Slavic *ve* `kъ m. `power, Lebensalter', čech. russ. *ve* `k ds.;

perhaps here also lat. *vix* `barely, with genauer need', as `alle Kraft zusammennehmend'.

References: WP. I 232 f., WH. II 791 f., Trautmann 339, Vasmer 1, 179.

Page(s): 1128-1129

Root / lemma: *u_eik-3*

English meaning: to come together, become equal

German meaning: 'zutreffen, gleichkommen'ö

Material: Gr. εἰκύν (kypr. F ε (κ ὶ ν α) f. 'Bild', hom. εἴκε Impf. 'es schien good', herakl. εἴξα ν 'siehielten for good, regelten', hom. ἔο (κ ε 'es schickt sich, paßt' (FεF o (κ ε ; 3. Du. εἴκτο ν, etc.), att. εἰκύνς (*FεF (κ Fύς) 'suitable, fitting, fitting', hom. ἔσσεω (*FεF (κ σ κ ω), ἔσσεω (*F(κ σ κ ω) 'vergleiche', (F)εἴκε λ ο ς, (F)ἔκε λ ο ς 'similarly', ἐπε (κ ή ς 'angemessen', ion. ἄε (κ ή ς 'unpassend', att. ἄ (κ ή ς (*αF (κ ή ς) 'schmöhlich', αἰκίᾱ 'maltreatment', εἰκάξω (ἐ-F (κ ᾰ ξ ω) 'bilde after, vergleiche, vermute';

lit. i. -vy ṭkti 'eintreffen, zutreffen, wahr become', pave ṭkslas 'example', paveikslu 's 'musterhaft', lett. vīkst 'vorbereiten'; eine Abgrenzung compared with den under **u_eik-2* genannten words, as lit. ve ṭkus 'fast, rapid, hurried', vei ṭkti 'do, make', is though not with confidence vorzunehmen.

References: WP. I 233, Frisk 38, 454 f.

Page(s): 1129

Root / lemma: *u_eik-4, u_eig-*

English meaning: to curve, bend; to go round, to exchange

German meaning: 1. 'biegen, winden'; also von drehender, schwingender (then überhaupt rascher) Bewegung as well as vom hastigen Sich-zurück-Biegen, Zurückschnellen, Ausbiegen, um einer Bedrohung, einem Schläge under likewise auszuweichen, 'sich wenden, weichen'. 2. With the meaning 'variation, Abwechslung'

Note: (extension from **u_ei-* 'bend').

Material: 1. Old Indian *vī́ci-* f. 'deception, seduction' (Rv. 10, 10, 6; probably '*Krummheit');

with voiced-nonaspirated Old Indian *vḗjate*, *vijáte*, participle *vikta-*, *vigna-* 'vor etwas zurückfahren, davoneilen', *pra-vij-* 'Einsturz threaten', *abhīvij-* 'umkippen', *vēga-* m. 'Zittern, intense Bewegung, rush', av. *vaēg-* (*vaēja-*) 'ein Geschoß swing', *vaēya-* m. 'Anprall, blow, knock, prank', *nivixta-* 'herabgeschwungen, herabgeschleudert', npers. *vēxtan* 'toss, fling', osset. *vēxun* 'upset, move', balūčī *gējag* 'swing, toss, fling'; Intens. Old Indian *vēvíjate* 'führt los';

Old Indian *vi-vya ṭkti* 'umfaßt', *vyácas-* n. 'further Raum', av. *vyāxa-*, *vyāxman-* 'congregation, meeting' (ö);

gr. εἴκω, Aor. ἔ(F)ε (ξ ε Alkman 'zurückweichen, nachstehen, unterliegen', (böot.) ὕξω (i.e. Fεἴξα () χωρήσσω Hes.;

lat. *vicia* f. 'vetch': nasalized *vinciō*, *-īre* 'umwinden, bind', umbr. *previs ṭatu* 'praevinculātō';

got. *waihsta* 'angle, point, edge', mhd. *weigen* 'waver'; ags. *wicga* 'beetle, chafer'; mnd. nnd. *wichele* 'Weidenbaum' from **wīgele*, diminutive to as. **wīga*, westfö. *wīæ* 'Weidenbaum', ablaut. afries. ags. *wāg*, as. *wēg* 'wall', (**u_oiko-*

`geflochtene wall'); also mhd. *gewige*, nhd. *Geweiħ*, dial. *Gewicht(eln)* ds. (originally probably `*Gezweig');

lett. *vīkstu*, *vīkt* `sich biegen, ductile become', *vīksts* `ductile, soft', *vīkne* `Ranke'; lett. *vī ċināt* `schwenken, tummeln', refl. `sich schwenken, bend make'.

With idg. **g**: aisl. *vīkva*, *y kva* (*w*-present), *vīkja*, preterit *veik* `from the Stelle rōcken, (sich) bewegen, sich wenden', as. *wīkan* `weichen' (: εῖ κ ω), ags. *wīcan* st. V. `weichen, zusammenfallen', ahd. *wīhhan* st. V. `eine Richtung nehmen, weichen'; aisl. *veikr* (and *veykr* with *-w-* after *vīkva*) `soft, weak', nnorw. also `pliable' (compare aisl. *veikja* `bend'), ags. *wāc* (out of it aisl. *vākr*) `soft, weak, woeful, wretched, miserable', as. *wēc* `weak', ahd. *weich* `soft, weak, timorous'; ags. *wice* f. `Röster', mengl. *wiker* `Weidengerte'; mnd. *wīk* m., *wīke* f. `Entweichen, escape', mhd. *wīch* m. `groin, flank', formal = aisl. *vīk* `small bay', ags. *wīc* f., mnd. *wīk* ds.; norw. dial. *vīk* n. `small point, edge or bend'; ahd. *wīhhōn* `spring, tanzen, hōpfen', nhd. hess. *wicken* `rash, hasty and violent hin and her bewegen', schwed. *vicka* `sich unstet bewegen, wippen';

lit. *vīgru s*, *vī glas* `rash, hasty, adroit', lett. *vī ģis* `light', slov. *ve ģ* `bent', *ve ģati* `waver', *ve ģžen* `gebogen'.

2. Lat. *vicis* (Gen.), *vicem*, *vice*, Pl. *vicēs*, *vicibus* `variation, Abwechslung'; perhaps air. *fiach* `mutuum, Geschuldetes, blame'; aisl. *giāfa-vīxl* `Austausch from Gaben', *ā vīxl* `kreuzweis' (*vīxla* `swap, vary, exchange'); as. *wehsāl* `trade, Geld', ahd. *we ħsal*, *wehsil* `variation, Austausch, trade' (as. *wehslōn*, mhd. nhd. *wechseln*); with sicherem idg. **g** got. *wikō* `die an jemanden kommende Reihenfolge', aisl. *vika* `Woche' (originally `*variation'), also `Seemeile' (`*variation the oarsman'; also mnd. *weke sēs* `Seemeile'), ags. *wīcu*, *wūcu* `Woche', as. *wika* in *crūce-wika* `Kreuzwoche', ahd. *we ħha*, *wohha* `Woche';

unclear is because of Gutturals Old Indian *vis t i* - (**u ik* -) `work, Dienstleistung', *tri-vis t i* (Instr.), after Wackernagel (KZ 67, 173) `abwechselnd', after G. Liebert (Nominalsuffix *-ti-* S. 138 f.) though `dreifache Dienstleistung'.

References: WP. I 233 ff., WH. II 781 f., 791 f., Trautmann 338 f., Frisk 454.

Page(s): 1130-1131

Root / lemma: *u_eik* -, *u_ik* -, *u_oik o-* (**du_ei-* *ks_ ayati*)

English meaning: house, settling

German meaning: `Haus, Siedlung'

Note:

Root / lemma: *u_eik* -, *u_ik* -, *u_oik o-* (**du_ei-* *ks_ ayati*): `house, settling' derived from **Root / lemma:** *k_ḡei-* : `to settle' : **Root / lemma:** *kḡē(i)-*, *kḡə(i)-* : `to acquire, possess'.

Material: Old Indian *vī ś* - f. `Wohnsitz, house', Pl *vī ś āh* - `people, citizen', av. *vīs-* (e.g. Akk. *vīsām*, ap. *vīpām*) `house, village, Clan', Old Indian *vīs -pa tī-* `householder, Gemeindehaupt', *vīs -pa tñī* `housewife', ablaut. Old Indian *vē ś man-* n., jav. *vaēsma-* m. `house, dwelling', Old Indian *vēs a* - m. `Nachbar' (as lat. *vicīnus*); verbal (see below) Old Indian *vis āti* `tritt ein, geht ein', *nivis āti* `kehrt ein', av. *vīsaiti* `geht ein, tritt ein to etwas';

Maybe from Skt. *vī ś* - (RV+) `settlement, community, tribe' derived alb. (**vī ś*) *fis* `settlement, community, tribe', *vis* `territory, spot, place'

Note:

Alb. cognate has derived from Sanskrit not from Slavic.

gr. οἶκος, Foĩkos `house', οἰκία ds., οἰκέω `bewohne', οἰκέτης
`housemate', τριχά-F (κες epithet the Dorer `in drei Phylen zerfallend'; alb.
vis `place', amvisë (ame `mother') `housewife';

lat. vicus, dial. vēcus `Höusergruppe, village, Flecken, Stadtteil' (= gr. Foĩkos),
umbr. uocu-com, Akk. vuku if `aedes'; lat. villa `Landhaus, estate' (*u_oik-slā, with
lat. suffix-slā, or *u_eikslā to es-stem from got. weihs);

got. weihs n., Gen. weihsis `village, spot';

Old Prussian waispattin Akk. `housewife', lit. vie špat(i)s `master, mister', vie špati
`noble wife, woman', verbal lit. va išinti `host', vieše ti `to Gaste sein', lett. vi esis
`guest'; Old Church Slavic вѣсѣ `village'.

References: WP. I 231, WH. II 782 f., Trautmann 363 f., Vasmer 1, 193.

Page(s): 1131

Root / lemma: u_ei-1, u_ei_@ : u_i-

English meaning: to turn, bend, wind, *branch out

German meaning: `drehen, biegen'; vielfach von biegsamen Zweigen,
Flechtwerk, Rankengewächsen

Note:

Root / lemma: u_ei-1, u_ei_@ : u_i- : `to turn, bend, wind, *branch out' derived
from **Root / lemma:** du_ō(u) : `two' through an illyr.-balt. intermediary root since
the shift d- > zero is a unique illyr.-balt. phonetic mutation.

Material: A. Old Indian va ýati `webt, flicht' (paradigmatic certainly with Perf.
ūvuh, participle ūta -, Inf. ō tum zusammengefaßt, die zur root *au_-, presumably
the base from u_ei-, belong); vāya- m. `Weber, the weaving', vāyaka- `Weber,
Nöher'; vya ýati `winded, wickelt, höllt' (: lat. vieō), participle vīta - `winded,
gewickelt', vyāna- n. `das Winden, Umhüllen'; vayā `twig, branch, bough',
compare lengthened grade Old Church Slavicve ja `twig, branch, bough'); about
vēvīyate `flattert' see above S. 86;

gr. γίς (i.e. φίς) ἰμάς Hes., υἱήν ἄμπελον, υἱόν ἄναδενδράδα (u-
= F-), εὐλάδες ἄμπελον Hes.;

alb. with g(h)-suffix vik, vīgu `geflochtene Tragbahre, Pflugdeichsel';

Note:

alb. dege `Zweig, Ast, Gebösch' (*du_oīghā) : vik, vīgu `geflochtene Tragbahre,
Pflugdeichsel', common illyr.-balt. d- > zero phonetic mutation. **Root / lemma:**
u_ei-1, u_ei_@ : u_i- : `to turn, bend, wind, *branch out' derived from **Root /**
lemma: du_ō(u) : `two'.

lat. vieō, viēre `bind, flechte' (viē-: Old Indian vyāna-), vītīlis `geflochten';

air. fehn- (*u_i-na-) in ar-fen- `abschließen', im-fen- `umhegen', Verbaln. imbe n.,
mir. tech fithe `a wicker house'; cymr. gwiāl-en `twig, branch'; mir. fē `rod'
(*u_ii_ā);

got. waddjus `Wall, wall' (originally from wickerwork) = aisl. veggr `wall' (proto
germ. *wajjus);

lit. veju, vyti `winden, turn', vytas `winded, twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved,
revolved' (= Old Indian vīta -), Old Church Slavic вѣжа, viti `turn, flax, wattle,
braid, winden', lett. vīja `geflochtener fence', vījas `Ranken', Old Church Slavic

ve ĵa `twig, branch, bough' (Dehnstufenform besides Old Indian vayā́ ds.); ablaut. Church Slavic *povoĵ* m. `fascia'.

B. With g (h)-extension presumably here:

Lit. *vyža* `Bastschuh', lett. *viže* `geflochtener Bastschuh'.

C. With l-formant:

Aisl. *vēl* (**u₁ēhlā*) `Kunst, Kniff, tool', *vēla* `bestricken', ags. PN *Wēlund*, ahd. *Wialant*; ags. *wīl(e)* `artifice, deceit';

lit. *viela* `Draht', *vielio* *ti* `wickeln', *vyle* *ĩ*, lett. *vīle* `hem, Strieme'; lit. *ap-vi* *ĩti* `lie', *vylu* *š* `fallacious', *vy* *ĩlius* `lie, falsity', Old Prussian *pra-vilts* `verraten'; russ. *vilja* *tb* `die Richtung beim Laufen öndern, wedeln, Winkelzüge make', *vilo* *ĵ* `winded, gekraust', *vi* *ĩlica* `ivy'.

Maybe alb. *vile* `bunch of grape', *vjel* `harvest grapes'

D. With m-formant:

Old Indian *vē* *man-* n. `loom (from **u₁ēhmen*, at first to *va* *ĵati*); lat. *vīmen* `rod zum flax, wattle, braid, wickerwork'; mir. *fiam* `chain'; mnd. *wīm(e)* `Lattenwerk, Stangen'; with dem concept the drehenden Bewegung isl. *vīm*, *vīma* `dizziness, giddiness; swindle, anesthetization', norw. dial. *veima* `lurch, waver', nhd. hess. *wīmeln* `waver'; whether here gr. εἰμαδ ες π ο ι μ ε ν ω ν οἱ κῖ α ι Hes. as `from Ruten geflochtene Hötten' (**F ε ι - μ α* = lat. *vīmen*)ö

E. With n-formant:

Gr. ἰ ν ά ς `sinew' (**F ι - ν -*: čech. *vi* *ňek* `band, strap, Stirnband' or **F ι σ - ν -* zur root form *u₁eis-2*); Old Church Slavic *ve* *ňьсь* `Kranz'; probably ags. *wine-wincla* (besides *pīne-wincle*) `Uferschnecke', *wining* `Binde'; about gr. ἰ ν ς compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 570²;

barely here the name of Weins: gr. οἴ ν ο ς (myk. *vo-no-*) `Wein', οἴ ν η `grapevine', οἴ ν ά ς, -ά δ ο ς `grapevine, Rebe, Wein', arm. *gini* `Wein', (**u₁oi₁om*), alb. *vēne* *̑*, tosk. *vere* *̑̑* `Wein' (**u₁oinā*), lat. *vīnum*; latter is not bare die wellspring from air. *fīn*, cymr. *gwin* and from got. *wein*, ahd. as. ags. Old Church Slavic *vīn* (from which again Old Church Slavic *vino* and from dem Slav. lit. *vy* *ňas*), but probably also die from falisk. volsk. *uinu*, umbr. *vinu*, *uinu*; da the Pontus the originator of the Weinkultur war, handelt es sich wobl um ein vorderasiat. word; compare ursemit. **wainu* (arab. öthiop. *wain*, hebr. *jajin*, assyr. *īnu*) and hitt. *wi-ja-na-a-*, hierogl.-hitt. *wa(i)ana-*, luv. dial. *win-*; s. lastly Laroche BSL 51, XXXIII, A. Kammenhuber Mönch. stem f. Spr. 6, 53 f.

F. With r-formant:

Gr. ῥ ο ι ς `rainbow' (*F ῥ ο ι ς*) = **I ρ ι ς* and *E ῥ ο ι ς* (*ēF ῥ ο ι ς*) `the as Götterbotin personified rainbow'; ags. *wīr* `Metalldraht, gewundener jewellery', mnd. *wīre* `Metalldraht', spötaisl. *vīra-virki* `work from Metaldraht'; besides germ. *wīra-*, das because of gr. *F ῥ ο ι ς* probably auf idg. **u₁ī-ro* goes back, steht germ. **wēira-* from **u₁ēhro-* in ahd. *wiara* `gold- or Silberdraht'; air. *fiar* `slant, skew', cymr. *gw* *ŷr* `recurvus, limus', (**u₁ē īro-*), bret. *goar*, *gwar* `courbe'; lat. *viriae* `a kind of Armschmuck' is kelt. loanword;

lit. *i* *-vairu* *š* `tortuosus, mannigfaltig, verschiedenartig'.

G. With t-formant:

Old Indian *vēta-*, *vētaśa* *̑* m. `rankendes Wassergewöchs, reed, Gerte', *vētra-* m. `Rohrstab, duct, tube, pipe', av. *vaēiti* `willow, Weidengerte'; participle Old Indian *vīta* *̑* (see above);

gr. ἰτέα `willow'; οἰ σύη, οἰ σ υ ο ν `eine Weidenart' (*F o (τ υ ο -, -υ α), οἰ σ ο ς m. `Dotterweide', οἰ σ ο ν `rope'; ἴ τ υ ς, -υ ο ς, öol. F (τ υ ς f. `Radfelge, Schildrand, willow' (= lat. *vitus*);

lat. *vītilis* `twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved', *vītis* `Rebe' (= lit. *výtis*); *vītēx*, *-icis* `Keuschlamm, (ein tree)', *vītus* f. `Radfelge' (gr. Lw.öö), *vitta* `Binde' (from **vītā*, dem Fem. of participle **u_ītōs*, through consonant increase);

air. *fēith* f. `fibra' (**veiti-*), cymr. *gwden* from **gwyden* (**u_eitinā*) `vinculum, ligamen, virga contorta'; mir. *fēithlenn* `Epheu' (ö); but cymr. *gwythi* `en, corn. *gwyth*, abret. *guithennou* `vein(n)' are Lw. from lat. *vitta*;

aisl. *vīðir* `willow', ags. *wīðig* `willow' (see above lat. *vītēx* etc.), mnd. *wīde*, ahd. *wīda* `willow' (in addition o-grade as gr. οἰ σύα : norw. dial. *veid* `willow, Wicken'), ags. *weðel* `Binde'; nhd. *Eingeweide*, mhd. (*i ñ*)*geweide*: ahd. *wid(i)* `rope from gedrehten Reiser'n', *kuna-with* `manacle', got. *kuna-wida* `manacle', aisl. *við*, *-jar* `gedrehtes band, strap', *viðja* ds. = ags. *wiððe* `Weidenband', ahd. *witta* `Binde', ags. *wiðo-*, *wiðe-winde* `convolvulus', mnd. *wede-winde* `ds., ivy, Geißblatt', ags. *wiðu-winde* `Geißblatt', aisl. *við-vindill* ds.; also (compare got. *inwinds* `inverted', *inwindipa* `Ungerechtigkeit' to *windan*) as. *inwid* `malice, Töcke', ags. *inwidd* `böartig, heimtöckisch', aisl. *iviðgjarn* `böartig';

lit. Inf. *výti*, *vyti's* (Akk. *výti*) `Weidengerte', ablaut. *žilvi'tis* `Grauweide'; lett. *vīte* `Ranke', *vi'tuo'ls* `willow', Old Prussian *witwan* `Weide', *apewitwo* `Uferweide' (: ἴ τ υ ς); ablaut. Old Church Slavic *ve'tvъ* `twig, branch';

Old Church Slavic Inf. *viti*; *vítъ* (= lit. *vyti's*) `res torta in modum funis', *pavitъ* `Ranke', *sъ-vítъkъ* `(book)rolle', russ. *vi'tvina* `twig, branch, rod, Gerte', sloven. *vitika* `ring'.

References: WP. 1223 ff., WH. II 799 f., 802 ff., 806, Trautmann 345 f., Vasmer 1, 193 f. 195 f., 201, 205 f., Morris-Jones Welsh Gr. 101, Frisk 462.

Page(s): 1120-1122

Root / lemma: *u_ei-2*, *u_ei_ø* : *u_i~*

English meaning: to wither

German meaning: `welken'

Note: extended *u_i-t-* and *u_ei-s-*

Material: Lat. *viēscō*, *-ere* `verwelken, verschrumpfen', *viētus* `wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, verschrumpft';

Maybe alb. (*viēscō*) *vyshket* `wither'

air. *feugud* gl. `marcor' is from *fēo* `wilted; faded, flaccid, withered' (**u_i-u_o-*) = cymr. *gwyw* ds. derived;

aisl. *visinn* `wilted; faded, flaccid, withered', participle eines **wisan*, whereof germ. **wisn̥n̥ōn*, *-ēn* in aisl. *visna*, ags. *wisnian* and (with gramm. variation) *weornian*, ahd. *wesanēn* `wither, wilt' (also nhd. *verwesen* belongs as ags. *forweoren* `verwest' shows, originally here); mhd. *wesel* `weak, faint, languid', engl. dial. *weasel*, *weazen* `thin, lean', aisl. *vesall* `woeful, wretched, miserable', *vesligr* ds., norw. *visa* `weak person', schwed. *vesa* `exhaust';

lit. *vy'sti* `wither, wilt' (preterit *vy'tau*), *vy'tinu*, *pa-vaitinu* `make welken', lett. *vietēt*, *vītēt* ds.

References: WP. I 227 f., WH. II 787 f.;

See also: relationship to *u_eis-* `deliquesce' is probable.

Root / lemma: *u_ei-3, u_eiə : u_i-*

English meaning: to reach towards smth., to pursue or wish smth.; to be strong

German meaning: 1. 'auf etwas losgehen', einerseits 'gehen, gerade Richtung nehmen; Weg, Reihe', andererseits 'worauf losgehen, es erstreben, erjagen, ersehnen, wollen'. 2. 'strong sein'

Material: Old Indian *vē ti*, 3. Pl. *vya ŋti*, also *va yati* 'verfolgt, strebt, leads (the weapons), treibt, lenkt', also 'enjoys', participle *vīta* - 'verfolgt, beliebt', Adj. 'geradlinig', *vītā* 'row', *vīthi* -, *vīthī* f. 'row, way', *pravayan* a- 'zum Antreiben helpful', m. 'Stachelstock', *pravē tar-* 'Wagenlenker', *vīti-* 'horse' (*'Verfolger'ö); *pada-vī* f. 'spoor, way, Pfad', *padavāya* - 'Wegweiser, Anführer' (lengthened grade); with the meaning 'erstreben - gern have under likewise'; *vīta* - 'beliebt, gern genossen', *vīti* - 'Genießen, enjoyment, meal', *deva-vī-* 'den Göttern angenehm', *deva hvīti-* 'enjoyment, feast for die gods';

av. *vōi* Inf. 'to gladden, to gefallen'; *vāy-* (*vayeiti*, *vīvāiti* 'jagt weg', 3. Pl. *vyeinti*) 'pursue, hunt, chase', *vyāna-* 'the Verfolgte', *vōi vwa-* Adj. 'to hunt, chase, jagend to pursue', *vītar-* 'Verfolger', *vātay-* 'Verfolgung';

with the meaning 'fly' Old Indian ved. *vēvīyatē* 'flies' and av. *ā-vayeinti* 'sie fliegen heran'; Old Indian *vēnati* 'ersehnt', *vēna* - 'sehnsüchtig, verlangend';

gr. ἔμμεναι 'bewege mich vorwärts, hurry, strebe, begehre', (reshuffling eines *F^l-τοματ; Asper after dem Medium from εμμεναι), εμμενος 'cupidus', εἰσάτο (F-), εἰ[F]εἰσάτο 'walked los', οἰμός 'gait, way, pathway', (*F oἰμός), hom. ἰωκή 'Verfolgung' (F-), Akk. ἰωκὰς ds., ἰωχμός (ῑ metr. lengthening) 'Schlachtgetömmel', παλλίωξις, παλλίωξις 'Wiederzurückdrängen in Kämpfe', korinth. F ἰωκεῖ 'verfolgt' (compare δ ἰωκ-ω : δ ἔμμεναι); ἰερός (F ἰερός), dor. F ἰαρός (ἰαρός) 'hurtig, quick, fast' (ῑ metr. lengthening), besides *F^l-ρος, assumed through ep. ion. ἰρηξ, -ηκος 'hawk' (the schnelle), att. (through engeren connection an ἰερός) ἰεραξ, -ἄκος 'hawk';

ἰς 'power' (= lat. *vīs*, *vim*), γίς ἰσχύς Hes., ἰφί 'with power' (Instr. auf -*bhi*), whereof ἰφίος; about ἰς 'sinew' see above S. 1121;

lat. *via* f. 'way'. osk. *viu* -, umbr. ablative *vea*, *via* ds., osk. *amvi* 'an(n)ud' 'Straßenviertel, road' (**u_ei-ā*); lat. *vīs* 'du willst' (**u_ei-si* = Old Indian *vē s i*), *vīs*, *vim* 'power, force, might' (= gr. ἰς ds.), Pl. *vīrēs* (from an *s*-stem); *invītāre* 'host, einladen', with *in-* 'ein'- compared with verneinendem *in-* 'un'- in *invītus* 'wider Willen' (: Old Indian *vīta* - 'beliebt'); whether *vindex* 'Börge, Röcher' as 'Bestimmer the Söhne' to Old Church Slavic *vīna* 'blame'ö

(about air. *fiad* 'Wild', *fiadach* 'Jagd' etc. see below **u_idhu-* 'tree');

mcymr. *gwit* 'dish, food', *melhwit* 'honey' (: Old Indian *vīti* - 'enjoyment, meal'), lfor Williams BBCS. 11, 143;

aisl. *veiðr* 'Jagd', ags. *wāð* 'Jagd, journey' = ahd. *weida* 'food, Weide, Jagd (Waidwerk), Fischerei', also 'Fahrt, journey', mhd. *anderweide* 'zum zweitenmal', nhd. *anderweit*, mhd. *drī-weide* 'zum drittenmal', aisl. *veiða*, ags. *wæðan* 'hunt, chase, umherstreifen', ahd. *weidōn* 'hunt, chase; food suchen': idg. **u_ohtā* 'das Drauflosgehen, Jagen'; as. *wī* in PN *Wī-ric*, *Gēr-wī* (lat. *vīs*);

lit. *veju* -, vy *ti* 'hunt, chase, pursue', vy *tas* (= Old Indian *vīta* -) 'verfolgt', *vajo* - *ju*, -*ti* 'mehrfach nachjagen', *pavijy s* 'Strecke Wegs', lett. *vajāt* 'pursue', *a t-vejai* 'Röckfölle from Krankheiten', *a t-veja* 'mal' (*'gait', compare mhd. *anderweide* 'zum zweitenmal'); *ō*-grade lit. *pavo jus* 'danger', *pavoju s* 'dangerous'; Old

Church Slavic *vojъ* 'warrior', *vojъna* 'war, fight', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *povino, ti* 'unterwerfen', *възвитије* 'profit, gain' (**Erjagtes*); with the meaning 'Verfolgung eines Uebeltöters' probably Old Church Slavic *vina* 'blame, punishment', ablaut. lett. *vaiņa* 'blame', lit. *vaino ti* 'vilify, scold, scold, chide', Old Prussian *winūt* 'entschuldigen';

čech. etc. *viřati* 'begröően' reminds an lat. *invitāre*; unclear is the relationship to russ. *viřa* etc. 'stay, dwell', and to lit. *vietā*, lett. *viēta* 'place' (**u-eitā*), Trautmann 345, Vasmer 1, 205;

maybe nasalized alb. (**vietā*) *vend* 'place'

es-stem, respectively **s-extension**: Old Indian *va yas-* n. 'vitality, Jugendkraft, Jugendalter', *vīd, ayati* (**u-āzhd-*) 'makes strong, tight, firm', *vīd, u-* 'tight, firm', *vivēs, t, i, vē s, ati* 'is tötig, wirkt, bringt zustande, richtet from', lat. *vibrēs* (see o).

References: WP. I 228 ff., WH. I 713 f., II 749 f., 800 f., Trautmann 345 f., Vasmer 1, 201, 215;

See also: compare also *u-ī-ro-s* 'man'.

Page(s): 1123-1124

Root / lemma: *u-eip-*, *u-eib-*

English meaning: to turn, sway

German meaning: 'drehen; sich drehend, schwingend bewegen'

Material: 1. ***u-eip-***: Old Indian *vē patē, -ti* 'regt sich, zittert', *vēpa yati, vipa yati* 'makes tremble', *vi pra-* 'excited, aroused, begeistert', *vip-* if 'rod, Gerte', *vipātha-* m. 'a kind of Pfeil' (compare *tela vibrāre*); av. *vip-* 'throw, entsenden (Samen)';

cymr. *gwisgi* 'restless, reif' (from Nössen) from **u-ip-skī-mo-ō*;

got. *biwaibjan* 'umwinden', ahd. *ziweibjan* 'scatter'; aisl. *veifa* 'in schwingender, zitternder Bewegung sein, toss, fling, schlingen, umwickeln', ags. *wæ fan* 'bekleiden'; ahd. *weibōn* 'waver, schweben, unsted sein'; aisl. *vīfa* 'umhüllen', nisl. *vi fla* 'bewilder', *vīfl* 'KlöpTEL'; ags. *wifel, wifer* 'Pfeil, WurfPfeil' (: Old Indian *vipātha-*); in addition *wāfian* 'vor astonishment erstarren', *wæ fer-hūs* 'Theater'; perhaps ahd. *wīb*, as. ags. *wīf*, aisl. *vīf* n. 'woman, wife' as 'die verhöllte Braut'; compare against it Tavernier-Vereecken RB Ph H 32, 97 f.;

Old Prussian *wipis* 'bough', lett. *viepe* 'cover, Hölle the Weiher', *vieplis* 'Verkleidung, mask', *viept* 'verhöllen', *wīpnuot* 'löcheln (das Gesicht verdrehen)', under likewise; lit. *atvi pti* 'herabhängen, from scrap, shred, Lippen', *vaipy tis* 'das Maul verziehen, gawk', *vypsau* , -o *ti* 'with offenem Munde dastehen, gawk'; (with balt. *e* from *ē[i]*;) lit. *ve pti* 'den Mund verziehen', *ve ply s* 'Gaffer', lett. *vēplis* 'Maulaffe, lubber' etc.; with secondary ablaut *a* (: *e*) in addition lit. *vamply s, vample* 'jemand, the with offenem Munde dasteht, dummer person', *vampsau* , -o *ti* 'with offenem Munde dastehen'.

2. ***u-eib-*, *u-i-m-b-***:

Gr. γίμβανα ζεύγανα Hes., ἱμβας ζεύξας. Θετταλοι, ἱμβος Ποσειδῶνός ζεύγος Hes. (also probably ἱβόν τδν κλοσόν Hes.);

lat. *vibrō, -āre* 'in zitternde, schwingende Bewegung place, sich zitternd bewegen'; *vībix, -icis* (in Glossen also *vīpex, vimex*) 'Strieme, weal, callus from Schlägen'; compare under lett. *vībele*;

perhaps mir. *femm* 'tail, Stengel, kelp', *femman* 'kelp', cymr. *gwymon*, bret.

gwemon, goumon ds. (**u₁imb-*, compare ags. *wimpel*), O'Rahilly Ériu 13, 162 ff., different Thurneysen KZ 48, 67;

got. *weipan* (st. V.) 'bekrönen', *wipja* 'Kranz'; aisl. *veipr* 'head fascia, Kopftuch', *veipa* 'female Kopftracht', norw. dial. *veipa* 'wickeln, eine Peitsche schwingen', ahd. *weif* 'Binde, head fascia', mhd. *weifen* 'swing, haspeln', *wīfen* (st. V.) 'swing, winden', mnd. *wīp* 'tussock, wisp', ags. *wīpian* 'abwischen', norw. *vīpa* 'steifer straw or stiff hair, Spelze', mnd. *wīpen* 'toss, fling, sprinkle'; ahd. *wipf* 'Schwung', mhd. also *wif* = holl. *wip* ds., ahd. *wipfil*, *wiffil* 'Baumwipfel', nhd. (eig. nd.) mnd. mengl. *wippen*, mhd. *wipfen*, *wepfen* 'höpfen', norw. *vippa* 'wisp, whisk', nasalized ags. *wimpel* 'Wimpel, Schleier', ahd. *wimpal* 'Stirntuch, Schleier';

lett. *viebt*, *viebties* 'sich drehen, verdrehen; das Gesicht verstellen', lit. *vy¹bur-ju-*, *-ti* and *-ioju*, *-ioti* 'wedeln'; lett. *vībele* 'Striemen'.

References: WP. I 240 ff., WH. II 779 f.;

See also: compare *su₁eip-* above S. 1042.

Page(s): 1131-1132

Root / lemma: *u₁eis-1*

English meaning: to sprout, grow

German meaning: 'sprießen, wachsen'

Material: Lat. *vireō*, *-ēre* 'green sein, be green', *viridis* 'green';

aisl. *vīsir* 'germ, sprout, scion, shoot', norw. *vīse* 'ds., Rispe, Stiel and leaves, bloom, blossom, Fruchtsatz' (changing through ablaut *vīse* 'germ, sprout' and probably also *veis* 'saftiger Stengel'); ags. *wīse* 'scion, shoot, Stengel'; ahd. *wīsa*, mnd. *wese*, nhd. *Wiese*, ags. *wīsc*, mnd. *wīsch(e)* ds.;

lit. *vei¹sti* 'sich vermehren', *veislu¹s*, *vislu¹s* 'fertile', *veisle¹* 'brood', lett. *viestis* 'sich mehren, thrive', lit. *vai¹sīus* 'fruit', *vaisa¹* 'fertility', lett. *vāisla* 'brood', lit. *i¹-vi¹sti* 'sich vermehren'.

References: WP. I 242, WH. II 797.

Page(s): 1133

Root / lemma: *u₁eis-2*

English meaning: to turn, bend

German meaning: 'drehen' also especially for 'biegsame, flechtbare Ruten, out of it gebundene Besen under likewise'

Note: extension from *u₁ei-* 'turn'

Material: A. Old Indian *vēs₁ a-* m. 'Tracht, Anzug' (compare *vēs₁ t₁ ayati* 'umwindet, umkleidet'); *vē₁ s₁ t₁ atē* 'be winded', *vēs₁ t₁ a₁ yati* 'umwindet', participle *vēs₁ t₁ ita¹* 'umhüllt, dressed', *vēs₁ t₁ a¹-* m. 'loop, noose, snare, Binde', *vis₁ t₁ ā* ds.; arm. *gi₁*, Gen. *giōy* 'juniper' (after den biegsamen, to Flechtarbeiten verwendeten Zweigen: **u₁ī¹so-* or **u₁eiso-*, **u₁oiso-*); about gr. ῥ₁ς see above S. 1121;

nschwed. *vese* m. (aisl. **veisi* or **visi*) 'tussock, zusammengedrehter knot'; in addition ndl. *wier* = afries. *wīr-* 'Alge, Tang' (ags. *wīr* 'Myrte', *wīr-treo* 'Myrtenbaum', Tertium comparationis, presumably 'immergrön'), ags. *wār* 'Alge, Tang', *wāroð* ds. as 'Wasserschlingpflanze';

Old Church Slavic *vichr* ѿ 'whirlwind' (**u₁ēisura-*), lit. *vi¹esulas* ds., russ. *vichat¹* ѿ

`upset, move'; lit. vy *stas* `Schnörbrust', vy *styti* `einwickeln', lett. *vīstīt* ds., *vīsts* `bundle' etc.

čech. *vičh*, *večh* (**u_oiso-*) `wisp, Strohwisch; Schankzeichen', *večha* ds., russ. *večha* `twig, branch zum Bezeichnen of Wegs, Absteckpfahl', *vicho r* `topknot', slov. *vehet* `tussock (hay)';

B. With *k*-extension:

Old Indian *ves* -*ka* - m. `loop for strangling'; ablaut. aisl. *visk* f. `bundle from straw or reed', schwed. *viska* `small besom',

ahd. *wisc* `wisp, Strohwisch' (therefrom mhd. nhd. *wischen*), ags. *wiscian*, newer *weoskian* (**wiskōn*) `eine hurdle from Ruten flax, wattle, braid'; lat. *viscus*, -*eris* `intestines, entrails'; as `drehende, vibrierende Bewegung' here probably also lit. *viskiu*, *viske* *ti* `quiver'; by ofries. *wisk* `rasche Bewegung, Husch', mhd. *wischen* `sich leicht and quick, fast dahinbewegen', nhd. *entwischen* kann secondary development from `fleeting about etwas wegwischen' vorliegen;

besides germ. *p*-Varianten on the one hand in ndd. *wispeln* `sich hin- and herbewegen', schwed. *visp*, *visper* `unzuverlässiger person', on the other hand in norw. *visp* m. `tassel, tussock', schwed. *visp* `Quirl from Ruten'.

C. With *g*-extension:

lat. *virga* `dönnner twig, branch, Reis, rod' (from **u_iz-gā*), in addition *virgō* `girl, virgin'; lit. *vizgu*, *vizge* *ti* `tremble', *vizgo* *ti* `waver'.

References: WP. I 242 f., WH. II 799, 802, Trautmann 345, 347, Vasmer 1, 195, 207, 243.

Page(s): 1133-1134

Root / lemma: *u_eis-3*

English meaning: to flow; poison

German meaning: `zerfließen, fließen (often in FIN); also vom tierischen Samen; besonders von the Feuchtigkeit and dem Geruch faulender Pflanzen, unreinen Söften, Gift'

Material: Old Indian *vēs* *ati* `zerfließt', *vis* *a* - n. `poison', Adj. `giftig', *vis* - (Nom. *vit*) and *vis* *t* *hā* `Exkrement, ordure', also `tierischer Samen', *visra* - `muffig smelling'; av. *viš-*, *viša-* `poison', *vaēšah-* `Moder, Verwesung'; arm. *gēš* `carion';

gr. *ἰσός* `poison' = lat. *vīrus* `tough Flößigkeit, mucus, juice, sap, poison, sharpness' = mir. *fī* `poison'; lat. *vēna* f. `vein' from **u_eisnā*; cymr. *gwyar* `blood' (**u_eisaro-*); in addition die kelt. FIN cymr. *Gwy* (**U_eisā*), engl. *Wear* (abrit. **U_isuriā*), gall. *Visera* > frz. *Vese* *re*, *Visuvia* > frz. *la Vezouse* etc.; agerm. FIN *Wisura* `Weser', lat. *Visurgis* ds.: compare die russ. FIN *Vechra* (to Sož), ablaut. *Vičera* (zur Kama); here the FIN *Weichsel* (from Old Prussian **Vīkslā*, older **Vīsklā*, from vorbalt. **Vīstlā* from **u_eis* *tlā*), lat. *Vistula* (from germ. **Wīstlō* in ags. *Wīstlawudu*, but ags. *Wisle* from slav. *Viśla*);

aisl. *veisa* f. `swamp, marsh', ags. afries. *wāse*, engl. ooze `slime, mud'; perhaps ahd. *weisunt*, *weisont*, *weisant* `arteriae' (the flowing); wherefore ags. *wāsend*, engl. *weasanð* `windpipe, gullet', further ahd. *wisunt*, -*ant*, mhd. *wisent*, aisl. *visundr* (**u_ist* *onto-*) `Bisonochse' (from dem Germ. derives lat. *bisōn*, -*ontis* and gr. *βίσων*); in addition Old Prussian *wis-sambrs* `Auerochse', Old Church Slavic *zo*, *brъ* ds.; after dem smell, odor benannt, as also nisl. *visla*, ahd. *wisula*, ags. *weosule*, *wesle*, engl. *weasel* `weasel' and the **lltis** `polecat' (above S. 304), the germ. **wis*(*j*)*ō* `polecat' assumes; compare vlat. *vissiō* `breaking wind, fart,

fetidness'; Marstrander compares (E´riu 5, 207) still nir. *fí al`Frettchen'* (**u_íselo-*);

perhaps moreover idg. *u_ĩks-* `Mistel and other leimliefernde Bäume' in gr. ἰξός m. `Mistel, Vogelleim', lat. *viscum* ds., ahd. *wichsila*, mhd. *wihsel* `Weichsel(kirsche)', russ. etc. *višnja* `Kirsche' (out of it lett. *viksna*, Old Prussian *wisnaytos* `Kirschen') - Kirschgummi and Mistelbeere become as Vogelleim verwendet;

after Specht (Idg. Dekl. 206) in addition further lit. *viksva* `Riedgras' from **vis-k-vā* besides *vizga* `grass', Old Prussian *wissene* `Porsch'.

References: WP. I 234 f., WH. II 746, 800, 801 f., Vasmer 1, 208.

Page(s): 1134

Root / lemma: *u_ek-ti-*

English meaning: thing

German meaning: `Sache, Ding'

Note: (*u_ek^w-ti-ö*)

Material: Got. *wai`hts* f. `thing', aisl. *ve`tttr*, *væ`tr*, *vitr* f. `living being, öbermenschliches creature, thing', ags. *wiht* f. `thing, entity, demon', as. *wikt*, mnd. *wicht* `entity, creature', ahd. *wiht* `living being, demon, thing', nhd. *Wicht*; got. *ni-wai`ht* `nichts', ags. *na`wiht* (engl. *naught, not*) ahd. *niwiht* and *neowiht* `not, nichts';

Old Church Slavic *veštъ* f. `thing, thing'; compare wruss. *rečъ* `thing': russ. *rečъ* `discourse, word'.

References: WP. I 246, Vasmer 1, 196;

See also: perhaps to *u_ek^w-* `speak'.

Page(s): 1136

Root / lemma: *u_ek-, u_e-n-k-*

English meaning: to bend

German meaning: `biegen'

Material: Old Indian *va`n`cati* `geht crooked or slant, skew', *vacya`tē* `schwingt sich, flies', *vakra-* `gebogen, crooked', *vanku-* `fliegend', *va`n`kri-* f. `Rippe', *van`ka-*, *van`kara-* m. `Flußkrümmung', *van`ks`ana-* m. `Leisten, Weiche', *vaks`a`n, ā* `belly, groin, flank, riverbed'; av. *-vašta-* `writhed, crooked, humped'; common Old Indian *-g`h-* > *-ks-* : Avestan *-g`h-* > *-xš-* > *-š-* phonetic mutation

arm. *gangur* `crispus, flexus' (**u_n,kuro-*);

lat. *convexus* `arched, writhed, crooked, humped', *subvexus* `schrög aufwärts föhrend';

mir. *feccaid* `böckt sich', with the preposition *for:* `wendet sich gegen, beginnt to' (with expressive *-kk-*); gall. FIN **Vocalus* (Matres *Vocallinehae*), germanisiert *Vacalus*, *Va(c)halis* `Waal'; lit. FIN *Vo`ke* (**u_ōki_ā*);

idg. *u_onko-* in Old Indian *van`ka-*, got. *un`wāhs* `untadelhaft', ags. *wōh* `crooked, inverted', as. *wāh* n. `U`bel', aisl. *vā* f. (**u_onkō*) `angle, mischief'.

References: WP. I 246, WH. I 268 f.: after Kuiper, Nasalprös. 142 zur root *u_ā-* (see above S. 1108), where besides dem present **u_ā-n-e 'k-mi* ein Konj. **u_ā-(ā)-* *ā nu_ā-kō* stand; somit further zur root *u_ā-*, *u_āg-*, *u_āk-*, *u_āeng(h)-*, see there.

Page(s): 1134-1135

Root / lemma: *u_ek-*

English meaning: to wish

German meaning: 'wollen, wünschen'

Material: Old Indian *va ś-mi*, *va ś-ti*, *us-ma śi*, av. *vasamī*, *usā mahī* 'wollen, wish', participle Old Indian *us ā-nt-*, f. *us ātī* 'willing', av. *an-usant-*, *-usaitī* 'widerwillig, ohne es to wollen', av. *vasah-* (Nom. *vasā*) 'wollend = after seinem Willen', *vasō*, *vasā* 'after wish, beliebig' (Akk. Sg. of n. **vasah-*), *vasō-xša ōra-* 'after Gefallen schaltend' etc., Old Indian *vas ī-tva-* n. 'Willensfreiheit'; ap. *vaśnā*, av. *vasnā* (Instr. Sg.) 'after dem Willen' (arm. *vasn* 'because of' Lw.);

gr. (previous participle) *ἐκύν* (kret. *ἑκύν*), *ἐκ οὔσα* 'freiwillig' (the Asper after *ἐ* 'sich', as though 'from sich selbst heraus'), *ἐκύν*, *ἐκύν* 'wider Willen, ohne Vorsatz', f. dor. *ἐκασσα*, compare kret. *γέκαθα ἐκ οὔσα* Hes., *ἑκα* in *οὔφεκα οὔκ ἄρ' ἐστῶς* Hes., i.e. *οὔ ἑκα*, in *ἐνεκα*, hom. *ἐνεκα* 'because of' (**ἐνεκα*; *ἐν* is die preposition *ἐν*), hom. *ἐκά-εργος* 'after Belieben wirkend', *ἐκή-βολος* 'after Belieben treffend' (metr. lengthening for **ἐκα-βολος*), out of it extended *ἐκατη-βόλος*, -*βελήτης*; böot. *ἑκα-δαμος* (with versch. assimilation out of it thes. *ἑκέδαμος*, att. *Ἀκάδημος*); *ἐκητι*, dor. *ἐκατι* 'after dem Willen, because of, (unclear)', *ἐκαζόμενος* 'not wollend, widerstrebend' (after *ἐναγκάζόμενος*);

hitt. *u_ek-* 'wish, arrogate'.

References: WP. I 244 f., Frisk 473 f., 477, 479.

Page(s): 1135

Root / lemma: *u_ekʷ-* (**uekʷ-*)

English meaning: to speak

German meaning: 'sprechen'

Material: Old Indian *va kti*, *vi vakti* 'sagt, talks, speaks', Aor. *a vōcam* (= *εἶπον*, see below), participle *ukta-*, Kaus. *vācayati*, av. *vak-* 'speak', *ū xta-*, Old Indian *vacas-* n. = av. *vačah* (= gr. *ἔπος*) 'discourse, word', Old Indian *vacana-* 'redend, sagend', *vāc-*, Nom. Sg. *vāk* = av. *vāxš* (= lat. *vōx*) 'voice, discourse, word', Old Indian *vācāla-* 'gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering', *vākyam* 'Ausspruch, discourse'; *vaktram* 'mouth';

arm. *gočem* 'cry, rufe, rufe to mir, lade ein, name' (ö);

gr. *ἔπος*, el. kypr. *ἑπος* n. 'word', Aor. *εἶπον* 'sprach', lesb. *ἑπην* etc. (= Old Indian *a vōcam*, idg. **e-u_e-u_ekʷ-om* with Diss. from -*ἑF-* to -*ἑι-*), *ἔπα* Akk. 'voice' (also probably *εὔροπα* as 'den weithin schallenden'), *ἔσσα* f. 'voice', *ἐνοπή* 'shout, call, Lärm';

lat. *vox*, *vōcis* 'voice', *vocō*, *-āre* 'call, shout, cry', umbr. *sub-ocau*, *-ocanu*, *-oco* 'call, anbeten';

air. *foccul* 'word' (= Old Indian *vaktram* 'mouth') < **u_okʷ-tlo-m* = cymr. *gwaethl* 'fight'; *fūaimm* 'din, fuss, noise' (**u_okʷ-smn*); common illyr.-celt. *-k* > *-th*

2. **u_̣elg-**: ahd. *welc* 'humid, wet, milde, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered', mnd. *walcheit* 'macies', *welk* 'wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, dörre', mengl. *welkin* 'wither, wilt'; with other Vokalstellung ags. *wlæc*, *wlacu* 'lukewarm', mnd. *wlak* ds. (with anl. s- mhd. *swelk* 'wilted; faded, flaccid, withered', *swelken*, ahd. *swelchen* 'wither, wilt'); presumably ahd. *wolchan* n., *wolcha* f., as. *wolkan* n. 'Wolke';

lit. *vi lgau*, *-yti*, *va lgyti* 'anfeuchten', *vi lkšnas* 'humid, wet', ablaut. Old Prussian *welgen* n. 'catarrh', lett. *valgums* 'dampness', *ve. l gans* and *val gs* 'humid, wet', also lit. *val gis* 'dish, food', *va lgau*, *-yti* 'eat' (of concept the flössigen, breiigen nourishment, food from, compare russ. *volo ga* 'flössige nourishment, food');

slav. **v lg ьk ь* 'humid, wet' in russ.-Church Slavic *v lg ьk ь*, in addition poln. *wilgna* c 'humid, wet become', russ. *vol gnutʹ* ds., ablaut. **u olgā* in Old Church Slavic *vлага* f. 'dampness', russ. *volo ga* 'Flössigkeit, Zukost', in addition *volo žitʹ* 'anfeuchten, with butter cook'; here the russ. FIN *Wo lga* (= čech. FIN *Vlha*, poln. FIN *Wilga*) from slav. **V lgā*.

References: WP. I 306, Trautmann 358, Vasmer 1, 216 f., 219.

Page(s): 1145-1146

Root / lemma: **u_̣el-1**

English meaning: to see

German meaning: 'sehen'

Material: Lat. *voltus*, *vultus*, *-ūs* m. 'Gesichtsausdruck, Miene, Aussehen, shape' (**vl*.-*tu*-) stellt sich to ir. *fil* 'es gives', older Imper. **u ele* (compare frz. *voici!*), cymr. *gweled* 'see', bret. *gullet* 'la vue', air. *fili* (Gen. *filed*, vorir. Ogam VELITAS) 'seer, Dichter' (**u elēts*); the name the germ. Seherin *Veleda*; in Germ. seems eine probably from **u el*- abgeleitete root **u leid*- (**u lheid*-): got. *anda-wleizn* n. (ö) 'front', aisl. *līta*, ags. *wlitan* 'see, see, show'; zero grade got. *wlits* 'front, shape', aisl. *litr* (Akk. Pl. *litu*) 'Aussehen, paint, color', as. *wliti* 'radiance, Aussehen, shape', afries. *wlite* 'front, Aussehen', ags. *wlite* ds., also 'radiance', *wlitu* f. 'form, kind of'; o-grade das causative got. *wlaiton*, aisl. *leita* (**wlaitōn*) 'sich umsehen after, suchen' (wherefore as post-verbal *leit* f. 'das Suchen', Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 1, 11), ags. *wlatian* ds.;

also germ. **wulpu*- m. 'glory, magnificence' (*prestige'): got. *wulpus* 'glory, magnificence', aisl. *Ullr* (**wulpuz*) 'Göttername', ags. *wuldor* 'gloria', compare got. *wulprs* 'Wert', *wulpriza* 'herrlicher'; further *wulbags* 'ἐξ ὁ ο ξ ο ς'.

References: WP. I 293, WH. II 831.

Page(s): 1136-1137

Root / lemma: **u_̣el-2, u_̣lei-, u_̣lē(i)-**

English meaning: to wish; to choose

German meaning: 'wollen, wählen'

Material: A. Old Indian unthemat. 3. Sg. Med. Aor. *avr.ta*, Opt. *vr̥ita*, participle *ur̥ān a-*; *vr̥n̥ itē*, *vr̥n̥ nā ti*, *vr̥n̥ ō ti*, *vr̥n̥ utē* 'wählen, vorziehen, lieben', *vr̥.ta* 'gewöhlt, erwünscht', *va ra*- m. 'wish, Gegenstand des Wunsches', *vara*- 'vorzüglich, -st, better, best', *variya* s- 'better', *varis t ha*- 'best', *varya*- 'wählbar, vortrefflich, distinguished', *varan a*- n. 'das Wählen, Wönschen', *vāra*- m. 'Kostbares, treasure, tribute' etc., *vr̥ thā* 'futile', av. ap. *var*- 'wählen, wollen' (3. Pl. preterit Med. *varatā*, Opt. *vairīmaidī*), *varan[a]*- (1. Sg. Med. *varanē*), *varanav*- (3. Du. Med. *varanvaitē*; participle Perf. Pass. *varata*-, *vairya*- 'the beste, köstlich, wert'; also av. *var*- 'believe';

arm. *geṭ* 'Gefallen, beauty' (presumably from **u₁el-no-*, compare cymr. *gwell* 'better'); ven. PNVolti- *χnos*, *Voltiomnus*, illyr. *Voltius*, *Voltisa* etc. (M. Lejeune BSL 49, 41 ff.) from **u₁l₁ti-*;

gr. *λ ε ί ω*, *λ ή ω* 'will', after Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 676 from **u₁lē(i)mi*, Pl. **u₁leime* (ō); lat. *volō* (**velō*), *vult* (**velt*), *velle* 'wollen' (Opt. *velim*), *voluntas*, -*ātis* f. 'good volition' (previous participle **u₁olunt-tāt-s*); *nōlo*, *nevis*, *nevolt* 'I will not' (**nehvolō*); *mālō* 'I pull vor', back formation after *mavolt* (*magis volt*); umbr. *eh-veltu* 'jubētō', *veltu* 'dēligitō', *ehvelklu* 'dēcrētum, ēdictum';

mcymr. corn. bret. *guell* 'better', ncymr. *gwell* (**u₁el-no-* 'Vorzug, Wahl', or to *u₁er-* 2, see there); gall. VN *Vellavī*, *Catuvellaunī* (compare den ligur. PN *Genava* 'Genf': raet. VN *Genauni*);

got. *wiljan*, ahd. *willu*, *wili*, *we īlan* etc. 'wollen'; got. *wilja*, ahd. *uillo*, *willio* etc. 'volition'; Kaus. Iter. got. *waljan*, aisl. *velja*, ahd. *wellen* 'wöhlen' (= Old Indian *vara yati* 'wöhlt for sich', Old Church Slavic *voliti*); ahd. *wala* f., aisl. *val* n. 'Wahl' (: Old Indian *va īra-* m.);

lit. *pa-ve īmi*, 3. Sg. *pa-ve īt*, Infin. *pa-ve īti* 'wollen, allow', ablaut. *vilti* 's f. 'hope' (**u₁l₁tis*), *viliu* 'os 'hoffe'; Old Church Slavic *veljo*, *vele* 'ti' 'wollen, order', ablaut. *volja* f. 'volition', therefrom *voljo*, *voliti* 'wollen, wish', in weiteren ablaut *do-vŕjo*, *do-vŕle* 'ti' 'genögen' (**u₁olē-*);

about got. *wai īla*, ahd. *wela*, *wola* etc. 'probably' compare Feist³ 543.

B. d-extension (d-present): gr. *ἐ λ δ ο μ α ι*, hom. *ἐ ἐ λ δ ο μ α ι* 'sehne mich, demand after etwas', *ἐ ἐ λ δ ω ρ η* n. 'wish, desire';

ir. *fled*, cymr. *gwledd* 'Gastmahl, festival' (**u₁l₁dā*); gall. PN *Vlido-rīx*.

C. p-extension: hom. *ἐ λ π ω* 'lasse hoffen', *ἐ λ π ο μ α ι*, *ἐ ἐ λ π ο μ α ι* 'hoffe', Perf. poet. *ἐ ο λ π α*; *ἐ λ π ῖ ς*, -*ί δ ο ς* f. 'hope', *ἐ λ π ῖ ζ ω* 'hoffe', hom. *ἐ λ π ω ρ ή* 'hope', zero grade **ἄ λ π ι σ τ ο ς*, Sup. to *ἄ λ π α λ έ ο ς*, dissim. *ἄ ρ π α λ έ ο ς* 'erwünscht, reizend', *ἐ π α λ π ν ο ς* 'erwünscht' (*r/n*-stem); lat. *volup(e)* Adv. 'vergnögnlich, gerne', (**u₁olpi-*, **u₁l₁pi-*), *voluptās* 'pleasure';

doubtful hom. *ε ί λ α π ῖ ν η* 'festival', öol. *ἐ λ λ α π ῖ ν α* (**ἐ-F λ α π- ι ν α* ö).

References: WP. I 294 f., WH. II 828 f., Trautmann 348 f., Specht KZ 62, 59 f., Vasmer 1, 180, 224, Frisk 78, 455, 485, 502 f.

Page(s): 1137-1138

Root / lemma: *u₁el-3*

English meaning: to press, push

German meaning: 'dröngen, pressen, zusammendröngen, einschließen'

Material: Hom. *ε ῖ λ ω* (**Féλ-vω*); Inf.-Aor. *ἐ λ σ α ι* and with suggestion *ἐ ἐ λ σ α ι*, Aor. Pass. *ἐ ἄ λ η ν*, *ἄ λ ή μ ε ν α ι*, ep. ion. *ε ί λ έ ω* (**Fελ-vέω*), att. *ε ῖ λ λ ω* (**εFελ ι ω* with Vorschlags-ε), dor. el. *F η λ έ ω*, redupl. *ῖ λ λ ω* (**Fί-Fλ ω*) 'drönge, push, press, presse'; lakon. *β ή λ η μ α κ ώ λ υ μ α*, *φ ρ ά γ μ α ἐ ν π ο τ α μ ῷ* Hes., messen. *ῖ λ η μ α*, ion. *ε ῖ λ η* 'troop, multitude, crowd' (*Fελ ν-*), next to which probably with *i* = *e* (as *π ῖ λ ν α μ α ι*) att. *ῖ λ η*, dor. *ῖ λ α* 'troop, multitude, crowd' (**Fιλνᾱ*), hom. (**ῖλᾱδᾱν* 'scharenweise', pamph. *ῖ λ σ ι ο ς* Gen. from -*ι ς* 'crowdedness';

hom. (öol.) *ἄ ε λ λ ή ς* (**ἄFελ νή ς*) 'dense zusammengezogen' (*κ ο νί σ α λ ο ς*) and *ἄ ο λ λ ή ς* (**ἄFο λ νή ς*) 'versammelt' (with öol. -*ο λ -*); compare die auf **ἄFα λ λ ή ς* from **ἄFα λ νή ς*, **ἄFl₁ νή ς* zurückgehenden ion. *ἄ λ ή ς*, *ἄ λ ή ς*

`versammelt', ᾠλίζω `versammle', ᾠλήη `congregation, meeting', dor. ᾠλήα and ᾠλήα ds. (under likewise); att. ἡλήα `place of Gerichts, das höchste court in Athen' together with ἡλήαζω, ἡλήασπής is borrowed from argiv. ᾠλήαζω, ᾠλήαζω, with Ersetzung from dor. α through att. η, das as the Asper an ἡλήαος eine pad fand; das anlaut. ᾠ- is kopul. ᾠ-;

ᾠλήαζω `scharenweise, sufficient' (Hom.), γάλήαζω Hes.; hom. οὔληαμός `Getömmel, Gewölh' (because of γάλήαμος δέλωγμός Hes. metr. lengthening for *F o λ α μ ο ς), att. ἔξ οὔληη `Verdröngung from Besitzrechten' (*Foλ-vā);

lit. *va līnas* `Wall', *valiny š* `Tuchecke', lett. *valnis* `edge', *su-valy ti* `(corn, grain) zusammenbringen, reap', lit. *iš-valy ti* `heraus-, fortschaffen', *valy ti* `clean'; Old Church Slavic **vel ъ* (: gr. ᾠλήαζω) in *vel ъhmi*, *-ma* `very, excessive', *vel ъhle p ъ* `very beautiful', *velij ъ*, *velik ъ* `big, large', **val ъ* `heap, bulk, mass' (**u_ōlos*) in russ. *va lom* `in bulk, mass', *nava l* `großer heap', *zava l* `Verstopfung, Sperre', *priva l* `Landen' (*Andröngen), *va lъmja* `haufenweise' etc.;

g-extension is probably lat. *volgus, vulgus* `das people' (= `big, giant bulk, mass of people', compare above russ. *valom ъ*, *val ъmja*) = Old Indian *va rga-* *m.* `dividing off, partitioning off, group', mbret. *gwalch* `U'berfluß', nbret. *a-walc'h* `sufficient' (compare ᾠλήαζω), *gwalc'ha* `söttigen', cymr. *gwala* `bulk, mass, sufficient'; toch. B *walke* `long'.

References: WP. I 295 f., WH. II 826 f., Frisk 71 f., 74, 117, 455 ff., Vasmer 180, 181;

See also: original resemblance with **u_el-7* `turn' is denkbar, da `press, to press together' originally `zusammenwinden' sein kann.

Page(s): 1138

Root / lemma: *u_el-4, u_elə-*

English meaning: hair, wool; grass, forest

German meaning: in Worten for `Haar, Wolle', also `Gras, A'hre, Wald'

Note: relationship to **u_el-* `turn' (' curly hair' under likewise) or **u_el-* `rend, pluck' is possible

Material: A. Old Indian *ū rñ ā* f. (compare Old Indian *ū rñ ā-va bhi-* `spider', above S. 1114) `wool', av. *varānā* ds., gr. λῆν ο ς, dor. λᾠν ο ς n. `wool', lat. *lāna* ds., *lānūgō* `Flaum of Bartes, Milchhaare', got. *wulla*, ahd. *wolla* etc. `Wolle = wool', lit. *vi lna* `Wollfaser', Pl. `wool', lett. *vilna* `wool', Old Prussian *wilna* `Rock', r.-Church Slavic *vl ъna*, serb. *vu ъna* `wool'; schwö chere Ablautform **u_lanā* in cymr. *gwan*, corn. *gluan*, bret. *gloan* (brit. Lw. is mir. *olann*) `wool';

other vowel gradation in lat. *vellus, -eris* `Vlies' (*villus* `das zottige, wollige Haar the animal') = ags. *wil-mod* `colus' (i.e. `Wollstange', as *wul-mod*), probably also arm. *gełmn* `wool, Vlies'; relationship to lat. *vellere* (*u_el-8*) from **u_elshō* lies nahe; ***u_lō-** in gr. λῶμ α n. `hem, Gespint', germ. **wlōha-* (under B) and idg. ***u_lō-ro-** (*u_el-7*) S. 1143.

B. guttural extensions:

Old Indian *valka* - m. `bast, splint', *valkala-* `Bastgewand', *vr_kala-* n. `Bastgewand; ein bestimmtes intestines, entrails'; isl. *lō* f., dö n. *lu* `Tuchflocke, das Rauhe an Kleidern', ags. as. *wlōh* `fibre, filament, fringe, Flocke' (germ. **wlōha-*); aisl. *lagör* `tuft of Wolle or H a a r' (**wlagaba-*); Old Church Slavic *vlakno*, russ. *volokno* `fibre, filament'; with idg. *k*: Old Indian *va ls ā-* m. `sprout, twig, branch' (these point at auf `biegsame rod') and av. *varasa-*, npers. *gurs* = Old Church Slavic *vlas ъ*, russ. *volos* `hair'; to a from beiden root form belongs gr. λάχ ν η f.

`krauses hair' (**u₁l₁ksnā*), λάχνος m. `wool';

compare under **u₁el-* `turn' die likewise auf **u₁olk-* indicating ags. *wielgan* `roll', ahd. *wal(a)gōn*.

C. Dental extensions:

Gr. λάσος (**Fλαττος*, idg. **u₁l₁t-i₁os*) `dense with Wolle or Haaren, also brushwood bewachsen'; air. *folt* `hair', cymr. *gwallt*, acorn. *gols*, abret. *guolt* ds., therefrom abret. *guiltiat*, *guiliat*, *guoliat*, mbret. *guilchat* `Schur, Tonsur' and cymr. *gwelllaif*, acorn. *guillhim* `scissors', perhaps also cymr. *gwellt*, corn. *gwels* `grass', abret. *gueltiocion* `fenosa' (or to mir. *geltboth* `pābulum', *gelid* `grast' S. 365, with *gw* after *gwalltö*);

ahd. as. *wald* `wood, forest', ags. *weald* ds., aisl. *vo₁llr* `meadow'; after E. Lewy (KZ. 40, 422) and Holthausen (KZ. 46, 178) würde *Wald* as *(s)*u₁altus* to lat. *saltus* `Engpaß, Bergwald', belong, das then from *saltus* `Sprung' to separate wöre (above S. 899), during Ernout-Meillet²889 both unite (compare *Pas de Calais* etc.); other stellen *Wald* to got. *wilbeis* `wild', aisl. *villr* `wild, verröckt', ags. *wilde*, as. ahd. *wildi* `wild, un bebaut' (**u₁eltii₁o-*), nhd. *Wild* (**u₁eltos*), wherefore further cymr. *gwyllt* `wild, phrenetical, quick, fast' (**uelti-*), corn. *guyls* `wild, un bebaut', abret. *gueld-enes* `insula indomita' (mir. *geilt* `Wahnsinniger' is probably brit. Lw.);

lit. *va₁ltis* `Haferrispe, Haferspelte' (also `Garn'), Old Prussian *wolti* `A^hre', ukr. *volot₁* `Rispe', serb. etc. *vla₁t* `A^hre';

with voiced-aspirated Old Church Slavic *vlad₁*, aruss. *volod₁* `hair'.

D. Old Indian *vāla-*, *vāra-* m. `tail (haar), Haarsieb', ablaut. lit. *valai* `Schweifhaar of Pferdes'.

References: WP. I 296 ff., WH. I 756, II 745, Trautmann 341, 359, Vasmer 1, 220 f.

Page(s): 1139-1140

Root / lemma: *u₁el-5*, *u₁elə-*

English meaning: to deceive

German meaning: `töuschen'ö

Material: Lit. *vi₁lti* `cheat, deceive', lett. *vil₁t* ds., Old Prussian *prawilts* `verraten', lit. *vy₁lius* `deceit, artifice', zero grade Old Prussian *po-wela* `sie verrieten', lett. *velts* `futile', lit. *ve₁ltas* `unnötig'; (gr. οὔλαος = ὀλάος above S. 777); mir. *fell* `deceit' (mir. *fall*, newer *faill* `Nachlässigkeit', cymr. *gwall* `ds., lack', bret. *gwall* `evil, bad' are probably as eigene group for sich to stellen); after Būga Kalba ir sen. I 34 f. belong die balt. words to *u₁el-2*.

A extension from **u₁el-* perhaps in:

gr. ἐλεφάροματι `betröge, verletze' (**u₁el-ebh-*), ὀλοφύλος `trögerisch'; lit. *vi₁lbinti* (**u₁l₁h₁bh-*) `locken, öffnen, zum besten have'.

References: WP. I 298; Frisk 493; different Möhlenbach-Endzelin IV 534, 596.

Page(s): 1140

Root / lemma: *u₁el-6*

English meaning: warm

German meaning: `lau, warm'ö

Material: Arm. *gol* 'heat', *golanam* 'sich wörmen'; lit. *vi* 'lditi 'lukewarm make'.

References: WP. I 302;

See also: perhaps to S. 1142 under (*u_{el}-7*).

Page(s): 1140

Root / lemma: *u_{el}-7*, *u_{elə}-*, *u_{lē}-*

English meaning: to turn, wind; round, etc..

German meaning: 'drehen, winden, wölzen'

Note: extended *u_{el}(e)u-*, *u_l-ne-u-*, *u_l(e)lei-* (diese also 'umwinden, einwickeln = einhöllen')

Material: A. Old Indian *va* 'lati, -te 'wendet sich, dreht sich' (ö), Kaus. *vā* 'layati 'makes sich wenden, roll', *valanam* 'das sich Wenden, sich Biegen, surge, Wogen', *vala* 'm. 'Bedeckung, cave' (or to **u_{er}-ö*), *vala-*, *valaka-* m. perhaps '(round) balk, beam, shaft, pole', lengthened grade *cakraḥvāla-* n. 'hoarfrost, ring, circle, bulk, mass', *ālāḥvāla-* n. 'Vertiefung um die root eines Baumes' (compare Mayrhofer 1, 79 f.), probably also *vāra-* m. '(*turn) row, Folge, mal, Wochentag' = npers. *bār* 'mal';

from *u_l-mi-*: Old Indian *ūrmi* 'm. f. 'surge, wave', av. *varəmiš* ds.

from the *u*-basis: Old Indian *vr̥ṇ o* 'ti, *ūrṇ o* 'ti 'umhöllt, bedeckt, umschließt, umringt, hemmt, wehrt', av. *varənavaiti* 'bedeckt höllend' (contain partly idg. **u_{er}-5*), das av. word also 'wendet (sich)' as Old Indian *va* 'lati; compare S. 1160;

Old Indian *varu* 'tra- (= gr. ἔλ υ τ ρ ο ν) n. 'U^uberwurf, i.e. was man umlegt' (uncovered, *u* 'lva-, *u* 'lba- m. n. 'Hölle of embryo, womb, uterus' (compare lat. *volva*);

from the *i*-basis: Old Indian *valaya-* m. n. 'circle, round Einfassung, bracelet', *valita* 'gewendet, gebogen', *valli-*, *valli* 'Rankengewöchs, Schlingpflanze', *vallari-*, *vallari* f. 'Ranke, Rankengewöchs';

arm. *gelum* (Aor. *geli*) 'turn, umdrehen, winden', Med. 'sich drehen, winden' (das present zur *u*-basis, compare thematic lat. *volvo*), *gelumn* 'gyration, Umwindung' (= lat. *volūmen*, ἔλ υ μ α ὦ), *glen* 'rolle, throw, cast low, base' (**gilem* from **u_{el}-* or **gulem* from **u_{ol}-*), *gil* (**u_{el}-*) 'round Wurfstein' (compare gr. ἔλ μ ο ς, russ. *valu* 'n 'round pebble'), presumably *lamb* (-i, -iv) 'ring, circle' from **u_l-m-bhi-* (due to of *n*-stem, compare lit. *vilni* 's, Old Church Slavic *vlъna*, ahd. *we* 'lla);

gr. ἔλ λ έ ω 'turn, twist, rotate, coil' (**F* ε λ -ν-έ ω), ἔλ λ ω ds. (probably **F*ι -*F* λ -ω, in addition ἔλ λ ά ς 'rope, band; close-packed, herding together, of cattle; 'Ιλ ι ά ς = Troy, the Troad', ο λ λ α ς 'squinting (the eye)', böot. *F*α λ λ ω ν, ἔλ λ α ι σ υ σ τ ρ ο φ α ι, δ ε σ μ ο ι Hes.), att. ἔλ λ ω ds. (**ε*-*F*έ λ ι ω); from öol. ἔλ λ έ ω (**F* ε λ ν έ ω): ἔλ λ ε δ α ν ά ς 'rope, the band for binding corn-sheaves'), ἔλ λ ι γ ξ and ἔλ λ ι γ γ ο ς 'whirl, turn, dizziness, giddiness; swindle' (after ἔλ λ έ ω), ἔλ μ ι ς, Pl. ἔλ μ ε ι ς, ἔλ μ ι γ γ ε ς, ἔλ μ ι ν θ ε ς f. 'intestinal worm', ε ὐ λ ή 'worm' (**ε*-*F* λ -α), ὕ α λ η σ κ ώ λ η Hes. (i.e. *F*ά λ η), ἔλ έ ν η 'plaited basket', ἔλ μ ο ς 'a round smooth stone (from which passage it was taken to signify the human trunk; any cylindrical or bowl-shaped body: mortar, kneadingtrough, hollow seat on which the Pythia prophesied, support, drinking-vessel, mouthpiece of a flute, stone used as a weight', hom. ο ὖ λ ο ς 'frizzy, fleecy, woolly, woolen; of plants, twisted, curling; twisted, crooked' (**F*ά λ ν ο ς), redupl. ἰ ο υ λ ο ς 'Milchhaar, Korngarbe, ein Insekt', ο ὖ λ ο ς 'fascicle, sheaf', ο ὖ λ ο ν 'the gums' (as 'torose, rounded');

from the *i*-basis: ἔλαυος `vine-layer, vine-tendrill, the vine', ἔλαξι `winded', f. `bracelet', therefrom ἑλάισσω, att. ἑλάισσω, and (after εἰλέω) εἰλάισσω `curl, wind, turn; making it roll; turn round, to turn a chariot round the doubling-post; of any rapid motion, esp. of a circular kind; to roll or wind round, as the wool round the distaff; metaph. to turn in one's mind, revolve; to turn oneself round, turn quick round, turn to bay; of a serpent, to coil himself, of a missile, to spin through the air; to turn hither and thither, go about; to whirl in the dance', ablaut. ἑλάινω, att. ἑλάινω δέω `turn, twist, rotate, wölze'; ἑλάινω ds.; about *H λ ι ς s. S. 1142;

from the *u*-basis: ep. εἰλύνω `wrap, envelop, cover; to crawl or wriggle along, of a lame man', Med. `writhe, drag oneself along' (*F ε λ υ ν ω, compare κ α τ α εἰ λ υ ο ν), compare participle εἰ λ υ φ ῶ ν τ ε ς; εἰ λ υ φ ᾶ ζ ε ι ν `whirl, turn, roll' (due to from *F ε λ -υ υ-ς); εἰ λ υ β ῆ ς, εἰ λ υ θ ῆ ς `hiding place, nook, bolt-hole', εἰ λ ε β ῆ ς (after εἰλέω) `intestinal obstruction, twisting of the bowels, cramp of the intestine, volvulus; lurking-place, den, hole; butcher's block; a kind of vine'; ablaut. *F ο λ ο F ᾶ - `whirl, gyration' in ὀ λ (ο) οἶ - τ ρ ο χ ο ς `running in whirl' = `rolling stone'; F ε λ υ - in Aor. Pass. ἑ λ ὺ σ θ ῆ `wurde geschleift, gewölzt', ἑ λ υ σ θ εῖ ς `wrapped', ion. att. ἑ λ υ τ ρ ο ν (Hes. γ ἑ λ ο υ τ ρ ο ν) `bow-case; sheath of a spear; mirror-case; case of a shield; sheath of the spinal cord, the shard of a beetle's wing; shell of a crab; of the eyelids; of the umbilical cord; husk or capsule of seeds; the body, as being the case or shell of the soul; reservoir for water; tank for fish; container', ἑ λ υ μ ο ς `case, quiver, a kind of Phrygian pipe, made of box-wood, with a horn tip and bend in the left pipe, millet; sheath', ἑ λ ὺ τ ῆ ς `kind of pastry, perhaps pretzel' (besides εἰ λ ὺ τ α ς, ἑ λ λ ὺ τ α ς); hom. εἴ λ α ρ η. `a close covering, shelter, defence, fence, protection' (*F ἑ λ F α ρ, with prior dissimilation to *ἑ λ F α ρ; compare ἑ λ α ρ β ο ῖ θ ε ι α Hes.; basic meaning probably `barrier or netting from winding branches'); *F λ ῦ - in παλλῦτρον `sock or bandage worn by runners on the ankle; foot-wrapper', Perf. εἴ λ υ μ α ι, εἰ λ υ μ ῆ ν ο ς `veiled'; secondary υ: in εἴ λ υ μ α `sleeve, garment, wrapper,' (lat. *volūmen*, arm. *gelumn*);

in addition also ἑ λ ῖ κ η `willow', ἡ Ε λ ι κ ῶ ν `*mountain pasture, of osiers, of the willow-copse' (F ε λ ι κ ῶ ν of Korinna-Papyrus), like ags. *welig*, etc. `willow', different from idg. **salik*- `willow';

after Frisk 36, 42, 80 here αἰέλουρος m. f. `tomcat, cat' or `weasel', also αἰλλουρος (from αἰβάλος + οὐρά `tail') and αἰβάλος `quick, fast, movable, nimble, shimmering, varicolored; wriggling; changeful of hue, gleaming, glancing, of arms and armour; changeful, shifting, varied; shifty, wily, slippery' from *(F) α ι -F ᾶ λ -ο ς; ἄ λ υ σ ι ς f. `chain, manacle' (*F ᾶ λ υ -τ ι ς);

Maybe Ἄτολος, ου, ὀ, lord of the winds, properly the rapid or the changeable, Od.

alb. *vjel* `harvest, vomit' (**u*_*elu*_*ō*); *vale* `f. `surge of kochenden water; wave, surge' (**u*_*e*lānā);

Note:

Wrong etymology, since alb. *vjell* `vomit' derived from abbreviated lit. *ve* `mti `vomit', *ve* `malai `vomit' > maybe truncated alb. (**ve* `malai `) *vjell* `vomit'

see **Root / lemma: *u*_*em*-, *u*_*em*⊖** : to spit, vomit

lat. *vola* f. `roundness, cavity the hand or the Fußsohle' (compare aisl. *valr* `round', Old Indian *vala*- m. `cave'); from the *u*-basis *volvō*, -ere, -ī, *volūtum* `roll, kollern, wölzen, turn, whirl' (**u*_*elu*_*ō*), *volūmen* `pulley', *involūcrum* `Hölle, sheath', *involūcre* `Serviette', probably also *volva*, *vulva* `womb, uterus, Eihaut the Pilze';

reduced grade *vallus* `picket, pole, Palisade', wherefore as collective *vallum* `Pfahlwerk, Verschanzung' [out of it borrowed as. *wal*, ags. *weall*, mhd. *wal(l)* `Wall']; *vallēs*, *vallis* `valley' (*incurvation') = gr. *F ᾶ λ ι ς > *H λ ι ς (**u*_*e*l^{is}), *valvae* `die Töfflögel, Doppeltöre', *valvolae* `Schoten' (**u*_*e*l^u_*ā*);

air. *fillid* 'bends' (previous *n*-present), bret. *goalenn* 'virga' (*biegsame rod'); air. *fe lmae* (= *fe lmae*) 'saepes' (presumably *wickerwork'); *ō*-grade mir. *fāl* m. 'fence, paddock', cymr. *gwawl* 'murus, vallum';

doubtful mir. *fail*, *foil* (Gen. *falach*) 'ring' (**u_{el}lik*-, ablaut. with *ē* λ ι *ē* ö);

aisl. *vil* Pl., Gen. *vilja* 'intestines, entrails', ags. *we(o)loc*, *weolc*, *uioloc* 'Trompeterschnecke', ndl. *welk*, *wulk* ds. from germ. **weluka*-, probably zur *u*-basis, as certainly got. *walwjan* 'wölzen', *walwisōn* 'wallow', ags. *wielwan* 'wölzen, roll' (**walwjan*), *walwian* tr. intr. 'wölzen, roll'; aisl. *valr* 'round', ags. *walu* f. 'Strieme after a blow, knock' (**u_{olo}*-, -*ā*, compare lat. *vola*), mnd. *walen* 'turn, wölzen, roll', ahd. *wulsta* f. 'bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb'; got. *walus* 'staff', aisl. *vo. lṛ* 'round staff', afries. *walu-ber a* 'Stabträger', ags. *uyrt-wala* ('Wurzelstock'), ahd. *wurzala* 'root'; *n*-present ahd. *wellan* 'round, roll', as. *bi wellan* 'blemish' (*in smut herumwölzen'), afries. *biwullen* participle 'befleckt', wherefore ahd. *wella* 'Welle = wave', compare with formants -*mi*- (as Old Indian *ūrmi* -, av. *varəmi*-) ahd. *walm* 'Aufwallen, Sieden, heat', ags. *wielm*, *wylm* 'surge, Wallung, Sieden';

with the meaning 'waves, billows throw' (compare ahd. *wella* etc.), 'to bubble up, boil up, surge up' (from Quellen and esp. from siedendem Wasser, from which partly also words for 'vapor, heat' entsprangen) besides ahd. *walm*, ags. *wielm* also aisl. *vella*, *vall* 'effervesce, simmer, seethe, boil, boil', ahd. (etc.) *wallan*, *wiel* 'wogen, wallen, to bubble up, boil up, surge up, simmer, seethe, boil, cook', Kaus. aisl. *vella* 'zum Sieden or Schmelzen bringen, zusammenschweißen', mnd. mhd. *wellen* ds., aisl. *vella* f. 'Sieden', afries. *walla*, ags. *wiell* f. 'wellspring, Sieden', zero grade norw. *olla* f. 'wellspring', got. *wulan* 'simmer, seethe, boil', aisl. *ylr* 'Wörmedunst', *ylja* 'warm', *olmr* 'furious': ahd. *walo* Adv. 'tepide', *wali* 'tepor'; here *u_{el}*-6 S. 1140ö

lengthened grade ags. *wæ l* m. n. 'whirlpool, pool', *wæ lan* (**wōljan*) 'wölzen', mnd. *wōlen* ds., ahd. *wuolen* 'wöhlen, aufwöhlen' (compare zum ablaut Old Church Slavic *valiti* 'wölzen', and to meaning 'aufwöhlen' also nhd. *Wal*, *Wehle*, *Wuhle* 'of Wasser ausgewaschene Vertiefung');

lit. *veliu* ', *ve lti* (heavy basis) 'walken', *va lti* 'Garn, fishing net' (= russ. *vo lotb* 'filament, fibre' bis auf die intonation), lett. *vel t* 'wölzen, walken', lit. *apvalu s*, lett. *apa l š* 'round', Old Prussian *walis* 'Zugscheit am cart', lit. *vole* 'wooden beetle, hammer', *pavo lai* 'Walzen', lett. *vā le* f. 'Waschbleuel', *vī-vala* 'the Laufstock beim Garnwinden' (: *vīvaluot* 'ausgelassen sein'); lit. *ve lei*, *ve l* 'against, noch einmal', lett. *ve l* 'still, further' ('against' from 'turn') and with meaning-development 'sich entwinden, sich winden = hesitate' perhaps lit. *ve lu s*, lett. *ve ls* 'late', lit. *valanda* 'while' (out of it russ. *vala nda* 'Saumseliger');

slav. **val* *ъ* m. in Church Slavic *val* *ъ* 'wave', russ. *val* 'wave, surge, Walze' (bsl. **u_ō la*-), *obva l* 'Erdrutsch', *prova l* 'Einsturz'; Old Church Slavic *valiti s e* 'κ υ λ ι ε σ θ α ι', russ. *vali tь* 'wölzen', Iter. serb. *va ljeti*, russ. *valja tь* 'wölzen, walken', ablaut. russ.-Church Slavic *ob l* *ъ* 'round', russ. *o blyj* 'roundish' (**obh_u l* *ъ*); about russ. *vo lotb* see above;

bsl. **u_{ilnā}* (**u_l nā*) f. 'wave' in lit. *vilni s*, *vilnia* ', lett. *vilna* 'wave'; slav. **v lna* in Old Church Slavic *vl* *ъ* *na*, russ. *volna* 'ds.; in addition Old Church Slavic *v lati* 'in Wallung bringen'.

Toch. A *walyi* Pl. 'Wörmer'.

B. d-present (respectively *d*-Erweiterg.): aisl. *velta*, *valt*, ahd. *walzan*, mhd. *walzen*, *wielz* 'sichwölzen', ahd. also 'volvere animo' (wgrm. *a*-present to a Perf. with idg. *o* neologism with Unterstützung of Iterativs:) got. *waltjan* 'wallow', *uswaltjan* 'umwölzen', aisl. *velta*, ags. *wieltan*, ahd. *welzan* trans. 'wölzen, roll, turn', anord. *valtr*, ags. *wealt* 'rollend, wölzbar, unbeständig'; ags. *wlatian* unpers. 'nauseare', *wlæ ta*, *wlæ tta* m. 'disgust, repulsion, loathing' (**wlātīpa*), *wlæ tan* 'foedare',

mnd. *wlaten* 'disgust' (*u₁l̥ad-* : *u₁l̥a-d-*); also besides ahd. *wal(a)gōn* 'wallow, roll' steht mhd. die meaning 'disgust, repulsion, loathing feel', *walgunge* 'Seekrankheit', also norw. dial. *valg* 'widerlich, evil' (see under);

d-Erweit. also in lett. *velde, veldre* 'das of rain niedergelegte (as gewölzte) corn, grain'; compare from the *i*-basis above gr. ἄλι ν δ ω, ἄλ ι ν δ ε ω, ἄλ ι ζ ω.

C. Weiterbildungen:

u₁lei-s-, u₁li-s- in: air. *flesc* 'rod' (**u₁liskā*), got. *wlizjan* 'hit, chastise, castigate' (if derivative from a **wliza-* 'rod'), slav. **leška* (**vloiskā*), russ.-Church Slavic *leškova* 'from dem Holz of Styraxbaumes gemacht', serb. *lijeska* 'Haselstaude' etc.; about russ. *les* 'wood, forest, Holz' (**leś*), *lesa* 'fishing line, fence', die perhaps hergehören, s. Vasmer 2, 33 f. and above S. 665.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (**u₁li-s*) *lis* 'oak tree'

u₁lē-ro-, u₁lō-ro-, u₁l̥a-ro- gr. εὔλη ρ α, dor. αὔλη ρ α Pl. 'rein', ἄβλη ρ α ἥνι α Hes. (**ē-*, ἄ-F λ η ρ ο -), lat. *lōrum* 'strap', *lōrica* 'a leather cuirass, corselet of thongs; a defence, breastwork, parapet: pinnae', arm. *lar* 'rope, cord, bowstring, muscle', compare above S. 1139.

D. guttural extensions:

u₁olg- in Old Indian *vaḷgati* '(*dreht sich), höpft, springt', with *sam-* 'places sich in rollende Bewegung', with *abhi-* 'wallt auf', *valgā* 'bridle, rein, rein', lat. *valgus* 'söbelbeinig', ags. *wealcan*, *weolc* 'roll (tr. and intr.), sich hin and her bewegen, volvere animo', ahd. *walkan*, mhd. *walken*, *wielc* 'trample, felt, thrash', mhd. also 'wallow', aisl. *valk* n. 'das Hinundhergeworfenwerden, esp. auf the sea', ags. *gewealc* n. 'das Rollen', *wealca* m. 'surge'; **walkōn* in aisl. *valka* 'from place to place drive, push or ziehen, plague, volvere animo', ags. *wealcian* 'roll' (intr.), engl. *walk* 'wander', mnd. *walken* 'walken, knead'; lett. *valgs* 'rope, cord';

nasalized as. *wlank* 'minxish, wanton, bold', ags. *wlanc* 'minxish, wanton, stout, proud, stately', if from the meaning 'springend' (: Old Indian *vaḷgati*) evolved.

u₁olk- in mnd. *walgen* 'wrestle, struggle, fight, Uebelkeitempfinden', norw. *olga* 'be disgusted', ahd. *wal(a)gōn* 'wallow, roll', trans. 'wölzen, roll', mhd. unpers. m. Dat. 'disgust, repulsion, loathing feel', *walgunge* 'Seekrankheit'.

References: WP. I 298 f., WH. I 822, II 728 ff., 825, 832 ff., Trautmann 349, Vasmer 1, 165 f., 234, Frisk 36, 42, 457 f., 461 f.;

See also: compare *u₁el-3*.

Page(s): 1140-1144

Root / lemma: *u₁el-8*

English meaning: to tear, wound; to steal

German meaning: 'reißen, an sich reißen, rauben; reißen = ritzen, verwunden, Wunde'; besides words for 'töten, Blutbad, Schlachtfeld and die Leichen darauf; Blut'

Note: with dem ablaut *u₁ol-* : *u₁ōl-*, die perhaps as selbständige group (A.) abzulösen are

Material: A. Air. *fuil* f. 'blood', mir. *fuili* 'blutige Wunden', cymr. *gweli* (**u₁oliso-ö*) 'wound', corn. *goly*, Pl. *golyow*, mbret. *goulyow* ds.; aisl. *valr* m. 'die Leichen auf dem Schlachtfeld', ags. *wæl* n. 'ds., Schlachtfeld, Blutbad', ahd. *wal* n. ds. ('Walstatt'), as. *wal-dād* 'murder', aisl. *valkyria* 'Walköre', ags. *wælcyrige* 'erinys, Zauberin' m.; lengthened grade ahd. *wuol* 'Niederlage, ruin, Seuche' (but *wuolen*

`wöhlen' see below **u₂el-* `turn'), as. *wōl*, ags. *wōl* m. f. `Seuche, Pest';

klr. *valjava* `with Gefallenen bedecktes Schlachtfeld', čech. *va²leti* `fight, battle', *va²lka* `war, fight', wruss. *valka* `fight, struggle, Holzföllen', *valčic* `win, triumph', Old Prussian *ūlint* (from **wālint*) `fight';

lit. *ve²lės* or *ve²lės* `the ghostly figures of the deceased', *ve²linas*, nowadays *ve²linias* `devil' (originally `ghost' as alit. *veluokas*), lett. *veli* `the spirits of the deceased'.

B. Gr. *ἀλίσκομαι* `werde gefangen' (thess. *Ἀλίσσεται*, ark. *Ἀλίσκονται*), Aor. (F) *ἀλῶναι*, *ἔα²λων* (**ἦ-Fáλων*), *ἀλωτός* `gefangen', presumably also ion. att. *ελωτες*, *ελῶται* `Heloten' (from *lak*. **ḥλωτες* for **ḥ-Fελωτες*); *ἀναλίσκω* (**ἀνα-Fαλίσκω*), Fut. *ἀναλώσω* `aufwenden, consume, slay' (`*zum Gebrauch hernehmen, an sich reißen'), *ἀναλώω* `destroy, smash';

hom. att. *οὐλή* `wound, scar' (**Fολνά²* or **Fολσά²*), np. *valāna*, *vālāna* `wound', lat. *volnus*, *-eris* `wound' (**u₂l₂snos* = air. *flann* `blood; blutrot'); γέλλα *τῆλα* Hes. (i.e. *Ἑλλά* *τῆλα*; Fick KZ. 44, 438);

lat. *vellō*, *-ere*, *velli* and *volsi* (*vulsi*), *volsum* (*vulsum*) `pluck, tear, rend; ausreißen, ausrupfen, abzupfen';

got. *wilwan* `rob', *wulwa* `robbery';

hitt. *u₂alḫmi* `bekömpfe';

in Germ. further formations mnd. *wlete* f. `wound, Schmiß', mhd. *letzen* `injure' (idg. **u₂[e]led-*), probably also afries. *wlemma* `beschädigen, injure', mnd. *wlame* `Gebrechen, Sündhaftigkeit';

hitt. *hullāi-*, *hullii₂a-* `fight, struggle' (ö).

References: WP. I 304 f. WH. II 729 f., 827, Trautmann 348, Frisk 74;

See also: perhaps in addition *u₂elk-1* `ziehen'.

Page(s): 1144-1145

Root / lemma: *u₂e-4*, *u₂o-*, *u₂es-*

German meaning: `herab'

See also: see above S. 73 (*au-*).

Page(s): 1114

Root / lemma: *u₂e-5*, *u₂o-*

German meaning: `jener'

See also: see above S. 75 (*au-*).

Page(s): 1114

Root / lemma: *u₂em-*, *u₂emə-*

English meaning: to spit, vomit

German meaning: `speien, sich erbrechen'

Material: Old Indian *va²mṛti*, newer *vamati* `ausspeien, vomit', *vānta-* `gespien',

vamathu- m. 'Erbrechen', av. *vam-* 'vomit'; npers. *vātāk* 'saliva' (**u_m_-to-*);

gr. ἐμέω (for *ἐμε-μ ι), Aor. ἐμέσσα ι 'vomit', ἔμεσσος m., ἔμεσος f. 'Erbrechen' (ἐμέσος 'Sumpfschildkröte'ö);

lat. *vomō* (**u_emō*) 'erbreche', *vomitus* 'Erbrechen', *vomica* 'ulcer, Eiterbeule';

norw. dial. *vimla* 'nausea feel', *vimra* 'nausea cause', aschwed. *vami* m. 'disgust, repulsion, loathing'; aisl. *vāma* 'nausea', *vāmr* 'ekelhafte person';

lit. *veĩmti* 'vomit', *veĩ malai* 'vomit', *viĩmdyti* 'erbrechen make', lett. *vemt* 'sich erbrechen';

maybe truncated alb. (**veĩ malai*) *vjell* 'vomit'

very dubious is kinship from got. Gen. Pl. *wammē* 'Fleck', *gawamms* Gen. Pl. 'befleckt, impure, unclean', aisl. *vamm* n. 'fault, error, Gebrechen', ags. *wamm* m. n. 'Fleck, Gebrechen, wrong; injustice', Adj. 'mad, wicked, evil, evil, bad', as. *wam* n. 'Ubles, evil, harm', Adj. 'mad, wicked, evil' (**u_om-no-*); compare Weisweiler IF 41, 46.

References: WP. I 262 f., WH. II 835, Trautmann 350, Frisk 504 f., 508.

Page(s): 1146

Root / lemma: *u_endh-1*

English meaning: to turn, wind, plait

German meaning: 'drehen, winden, wenden, flechten'

Material: Old Indian *vandhu* 'ra- m. 'Wagensitz', originally 'Wagenkorb' (from netting), arm. *gind* 'ring', *gndak ort* 'oy 'vine-layer, Rebschoß';

gr. rhod. ἄθροαζ 'cart' Hes., κávv-αθροον 'Korbwagen' (**u_n.dh-ro-*); umbr. *pre-uendu* 'advertitō', *aha-uendu* 'avertitō';

rich evolved in Germ.: got. ags. as. *windan*, ahd. *wintan*, aisl. *vinda* 'winden', Kaus. got. *wandjan* etc., nhd. *wenden*, aisl. *vindr* 'slant, skew', got. *inwinds* 'inverted', mhd. *windeht* 'winded', ahd. *wanda* 'turbo', aisl. *vandr* 'genau, difficult, hard' (*inverted, verdreht'), *vandi* m. 'Schwierigkeit, Ungemach', ags. *wandian* 'hesitate, achten, scheuen', got. *wandus* = aisl. *vo ndr* 'Gerte, rod', *vandahūs* 'Haus from wickerwork', schwed. dial. *vann* 'Schlingfaden an Pflanzen', aisl. *vo ndull* 'zusammengedrehtes bundle from Heu', nhd. *wandern, wandeln* among others m.

References: WP. I 261, WH. II 787;

See also: **u_endh-* is perhaps nasalized Forme to *u_ēdh-* 'tie, bind, knot, bind'.

Page(s): 1148

Root / lemma: *u_endh-2*

English meaning: to disappear

German meaning: 'schwinden'

Note: see above S. 1047 (*s*)*u_endh-* ds.;

Material: unclear is the relationship to Old Church Slavic *pri-sve, dati, pri-sve, no, ti* 'marcescere, torrefieri', ačech. *svadnu ti*, čech. *vadnouti* 'wither, wilt', poln. *s wie, dziec* 'itch', *swa, d* 'Brandgeruch, fetidness' etc.; compare Holub 406.

References: WP. I 261 f.

Page(s): 1148

Root / lemma: *u_endh-3*

English meaning: hair, beard

German meaning: `Haar, Bart'

Material: Gr. ῥοϋθόσ m. `root of a/the hair, young beard, Gesichtsausschlag' (**u_i-u_ondhos*), ῥοϋθάς `villous, shaggy';

mir. *find* `hair of the head', air. Gen. Pl. *finnae* (**u_endhu-*), newer Nom. Sg. mir. *finna* ds., nir. *fionnān* `Sumpfgras', from which mcymr. *gwynnawn* ds.; mir. *fēs* `Schamhaar, hair' (**u_endh-s-o-*); ahd. *wintbrāwa* `eyelash' (Haarrand); Old Prussian *wanso* f. `the first beard', Old Church Slavic *vo, sь, o, sь* `barba, mystax' (bsl. **u_ondh-s-o-, -ā*).

Maybe alb. diminutive (**u_endh-ul, *vent-ul*) *vetul* `eyebrow'.

References: WP. I 262, Trautmann 341, Vasmer 3, 189 f., Frisk 729 f.

Page(s): 1148

Root / lemma: *u_e-n-gh-*

English meaning: to be bent

German meaning: `gebogen sein'ö

Material: Germ. **wanga-* `field' in got. *waggs* m. `Paradies', aisl. *vangr*, as. *wang*, nhd.-bair.-österr. *Wang* `Aue' etc. (eigentl. `bend'); with schwacher inflection ahd. etc. *wanga* `cheek', derivative got. *waggareis* m. (or -i n.) `pillow', ahd. *wangari* ds. and aisl. *vengi* (**wangia*), ahd. *ōr-wengi* ds.; here also mnd. *wingeren* `crook oneself, grovel, truckle, creep'.

References: WP. I 218, WH. I 268 f.; after Specht Idg. Dekl. 216 could though also **u_enk-* for unsere words angesetzt become, whether man endbetontes idg. **u_onko* - etc. annimmt.

Page(s): 1149

Root / lemma: *u_e-n-g-*

English meaning: to be bent

German meaning: `gebogen sein'

Material: Old Indian *va ṣṣgati* `goes, hinkt' (Gramm.), *van ṣṣjula-* `name different Pflanzen', e.g. `calamus Rotang' etc.;

alb. *vank, vangu* `Felge', *vek* `Henkel', *vege ṣṣle ṣṣ* `handle, grasp, Handhabe' (*u_n.g-*);

ahd. *winchan*, mhd. *winken* `waver, winken', ahd. *winch*, mhd. *winc* `Wink, Wanken', compare ags. *wince* `Winde', engl. *winch*; ags. *wincian* `winken, nicken, die Augen shut', mnd. *winken* ds., ahd. *winkil* `angle, earth';

ablaut. aisl. *vakka* `umherirren, amble', as. *wancon*, ahd. *wankon*, mhd. nhd. `wanken = wobble'; ags. *wancol* `unbeständig', *wencel* n. `kid, child, Dienerin', nengl. *wench*;

lit. *ve ųngiu*, *ve ųngti* 'avoid, vermeiden', actually 'ausbiegen'; ablaut. Iterat. *va ųngstyti* und *vangu* 's 'idle'; *vi ųngis* 'bow, curvature', *iųve ųngti* 'vermeiden', *vi ųngiuoti* 'bow, Umwege make', *vingru* 's 'sich schlängelnd, sharp witted, shrewd'; Old Prussian *wīngriskan* Akk. Sg. 'artifice', *wangan* Akk. Sg. 'end'; lett. *vingrs* 'fresh, hurtig, skilful'.

References: WP. I 260, Trautmann 350 f.; Wissmann Nomina Postverb. 40, 110; Jokl Lingunder-k.-Unters. 102 ff.;

See also: compare *u_ā-*, *u_ek-* etc.

Page(s): 1148-1149

Root / lemma: *u_e-n-k-*

See also: see above S. 1134 f. (*u_ek-*).

Page(s): 1149

Root / lemma: *u_en-1*, *u_enə-*

English meaning: to strive; to wish for, to love

German meaning: ursprünglich 'streben', from which 'wünschen, lieben, befriedigt sein' and 'erarbeiten, Mühe haben', perfective 'erreichen, gewinnen, siegen'

Material: Old Indian *va ųnati*, *vanō ųti* 'wünscht, liebt, gewinnt, siegt', participle *vanita-*, *-vāta-*, *va ųni-tr-*, *vantr-* 'gainer', av. *vanaiti*, *vanaoti* 'siegt', mpers. *vanītan* 'defeat, conquer, hit'; Old Indian Aor.-present *vana ųti* in same meaning; Kaus. *vana ųyati* and *vāna ųyati* (erstes nicht covered); as *-sk* -present Old Indian *vā ųn ųchati* 'wünscht', compare *vān ųchā* f. 'wish'; *vanas-* n. 'lust' (compare lat. *Venus*), *vani-* f. 'desire, wish', wherefore *vanīyati* 'bettelt', *vanīyaka-* 'beggar', *vanu-* as noun agentis m. (compare av. *-vanuš* in Nom. Pr.); in compositions erscheint *va ųnya-*; s. further *vantā-* as Nom. Sg. m. (av. *vantar* 'victor'), *vanti-* Nom. Act. (uncovered, yet compare av. *-vantay-*); Old Indian *vā ųma-* 'link' and *vāma* 'lieb(lich), lascivious';

venet. VN *Venetī* from **u_enetos* 'geliebt'; compare die *Venostes* in den Alpen, die *Venetulani* in Latium (Krahe IF. 58, 137); lat.-germ. *Venethi* (Plin.); ahd. *Winida* 'Wende' point at auf proto germ. **Vene to-*, against it lat.-germ. *Venedi* (Tacitus), ags. *Winedas* 'Wenden' auf **Veneto* -;

Maybe alb. (**venedi*) *vendi* 'country, homeland', *vendos* 'place, put, settle, judge, decide'

lat. *venus*, *-eris* f. 'love, Liebesgenuß, Liebreiz', *Venus* name the Liebesgöttin, *venustus* 'graceful, reizend, mellifluous', *veneror*, *-āri* 'with religious fear, shyness worship, huldigen, demütig bid, beg, ask', originally 'die love bezeugen'; here also *vēnor*, *-āri* 'pursue ein Wild, jage';

air. *fine* (**venjā*) 'kinship, stem, family', mir. *fin-galach* 'parricidalis', *coibnius* 'kinship' (**con-venestu-*), abret. *coguenou* 'indigena', mbret. *gouen* 'Rasse', cymr. *gwen* 'Löchel'n' (out of it mir. *gen* ds.ö);

außerordentlich reich vertreten ist die root *u_en-* in den germ. Sprachen:

auf idg. **u_eni* goes back gall. *Veni-* in PN *Veni-carus* etc., aisl. *vinr* 'friend', as. ahd. *wini*, afries. ags. *wine*; eine *jā*-derivative is got. *winja* 'willow, food', mnd. ahd. *winne*, aisl. *vin* f. 'Weideplatz' (compare air. *fine* 'kinship'); zero grade ahd. *wunnia*, *wunna*, *wunnī* 'lust, Wonne', as. *wunnia*, ags. *wynn* ds. (mhd. *wunne* 'Weideplatz', only in the Formel *wunne* and *weide* replacement for das old *winne*);

idg. **u_{en}istro-* wird through aisl. *vinstri* 'link', as. *winistar*, afries. *winister* etc. assumed, eine Komparativbildg. as lat. *sinister* etc. (compare moreover Old Indian *vāma-* 'link');

frequent, often is the junction to 'befriedigt sein, sich accustom' in Germ.; compare zero grades got. *unwunands* 'sich nicht freuend', aisl. *una* (**wunēn*) 'zufrieden sein with', afries. *wonia*, as. *wonōn*, *wunōn* 'stay, dwell', ahd. *wonēn* 'habitual, customary sein, sich accustom, bleiben, wohnen'; as. *giwono*, *giwuno*, ags. *gewun*, ahd. *giwon* 'habitual, customary'; aisl. o-grade *vanr* ds.; derived as. *giwono* (*-*wunan-*) 'consuetude' etc., aisl. *vani* m. ds.; aisl. *venja* (**wanjan*), as. *gi-wennian*, ags. *wennan* etc. 'accustom';

maybe alb. *vonë* 'late', *vonoj* 'delay, stay late'

die lengthened grade hat germ. die meaning 'hoffen, erwarten' angenommen; got. *wēns* (i-stem) 'expectation, hope', aisl. *vān*, as. *wān* ds., afries. *wēn* 'opinion', ahd. *wān* also 'Vermutung, Wahn, intention' etc.; Adj. necess. aisl. *vænn* (**vēnja-*) 'to hoffen, pretty, pleasant', wherefore aisl. *vænd* (**vēnibō*) 'hope, expectation', got. *wēnjan* 'erwarten, hoffen', aisl. *væna* ds., *vænsk* 'sich röhmen', as. *wānian* etc.; zero grade aisl. *ōsk* (**wunskō*) 'wish', ags. *wūsc-*, ahd. *wunsc* 'wish' etc., aisl. *øskja* 'wish', ags. *wyscan* ds. (compare *gewyscan* 'adoptieren'), ahd. *wunscen* ds. etc. (compare above Old Indian *vān* 'chatī');

die meaning 'work, leiden, quarrel, gain' shows sich germ. in the family got. *winnan* 'leiden', aisl. *vinna* 'work, align, überwinden', as. *winnan* 'quarrel, fight' etc., ags. *wiðerwinna* m. 'adversary', ahd. *widarwinno* ds.; got. *winnō*, *winna* 'affliction, -schaft', aisl. *vinna* 'work', ahd. *winna* 'fight', mhd. *winne* 'pain'; schließlich got. *wunns* 'affliction';

Church Slavic *uniti* 'velle', *unjii*, *uneji* 'better';

hitt. *u_{en}-*, *u_{ent}-* 'futuere'; toch. A *wan* 'i', B *wīn-* 'pleasure'.

References: WP. I 258 f., WH. II 752 f., Vasmer 3, 184.

Page(s): 1146-1147

Root / lemma: *u_{en}-2*

German meaning: 'schlagen'

See also: see above under *u_ā-1*.

Page(s): 1147

Root / lemma: *u_{en}-*

English meaning: to hit, wound

German meaning: 'schlagen, verwunden'

Note: (: *u_ā-*, similarly as *g^wem-* : *g^wā-* 'go, come')

Material: Arm. *vandem* 'destroy, smash'; got. *wunds* 'verwundet', ahd. nhd. as. ags. *wund*, Subst. ahd. *wunta*, ags. *wund*, aisl. *and* 'wound' (**u_nh_{to} s, -tā*'), ags. *if* 'swelling, lump, growth' (originally probably 'swelling, blister infolge eines Schlages'), engl. *wen*, mnd. *wene*, dö.n. dial. *vann*, *væne* (proto germ. **wanja*); cymr. *ymhwan* 'fight', mcymr. *gweint* 'I durchbohrte', 3. Sg. *gwant*; *gwaⁿ* 'punctio', corn. *yth ymhwanas* 'percussit', *gwane* 'perforare'.

Maybe alb. (**wene*) vara 'wound' [rhotacism N > R]

References: WP. I 212.

Page(s): 1108

Root / lemma: *u_ep-2*

English meaning: to throw, throw out

German meaning: 'werfen, streuen'

Material: Old Indian *va ípati* 'wirft, streut (den Samen)', *va ípra-* m. n. 'Aufwurf (from earth), Erdwall', *vaprā* 'Feuerstätte', av. *vafra-*, mpers. *vafr*, npers. *barf* 'snow' (eigntl. [*Schnee]weheö);

Old Church Slav. *veprъ*, lett. *vepris* 'boar' (as 'the Befruchter'); different about bsl. **u_epri_a-* 'boar' above S. 323; remains far off lat. *veprēs* 'briar' (see 1156).

References: WP. I 256 f., WH. II 732, Trautmann 351, Vasmer 1, 183.

Page(s): 1149

Root / lemma: *u_(e)rād-, u_erād-, u_rād-*

English meaning: twig, root, branch

German meaning: 'Zweig, Rute; Wurzel'

Material: Gr. *ῥᾱδ ἔξ, - ἔκ ος* 'twig, branch, rod' (= *rādīx*), *ῥᾱδ α μ ν ος* m., öol. **F ῥᾱδ α μ ν ος* (from *ῥᾱδ α μ ν ος* to erschließen) 'young twig, branch' (about *ῥᾱδ ἔ νός, ῥᾱδ α λός* *u_er-, u_red-* 'turn'); compare *ῥί ζ α* lesb. *β ρί σ δ α* 'root' (**F ῥᾱδ ἔ α ö*);

alb. *rra ñze* 'root' (Mann Lg. 26, 388; 28, 37); lat. *rādīx, -īcis* f. 'root'; probably *rāmus* 'bough, twig, branch' (as **u_rādmōs*) and *radius* 'staff, Speiche, ray bright body, Weberschiffchen';

cymr. *gwraidd* 'roots' (**u_rādī.o-*), Singulativ *gwreiddyn*, acorn. *grueiten* gl. *radix*, mbret. *gruizyenn*, nbret. *grisienn*; cymr. *gwrysg* 'Aste, Zweige' (**u_r.d-sko-*); air. *mir. frēn* 'root' (**u_r.dño-*), newer *frēm*; cymr. *greddf* 'Instinkt, nature' (**u_r.dñmā-*; also perhaps originally *-mn-*suffix, compare above gr. *ῥᾱδ α μ ν ος*);

got. *wau írts* 'root', ags. *wyrt*, ahd. *wurz* 'herb, plant', mhd. also 'root', ahd. *wurzala*, ags. *wyrtwalu* (eig. 'herb-stock') 'root' (here also as. *wurtia*, mhd. *wörze* 'Wörze', next to which the changing by ablaut as. *wirtea*, mhd. *wirze* ds.; besides diesen auf **u_erād-* beruhenden forms steht **ur(ə)d-* in aisl. *urt* 'herb'; aisl. *rōt* 'root';

toch. B *witsako* 'root'.

References: WP. I 288, WH. II 414, 415, 416, Pokorny ZcP. 26, 1 ff.

Page(s): 1167

Root / lemma: *u_erdh-, u_redh-*

English meaning: to grow; high

German meaning: 'wachsen, steigen; hoch'

Material: Old Indian *va írdhati*, *va írdhatē*, *vr_dha íti* 'wächst, mehrt sich', *va írdha-* m. 'das Fördern', *vardha íyati* 'makes grow', *vr_ddha í-* 'grown, big, large, old', *vr_íddhi-* f. 'Störkung'; av. *varəd-* 'make grow'; Old Indian *úrdhva í-* 'high' (**u_oṛ-*

dh-u_o-); Old Indian *vrādhant-* 'emporsteigend';

gr. ὀρθός, dor. β ο ρ θός- 'erect, straight, right, true' (**u_o_rdh-u_o-*), in addition also ὄρθρος 'the fröhe morning', ὄρθροιο, ὀρθροῖος 'early, matutinal', ὀρθροῦω 'bin fröh auf', therefore anlaut. F through lakon.

β ο ρ θ α γ ο ρ ῖ σ κ ο ς Hes., otherwise ὀρθαγορίσκος (from **ὀρθρ-*) 'Spanferkel' (ἐπεῖπερδς τδν ὄρθρον πιπράσκοντα) gesichert wird; ῥέθος 'limb, member, body, face (with the eyes and mouth)';

alb. *rit* 'grow, make groß';

perhaps got. *gawrisqan* 'fruit bringen', aisl. *ro, skr* 'proficient', *ro, skvask* 'aufwachsen, ripen', *ro, skinn* 'grown';

Old Church Slavic etc. *rodъ* 'partus, generatio, gens, natura', *roditi, raždati* 'parere', *redъ* 'dish, food, nourishment, food', nslov. *redi ti* 'nöhren', lett. *radīt* 'erschaffen, to give birth to children' (probably Lw.), *ražā* 'prospering; flourishing, reiche harvest' (**radi_ā*), *rasma, rasme* 'prospering; flourishing, Ergiebigkeit', lit. *rasme* 'ds.; doubtful lit. *re snas* 'strong, proficient', lett. *resns* 'thick, dickleibig, dickstömmig' (russ. Lw.ö); Old Church Slavic *ranъ* 'ὄρθρος', čech. poln. *rano* 'die time fröhmorgens, die Fröhe' (compare bulg. *ražda se* '(die sun) goes auf, (sol) oritur') from **u_rōdhno-*.

References: WP. I 289 f., Trautmann 234, Vasmer 2, 491, 527 f., Mayrhofer 1, 117.

Page(s): 1167

Root / lemma: *u_er-g-, u_er-g^h-, u_er-k-*

See also: see above S. 1154 f. (*u_er-3:* D. *u_er-g-*, etc..)

Page(s): 1169

Root / lemma: *u_erg^-1, u_reg^-*

English meaning: to close, enclose; pen

German meaning: 'abschließen, einschließen; Hörde'

Note: extension from *u_er-5*.

Material: Old Indian *vraja* 'm. 'hurdle, Umhegung', *vr.jana-* m. 'Umhegung, Einfriedigung, abgeschlossene settlement', gthav. *varāza na-*, jav. *varāzāna-*, ap. *vardana-* n. 'Gemeinwesen' (out of it borrowed Old Indian *vardhana-* 'town, city', Wackernagel KZ. 67, 168 f.); av. *varāz-* 'absperren'; oss. *æruæz* (**wraza-* = Old Indian *vraja* 'Rudel, Hirsche';

hom. ἔργω, ἔργαθω (F-) and (with Vorschlags ē-) ἐέργω, att. εἴργω 'schließe ein, from, hold ab', att. εἴρκτη, ion. ἔρκτη 'jail', att. εἴργμος 'jail, Verschuß', kypr. *ka-te-vo-ro-ko-ne* 'sie belagerten'; in addition air. *fraig* 'wall', nir. *fraigh* 'wall from wickerwork, roof, hurdle', because of mcymr. *ach-vre* 'wattled fence' from **u_regi-* (Loth RC. 38, 301).

References: WP. I 290, Frisk 465 f.; Benveniste BSL. 52, 34;

See also: compare *u_erg^h-* above S. 1154.

Page(s): 1168

Root / lemma: *u_erg^-2, u_reg^-*

English meaning: to do, work

German meaning: `wirken, tun'

Material: Av. *varəz-* (*varəzyeiti* = got. *wau rkeib*; s. also gr. $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omega$) `wirken, do, make', participle *varšta-*, *varəza-* m. `Wirken, Verrichten from, Tötigkeit' (npers. *varz*, *barz* `Feldarbeit, Ackerbau'), *varšti-* f. `Handeln, Tun', *varštva-* Adj. `was to tun is'; arm. *gorc* `work' (with secondary o); gr. $\xi\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$, $\text{F}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$ `work, work' (= dt. work), $\xi\rho\gamma\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ `arbeite', thereafter $\xi\rho\gamma\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\varsigma$ `worker' (for $\text{*}\xi\rho\gamma\acute{\omicron}\tau\eta\varsigma$), $\xi\rho\delta\omega$ (occasionally $\text{F}\xi\rho\delta\omega$) `do, sacrifice' ($\text{*}\text{F}\xi\rho\delta\omega$, $\text{*}u_{erg}\hat{i}_{\bar{o}}$ lengthened grade after $\text{F}\xi\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$ as in as. *wirkian*), Fut. $\xi\rho\xi\omega$, Aor. $\xi\rho\xi\alpha$, Perf. $\xi\omicron\rho\gamma\alpha$), $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omega$ `do' (from $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\xi\alpha\iota$ neologism, hom. $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$ `ungetan' reconverted from $\text{*}\acute{\alpha}[\text{F}]\epsilon\rho\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$); $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$ `tool', $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\iota\alpha$ `(geheimer) worship', $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\iota\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ `feiere Mysterien', $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$ `Mitglied a religiösen Bröderschaft'; $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, ion. $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ `knead, röhre through, tan, convert hide into leather' (as nhd. *Teig wirken* with meaning-Verengerung in the Berufssprache), wherefore $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\rho}\gamma\eta$ `Quirl' (probably redupl. $\text{F}\xi\text{-F}\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\alpha$);

alb. *rregj* `clean', Mediopassiv *rregjem* `möhen, strive' (stem E. Mann Lg. 26, 382 f.); abret. *guerg* `efficax', gall. *vergo-bretus* `oberste authority the Aeduer', also *verco-breto* (Pokorny, Vox Romanica 10, 266 f.); mcymr. *gwreith* `feat, dead, act' ($\text{*}u_{reg}\hat{h}tu-$), 1. Pl. Imper. acymr. *guragun*, newer *gwnawn* etc. (*n* instead of *r* through influence of $\text{*}gnī-$ `make', S. 373), corn. *gruen*, mbr. *gr-(u)eomp* ($\text{*}u_{reg}\hat{-}$ `make'), Lewis-Pedersen S. 336 f.;

as. *wirkian* (neologism after *werk*), *warhta*, ahd. (frönk.) *wirkan*, *wirchen*, *war(a)hta* `work, tätig sein, wirken'; got. *wau rkjan* (= av. *varəzyeiti*), aisl. *yrkja*, *orta*, ags. *wyrca*, *worhte*, ahd. (obdt.) *wurchen*, *wor(a)hta* `wirken, do, make, effectuate', ahd. *gawurht* f. `feat, dead, act, action', got. *frawau rhts* `söndig', f. `Sönde' etc., got. *wau rstw* n. `work' ($\text{*}wau rh_{st}wa-$; similarly av. *varštva-*); ahd. *wer*, *werah*, as. *werk*, aisl. *werk* n. (= $\xi\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$) `work, Tötigkeit, work', ags. *weorc* also `hardship, agony', wherefore also aisl. *verkr*, Gen. *verkjar* (m. *i*-stem) `pain, affliction' hierhergehören kann;

ahd. *wirken* `nöhend, stickend, webend verfertigen' = as. *wirkian*, ags. *wircan*, and das therefrom not trennbare ahd. *werih* in the meaning `oakum, stuppa', *āwirihi*, *āwurihi* `oakum' show Anwendung our root auf die Weberei; s. against it Marstrander IF. 22, 332 f. (the *Werg* and *wirken* `to weave' the root $\text{*}u_{erg}-$ `turn, winden' allot möchte); an nhd. *Werg* reminds cymr. *cy-warch* `Hanf, Flachs' = bret. *koarc'h*, abret. *coarcholion* gl. `canabina'; Marstrander ZcP. 7, 362 seeks therein ein idg. $\text{*}u_{er}k-$ `turn', see above S. 1155.

References: WP. I 290 f., Frisk 548 f.

Page(s): 1168-1169

Root / lemma: $u_{erg}\hat{-3}$, $u_{org}\hat{-}$

English meaning: to abound, to be full of strength

German meaning: `strotzen, schwellen vor Saft and Kraft or Zorn'

Material: Old Indian $\bar{u}rj-$, $\bar{u}rjā$ f., $\bar{u}rja$ - m. `juice, sap and power, nourishment, food' ($\text{*}u_{org}\hat{-ö}$), $\bar{u}rja$ *yati* `nourishes, strengthens', $\bar{u}rjasvant-$ `strotzend';

gr. $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\eta}$ `seelischer, heftiger Trieb, Affekt, rage, fury' ($\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ `erzörne jemanden' under likewise), $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\alpha}\omega$ `from dampness and juice, sap strotzen, violent lust, crave, in leidenschaftlicher Stimmung sein', $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $-\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ ($\gamma\acute{\eta}$) `öppiger fruchtbarer Erdboden, Marschland, Au';

e-grade air. *ferc*, mir. *ferg* f. `rage, fury' presumably also the $\acute{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\text{O}\acute{\omega}\epsilon\rho\gamma\iota\omicron\nu\iota\omicron\varsigma$ by Ptol. (i.e. *vergivos* `the angry'ö or still `the schwellende,

surging'ö); mcymr. *y werit* 'sea' (d. h. *y werydd*) rather from **u_{er}i-o-* to **au_{er}-* above S. 80 and 1165; compare Pedersen Kelt. Gr. II, 669 f.

References: WP. I 289, Mayrhofer 1, 116.

Page(s): 1169

Root / lemma: *u_{er}-10*

German meaning: 'Fluß, fließen'

See also: see above *au_{er}-* S. 80 f.; in addition *Var-* in many FIN (*u_{er}-*).

Page(s): 1165

Root / lemma: *u_{er}-11, u_{er}ə-*

English meaning: friendship; trustworthy, true

German meaning: 'Freundlichkeit (erweisen)'

Material: A. root nouns *u_{er}-*: gr. *Fηρ-* in hom. (*ἐπι*) *ῥα φέρειν* 'einen Gefallen tun', Pherekr. *ῥα ἰσθί*, Bacchyl. *ῥα* with Gen. 'χαρίν'; *ἐπι* *ῥα νοσ* 'wohlgefällig, pleasant'; Nom. Pl. *ἐρί-ηρες* 'Vertraute', Sg. *ο-στέρι ηρος* 'traut, lieb'; *βρί ηροσ μεγάλωσ κεχαρτομένον* Hes.; PN *Περήρης*, *Δίωρης* from *Διο-Φήρης*.

B. derivative *u_{er}ā-*: germ. **wēra* 'pact, covenant, profession, declaration, covenant' in aisl. GN *Vār* 'goddess the Treuschwöre', Pl. *vārar* 'Treuegelöbde', ags. *wærr* f. 'pact, covenant, loyalty, protection', ahd. *wāra* ds., mnd. *wāre* 'pact, covenant, peace'; Old Church Slavic f. 'faith, belief'.

C. compounds auf *-u_{er}ō-s, -u_{er}i-s*, formal as gr. *ἐρί ηρος*, *βρί ηροσ*: lat. *se-vērus* 'ohne Freundlichkeit', i.e. 'stern', therefrom *assevērāre* 'insure', *persevērāre* 'beharren'; Gegenstück gall. PN *Co-vīrus*, cymr. *cywir* 'right, loyal, faithful'; **u_{er}ihs* in got. *alla-wereī* 'schlichte Götter', aisl. *o. lvaērr* 'friendly, gastlich', ags. *eal-werlic* 'benigne', ahd. *alauuari*, mhd. *alwære* 'schlicht, oafish, clownish', ahd. *zur-wāri* 'verdöchtig' = got. **tuzwērs* (*tuzwērjan* 'doubt'), **unwērs* (*un-wērjan* 'unwilling sein'), ahd. *miti-wāri* 'gentle'.

D. adjective *u_{er}ōhs* 'true': lat. *vērus*, air. *fīr*, cymr. *gwir*; as. ahd. *wār*, nhd. *wahr*.

E. Verbalableitungen: gr. *ἐορτή* (**Fεφορτά*) 'Feier, festival', öol. *ἔροτις* ds. (**Fεροτις* ö rather angeglichen an *ἐροτός*, hom. *ἔρατός* 'mellifluous'); *ἔρα νοσ* ds.;

ahd. *werēn*, *giweren*, *giwerōn*, nhd. *gewöhren*, as. *waron* 'leisten'.

Here probably also germ. *werðuz* (= idg. **u_{er}ertu-*) in aisl. *verþr* (Dat. Sg. *virþe* besides frequent *verþe*) 'repast, meal', got. *wairdus* 'ξένος', as. *werd*, ahd. *Wirt* 'householder, Eheherr, Wirt', afries. *hus-werda* 'Hauswirt, householder'.

References: WP. I 285 f., WH. II 528, 768, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 115 ff., The Öltesten Postverb. of Germ. 45, Frisk 531, 547 f., 565, Trautmann 351, Vasmer 1, 184.

Page(s): 1165-1166

Root / lemma: *u_{er}-12*

English meaning: to burn

German meaning: `brennen, verbrennen, schwärzen'

Material: Arm. *var' em* `zönde an', *var' im* `burn'; perhaps alb. *vorbe* ``Kochtopf' and (ö) germ. **u_arma-* `warm' in got. *warmjan* `warm', aisl. *varmr*, afr. as. ahd. *warm* `warm', changing through ablaut ahd. *wirma* `Wörme' (**wirmia*) and *wirmina*, mhd. *wirme* and *wirmen*; compare (ö) aisl. *orna* `warm become, warm'; Old Church Slavic *varъ* `heat', *variti* `cook' (different above S. 81); in addition also balto-slav. *u_arna-* m. `raven' in lit. *var' nas*, Old Prussian Vok. *warnis*, Akk. Pl. *warnins*, Old Church Slavic *vranъ*, russ. *vo'ron*, probably ein substantiviertes adjective **u_arna-* `black, verbrannt' in Old Church Slavic *vranъ*, russ. *vorono'j* `black' etc.; with lengthened grade (Vriddhi) femin. bsl. **u_ārnā-* `crow' in Old Prussian *warne* (secondary *ē*-stem), lit. *va'rna*, russ. Church Slavic *vrana*, serb. *vra'na*, russ. *voro'na* (glottal stop through Vriddhi); hitt. *u_ar-* `burn, verbrennen', participle *u_arant-* `burning' (Intrans.), *u_ar-nu-* `kindle, inflame, verbrennen'.

References: WP. I 269, Trautmann 343, 361, Vasmer 1, 169, 228 f., Szemere'nyi Kratylos 2, 121 f., the also germ. **swarta-* `black' (different above S. 1052) dazustellt.

Page(s): 1166

Root / lemma: *u_er-13*

English meaning: squirrel, etc..

German meaning: `Eichhorn, also Iltis, Marder under likewise'

Note: in den certainly Zugehörigen with Redupl. *u_er-u_er-*, *u_e-u_er-*, *u_ai-u_er-*, *u_i-u_er-*, *u_ā-u_er-*

Material: Npers. *varvarah* `Eichhorn'; lat. *viverra* f. `Frettchen' (**vī-ver-sa*); cymr. *gwiwer*, bret. *gwiber* from dem Lat.; unclear nir. *iora rūadh*, schott.-göl. *feorag*;

balto-slav. **u_ēu_er-* and **u_āu_er-* **u_aiu_er-* f. `Eichhörnchen' in lit. *vaiveri's* (*vaivaras*, *vaivarys*) `Mönnchen of polecat or marten', *vaivere'*, *vovere'* `Eichhorn'; lett. *va'vere*, *vāveris* ds.; Old Prussian *weware* ds.; aruss. *ve'verica*, nslov. *ve'verica* `Eichhorn', klr. *vyvirka*, čech. *veverka*, bulg. *ververica* ds.;

not reduplicated in 2. part from ags. *āc-weorna*, aschwed. *ēkorne*, ahd. *eihhurno*, *eihhorn* etc. `Eichhorn' (see below **aig-* `sich violent bewegen').

References: WP. I 287 f., WH. III 808, Trautmann 356, Vasmer 1, 176.

Page(s): 1166

Root / lemma: *u_er-1*, also *su_er-*

English meaning: to bind, to attach

German meaning: `binden, anreihen, aufhängen', also zum Wögen, daher `schwer; Schnur, Strick'

Material: A. Gr. *ἄειρω* from **ǵFéρω* (with Vorschlags-*α-*), seit Homer also *αἴρω* (jedenfalls from **ǵéρω* contracted, with *α* instead of *ǵ*): *α*) `reihe an, verbinde, kopple', *β*) `lift high, raise, uplift';

to *α*) `kopple':

ξυνάπτει Hes., *συνήορος* Hom. (*συνάορος* Pind.) `eng vereint, coniunx', att. *συνωρίς* `Zweigespann', *τετραόρος*, att. *τέτρωρος* `Viergespann', hom. *παρήορος* `Beipferd besides dem Zweigespann';

to β) `lift high, lasse hängen':

ἤε ρ τ ο ἐ κ ρ έ μ α τ ο Hes., hom. ἤε ρ έ θ ο ν τ α ι `sie flattern'; hom. μ ε τ ή ο ρ ο ς, att. μ ε τ έ ω ρ ο ς, aeol. π ε δ ά ο ρ ο ς `erhoben, high schwebend' (μ ε τ ά `inmitten'); κ α τ ή ο ρ ο ς, κ α τ ω ρ ί ς; κ α τ ώ ρ η ς κ ά τ ω ρ έ π ω ν Hes.; έ π ή ο ρ ο ς; ά π ή ο ρ ο ς; in addition with lengthened grade and Intensivredupl. α ί ώ ρ α (*F α ι F ώ ρ α) `Schwebe, Schaukel', with α ί ω ρ έ ω. further in addition ά ο ρ τ ή ρ `Schwertkoppel', ά ο ρ τ ή `leather sack' (*ǎF ο ρ τ ά because of lat. Lw. *averta* `Packsack'), also probably ά ο ρ n. `sword'; ά ο ρ τ - or rather ά α ρ τ - contracted to ά ρ τ - in ά ρ τ η ρ ί α `windpipe, Arterie', besides ά ο ρ τ ή `Aorta'; έ ε ρ τ - contracted to έ ρ τ - in έ ρ τ ά ν `anhängen' (compare ἤε ρ τ η σ ε ἤε ρ τ η μ α ι by Alexandrinern with έ ρ τ ά ν η `rope, loop, noose, snare', έ ρ τ ε μ ώ ν `Bramsegele');

alb. *vjer* `hängen auf', *avarī* `together', *vark*, -gu `row, Kranz, chain', *vargarī* `row, Trupp';

lit. *veriu* `ver `rti `einfödeln'; lett. *veru*, *ve `rt* `einfödeln, prick, sew', in addition die Iterativa lit. *va `rstyti*, lett. *va `rstīt* `wiederholt einfödeln', lett. *savāre* `rod zum Binden', ostlit. *vi `rtine* `bundle', lett. *virtene*, *virkne* (**virtne*) f. `Aneinandergereihtes, row', also lit. *pa-vare* `and *vora* f. `long row' (from cart, animals etc.), lit. *virve* `rve `rope, band', Old Church Slavic *vr ъ ν ъ* ds. (= Old Prussian *wirbe* ds.), lit. *api hvaras* `bootlace', *varanda* `netting from Weidenruten', *vo `ras* `spider'; Old Church Slavic *vъvre `ti* `hineinstecken', *provre `ti* `durchstecken', russ. *verat ъ* `stecken, hineinlegen', Old Church Slavic *obora* (**ob-vora*) `rope', russ. *vereni `ca* `long row, line', Old Church Slavic *verigy* f. Pl. `Ketten, Fesseln', slov. *veri `ga*, *veru `ga* `chain', in addition also got. *wriþus* `herd', ags. *wrae `d* ds.; russ. *voro `na*, *voro `nka* `Trichter', *vereta* `sack, bag', Old Church Slavic *vre `tište* n. ds. etc.;

B. With the meaning `row, swarm etc. `:

Old Indian *vr, ndam* `troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass'; air. *foirenn* f. `factio, group, troop, multitude, crowd', acymr. *guerin* `factio', ncymr. *gwerin* `people, bulk, mass, troop, multitude, crowd', abret. *guerin* `factions' (**varinā*); ags. *weorn*, *wearn* `troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass, Truppe'; toch. B *war `nai* `with'; about russ. *vereni `ca*, lit. *vora* `rve, alb. *vargarī* see above.

C. With **to**-formants: ***u, rēto-** in Old Indian *vrāta-* m. `troop, multitude, crowd, Truppe, bulk, mass', ags. *wrae `d* `herd', got. *wreþus* (Hs. *wriþus*).

D. with **s** mobile: **su, er-** in

lit. *sveriu* `sver `ti `wögen', in addition *sva `ras* m. `Wage', *svaru `s* `heavy', and *sviru* `svi `rti `das U `bergewicht have, überhängen'; *svi `rtis* f. `Brunnenschwengel', lett. *sver `u*, *sve `rt* `wögen, wiegen', *svars* `Gewicht', *svēre* f. `Brunnenschwengel'; cymr. *chwar-*, bret. *c'hoar-* `geschehen';

germ. *swēra-* `heavy' in got. *swers* `geehrt', ahd. mhd. *swār* (ahd. *swāri*) `heavy, dröckend, schmerzend'; doubtful gr. έ ρ μ α n. `Schiffsballast' (see 1152) and lat. *sērius* `ernst'.

References: WP. I 263 ff., WH. II 521, Trautmann 296, 351 ff., Jokl Lingunder-kult. Untersuchungen 194, Vasmer 1, 184 ff., 226 f., 229; 2, 243, Frisk 23 f., 49, 153 ff.; H. Lewis BBC S. 4, 136 f. about kelt. **su, ar-* `geschehen' (**fall*).

Page(s): 1150-1151

Root / lemma: **u, er-2** (***su, er-**)

English meaning: highland, high place, top, high

German meaning: `erhöhte Stelle (in Gelände or in der Haut)'

Note: extended *u_er-d-*, *u_er-s-*

Material: A. Lat. *varus* 'Gesichtsausschlag, Knöspchen' (= lit. *vi`ras*, Pl. *virai`*, compare ostlit. *viry`s*, Pl. *viriai`* m. 'Finne in Schweinefleisch'), lat. *varulus* 'Gerstenkorn in eye', *varix* m. f. 'Krampfader';

perhaps mir. *ferbb* f. 'Hitzblatter, Finne' (**u_erbhā*), from which borrowed abret. *guerp* 'Brandmal', mbret. *guerbl* 'bubon';

nisl. *var* n. 'Augenschleim', schwed. *var* n. 'pus'; compare ahd. *warah*, ags. *wearh*, *worsm* ds.; ags. *wer-nægl* m. 'ulcer', nengl. *warnel* ds.; ndl. *weer* 'weal, callus', norw. dial. *vere* 'swelling, lump, growth under the skin the Köhe';

with *n*-suffix: schwed. dial. *verna*, ahd. *werna* 'Krampfader', nhd. dial. *Wern* 'Gerstenkorn in eye' (**wernō*);

with the meaning 'lip' (*swollen elevation): got. *wairilom* Dat. Pl., ags. *weleras* Pl. (rearrangement from **werelas*), afries. *were*, as from the *s*-extension aisl. *vo.rr* f. Old Prussian *warsus* 'lip'.

u_er-d-: npers. *balū* 'wart' (iran. **vard-*); ahd. *warza*, ags. *wearte*, aisl. *varta* f. (**u_ordā*) 'wart'; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *vre`dъ* 'damage', russ. *vered* 'ulcer, Eiterbeule'.

u_er-s-: lat. *verrūca* 'a steep place, height, a wart on the human body, an excrescence on precious stones' (by Cato also 'locus editus et asper'), ags. *wearr* 'weal, callus, wart', flö.m. *warre* 'weal, callus, knag', ahd. *werra* 'Krampfader', nhd. *Werre* 'Gerstenkorn in eye'.

B. Old Indian *vars`ma`n-* m. 'height, headmost, topmost, highest, uppermost', *va`rs`man-* n. 'height, headmost, topmost, highest, uppermost, cusp, peak' = gr. ἔρμα n. 'pad, Riff, hill' (ö after Frisk 561 ff. identical with ἔρμα n. 'Ballast' and from idg. **su_er_mn_* 'schweres Gewicht'), Old Indian *va`rs`īyas-* 'higher', *va`rs`is`ta`ha-* 'höchst'; lit. *viršu`s* 'das Obere, höchste cusp, peak', lett. *vi`rsus* m. 'das Obere', f. *vi`rsa*; slav. **v_rchъ* in Old Church Slavic *vrъchъ*, russ. *verch* 'headmost, topmost, highest, uppermost, acme, apex' (Old Church Slavic *vrъchu* 'above', of *u*-stem); air. *ferr* 'better' (**u_erso-* 'upper') to Positiv *fern* 'good' (**u_er_hno-*); cymr. etc. *gwell* 'better' either from **u_er_hno-* 'Wahl' or after Thurneysen Gr. 236 *ferr* and *gwell* from **u_er-lo-* with different development from *-rl-*; mir. *farr* f. 'Pfosten' = cymr. *gwar* f. 'nape' (**u_r_sā*); manche connect got. *wai`rsiza*, ahd. *wirsiro* 'schlimmer' with ir. *ferr*, so that (as by nhd. *about* S. 1105) 'in höherem Grade' to 'about das rechte Maß hinausgehend'; doubtful gr. ῥίον 'Berghöhe, foreland, promontory' (**u_risonō*) and aisl. *risi*, ahd. *riso*, mnd. *rese* 'giant' (**wrisan-*), as. *wrisil* ds., *wrisilic* 'riesenhaft' (die forms ohnew through support in germ. *risan* above S. 331); perhaps also thrak.-phryg. βρία 'fortress' (**u_rīi_ā*) and toch. AB *ri* 'town, city' (whether not to *u_er-* 'umschließen'); doubtful phryg. ἔροον 'άνω';

after Specht (KZ 66, 199 ff.) here also gr. οὐρανός, lesb. ὤρανός (more properly ὄρον-), ἔρανός, böot. dor. lak. ὠρανός m. 'sky, heaven' from **u_orsanos*, to **u_orsos* 'high' (in Old Indian *va`rs`īyas-* 'higher', see above), further ablaut. gr. ἑρανός Zεύς (Hes).

References: WP. I 266 f., WH. II 734, 762 f., Trautmann 360, 362, Vasmer 1, 190 f., 230.

Page(s): 1151-1152

Root / lemma: *u_er-3* (**su_er-*)

English meaning: to turn, bend

German meaning: `drehen, biegen'

Note: here perhaps die under *u_er-1* angeführten baltoslavischen words. Sonst only abstraction for derivatives and Root extensions.

Page(s): 1152

Root / lemma: *u_er-3*: A. *u_r.mi-s*, *u_r.mo-s* (**su_er-*)

English meaning: worm

German meaning: `Wurm'

Material: Lat. *vermis* (from **vormis*, **u_r.mis*); got. *waurms* m. `snake', aisl. *ormr*, ags. *wyrm*, afries. *wirm* ds. `worm', as. ahd. *wurm* m. ds.; baltoslav. **u_arma-* m. `worm, insect' in lit. *var̃mas* `insect, mosquito', Old Prussian *wormyan* Vok. `red' (`wurmfarben'), ablaut. *urminan* ds., slav. *vъrmъje* n. `Insekten' in aruss. *vermije*, ukrain. *vermãnyi* `red'; with same meaning afries. *worma* `Purpur', ahd. *gi-uurmōt* `red geförbt', ags. *wurma* m. `Purpurschnecke, Waid, Purpur', out of it borrowed abret. *uurm* `dark', cymr. *gwrn* `dark(blue)', from which again air. *gorm* ds.; gr. ΠΝ Φ α ρ μ ι χ ο ς and ρ ῥ ὁ μ ο ς (öol. *Φ ρ ὁ μ ο ς from **u_r.mos*) `Holzwurm' Hes.; compare from the *g-* or *gh-*extension in the same meaning mir. *frige* f., Nom. Pl. *frigit* `Fleischwurm' (**u_r.g(h)-n.tes*), cymr. Pl. *gwraint* `Wörmer in the skin' (**u_rg(h)n.toi*), gallolat. *brigantes* (**vrigantes*) `Wörmer in eyelid'; mbret. *gruech*, nbret. *grec'h* f. `Milbe' (from brit. **vriggā*, with intensification).

References: WP. I 271, WH. II 760, Trautmann 342 f., Vasmer 1, 189, Frisk 501;

See also: rhyme word to *kʷr.mi-*, above S. 649.

Page(s): 1152

Root / lemma: *u_er-3*: B. *u_er-b-* and *u_er-bh-* (**su_erkʷ-*)

English meaning: to turn, bend

German meaning: `drehen, biegen'

Material: Gr. ρ ᾱ μ ν ο ς `a kind of briar, Rhamnus paliurus L. `(*ρ ᾱ β - ν ο ς , **u_r.b-nos*), ρ ᾱ β ὀ ο ς `rod, Gerte, staff', öol. Glosse ρ υ β ᾱ ν `ἐπι κ α μ πέ ς';

lat. Pl. *verbera*, -um `Ruten, Rutenschläge, Zöchtigung' (*verberāre* `with Ruten stroke, hit'), *verbēna* `die leaves and zarten Zweige of Lorbeers, O'lbaums, the Myrte etc. as heilige Kröuter' (**u_erbeshnā*; compare den in *subverbustus* the basic liegenden -es-stem);

lit. *vir̃bas* m. `Reis, Gerte', *vir̃balas* `thin Stöbchen, knitting needle', *virbĩnis* `loop, noose, snare', lett. *virbs* `Stöckchen', *virba* `shaft, pole', Old Church Slavic **vrъba* `willow', russ. *vẽrba* `Weidenzweig' (with the accentuation of Akk. Sg.; russ. dial. *verba* `hat die older slav. accentuation), *vorõba* `Zirkelschnur, Zirkelbrett', *voro by* `Garnwinde';

got. *waĩrpan* `throw' (`*turn'), aisl. *verpa* `throw' and `ein Gewebe anzetteln, die chain shave, shear', *aldri orpinn* `of Alter gebeugt', *verpask* `vor Hitze zusammenschrumpfen', ags. *weorpan*, as. *werpan*, ahd. *werfan* `throw'; aisl. *varp* n. `das Werfen, Zettel, Einschlag of Gewebes', as. *warp*, ahd. *warf*, ags. *wearp* n. ds.;

die lat. and bsl. words (an sich also ρ ᾱ μ ν ο ς) could also idg. **u_erbh-* fortsetzen; auf ein solches could bezogen become die auf nasalized **u_rembh-* indicating ρ ῥ ὁ μ ο ς τ ὸ σ τ ᾱ μ α , ῥ ῥ ῖ ς Hes., τ ὸ ρ ᾱ μ φ ο ς `krummer Vogelschnabel',

probably hybridization from $\rho\epsilon\mu\varphi$ - and $\rho\alpha\varphi$ -), $\rho\alpha\mu\varphi\acute{\eta}$ 'gebogenes knife', $\rho\alpha\mu\varphi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ 'gebogener hook', $\rho\alpha\mu\psi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'gebogen', nd. *wrömmeln* 'zerknöllen, zerknittern';

nasalized ***u_remb-***: gr. $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\omega$ 'turn, twist, rotate in Kreise herum', Med. 'turn, twist, rotate mich herum, treibe herum', $\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$ (att. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$) 'kreisförmige movement, Schwung, Kreisel', cymr. *gwrym* 'hem, suture' (**u_remb-*); mnd. *wrimpen*, *wrempen* '(das face) zusammenziehen, römpfen', *wrempich* 'distortus, verdreht, römpfig', *wrampachtich* 'winded, crooked', holl. *wrimpen*, *wrempen* 'distorquere' (besides germ. **hrempe-* and *remp-*, ahd. *hrimpfan*, *rimpfan* 'römpfen').

References: WP. I 275 f., WH. II 756.

Page(s): 1153

Root / lemma: ***u_er-3***: C. ***u_(e)r-ed-*** (**su_erk^wh-*)

English meaning: to bend down, to sway

German meaning: 'sich biegen, neigen, schwanken'

Material: Gr. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, öol. $\beta\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (i.e. $\text{F}\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$) 'schwank, slim, agile', $\rho\omicron\delta\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'schwank', $\rho\omicron\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta$ (by Hes. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta$) 'the gedrehte filament, Einschlag', $\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ 'slim, aufgeschossen';

got. *wratōn* 'wander, reisen', isl. *rata* 'wander, umherschweifen, reisen, meet, find', mhd. *razzeln* 'wenden, turn', ahd. *rāzi* 'vagans, rapax'; lit. *randu*, *rada* 'u, ra' *sti* 'find' ('in-venire'); lett. *rūodu*, *rast* ds.;

suffixales *-st-* (Krahe PBB 71, 242) show aisl. *ro_st* 'Wasserwirbel', ags. *wræstlian*, mnd. *worstelen* 'wrestle, struggle' (about das as 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, walzig' partly here or to **u_ert-* gestellte ahd. *wurst*, nhd. 'Wurst = sausage' s. Kluge-Götze¹⁶ 288).

References: WP. I 273 f., Trautmann 236.

Page(s): 1153-1154

Root / lemma: ***u_er-3***: D. ***u_er-g-*** (**su_erg^w-*)

English meaning: to turn

German meaning: 'drehen'

Material: Old Indian *vr_n a kti*, *va rjati* 'wendet, dreht', *vr_jina* 'crooked, rönkevoll' (rather with *g*-forms to *vr_nō ti* 'wehrt', s. *u_er-* 'umschließen'); lat. *vergō -ere* 'sich neigen'; *vermina* n. Pl. 'das Bauchgrimmen' (**u_erg^wmena*); holl. *werken* 'sich werfen, krummziehen (from wood)', schwed. *vrurken* 'windschief through dampness'; lett. *sa-vergt* 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up'; Old Church Slavic *vrъgo*, *vre štī* 'throw' russ. *ot-ve rgnut* 'ablehnen' etc.; compare under S. 1181;

cymr. *gwraint* 'Wörmer' etc. (see above S. 1152) kann *g* or *g^h* in Wurzelauslaut have.

Nasalized ****u_reng-***:

ags. *wrenc* (**u_rongi-*) 'gyration, Modulation the voice, Kunstgriff, insidiousness', *wrencan* 'turn, winden, cheat, deceive', *wrinclē* 'wrinkle', ahd. *birenkit* 'luxated', mhd. *renken* 'drehend ziehen', mhd. *ranc*, Pl. *renke* m. 'gyration, curvature, schnelle Bewegung', nhd. *verrenken*, *Rank* 'Rönke', nschwed. *vrinka*

`verstauchen', nnorw. *vrinke* `abgeschmackt become'; lit. *ren ġtis* `sich schwerfölig böcken, crook', *rangu* `s`ductile', *rangštu* `s`hasty', *ri ġga* `ein crooked Dasitzender' under likewise; perhaps Old Indian *abhi-vlan ġa* - m. `Fangnetz', *abhi-vlag-* `capture'; under the imagining of Nasenrömpfens kann angereiht become lat. *ringor* (*rictus* then with analog. *i* for *e*) `den Mund aufsperrn and die Zöhne fletschen, sich örgern', Church Slavic *re ġno. ti* `hiscere', *ro. ġb* `derision, ridicule' etc.

References: WP. I 271 f., WH. II 436, 752 f., Vasmer 2, 543 f.

Page(s): 1154

Root / lemma: *u_er-3*: E. *u_er-g ġh-* (**su_erg ġh-*)

English meaning: to turn, press, strangle

German meaning: `drehen, einengen, wörgen, pressen'

Note: nasalized *u_reng ġh-*

Root / lemma: *u_er-3*: E. *u_er-g ġh-* (**su_erg ġh-*): `to turn, press, strangle' derived from *g-* extension of **Root / lemma:** *u_eis-2* : `to turn, bend' [rhotacism -s- > -r-].

Material: Aisl. *virgill* `rope', *urga* `rope, hawser-end', as. *wurgil* `rope', mhd. *erwerben* st. V. `erwörgen', ahd. *wurgen* `die Kehle zusammenschnören, erwörgen', ags. *wyrgan* ds.; aisl. *vargr* (**Wörger* =) `wolf, geöchteter Verbrecher', ags. *wearg*, as. ahd. *war(a)g* `robber, Verbrecher', got. *launawargs* `undankbarer person', *gawargjan* (`zum **warga-* make') = `verdammn' = ags. *wiergan* `verfluchen', as. *waragean* `as einen Verbrecher punish, curse' etc.;

Maybe alb. geg. (**vargha*) *varza* `girl, virgin' : lat. *virga* `thin branch, rod' (from **u_iz-gā*), *virgō* `girl, virgin';

Root / lemma: *u_er-3*: E. *u_er-g ġh-* (**su_erg ġh-*): `to turn, press, strangle' < rhotacism s/r of **Root / lemma:** *u_eis-2* : `to turn, bend'.

alb. z-*vjerth* `entwöhne' (`binde los'; doubt, if not to **u_ert-*, by Pedersen KZ. 36, 335);

lit. *veržiu* `ver žti`einengen, lace, tie, press', *veržy ġs*, *viržy ġs* `rope', *virže ġti* `bind', *va ġrzas* `fish snaring net', lett. *vērzt* `wenden, turn, kehren, lenken', *varzi* `Setzkorb', *var ġza* `Fischwehr; eine verwickelte thing'; Old Church Slavic -*vrъzo*, -*vre sti* `bind', russ. *pa ġvoroz* `Zugschnur (amBeutel)', poln. *powro ġz* `rope', sloven. *vrzēl* f. `fence, hedge', perhaps also russ. *ve ġrša*, poln. *wiersza* (**u_erg ġh_ġsi_ā*) `Reuse', klr. *vere ġslo* (**u_erg ġh-s-lo-*) `Körbisstengel', čech. *povr ġi slo* `Garbenband, Strohband', serb. *vrije ġslo* `Kesselhaken';

lit. *viržy ġs*, lett. *vi ġrsis* (**u_r_g ġhi_o-*) `Heidekraut', changing through ablaut russ. *ve ġres*, *ve ġresk* `Heidekraut', poln. *wrzos*, serb. *vri ġjes* ds.; lit. *vir ġkštis*, lett. *virksne* (**virsk*) `stiff, intense Kraut from Bohnen, Kartoffeln; Ranken from Erbsen, Hopfen'; compare from the *i*-extension **u_(e)rei-k-* die words for Heidekraut gr. (F)ε ρ ε ġ κ η, air. *froech*, cymr. *grug* (**u_roiko-*).

Nasalized *u_reng ġh-:

Gr. ρ ġ μ φ α (**u_renghu_*-, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 302) `rash, hasty, behende' (`sich drehend');

ahd. (*ge*)*ringi* `light', afries. *ring*, mndl. *gheringhe*, mnd. mhd. (*ge*)*ringi* `light, quick, fast willing, ready', if mnd. fries. *r-* instead of to erwartenden *wr-* through old dissimil. reduction of *w-* in the Vorstufe proto germ. **wrin_ġwja-* (from **u_renghu_*-) to define is;

with other meaning development: ags. as. *wrengan* 'fest zusammendrehen, winden, press', ahd. *ringen* 'sich windend anstrengen, luctāri', nhd. *ringen* to dö n. *vringel* 'winden', mnd. mnl. *wrang* 'bitter', mhd. *rang* 'Umdrehung', ags. *wrang* n. (engl. *wrong*) 'wrong; injustice' (< anorw. *vrang*), ags. *wrang(a)* m. 'Schiffsbauch' (< anorw. *vroṅg*), alem. *rang* 'convolution'; got. *wruggō* 'loop, noose, snare'; aisl. *rangr* (aschwed. *vranger*) 'crooked, verdreht, unrecht', mnd. *wrank*, *wrange* 'sour, bitter', aisl. *roṅg* f. 'Krummholz', ags. *wrang*, mnd. *urange* f. ds.

References: WP. I 272 f., II 373, Trautmann 355, 362, Vasmer 1, 186 f., E. Fraenkel KZ. 72, 193 f.

See also: compare *u_{erg}* - under S. 1168.

Page(s): 1154-1155

Root / lemma: *u_{er}-3*: F. *u_{er}-k-* (**su_{erk}^wh-*)

English meaning: to turn, wind, bend

German meaning: 'drehen, winden'

Note: nasalized *u_{renk-}*

Material: Nir. *feirc* f. (air. *ferc*) 'hump, hunchback, hunch, Heft'; cymr. *cywarch* 'Hanf, rope, band' (**kom-u_{orko-}*), abret. *coarcholion* Pl. 'from Hanf', bret. Vannes *koarc'h* 'Hanf', corn. *cu_{er}* ds.;

u_{renk-} : *u_{ronk-}* in german. **u_{ranhō}*, aisl. *vrā* f. 'angle, point, edge' (**u_{ronhā}*) = schott.-göl. *frōg* f. 'cave, swamp, marsh, hideout' (Marstrander ZcPh 7, 362 f.); in addition late lat. *branca* 'paw' ('die crooked'), from gall. (probably nichtkelt. origin) **u_{rankā}*, idg. **u_{ronkā}* = baltoslav. **rankā* 'hand' in lit. *ranka* 'hand, Arm'; Old Church Slavic *roṅka* 'hand', russ. *ruka* 'hand, Arm'; further to lit. *renku* 'rin_{kti} 'auflesen, gather, collect', *paranka* f. 'Nachlese'.

References: WP. 1 273, WH. II 759, v. Wartburg Frz. etym. Wb. 498, Corominas Dicc. de la lengua castellana 1, 509, Specht Idg. Dekl. 131, 158, Trautmann 237, Vasmer 2, 545.

Page(s): 1155

Root / lemma: *u_{er}-3*: G. *u_{er}-p-*, *u_r-ep-* (**su_{erk}^wh-*)

English meaning: to turn, wind

German meaning: 'drehen, winden'

Material: Old Indian *va_{rpas-}* n. 'artifice, Kunstgriff', originally '*curvature, Winkelzug';

gr. *ῥάπτω* (**F_ραπι_ω*, **u_r.p-*) 'nähe together, flicke', *ῥάπτω* 'needle' (also *ῥάφω*, as *ῥάφω* 'suture' with *φ* probably through Entgleisung); *ῥέπω* 'biege mich, schlage after a Seite from', *ῥοπή* 'skin rash, Neigung', *ἄντιρροπος* 'gleichwiegend', *ἄμφιρροπος* 'sich auf beide Seiten neigend', *καλα-ῥοπος* (καλα-F_ροπος) 'Hirtenstab', *ῥεῖρο* (**ῥε-F_ροπος*) eig. 'here gewendet!', *ῥάπαλον* 'Wurfstab, cudgel, club', *ῥόπτρον* 'club, mace, joint, Törklopper, Stellholz in a Falle', *ῥάπτω* 'rod, staff' (perhaps also *ῥάβδος* with *β* from *p*, see above **u_{erb-}*); lengthened grade *ῥῶπες* Pl. 'Zweige, shrubbery, shrubbery, bush', *ῥώπιον* 'shrubby, bush, thicket';

alb. *vrap* 'schneller gait';

lat. *repēns* 'sudden (*den Ausschlag giving)';

maybe alb. *rjep* `peel, skin'

perhaps *veprēs* (mostly Pl.) `briar, Dorngebösch', if dissimil. from **vreprēs*, undverpa `das mönnliche limb, member', if actually `*rod', from **u_oorpā* or **u_r.pā* (: *ῥαπῖς*), *verpus* `the Beschnittene';

aisl. *orf*, ahd. *worf*, mhd. (*sensen*)*worp*, nhd. dial. *worb* `Sensenstiel' (from `*rod'; ablaut equally with *ῥαπῖς* and perhaps lat. *verpa*); dö.n. dial. *vrvle* `winden, maunder, drivel', mengl. *wrappen* `wickeln';

lit. *verpiu*, *ver_{ti}* (lett. *vērpt*) `spinnen', *varpste* `coil, spool, spindle', lett. *va_{rpste}* ds., *verpeli* `whirlwind', lit. *vi_{rpiu}*, *-e_{ti}*, *virpu*, *-ti* `waver, tremble, quiver', *virpuly_s* `Zittern the Glieder', and with the development to `drehend toss, fling, throw, loslassen', Old Prussian *etwierpt* `loslassen' (`*drehend toss, fling'), *anuirpis* `Wasserablaß, Flutrinne', *craujawirps* `Aderlassen', *pouiērp* `freilassen', *pouirps* `free'; russ.-Church Slavic *в_ьрпу*, *в_ьрпsti* `reiße, pflöcke, raube'; changing through ablaut lit. *var_{pas}* `Ähre' (`*das Gepflöckte'), lett. *va_{rpa}* ds., lit. *varpy_{ti}* `stochern'; formal comparable čech. *vra_{pa}*, *vra_p* `wrinkle', sloven. *vra_{pa}*, *ra_{pa}* `Hautrunzel', nsorb. *ropa*, osorb. (*w*)*ropa* `crease'.

References: WP. I 276 f., WH. II 425 f., 754, Trautmann 353, Vasmer 1, 189, 229.

Page(s): 1156

Root / lemma: *u_{er}-3*: H. *u_{er}-t-* (**su_{er}k^wh-*)

English meaning: to turn, wind

German meaning: `drehen, wenden'

Grammatical information: causative-iterative *u_{ortei}-ō*

Material: Old Indian themat. present *vartati(-tē)* `dreht', Med. `dreht sich, rollt, verlöuft', avest. *varət-* `sich wenden'; other Präsentia Old Indian *vavartti*, *vartti*, causative *varta_{yati}* `places in drehende Bewegung' (= got. *fra-wardjan*, Old Church Slavic *vratiti*, lit. *varty_{ti}*), *va_{rtman-}* n. `pathway', *vartana-* n. `das Drehen', by den Mitanni-Indern *aika-vartana* etc. `eine Runde (the racecourse)'; *vartula-* `round', *vartulā* `Spinnwirtel' (: mhd. *wirtel*), *vr_{tta}* `twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, round' (= lat. *vorsus*, *virsus*, lit. *vir_{stas}* etc.), *vr_{tti}-f*. `das Rollen, kind of, nature' (= lat. *versi-ō*, Old Church Slavic *vr_{st}*), *varti* `Gerolltes'; ein present **vr_{natmi}* is because of *vr_{nta-}* m. `Blattstiel', *vr_{ntāka-}* m. `Eierpflanze' anzunehmen; *vr_{kka}* *u* (**vr_{tka-}*) `kidneys' (actually `bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb'), av. *varəδka-* *varət_{ka-}* ds.,

compare pehl. *gurtak*, npers. *gurda* `kidney' from Old pers. **vr_{t(a)}*;

Note:

Wrong etymology, since those cognates derived from alb. *gur* `stone in the kidneys', *ngurta* `stony'.

gr. *ῥατάνη* (F *ρατ-* from **u_r.t-*) `Röhrloffel', *βρατάνη ντορύνη ν_τ* *Ηλεῖοι* Hes., *ῥοτάρια* (*ῥοτ-* Aeolian; *-τάν(α)ο*) *τορύνη ον* Hes.; *ἄρρατος* `hard, not drehbar' (**ἄ-F_{ρατ}-ος*);

lat. *vertō* (neologism to replacement of old Kausativsö), *verti*, *versum* `kehren, wenden, turn', Deponens *revertor*; *vortex*, *vertex* `whirl, Scheitel', *versus*, *adversus* `gegen' (to-participle), *versus*, *-ūs* m. `line, row, furrow'; umbr. *kuvertu*, *covertu* `convertitō', *trahvorfi* `transverse', lat. *versi-ōn-*, osk. Dat. F *ερσορε* *ε* ein Götterepithet; osk. umbr. *vorsus* ein piece of wood as field measure is ein Terminus the röm. Siedler in Campanien (M. Leumann); compare air. *forrach* `ein

piece of wood as field measure';

ven. goddess *Vrotah* 'Wenderin, Geburtsgöttin' (Vetter Gl. 20, 72);

air. *ad-ferta* 'aversatur', *adbart* 'adversarius', ablaut. *dī-fort-* 'diffuse, einschenken' (compare frz. *verser*), mir. *fertas* f. 'Schaft, spindle, Erdwall' (newer *fersat*), cymr. *gwerthyd* 'spindle', acorn. *gurrhith* gl. 'fusus', abret. Pl. *guirtitou* gl. 'fusus', mbret. *guersit* ds.; root nouns as Adverb **u_r.t*: air. preposition *fri*, preverb *frith-*, mcymr. *gwrth*, ncymr. *wrth*, corn. *orth*, bret. *ouz* 'gegen' (zur basic form s. Thurneysen Grammar S. 515, Jackson Language and History S. 337); cymr. *gwerthu* 'sell', corn. *gwerthe*, bret. *gwerza* ds. (but cymr. *gwerth* 'Preis' kann ags. Lw. sein);

got. etc. *wairPan*, ahd. *werdan* 'become' ('to turn'); got. *fra-wardjan*, ahd. *frawarten* 'spoil' (causative to *frawairPan* 'zugrunde go', actually 'eine Wendung zum U^{bel} nehmen'), got. etc. *-wai_rPs*, ahd. *-wert*, nhd. *-wörts* 'wohin gewendet'; perhaps got. etc. *wairPs*, ahd. *wert*, Subst. 'Wert, Preis' (compare air. *frith-*, lat. *vorsus* 'gegen' together with dem relationship from Old Indian *pra_{ti}* 'gegen': lat. *pretium* 'as Gegenwert dienender Preis') ahd. *wurt* 'fate, destiny' (**u_r.ti-* 'turn');

baltoslav. **u_r.erti_o* 'wende, turn, twist, rotate' (older **u_r.ertō*) in lit. *verčiu*, *ver_{sti}*, lett. *veršu*, *verst* 'wenden, kehren', Intransitiv lit. *virstu* (**vr_{ti}stō*), *vir_{sti}* 'umfallen, fall, sich in etwas verwandeln', lter. *varty_{ti}* 'continual wenden', Old Prussian *wirst* 'wird'; slav. **v_{rt}jo*, **v_{rt}e_{ti}* in Old Church Slavic *v_{rt}e_{ti} se* 'περ_ισπα_σθ_αι', lter. *vratiti se* 'σπ_ρε_φε_σθ_αι', russ.-Church Slavic *vre_{teno}* 'spindle' (**u_r.erten_o-* n.), Old Church Slavic *vre_{me}* 'time' (**u_r.ert_{men}* n.), lit. *var_{stas}* 'Pflugwende', compare Old Prussian *ainawarst* 'once'; baltoslav. **u_r.irstā* f. 'Wende' in Old Church Slavic *vr_{sta}* 'ῥ_ηλ_ικ_ια', russ. *versta* 'row, Lebensalter, Werst', compare die participle lit. *vir_{stas}*: lat. *versus*, Old Indian *vr_{tta}* - and lat. *versus*, *-ūs* 'furrow, line, row'; Old Indian *vr_{tta}* - n. 'way of life, lifestyle, Benehmen'; baltoslav. **u_r.irsti-* f. 'kind of' in russ.-Church Slavic *s_{rv}rst_ь* 'gleiches age, pair', slov. *vr_{st}* 'row, kind of', compare lit. Infin. *vir_{sti}*: Old Indian *vr_tti-* f. see above.

toch. A *wört-* 'throw', B *wrat_{sai}* 'gegen' (**wart*, **u_r.t*), yerter 'Radkranz', A *we_{rkönt}*, B Obl. *yerkwantai* (**yertwantai*), Pedersen Toch. 235.

References: WP. II 274 f., WH. II 763 ff., Trautmann 354 f., Vasmer 1, 189, 190, 229, 230, 235, Frick 151.

Page(s): 1156-1158

Root / lemma: *u_r.er-3*: l. *u_r.ei-*: α) *u_r.rei-n-*: (**su_r.erk^wh-*)

English meaning: to be confused; to clench the teeth

German meaning: 'das Gesicht verdrehen, from Verlegenheit, beim Grinsen, beim Beißen in etwas Saures'

Material: norw. dial. *vrīna*, *vrein* 'grinsen; in the rutting die Oberlippe and Nase heave, life or verdrehen', then also 'cry, neigh, from brönstigen horses' (hence ags. *wræ_{ne}* 'horny, lustful', as. *wrēnisk*, ahd. *reinisc* 'leichtfertig, horny, lustful', as. *wrēnio*, ahd. *reinno* 'stallion' under likewise), dö.n. dial. *vrinsk* 'very sour' ('den Mund verziehend')

References: WP. I 277, WH. II 433 f.

Page(s): 1158

Root / lemma: *u_r.er-3*: l. *u_r.ei-*: β) *u_r.rizd-*: (**su_r.erig^wh-*)

English meaning: to be confused, ashamed

German meaning: 'wird verlegen, schämt sich' (ö)

Material: viell. from an s-Erweit. and with probably präsensbildendem *d*: Old Indian *vrīd, atē* 'wird verlegen, schämt sich', *vrīd, a-* m. 'Verlegenheit, the genitals' (**u₁rih₂zd-*), lat. *rīdē, -ēre* 'lachen'; ags. *wræ stan* 'turn, bend', norw. dial. (*v*)*reist* 'Weidenring; Querkopf', isl. *reista* 'verdrehen, crook', could ein idg. **u₁roizd-* voraussetzen.

Page(s): 1158

Root / lemma: *u₁er-3*: l. *u₁r-ei-*: γ) *u₁reig* ^h - (**su₁ereig* ^h *h-*)

English meaning: to be crooked (ö)

German meaning: 'krumm sein' (ö)

Material: In av. *urvizō-mai* *δya-* 'die Leibesmitte schnörend', *zaranyō-urvixšna* 'with goldener Verschnörung (am shoe)' (unorganisches *x*); got. *wraiqs* 'σ κ ο λ ι ά ς', afries. *wrāk* 'crooked', schwed. *vrēk* 'eigensinniger person' (**u₁roig* ^h *-u₁o-s*); here das in vocalism irregular gr. *ῥ α ι β ά ς* 'crooked';

gr. *ῥ ο ι β ά ς* is hybridization from *ῥ ο ι κ ά ς* and *ῥ α ι β ά ς*.

References: WP. I 279.

Page(s): 1158

Root / lemma: *u₁er-3*: l. *u₁r-ei-*: δ) *u₁reik* ^h - (**su₁ereik* ^h *h-*)

English meaning: to turn, bind

German meaning: 'drehen; umwickeln, binden'

Material: Av. *urvisyeiti* (**vris* ^h *yati*) 'wendet sich, dreht sich', Kaus. *urvaēsayeiti* 'wendet, dreht', *urvaēsa-* m. 'gyration' (= gr. *ῥ ο ι κ ά ς*, ndl. *wreeg*); Old Indian *vre ś ī-* 'Wasserwirbel';

gr. *ῥ ο ι κ ά ς* 'writhed, crooked, humped, gebogen', *ῥ ι κ ν ά ς* ds.; *ῥ ῆ σ κ ο ς* 'Koffer, hutch' maybe from **u₁rik* *h₂skos*;

lat. *rīca* 'Kopftuch', *rīcinium*, originally dial. *rēcinium* 'small Kopftuch' (**u₁reikā*);

md. *wriċh* (*wriġ-*) 'bent, verdreht, (therefrom) stiff; verröckt, eigensinnig, heimtöckisch', engl. *wry* 'slant, skew', ags. *wrigian* 'tendere, conari, nitī', ('*sich winden, whereupon wrestle, struggle'), afries. *wriġia* 'be bent, bow' (ö), ags. *urixl* f. 'variation, Tausch, earnings', aisl. *ræ xn* m. 'knot', hence probably also ags. *wrāsen*, *wræ sen* f., ahd. *reisan* n. ds. mengl. *wrāh* 'inverted, halsstarrig', ndl. *wreeg* 'stiff', Subst. 'Fußbeuge', aisl. *reigiask* 'den Kopf zurückwerfen, violent become', aisl. *riga* f. 'bend', *riga* 'move', nisl. *rig* n, *rigr* m. 'stiffness in den Gliedern' (from '*luxated'), mhd. *rigen*, *widerrigen* 'wogegen ankömpfen, widerstreben', nd. *wrigge(le)n* 'seitwärts or hin- and her drehen', engl. *wriggle* 'crook oneself', nd. *uriggel* 'Eigensinn', norw. *rigga* 'connect, umwickeln; upset; doubtful go', *rigla* 'wobble, sway, doubtful go'; mhd. *ric*, *rickes* 'band, strap, manacle, knot; Geschlinge the Eingeweide, narrow way', schweiz. *rikch* 'Heftel from Faden', mhd. *ric* 'neck' (probably as '*Dreher'), with expressive consonant stretch the Intensivität mengl. nd. ndl. *wrikken* 'hin and her turn, jiggle, wobble, sway', md. *vor-wrikken* 'dislocate, luxate, crick', norw. (*v*)*rikka*, schwed. *vrikka* 'dislocate, luxate, crick, wriggeln'; ndl. *gewricht* 'joint'; md. *wrist*, ags. *wrist*, *wyrst*, aschw. *vrist*, aisl. *rist* 'Fußgelenk', mhd. *rist* 'hand-, Fußgelenk' (**wrihst-*); ahd. *rīho* m. 'sura, poples, locus corrigiae', mhd. *rīhe* 'Rist of Fußes', nhd. *Reihen* ds., mndl. *wriġhe*, ndl. *wreeg* 'Fußbiege'; with the meaning 'umwickeln' (: lat. *rīca*): ags. *wriŋon*, *wreōn* (**wrihan*) 'einhöllen, cover, shield', *wrigels* 'Hölle', ahd.

intrihhen, *-rihan*, participle *intrigan* 'enthöllen', mhd. *rigel* m. 'eine headpiece, die man umwindet';

lit. *rišu* 'bind', *ri šti* 'bind', *ryšys* m. 'bundle', *raišau* 'bind', *rai štis* 'band, strap, Binde, head fascia', also *rai kštis* with *k*-insertion, as *ry kšte* 'Gerte', *iš-si-ry kšti* 'sich in Föden auflösen' (perhaps 'sich ausringeln, kröuseln'), *ra išas* and *rai šas* 'lame' ('*luxated, crooked'), *ra ištu*, *-šau*, *-šti* 'lame become', *ri ešas* 'ankle', lett. *risu*, *rist* 'bind', *riešu rist* ds., *ristu*, *ristu* (**u rī kstō*, barely nasalized) 'föge mich an'; Old Prussian *senrists* 'connected', *perrēist* 'connect'.

References: WP. I 278 f., WH. II 433, Trautmann 236, 246, Holthausen Aengl. etym. Wb. 408.

Page(s): 1158-1159

Root / lemma: *u_er-3*: l. *u_r-ei-*: ε) *u_reip-*, *u_rīp-* (**su_ereik^w h-*)

English meaning: to turn

German meaning: 'drehen'

Material: Gr. *ῥίψ*, *ῥίπτος*, ion. *ῥίπτος* n. 'wickerwork, Matte', *ῥίπτω* 'throw, cast', *ῥίπι* 'drehende Bewegung, Schwung, Wurf' (in addition *ἑῤῥος* 'πός'), *ῥίπις* 'flabellum, bellows';

ahd. *rīban*, mhd. *rīben* 'reibend wenden or turn', nhd. bair. *reiben* 'turn, wenden', mnd. *wriwen*, fries. *wriwwe* 'rub', nd. *wribbeln* 'turn'.

References: WP. I 280, Kluge-Götze¹⁶ 607.

Page(s): 1159

Root / lemma: *u_er-3*: l. *u_r-ei-*: ζ) *u_reit-* (**su_ereik^w h-*)

English meaning: to turn

German meaning: 'drehen'

Material: Aschwed. *vriþa*, aisl. *rīða* 'turn, wringen, winden, tie, bind, knot', ags. *wriðan*, ahd. *rīdan* 'turn, winden, bind', ags. *wriðan* m. 'rein, ring'; aisl. *riðull* 'tussock', isl. *riðill* 'walziges bit of wood zum Netzbinden', ahd. *ridil* m. 'Haarband, Kopfband'; ags. *wraeð*, *wraeð* f. 'band, strap, bundle', mnd. *wrēden* 'zusammendrehen', ahd. *reid*, *reidi* 'curly, frizzy'; with the meaning 'zornrunzelnd' aisl. *reiðr* 'angry, irate', ags. *wraeð* 'angry, irate, hostile, violent', as. *wreth*, mnd. *wrēt* ds.;

lit. *riečiu* (**reiti_ō*), *rie sti* 'winden, wickeln, roll', lett. *riešu*, *riest* 'abfallen, sich abtrennen', therefrom lit. *riete* 'ti' 'auskriechen', changing through ablaut *ritu* 'au', *ri sti* 'roll, wölzen', lett. *ritu*, *rist* ds., iterative lit. *ra ičioti* 'hin- and herrollen';

eine additional form with germ. *t* (phonetically influenced from *writan* 'rend'ö) in older ndrhein. *writen* 'turn, verdrehen, wringen', ndl. *wrijten* 'turn'.

References: WP. I 279 f., Trautmann 242.

Page(s): 1159-1160

Root / lemma: *u_er-4* (**su_er-*)

English meaning: to find, take

German meaning: 'finden, nehmen'

Note: besides *u_erē(i)-*, *u_ērī-*

Material: Arm. *gerem* 'take gefangen, raube';

gr. (with unclear ε υ as by εὐρύς, 8. *u_er-*; Aspiration after ε λ ε ι ν) εὐρίσκειω 'find' (Quantität of ι: unacquainted), εὐρήσσω, εὐρηκα (*Fé-Fρη-), εὐρο, εὐρέ-θη, εὐρε-της;

air. *fūar* 'invēni' (**u_eh_u_r̥a*), *frīth* 'inventum est' (**u_rēhto-*);

**u_rēt-* in lit. *su-re* 'sti, *su* 're' čau 'catch, grasp', Old Church Slavic *obre* 'sti' 'find', *sr-re* 'sti' 'find, encounter, meet', Aor. -re tь (present -re, što), *ob-re*, šta 'Erfindung'.

References: WP. I 280, Vasmer 2, 244, Frisk 589 f.

Page(s): 1160

Root / lemma: *u_er-5* (**su_er-*)

English meaning: to close, cover; to guard, save

German meaning: 'verschließen, bedecken; schützen, retten, abwehren'

Material: **A.** With Präfixen: 'shut' and 'öffnen'; 'door'; *u_ortom* 'gate'.

Old Indian *api-vr̥n, o* 'ti' 'verschließt, bedeckt', *apa-vr̥n, oti* 'öffnet'; also lat. *operiō* 'bedecke', *aperiō* 'öffne' (from **op(i)-* and **ap(o)-u_eriō*); osk. *veru* 'portam', umbr. *verof-e* 'in portam', osk. *vereias* Gen. Sg. 'Jungmännerbund' (originally 'Torwache', Vetter Gl. 29, 240);

lit. *u* 'žveriu, -ve 'rti' 'shut', *atve* 'rti' 'öffnen' (from which previously without preverb *veriu*, *ve* 'rti' 'öffnen', and 'shut'; Old Church Slavic (*za*)/vъro, *vre* 'ti' 'shut', Iter. *ot-voriti* 'öffnen';

derivatives: **u_ortom* in Nom. Pl. lit. *var* 'tai, lett. *va* 'rti' 'gate, door', Old Prussian *warto* 'Haustüre'; Old Church Slavic *vrata*, russ. *voro* 'ta' 'gate, Türe'; also to 3. *u_er-* could belong Old Church Slavic *vere* 'ja and *zahvor* ѡ 'Hebebaum', russ. *vereja* 'Torflögel', *zavor* 'gesperrter passage';

perhaps here lit. *vary* 'ti' 'drive, push' (formal = germ. *warjan*, Old Church Slavic *ot-voriti*, compare also Old Indian Kaus. *vāra* 'yati) as 'das gate öffnen, um das Vieh from the hurdle hinauszutreiben'; in addition russ. *provo* 'rnyj' 'fast, rapid, hurried, agile'.

B. *u_er-, u_eru-, u_rū-* 'verschließen, cover, shield, retten'; *u_er-to-* 'paddock', *u_er-tro* 'protection', *u_r_-ti-* 'Einzöunung'.

Old Indian *vr̥n, o* 'ti (also *va* 'rati and Kaus. *vara* 'yati) 'umschließt, wehrt'; av. Akt. -*varanav-*, Med. *varan-* 'cover, hüllen'; derivatives from a light basis: Old Indian *vr̥ta* 'participle Perf. Pass., *vr̥ti* f. 'Einzöunung' (av. *ha*, *m-varatay-* 'Tapferkeit'), *varman-* n. 'protection', *va* 'rtra- n. 'Schuttdamm, Deich' (osset. *vart* 'shield' from iran. **vr̥tra-*, s. Bailey IRAS 1953, 110 f.), *vr̥tra-* n. 'Abwehr, enmity(en), fiend(e)', (av. *varə* 'stra- 'Widerstand, Wehr, shield'), Sg. GN *Vr̥tra-* ('the die Gewässer einschließt'), *varatrā-* 'strap', *va* 'rdhra-, *vadhra-* m. *va(r)-dhrī* ds., *vara-* m. 'Einschließen', also *vala-* (av. *vara-* ds.), lengthened grade *vāra-* (av. -*vāra-*) 'Deckung, Wehr'; av. *varāna-* 'Umhüllung, Bedeckung' (thereafter Old Indian *va* 'rñ a- 'paint, color' probably from 'Bedeckung'), *varə* 'stra- 'Verteidigungswaffe, Wehr', *vārə* 'strman- 'Wehr, parapet' etc.;

u_erū - besides in present *vr̥n, o* 'ti in Old Indian *varū-ta* 'r- m. 'Schötzer, Schirmer', *va* 'rū-tha- n. 'protection, shield, Heer, herd, swarm', perhaps the GN *Va* 'run, a- as 'the binder' (as *Mitra* above S. 710); here also Old Indian *urus, ya* 'ti

`befreit, erlost, rettet' as *uru-s* -*ya ti*, compare hitt. *u*-*arressesta* `protected'; about Old Indian *Va* *run*, *a*-*s*. Wackernagel-Debrunner II 2, S. 485 (to *u*-*ē* *r*- `water', above S. 80);

gr. perhaps *εὔρω*ς, -*ῶ*τ ο ς `mildew, Moder', if actually `Bedecker' (wöre **ē*-*F*ρ ω-τ-, compare Old Indian *arn*, *ō*-*vr*, *t* `die Fluten einschließend');

*F*ερύ- in hom. *ε*ρυσθα *ab*wehren, retten, preserve, protect', Impf. *ε*ρυ:-σο, -τ ο, themat. geworden *ε*ρύ-ε τ ο, Perf. *ε*ῖρ υ μ α ι (**F*ε-*F*ρ υ μ α ι), ion. *ε*ῖρ υ ο μ α ι (**ē**F*ε ρύ ο μ α ι) `hold fest, preserve', *ε*ρ υ μ α `protection, defense', *ε*ρ υ μ ν ό ς `geschützt, befestigt', *ε*ρ υ σί-π τ ο λ ι ς `stadtschötzend'; *Ε*ύρ υ σί-λ α ο ς, *Ε*ύρ υ-λ α ο ς under likewise (*ē*-*F*ρ υ-);

other ablaut grade *F*ρύ- without Vokalvorschlag in Inf. hom. *ε*ρυσθα, hom. ion. *ε*ρύ ο μ α ι `schirme, errette; hold fest, hold back' (latter meaning, die also the *k*-Erweit. *ε*ρύ κ ω, *ε*ρ υ κ ά ν ω, *ε*ρ υ κ α ν ά ω `hold ab, back', Pass. `zögere' innewohnt, from `through einen Verschluss fernhalten, abwehren'), Perf. *ε*ῖρ υ μ α ι (**F*ε-*F*ρ υ μ α ι), *ε*ῖρ υ μ α `protection, defense', *ε*ρύ σ ι ο ς `schötzend, rettend', *ε*ρύ τ ω ρ, *ε*ρ υ τ ή ρ `Retter, liberator', *ε*ρ υ σί π ο λ ι ς `stadtschötzend'; lengthened grade *ῥ*ήρ ι ο ν `burial mound';

alb. *varr* `grave' (**u*-*ornā*), *vathe* ``paddock';

air. *ferenn* (**u*-*ereno*-) `belt, girdle', *fertae* (mir. *fert*) `burial mound' (with Steinen verschlossen) = ags. *weorð* (see under), air. *feronn*, *ferann* (**u*-*erono*-) `land, farmland' (probably **umhegt*); mcymr. *gwerthyr* `fortress' (**u*-*ertro*-; compare above Old Indian *vartra*-); here probably air. *E* *riu*, Gen. *E* *renn*, cymr. *Iwerddon* `Irland' as **ep**h**u*-*eriō*, Gen. -*i*-*onos* `hill, island' (compare ahd. *werid*) after Pokorny KZ. 47, 233, ZcP. 15, 197 ff.;

got. *warjan* `wehren', aisl. *verja* `wehren, hinder, verteidigen', ags. *werian* `ds., aufdömmen', ahd. *weren* `verteidigen, shield', as. *werian* `wehren, shield, hinder', germ. -*varii* (`Verteidiger', out of it `Einwohner') in *Chatuvarii*, *Bojuvarii*, aisl. e.g. *Rūm-verjar* `Römer'; urnord. *waru* `the umschließende Steinkreis um ein grave' (see above ir. *fert*) = aisl. *vo* *r* f., nnorw. *vor* *m*. `Reihe from Steinen', also `hill or bank from Steinen or gravel', aisl. *ver* *n*. `dam, Fischwehr', ags. *wer* *m*. ds., mhd. *wer* *n*. `Stauwehr', ahd. *werī* `Wehr, protection', ags. *mylen-waru*, -*wer* `Möhlenteich', *waru* `protection'; lengthened grade ahd. *wuorī* f. `dam', schweiz. *wuhr* `Wehr'; aisl. *vo* *rn* `Verteidigung, protection', ags. *wearn* `Widerstand, Verweigerung' (in mhd. *warne*, *werne* `Vorsicht, Fürsorge, warning' is ein to **u*-*er*-`gewahren' gehöriges word eingeflossen), aisl. *varna* `sich enthalten, vorenthalten' = ags. *wearnian* `warn', refl. `sich enthalten', ahd. *warnōn* `sich höten, warn', ags. *wiarnan* `sich enthalten, vorenthalten, chop, cut, reject';

ags. *waroð* *n*. `bank, border, shore, beach, seaside', ahd. *werid* `island, Halbinsel' (nhd. *Werder*), mhd. *wert* `Landröcken between Sömpfen, bank, border, shore', mnd. *werde*(*r*) `eingedeichtes Land';

ags. *weorð*, *word* *n*. *m*. `courtyard, household' (**u*-*er-to*-, **u*-*r*.*h**to*-), as. *wurth* f. `gestampfter oder gepflasterter Platz' (= Old Indian *vr*.*ti*-), mnd. *wurt*, *wort*, *wurde*, *worde* f. `erhöhter place, Hofstötte; garden, Feldstück', aisl. *urð* f. `heap from Felsblöcken';

compare alb. *vathe* ``paddock, Hof um das Haus, hurdle, sheepfold' (**u*-*or-tā*), tochar. B *wörto*, *wart*(*t*)*o* `garden, wood, forest', ir. *fert* `burial mound'; in the meaning also Old Church Slavic *vora* `saepimentum'.

References: WP. I 280 ff., Frisk 568 f., 593 f., 643 f.;

See also: in addition *u*-*erg* *h*-1.

Page(s): 1160-1162

Root / lemma: *u_er-6* (**su_er-*)

English meaning: to talk, speak

German meaning: `feierlich sagen, sprechen'

Note: also *u_ere-*, *u_rē-*

Material: Av. *urvāta-* n. `determination, command' (= ṛ̥ṇ̥tāv), next to which from the light basis **u_ere-*: av. *urvata-* n. `determination' = Old Indian *vrata* - n. `command, statute, profession, declaration', and Old Church Slavic *rota* `oath'; ablaut. Old Prussian *wertemai* `wir schwören';

gr. εἰρῶ `say' (*Fερ(ω)), Fut. ep. ion. ἐρῶ, att. ἐρῶ, Pass. Aor. ion. εἰρήθην (*ἐFρῆθην), att.ἐρήθην (*εFρήθην), Perf. εἰρήκα, -μᾶτ diss. from *FεFρη-, compare geneuertes = renamed, has changedōō arg. FεFρημένα; ṛ̥ṇ̥tāv `verabredet = festgesetzt', ṛ̥ṇ̥tāv, ōol. Fρήτωρ `Redner', ṛ̥ṇ̥tāv, el. Fράτρω f. `Spruch, pact, covenant', diss. to kypr. Fρήτα, whereof εὐFρητάσταυ `pact, covenant, law', ṛ̥ṇ̥tāv `word', ṛ̥ṇ̥tāv `discourse', εἰρῶν `someone, the sich verstellte' (*Fερ(ων), εἰρῶν εἶα `Verstellung';

russ. *vru* (**vbro*), *vrat* b `lie, maunder, drivel', with *k*-suffix (**u_orkā*): russ. *vra* ka `empty gossip', Old Church Slavic *vrač* b (**u_orki_os*) `physician, medicine man' (*Besprecher), magician, Hexenmeister';

maybe alb. geg. *vra*, tosk. *vras* `kill, wound', alb. geg. *verbu*, tosk. *verboj* `to blind, make wander aimlessly'; maybe alb. geg. *verbu*, tosk. *verboj* `to blind' is related to the revenge killing and anger of a murder - also alb. *verbohem* `to become blind from anger'.

hitt. *u_erii_a-* `call, shout, cry, beauftragen', particle *-u_ar-* actually `sagte';

perhaps (in spite of Vasmer 2, 508 f. and above S. 860) here baltoslav. *u_rēk-*, *u_rek-* in lit. *re* kiu, *re* kti, lett. *rēkt* `cry', *re* kuo t `sich unterhalten', Old Church Slavic *reko*, *rešti* `say', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *rok* b `Frist, Termin', *re* čb `accusation' and **u_rōk-* in germ. got. *wrōhs* `accusation', *wrōhjan* `beschuldigen' = west-germ. **wrōgjan*, ahd. *ruogen*, nhd. *rögen*;

dh-extension *u_er-dho-* etc.:

Gr. βέρθετ φθέγγετ Hes. (Specht KZ 59, 65);

lat. *verbum* `word' (not from **vorbom* because of:) umbr. *uerfale* `an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur's staff';

got. *waurd*, ahd. *wort* etc. `word' = Old Prussian *wirds* `word'; lit. *var* das `name'.

maybe alb. *urtë* `sage, smart, intelligent', *uroj* `pray, wish'.

References: WP. I 283 f., WH. II 756 f., Trautmann 238, 360, Vasmer 1, 234 f., 2, 539, Frisk 469 ff.;

See also: here probably *u_rek-*.

Page(s): 1162-1163

Root / lemma: *u_er-7* (**su_er-*)

English meaning: to tear

German meaning: `aufreißen, ritzen'

Note: base for extensions:

Material: **A. *u_erd-*:** av. *varədvā-* 'soft, lax', Old Church Slavic *vre dъ*, russ. *ve red* 'wound'; ***u_red-*:** Old Indian *avradanta* 'sie wurden weich', *vrandī n-* 'mörbe werdend'; ***u_rēd-*:** Old Prussian *redo* 'Ackerfurche', older dō n. *vraade*, *vrode* 'wöhlen, aufbohren'; ***u_rōd-*:** lat. *rōdō*, -ere 'gnaw, consume', *rōstrum* (**rōd-trom*) n. 'Nagewerkzeug, snout, bill, beak, neb', ags. *wrōtan* 'wöhlen, dig', aisl. *rōta* ds., ahd. *ruozit* 'suscitat, movet', ags. *wrōt*, mhd. *ruozel*, *röezel*, nhd. *Rössel* (**wrōtila-*); in addition die zero grade in schwed. dial. *rota*, *ruta* 'wöhlen'; after Frisk (Etyma Armen. 30) in addition still arm. *gercum* 'shave' from **u_erd-s-* (originally Aoristbildung).

B. *u_ornā*: alb. *varre* 'wound', russ. *vorona* 'Ruderloch in Schiffsheck, Hennensteiβ' (therefrom *voro nka* 'Trichter'), poln. *wrona*, čech. *vrana* 'aperture'; ***u_re-no-*, *u_ro-no-*** in Old Indian *vran a* 'm. n. 'wound, crack' besides *u_rō-nā* in Old Church Slavic russ. etc. *rana* 'wound'.

Maybe alb. (**varna*) *varr* 'grave' [common alb. *rn-* > *rr-* shift] not from lat. *urna* 'cinerary urn'.

C. *u_erg h-*: Old Indian *vr ha ti* 'reißt from', Aor. *varhi*, participle *vr d ha*, *mūla-vr t* 'die roots ausreißend' (Wackernagel KZ. 67, 166 ff.).

D. *u_erk-*, *u_rek-*: gr. *ῥάκ ος*, öol. *β ράκ ος* (**F ράκ ος*) n. 'rag, zerlumptes dress; wrinkle'; *β ράκ α λ ο ν ῥάπ α λ ο ν* Hes.; *β ράκ ε τ ο ν δ ρέπ α ν ο ν*, *κ λ α δ ε υ τή ρ ι ο ν* Hes., *ῥάκ ε τ ρ ο ν* ds.;

E. *u_resk-* (from **u_rek-sk-*), ***u_r.sk-*** Old Indian *vr s ca ti* 'haut ab, splits', *vra s cana-* 'abhauend', n. 'das Abhauen', *pra-vraska-* m. 'cut'; *ava-vras ca-* 'splinter'; russ.-Church Slavic *vraska* etc. 'wrinkle' (**u_orskā*).

Maybe alb. *vras* 'kill' [alb. possible -ska > -s phonetic mutation]

F. *u_r-ei-*, *u_rī-*: gr. *ῥί ν η* 'Feile, Raspel' (**u_rīnā*; or onomatopoeic wordö) and 'Haifisch' (from seiner zum Polieren verwendeten rauhen Röckenhaut'); *ῥ ι ν ός* 'skin; Lederschild', (öol.) *γ ρ ῖ ν ος* (i.e. *F ρ ῖ ν ος*) *δέρ μα* Hes., hom. *τ α λ α ύ ρ ι ν ος* 'schildtragend' (compare M. Leumann, Homer. Wörter 196 ff.);

with *d*-extension (originally *d*-presentö) ags. *writan* 'eingraben, ritzen, schreiben, malen', as. *writan* 'tear, verwunden, ritzen, schreiben', mnd. *writen* 'rend, schreiben, draw, sign', nhd. *reißen*, urnord. *wrait* 'schrieb, ritzte' (besides germ. **ritan* in aschwed. *rita* ds., compare unterrei-, *reid-* 'ritzen'); got. *writs* 'line', ags. *writ* 'Schrift', *wrae tt* 'ornament, decoration, jewellery, jewel' under likewise;

after Frisk (Etyma Arm. 28 ff.) here arm. *ergicanem* 'tear, break, rupture, grind, carve, slit, injure, stir, tease, irritate' from **u_reid-s-*.

References: WP. I 286 f., Trautmann 236, Vasmer 1, 229.

Page(s): 1163-1164

Root / lemma: *u_er-8* (**su_er-*)

English meaning: to observe, pay attention

German meaning: 'gewahren, achtgeben'

Material: Gr. only *F o ρ-*, with spiritus asper *ῥ ρ-*: hom. *ἐπὶ ῥ ρ ο ν τ α ι* 'sie beaufsichtigen', *ῥ ρ ε ι ψ υ λ ά σ σ ε ι* Hes., ***u_oro s*** in *ἐπὶ ο υ ρ ος* (for *ἐπὶ ο ρ ος* after *ο ῦ ρ ος*) 'ἐφ ο ρ ος', supervisor, custodian, keeper', *φ ρ ο υ ρ άς* 'Wöchter' (**π ρ ο-ῥ ρ άς*), *φ ρ ο υ ρ ά* 'protection', *ο ῦ ρ ος* 'Wöchter' (from compounds abstracted), dor. *τ ῖ μ ῖ ο ρ ος*, att. *τ ῖ μ ῶ ρ ας* 'Ehrenwöchter, Retter' (*Ῥό ρ ος* = germ. *wara-* see below), *ῥ ρ άω* (*ἐύ ρ ω ν*, *ἐό ρ α κ α*) 'see, observe' (denominative eines also in *φ ρ ο υ ρ ά* 'steckenden' **F o ρ ά* = ahd. as. *wara*, ags. *waru* 'attention') öol. *freilich ῥ η μ ι*, similarly as

lat. *verēri*; lengthened grade att. ῥα, ion. ῥη 'Hut, care' hom. οὐδ' ἐνόσ-
ωρ ος, οὐδ' ἐνόσ ῥα ν ἔχων 'nichtsutzig', ὁ λ ι γ ω ρ ε ω
'vernachlässige' from *ὁ λ ι γ ω ρ ός 'ὁ λ ι γ η ν ῥα ν ἔχων', at most
θ υ ρ ω ρ ός, π υ λ ω ρ ός 'door-, Torhöter' (rather because of hom. π υ λ ε ω ρ ός
an θ υ ρ η-, π υ λ η-ο ρ ός, correspondingly τ ι μ ω ρ ός); ῥ ε ú ε ι ν 'cavere';
β ω ρ οί ὀ φ θ α λ μ οί Hes. Suid.

lat. *vereor*, -*ērī*, -*itus sum* 'worship, fear, dread'; zur form compare gr. ὄω.
(F) ῥ η μ ι 'see, observe';

air. *cō(a)ir* 'fitting, right': cymr. *cywair* ds. (**kom-u_eri_os*);

germ.: **u_eoro** 's' in got. *war(s)* 'behutsam', aisl. *varr* 'behutsam, careful, shy', ags.
wær 'gewahr, attentive, careful, behutsam', as. *war* 'careful, auf the Hut', ahd.
giwar 'attentive, careful' = (Fόρ ος); **ū_eorā** in got. *warai* 'Behutsamkeit, artifice',
mhd. *wer* (ahd. **warī*) 'Vorsicht'; ags. *waru*, as. ahd. *wara* 'attention, Obhut', *wara*
ne 'man 'wahrnehmen', aisl. *vara* f. 'Handelsware, Zahlungsmittel', ags. *waru*,
spötmhd. *war*, nhd. *Ware*; ahd. *bewarōn* 'preserve, protect', as. *warōn* 'observe,
protect, look after, watch over, keep', ags. *varian* 'preserve, protect, beware,
guard', aisl. *vara* 'attentive make, look after; protect, assume', refl. 'sich höten';
u_eortos** (u_eordhos**) in got. *dau rawards* 'Torwart', ahd. *wart* 'Wöchter, Wörter,
Höter', *warto*, got. *wardja* ds., as. *wardōn* 'auf the Hut sein, look after, watch over,
keep', ahd. *wartēn* 'achten, peer, wahrnehmen, warten, erwarten', *warta*
'Beobachtung etc.', nhd. *Warte* under likewise; ***u_eorn-** in ahd. *furiwarna*
'Vorbereitung' (ags. *wearn* f. 'Widerstand, Verweigerung, Vorwurf', nhd. *warnen*
etc. through interference from Angehörigen from **warjan* wehren etc.', and root
***u_eer-** 'verschließen');

lett. *ve ru*, *vērt* 'see, show, bemerken' (mostly reflexive *vērties*), *vērtība* 'attention';
toch. A *wör-*, B *wör-sk-* 'smell'.

References: WP. I 284 f.

Page(s): 1164

Root / lemma: **u_eer-9** : **u_eeru-s** (***su_eer-**)

English meaning: wide, broad

German meaning: Adj. 'weit, breit'

Material: Old Indian *uru* -, av. *vouru-* (from **varu-*, idg. **u_eeru-*), jav. also *uru-*
'wide', westoss. *urux*, Kompositionsform av. *uru-* (from **u_eru-*, as Old Indian *gru-*
besides *guru* -, above S. 476); comparative *va rīyas-*, Superlativ *va ris t ha-*, in
addition Old Indian *urūcī* f. 'die earth', Femin. to *uru-vya n c*: *urūc-*
'weitreichend', compare den av. Bergnamen *Vouruša-*, perhaps = Old Indian
**urūcya-*; Old Indian *urvat a-* m. 'year', **uruat a-* 'weit wandering'; PN *Urva s ī* f.
from **uru-vās ī* 'intense desire'; in addition *ulū khala-* 'mortar' from **urū khara-*
'with breitem bottom';

with metathesis gr. εῦ- (as in εὔρεστω, **u_eer-4**; compare εὔρουσι - under **u_eer-**
5) in εὔρος (instead of *Fερος) 'breit', as well as in εὔρος 'Breite' (see
above Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 412 Anm. 1); perhaps toch. A *wörts*, B *aurtse* 'wide,
breit'

neuter: **u_eeros-** in Old Indian *va ras-* n. 'Breite, Raum' (gr. εὔρος instead of
*Fερος);

doubtful **u_eeros-** 'breast' in Old Indian *uras-* (from **vuras*), av. *varō* ds. and Old
Indian *va rī man* - m. n. 'Weite, Umfang', *va rivas-* n. 'Raum, Weite,
Behaglichkeit', die eine heavy basis voraussetzen.

References: WP. I 285, Mayrhofer 109 f., Thieme Lg. 31, 439.

Page(s): 1165

Root / lemma: *u_ers-* (**su_er-*)

English meaning: to drag on the ground

German meaning: 'am Boden schleifen'

Material: Lat. *verrō* (older *vorrō*), *verrī*, *versum* 'schleifen, am Boden schleppen, fegen';

about gr. *ἐρρω* 'go away, schwinde' s. Frisk 566;

aisl. *voṛr* 'stroke'; barely here as. ahd. *weṛran* 'bewilder, durcheinanderbringen' etc.;

lett. *vaṛsms* 'heap of corn, grain'; russ.-Church Slavic *вѣрчу*, *вѣшти* 'dreschen', ablaut. *vrachъ* 'das Dreschen' (geschah originally through Schleifen), russ. *voṛoch* 'heap (from corn)';

hitt. *u-aršii-a-*, *u-arš-* 'abwischen, pluck, reap'.

References: WP. I 267, 292 f., WH. II 761 f., Trautmann 361, Vasmer 1, 230.

Page(s): 1169-1170

Root / lemma: *u_er-(e)nā* (**su_er-*)

English meaning: alder, poplar

German meaning: 'Erle, Pappel' ('Sumpfbaum'ö), thereafter 'Stange, Balken'

Material: Arm. *geran* (**u_ernā*) 'trabs, tignum';

alb. *verre* 'f. (**u_ernā*) 'Populus alba';

bret. *gwern* f. (**u_ernā*) 'Schiffsmast; alder', acorn. *guern* 'Mast', *guern-en* 'alder', cymr. *gwernen* 'Schiffsmast, alder', Pl. koll. *gwern* 'Erlen, swamp, marsh', mir. *fern* f. 'Erle', Mast', gall. *Fernodubrum* 'Erlenwasser'; from dem Kelt. derive piemontes. *verna*, prov. *verna*, *verno*, frz. *verne*, *vergne* 'alder').

References: WP. I 292, Meyer-Löbke REW³ p. 9232, Vendryes RC. 46, 137 and above S. 81.

Page(s): 1169

Root / lemma: *u_es-1* (**su_es-*)

English meaning: to stay, live, spend the night

German meaning: 'verweilen, wohnen, öbernachten'

Material: Old Indian *vaśati* (participle secondary *us_ita-*) 'verweilt, dwells, öbernachtet' (with *ā*: 'sleeps with a Frau', with *upa*: 'fastet') = av. *vaṛhāiti* 'dwells, verweilt', Old Indian Kaus. *vāsayati* 'beherbergt'; *vaśtu-*, *vasati* - m. f., *vāsa* - m. 'abode, residence, Uöbernachten', Old pers. *āvahanam* 'residence, Flecken', Old Indian lengthened grade *vāśtu-* n. 'site, house', newer *vaśtu-* n. 'thing, thing' (*vastuka-* m. 'eine plant', actually 'Hofunkraut'); *vāsa-vesman* n. 'Schlafzimmer';

arm. *goy* 'is, existiert, is vorhanden', *goy* (*i*-stem) 'being, being, blessing,

property';

gr. ἄεσα ep. Aor. (stets with ὑκτα connected) `zubringen', in addition present ἄεσκω, ἄεσκοντο; perhaps ἑστία f. `stove, hearth, altar', figurative `house, family etc.', with secondary ι ion. ἑστία, öol. böot. lokr. dor. ark. ἑστία through Assimil. an das betonte ι the second syllable, das Fehlen des F perhaps through influence of ἑστημι; derivative from *u_{es}-ti- `Bleiben, dwelling', also `zum Heim gehörig'; with unexplained a-vocalism (F) ἄστον. `town, city' (ἄστορς `Stödtter', ἄστορσις `stödtisch');

messap. *vastei* (Dat.);

lat. *Vesta* `goddess of häuslichen Hordes';

mir. *fō(a)id* `nöchtigt (also `with a wife, woman'), bleibt, verweilt, wakes in the night' (*u_{oseti}), 3. Sg. preterit *fīu* (*u_ih_uōst), 3. Pl. *fēotar* (*u_i-u_{os}-ont-r.), verbal noun *fess*, *feiss* f. `Schlafen, coitus, abode, residence', ablaut. *foss* m. `Bleiben, tranquillity', *i foss* `to house', *fossad* `tight, firm, steadfast; dwelling, abode, residence'; cymr. *gwas* `Heimstätte', mcymr. *gwest*, *kywest* `Ruheplatz', *gwest*, *cywestach* `coitus', *gwesti* `dwelling', *dirwest* (*d_iro_hu_{es}t-) and *darwest* (*to-are-u_{es}-t-) `fast';

got. *wisan* (1. Sg. preterit *was*) `sein, bleiben', aisl. *vesa* (later *vera*), ags. as. ahd. *wesan* (engl. preterit *was*), afries. *wesa* `sein, bleiben', nhd. *war*, *gewesen*, substantivierter Infin. `entity'; got. *wists* f. `entity', aisl. *vist*, ags. ahd. *wist* `entity, abode, residence, Dasein'; aisl. *værr* `peaceful, friedlich' (or identical with dem 2. part from *o*, *l-værr*, see above S. 1165; certainly here belongs *herað-værr* `berechtigt, in district, region, area to sein'); as. *werōn*, ahd. *weren* `dauern, wöhren' (in addition ahd. *wirig* `lasting, dauerhaft', nhd. *lang-wierig*) and as. *warōn*, mnd. *waren* `dauern'; perhaps got. *wis* `calm (at sea)', if actually `tranquillity');

toch. A *ws en n e* `lair', *was t*, B *ost* `house', *was amo* `friend', Pl. *was mon*, *wsas s om* `dwells'; hitt. *hu iš-* `leben, am Leben bleiben', *hu iša-* `mirror'.

References: WP. I 306 f., WH. II 773, Frisk 25, 173 f., 576 f., Vendryjs RC. 35, 89 f., Loth RC. 38, 297, Ifor Williams BBCS. 2, 41 ff., R. A. Fowkes JC. stem 2, 1 f.

Page(s): 1170-1171

Root / lemma: *u_{es}-2* (**su_{es}-*)

English meaning: to feast

German meaning: `schmausen; aufgeräumt sein'

Material: Old Indian *a nu vāvasē* `hat aufgezehrt', *va stōh* `vor dem ravenousness', av. *vastra* `Fresse, muzzle', *vāstram* `food', *vāstar-* `Hirte'; about lat. *vēscor* `as Speise genießen, sich nöhren' see above S. 73; mir. *fess*, *feiss* `food, eating' (**u_{es}-tā*), air. *fī ach* `raven' (**u_{es}ākos*), out of it borrowed cymr. *gwyach* `Steißfuß' (ein bird); air. *ban-[f] less* `wedding' (`Frauen-fest'), bret. *banves* `festival', cymr. *gwest* `festival'; got. *waila wisan* `to feast, delight', *frawisan* `consume', *wizōn* `indulge oneself', *waila-wizns* `feast', *gawizneigs* `sich mitfreuend', ags. *wesan* `to feast' (only Beowulf 3115, Hs. *weaxan*); ahd. *firwesan*, mhd. *verwesen* `consume'; aisl. *vist*, ags. ahd. *wist* f. `dish, food'; in ablaut probably ahd. *wastel* (frz. *gaâteau*) `cake';

hitt. *u_eši-* `pasture', *u_ešii_a-* `weiden, abweiden; leiten, regieren'; *u_eštara-* `herdsman, shepherd'.

References: WP. I 307 f., Vendryes RC. 35, 89 f., WH. II 769

See also: probably to *u_{esu}-* `good'.

Root / lemma: *u_̂es-3* (**su_̂es-*)

English meaning: wet

German meaning: `feuchten, naß'

Material: Gr. ἑαροῦ λουτῆρα, ἡ προχοῦν Hes., alt-theröisch *hεαροα* (meaning unacquainted); umbr. *vestikatu* `libato' (formation as lat. *lectica*);

ahd. *wasal* `rain', ahd. *waso* `lawn, clod of earth, pit, pothole', nhd. *Wasen* `lawn', as. *waso*, mnd. *wase* `damp Erdgrund, slime, mud; clod of earth, lawn'; mnd. *wasem* m. `Wasserdampf, haze, mist'; ags. *wōs* n. `dampness, juice, sap'; engl. *ooze* `dampness, slime, mud', as verb `durchsickern, spring up, bubble', mnd. *wōs* `scum, froth, foam, Absud, juice, sap', older dö n. norw. *ōs* `Pflanzensaft';

presumably av. *vaṅhu-tāt-* f. `blood', *vaṅhu ʔwa-* n. `Blutvergießen, blutiger fight', *vohuna-* m. `blood' and Old Indian *vaśā, vasā* `bacon, fat, lard' (also *vasā* inscribed, as *vaśā-m* `flössiges fat');

here with the meaning `male animal' (compare lat. *verrēs* etc.: *u_̂er-, u_̂er-s-* `feuchten'): Old Indian *uśṭra-* m. `Böffel, Kamel', *uśṭāṛ-* `Pflugstier', av. *uštrō* m. `Kamel' (also in *Zarab-uštrō*); Old Indian *uśṭā* `Pflugstier'.

References: WP. I 308, Trautmann 343, Mayrhofer 1, 113 f., Frisk 433.

Page(s): 1171-1172

Root / lemma: *u_̂es-4* (**su_̂es-*)

English meaning: to stick, pierce

German meaning: `stechen'ö

Material: Old Indian *nivāsita-* `ums Leben gebracht', *nirvāsanaṃ* `das Ermorden, Töten', *parivāsayati* `schneidet rings ab, from' under likewise; air. *fennaid* `schindet' (**u_̂es-nā-ti*); alb. *usht* `Ahre'; ahd. *ort* `cusp, peak, point, edge etc.', nhd. *Ort* `place' (and `Schusterahle'), ags. *ord* `cusp, peak, Anfang', aisl. *oddr* `cusp, peak', agerm. *Osd-ulfus* = as. ags. *Ord-ulf* (different above S. 237); lit. *usni s* `thistle, Hagedorn', lett. *usna, ušna* `thistle';

about Church Slavic *вѣсь* `louse' etc., see above S. 692 and Vasmer 1, 232 f.

References: WP. I 308 f.

Page(s): 1172

Root / lemma: *u_̂es-5* (**su_̂es-*)

English meaning: to dress, put on

German meaning: `kleiden'

Material: Old Indian *vaśtē* `kleidet sich, zieht an', av. *vaste* ds. (compare das unthemat. gr. ἑσθεατε, -εσθεατε), *vaṅhaiti* ds.; Old Indian *vaśana-*, av. *vaṅhana-* n. `garment'; Old Indian *vaśman-* n. `cover' (= εἶμα); *vastra-*, av. *vastra-* n. `clothing' (: gr. ἑσθεατε, mhd. *westerö*);

arm. *z-genum* `pull mich an' (**u_̂esṇu-* = ἑννυμε), *zḡgest* `clothing' (-*tu*-stem);

gr. ἑννυμε, ion. εἶνυμε, Aor. ἑσθεατε `kleiden', Med. `sich kleiden',

athemat. Perf. ἐῖμα (*Fέσ-μα) 3. Sg. ἐπι-εστα (Herod.); ἐσθός n. 'clothing' (-dhes-stem), ἐσθής, -ήτος ds. (*Fεσ[το-]τα-τ-ς with dem θ from ἐσθός); ἐσθός 'weibliches garment' (Old Indian *va śana-m*); ion. att. εἶμα, dor. Φῖμα, lesb. Φέμα 'dress' (: Old Indian *va ś-man-*); Hes. γῖμα ἱμάτιον, εὖ-, κακός, δυσ-εἶμων 'good, schlecht gekleidet', with Vorstufe of Itazismus ἱ-μάτιον 'dress, mantle'; dor. Φέστρα (γέστρα στολή Hes.), ἐφ'εστρίς f. 'wörmers Wintergewand, Soldatenmantel';

alb. *vesh* 'I kleide an', *vishem* 'kleide mich an';

lat. *vestis* 'clothing', *vestiō, -īre* 'kleiden' (compare γεστία ἔνδυσ (ς Hes.);

got. *wasjan*, ahd. *werian*, aisl. *veria* 'kleiden', ags. *werian* 'ds., dress bear, carry'; got. *wasti* f. 'dress'; mhd. *wester* (see above) 'Taufkleid' (but ahd. early *wastibarn*, previously by Notker *westerwa t*); aisl. *vesl* n. 'dress' (**wesala-*), *ver* 'Überzug' (**waza-*);

hitt. *u_aš-*, *u_eš-*, luw. *u_aš(š)-* 'bekleiden, anziehen'; toch. B *wastsi, wötsi* 'dress' (neologism); A *wsāl* ds.;

References: WP. I 309, WH. II 775 f., Frisk 521 f.

Page(s): 1172-1173

Root / lemma: *u_es-no-* (**su_es-no-*)

English meaning: price

German meaning: 'Kaufpreis'

Material: By den einzelnen Sprachen sways e- and o-vocalism: Old Indian *vasna* 'm. 'Kaufpreis', n. 'earnings', *vasnayati* 'feilscht'; arm. *gin* 'Kaufpreis'; gr. hom. ὤνοσ 'Kaufpreis', lesb. ὤνωα (**u_osnā*), ion. att. ὠνή 'Kauf', ὠνέομα 'kaufe', gort. ὠνήν 'sell'; lat. *vēnus* (only in Akk. *vēnum*, Dat. *vēno*, later *vēnui*) 'sale' (*vendō, -dere* 'sell' is **vēnom* + *dō*, *vēneō* 'verkauft become' = **vēnom* + *eō*); marr. *eituam venalinam* 'pecuniam venaliciam' (ö) muß ein loanword from dem Lat.sein, da *sn* marr. not *n* ergeben würde; aruss. *ve no* 'dowry'; hitt. *uššaniya-* 'sell' (compare above *u_aš-* 'buy').

References: WP. I 311 f., WH. II 753 f., Vasmer 1, 182 f.

See also: *u_es-8*

Page(s): 1173

Root / lemma: *u_es-7* (**su_es-*)

English meaning: to turn, wind

German meaning: 'drehen, wickeln'

Material: Old Indian *vēda* 'm. 'hassock, clump of grass' (**u_ozdos*); *uś n, i hā* f. 'Genick', *uś n, ī ś, a-* m. 'head fascia' (**us-nī* 'gyration'); schwed., norw. *vase* 'Laubböndel', *vasa* 'verwickeln, maunden, drivel', aisl. *vasask* 'sich verwickeln', mnd. mengl. *wase* 'bundle'.

References: WP. I 309 f., Mayrhofer 1, 114.

Page(s): 1173

Root / lemma: *u_es-8* (**su_es-*)

English meaning: to buy, sell

German meaning: `kaufen, verkaufen'ö

Material: Hitt. *u₂aš-*, *u₂ašii₂a-* `buy, acquire', *ušsanii₂a-* `sell', *u₂eššia-* `Kaufpreis'; perhaps lat. *vīlis* (**u₂esh₂li-*) `wohlfeil'.

References: WP. I 312, WH. II 753 f., Szemere'nyi Arch. Lingunder 6, 36

See also: *u₂es-no-*

Page(s): 1173

Root / lemma: *u₂es-9* (**su₂es-*)

German meaning: `gleam, shine'

See also: see above S. 86 f. (*au₂es-*).

Page(s): 1173

Root / lemma: *u₂esperos* (*u₂ekeros*) (**su₂es-k^wero*)

English meaning: evening

German meaning: `Abend'

Material: Gr. ἑσπερος m. `evening, vespertine', ἑσπερα f. `evening', ἑσπεριος, ἑσπεριον `vespertine'; lat. *vesper*, *-eris* and *-eri* `evening, Abendzeit', *vespera* `Abendzeit' (out of it air. *fescor*, mcymr. *gosper*, *gosber*); probably to nhd. *West* (above S. 73); against it balt.-sl. **u₂ekera-* m. `evening': lit. *va²karas* `evening' (Pl. *vakarai* `Westen', *vakaru² ve² jas* `Westwind'), lett. *vakars* `evening', Old Church Slavic *večerъ* ds., wherefore Adv. Old Church Slavic *въчера* `yesterday' etc., basic meaning perhaps `darkness', to lit. *u²kanas* `cloudy', *u²nkna* `shadow', lat. *umbra* (**unksrā*) `shadow';

cymr. *ucher* `evening' not here, but from idg. **u₂oik²sero-* (Pokorny ZcP. 15, 377); arm. *gišer* `night' from **u₂oik²ero-*, after Petersson Heteroklisie 231 ff. zur root *u₂eik²* `humid, wet' (ö) in Old Indian *vēs²anta²* m. `pond, pool' (compare die FIN lit. *Viešinta²*, *Viešmuo²* etc.), aisl. *veig* `berauschendes Getränk', lett. *viestis* `Wasserstrudel'.

References: WP. I 311, WH. II 770 f., 814 f., Trautmann 348, Vasmer 1, 196, Frisk 575; the variation *u₂esperos* : *u₂ekeros* perhaps after Specht Idg. Dekl. 119 taboo to define; compare also Havers Sprachtabu 125, 178.

Page(s): 1173-1174

Root / lemma: *u₂es-r₂* (**su₂es-*)

English meaning: spring

German meaning: `Fröhhling'

Grammatical information: Gen. *u₂es-n-es*

Note: (lat.-germ. *u₂ēr* after **i₂ēr* `year')

Material: Old Indian *vasan²ta²* m. (**u₂eshen²to-*) `spring', *vasantā²* `in spring' (from **vasan-* extended); *vasan²ha²n²* `fröh schlagend', *vāsara²* `morgendlich';

av. *va²gri* Lok. `in spring' (**vasri* for older **vasar*, compare npers. *bahār* with

Quantitätsprung from **vāhar*, compare Old pers. *ϕūra-vāhara*-);

arm. *garun* (**u_{esr}-*), Gen. *garnan* 'spring';

gr. ἔαρ, ἔαρ ος, also ῥαρ ος, ῥαρ ι with neuem Nom. ῥαρ; γῆαρ Hes. (**F_{εσαρ}*) 'spring', ἔαρ ι νός 'zum spring gehörig';

lat. *vēr*, *vēris* n. 'spring', *vernus* (**u_{erinos}*) 'auf den spring bezöglich';

maybe alb. *vera* 'summer', [lat. *primavera* springtime (f. use as fem. sing. of *L prima vera* pl. *primum ver* first or earliest spring)], alb. [*pranë* = 'near' + *vera* = 'summer'] > alb. *pranvera* 'spring, early summer'.

air. *errach* (lenierte form from **ferrach*) 'spring' (**u_{esthāko}-*); acymr. *guiannuin* 'in spring' (**u_{es-n_t}-eino-*), but mcymr. *gwaeanhwyn*, ncymr. *gwanwyn* places **gwaeant* from **u_{es-n_t}-* ahead; acorn. *quaintoin* 'spring';

lit. *vasara* and *vasara*, lett. *vasara* 'summer' (**u_{esera}-ö*);

Old Church Slavic *vesna* 'spring'; **u_{eserinos}* 'vernus' in lit. *vasari^{nis}* 'summers', lett. *vasarinⁱ* m. Pl. 'Sommergetreide', compare russ.-Church Slavic *vesn^{nyj}*, russ. *vese^{nnij}* 'Fröhlings-';

maybe alb. (**vesna*, **vie^{sienta}*) *vjeshta* 'autumn (long summer)' [common alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation].

about hitt. *ḫameš^h(a)-*, *ḫameš^hant-* 'Fröhhjahr' s. A. Goetze Lg. 27, 471, 51, 467 ff., F. Sommer M. stem z. Spr. 4, 7, G. R. Solta, S.-Ber. österr. Akad., Bd. 232, 1., 16 f.;

References: WP. I 301, WH. II 755, Trautmann 356, Vasmer 1, 192, Frisk 432 f., 605 f.

See also: probably to *au_{es}-* 'gleam, shine', above S. 86 f.

Page(s): 1174

Root / lemma: *u_{et}-* (**su_{et}-*)

English meaning: year

German meaning: 'Jahr'

Note:

Gr. ἔνιος 'year' : lat. *annus* 'year' (**atnos*) 'year' : Old Indian *hā^{yana}-* 'yearly', *hāyanaⁱ* m. n. 'year' prove that **Root / lemma: en-2** : 'year' : **Root / lemma: at-**, **atno-* : 'to go; year' : **Root / lemma: u_{et}-** : 'year' [prothetic *u₋*, *v-* before bare initial vowels] derived from **Root / lemma: g^{hei-2}, g^{hi-}, g^{hei-men-}, *g^{heimn-}** : 'winter; snow'

Material: Old Indian *vatsaⁱ*, *vatsaraⁱ* m. 'year', *vatsaⁱ* m. 'Jöhrling, calf, rother, cattle', *vatsakaⁱ* m. 'Kölbchen', *sa-vātaⁱ rāu* N. Du. f. 'identical calf habend'; sogd. *wtšnyy* (leg. *wat(u)šanē*) 'old';

gr. Φέτος, ἔτος n. 'year', διετής 'biennial', ἐτήσιος 'annual, yearly', att. εἰς νέωτα, delph. ἐν νέωτα 'for the nöchste year' (haplology from **ν_εΦύ-Φέτος*, s. also ἐπηέτα νός Frisk 534, οἰέτας J. B. Hofmann Gr. etym. WB. 227, οῦτες above S. 609); gr. ἔτελον, ἔταλον 'Jöhrling from Haustieren' (: lat. *vitulus*, see under);

alb. *vit*, Pl. *vjet* 'year', *parvjet* 'vor zwei Jahren', *vjete* 'f. 'calf', *vitsh* 'calf' (from

**u_̂eteso-*, compare lat. *veterīnus*); messap. *atavetes* = α υ τ ά ε τ ε ς 'of gleichen year';

Comment:

Alb. *vit*, Pl. *vjet* 'year' : hitt. *witt-* 'year'; alb. *vjetër* 'old' : lat. *vetus*, *-eris* 'old'.

lat. *vetus*, *-eris* 'old' (gleich ε τ ο ς ; the Genet. *veteris* schließt close connection to alit. *vetušas* from), *vetustus* 'old' (probably from **u_̂etosto-s* 'aged', formation as *onustus* : *onus*), *vetulus* 'öltlich', osk. *Vezkei* 'Vetusco', Göttername; lat. *veterīnus* 'Zugvieh'; *vitulus* 'calf' = umbr. *vitluf* 'vitulös' (ital. *i* instead of *e* presumably through borrowing from a nicht nöher to bestimmenden idg. language Italiens); osk. *Viteliu* 'Italia', from which through unterital.-gr. mediation lat. *Italia*, actually 'das land the *Italī* ('young Rinder', after dem Stiergott *Mārs*);

mir. *feis*, corn. *guis*, abret. *guis* 'sow' (**u_̂et-si-*);

got. *wīprus* 'one year old lamb', aisl. *veðr*, ahd. *widar* 'aries, ram' (compare above Old Indian *sa-vāta rāu*);

Old Church Slavic *vetъchъ* 'old', alit. *vetušas* 'old, aged';

ein Lok. or possibly Akk. Sg. of zero grade stem *ut-* lies vor in Old Indian *par-u t* 'in vergangenen years', arm. *heru*, gr. π έ ρ υ σ ι , dor. π έ ρ υ τ ι , aisl. *fjorð*, mhd. *vert* ds., air. *o nn-urid* 'ab anno priore' (Vokalumstellungö);

hitt. *witt-* 'year', hierogl.-hitt. *usa-*, luv. *ušša* ds.

References: WP. I 251, WH. I 723, II 776 ff., 807, Trautmann 365, Vasmer 1, 194, O. Szemere'nyi ZDMG. 101, 204 f., Word 8, 50, Frisk 534, 579 f., 583 f., Kronasser compare sound- under Formenlehre 126 A. 20.

Page(s): 1175

Root / lemma: *u_̂ē-1* (**su_̂ē-*)

English meaning: we

German meaning: 'wir' (Dual)

Grammatical information: *u_̂ei-* (Plural)

Material: Nom. 1. Dual Old Indian *vā m* (= *vā-am*, idg. *-om), av. *vā*, got. *wit*, aisl. *vit*, ags. *wit*, Old Church Slavic *ve* , lit. *ve -du* (**u_̂eh₂du_̂ō*) 'wir both';

Nom. 1. Pl. Old Indian *vay-a m*, av. *vaēm* (idg. *-om), got. *weis*, ahd. *wir*, aisl. *vēr*, ags. *wē* etc., hitt. *u_̂ēs* (**u_̂ei_̄-es*), toch. B *wes*, A *was* 'wir'.

References: WP. I 220, Trautmann 344, Vasmer 1, 175 f., Liebert, Idg. Personalpron. 102 ff.

Page(s): 1114

Root / lemma: *u_̂ē-3*, *u_̂ə-* (**su_̂ē-*)

German meaning: 'blasen, wehen'

See also: see above S. 82 ff. (*au_̂e-*); in the same place *u_̂ē-lo-*, *u_̂e-s-*, *u_̂et-* ds.

Page(s): 1114

Root / lemma: *u_ēp-* : *u_əp-* (**su_ek^w-* -)

English meaning: to blow; to soar

German meaning: 'blasen, dunsten'

Material: Falls das Old Indian causative *vāpayati* 'makes blow' keine secondary formation to *vāti* 'weht' (above S. 82) darstellt, but from a stem **u_ēp-* derived is, kann es Ablautform to lat. *vapor* (old *vapōs*) 'vapor, heat' sein (incorrect about *vapor* above S. 596), wherefore still *vappa*, *vapiō* 'kahniger Wein'.

alb. *vapa* 'summer heat'

References: WP. I 379 f., WH. II 732 f.

Page(s): 1149-1150

Root / lemma: *u_ē s-6* (**su_ē s-* -)

German meaning: 'ihr'

See also: see above S. 514 (*i_u-*).

Page(s): 1173

Root / lemma: *u_ē su-* (**su_ē su-* -)

English meaning: good

German meaning: 'gut'

Material: Old Indian *va su-* 'good' (in addition *vasvī* 'night'), *va su n.* 'blessing, Besitztum, property, richness' (das Subst. after Akzent and ablaut das primäre), av. *vaghu-*, *vohu ds.*, Old Indian *vasīyān* 'better', *vasiṣ t ha-* 'best', av. *vahyā*, *vahištō ds.*; alt-illyr. *Ves-cleves*, compare Old Indian *va su-s ravas-*;

Note:

Illyr. displays satem and centum characteristics similar to alb. and Old Indian also illyr. adds prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels like alb. hence **u-* > *v-* in illyr. dialects and modern alb.

germ. in Eigennamen, e.g. *Wisu-rīh*, *-mār*, also *Wisi-Gothae*; gall. in Eigennamen as *Bello-*, *Sigo-vesus*, *Vesu-avus*, air. **feb* (only in den case oblique covered, e.g. Dat. Sg. *feib*) 'Vortrefflichkeit' from **u_esu_hā*, *febas* 'Vortrefflichkeit', **febtu*, Gen. *febtad* gl. 'substantiae'; ablaut. air. *fō* 'good, Göte' (**u_osu-*); besides **u_ēsu-* in ir. *fiu* 'würdig', cymr. *gwiw ds.*, bret. *gwíou* 'cheerful', gall. *Uisu-rīx*; about *u_ēsu-* in asian. Sprachen s. Bossert Mitteil. Inst. Orientf. 2, 78 ff.;

besides *eus-* (with metathesis as in gr. εὖ ρ ο ς from F ε ρ ο ς) in:

got. *iusiza* 'better', *iusila* 'Erholung, Erleichterung' (after Wissmann, D. ölt. Postverb. d. Germ. 72 ff. post-verbal to **iusilon*, as *inilo* 'Entschuldigung, Vorwand' to **inilon*); Old Church Slavic *unje* 'better' (Kompar. to an **uno-* from **eus-no-*);

illyr. PN *Veselia* 'Felicitas'; lett. *ve se ls* 'fit, healthy, heil, unversehrt'; Old Church Slavic *vesel ъ*, čech. *vesely* etc. 'cheerful';

maybe through metathesis lat. (**veselia*) **felicitas -atis** f. 'happiness, good fortune, success; personif., Good Fortune as a goddess', **felix -icis** 'fruitful, fertile. Transf., of good omen, favorable, bringing good luck; fortunate, lucky, successful';

Felix, the Lucky One, sur- name of Sulla. Adv. feliciter, fruitfully; auspiciously, favorably; luck- ily, successfully'.

toch. A *ws*, e, B *yas*, *i* 'night' as **u*_̥*esū* 'die Gute'.

References: WP. I 311, Vasmer 1, 191 f., Frisk 594 f.

See also: probably to *u*_̥*es-2*.

Page(s): 1174-1175

Root / lemma: *u*_̥*ag-* : *u*_̥*āg-* (**su*_̥*egh-*)

English meaning: to be bent

German meaning: 'gebogen sein'

Material: lat. *vagor*, -*āri* 'schweife umher, breite mich from', *vagus* 'wandering'; air. *fān* m. 'slope, cavity; slantwise, abschlössig' (**u*_̥*āghno-*); acymr. *guoin*, cymr. *gwaun* 'lowland, depression, meadow', corn. *goen*, *goon*, *gon*, bret. *geun*, *yeun* 'Sumpfland' (**u*_̥*āgnā*).

References: WP. I 218, WH. I 268, II 726, Loth RC 36, 181;

See also: compare *u*_̥*ā-*, *u*_̥*ek-*, *u*_̥*ək-*, *u*_̥*eng(h)-*, *u*_̥*enk-*.

Page(s): 1120

Root / lemma: *u*_̥*ək-* (: **u*_̥*āk-*) (**su*_̥*ek-*)

English meaning: to be bent

German meaning: 'gebogen sein'

Material: Lat. *vacillō*, -*āre* 'wobble, sway, waver'; abrit. VN Ούακ ο-μάγ ο ι 'die Bewohner the gekrömmten Felder', cymr. *gwaeth* (**u*_̥*ək-to-*) Kompar. 'bad' (Superl. *gwaethaf*), corn. *gweh*, mbret. *goaz*.

References: WP. I 218, WH. I 268, II 723 ff.;

See also: s. also *u*_̥*ā-*, *u*_̥*ag-* etc.

Page(s): 1135

Root / lemma: *u*_̥*idhu-* (**su*_̥*eig* *hu-*)

English meaning: tree

German meaning: 'Baum'

Note:

Root / lemma: *u*_̥*idhu-* (**su*_̥*eig* *hu-*): 'tree' derived from alb.-illyr. *vith*, Gen. *vidh* 'elm tree' of **Root / lemma:** *u*_̥*ing* - and *u*_̥*eig* - (*u*_̥*ig* -ö) : 'elm'; common alb. -g̃ - > -d- phonetic mutation.

Material: Air. *fid*, Gen. *fedo* 'tree, wood, wood, forest', cymr. *gwy* *dd* (Sg. *gwydden*), acorn. *guiden*, br. *gwez* (Sg. *gwezenn*) ds., also in cymr. *syb-wydd* 'pine' ('Harzbaum') = corn. *sibhuit*; gall. VN *Uidu-casses*; aisl. *viðr*, Gen. *viðar* m. 'wood, forest, wood, tree', ags. *widu*, *wudu* m. ds., ahd. *witu*, *wito* 'wood';

perhaps as 'Grenzbaum, trennender Grenzwald between Ansiedlungen' to **u*_̥*eidh-* 'separate, divide' and then formal = Old Indian *vidhu* - 'vereinsamt', lit. *vidu* 's

‘Mitte, Inneres’; compare above S. 707 lit. *me d̃žias* ‘tree’;

connection with ir. *fīad* ‘wild’, *fīadach* ‘Jagd’, cymr. *gw ydd* ‘wild’, acorn. *guitfil* ‘fera’, bret. *gouez* ‘wild’ wōre the meaning after through lat. *silvāticus* ‘wild’ : *silva*, lit. *medi nis* ‘wild’, *medžio kle* ‘Jagd’ : *me d̃is* ‘tree’ to prop, support, yet bliebe dabei die lengthened grade *ei* compared with dem Grundworte ir. *fid* difficult, hard; es is hence *fīad* from *fid* to separate and auf eine besides **u_ei_t-* in ahd. *weida*, ags. *wāð*, aisl. *veiðr* ‘Jagd, fishing’ (: **u_ei-3*) liegende root form **u_ei_d(h)-* to beziehen.

maybe alb. *fīdan* ‘sapling’ and then from alb. passed into Turkish language not vice versa, also older alb. *vidh* ‘elm-tree’.

References: WP. I 314, 228 ff.

Page(s): 1177

Root / lemma: *u_ing* - and *u_eig* - (*u_ig* -ö) (**su_eig_hu-*)

English meaning: elm

German meaning: ‘Ulme’

Material: With nasalization die bsl. group serb. *ve ž* (Gen. *ve za*), russ. *vjaz* з, poln. *wia* z ‘Ulmus campestris’ (proto slav. **ve_z*); lit. *vi ņkšna*, lett. *vi ksna* ds. (also Old Prussian *wimino* ‘elm’, lies *wincsno*) from **u_ing_hsnā* (Suff. as in lit. *glu osna* ‘willow’);

entnasaliert ags. *wīc*, *wīce*, engl. *witch*, nd. *wīke* ‘elm’;

likewise *u_ing* - as *u_ig* - kann vorliegen in alb. *vith*, Gen. *vidh* ‘elm’ and in kurd. *viz* ‘a kind of elm’; das relationship the nas. zur unnas. form is still to klören.

clearly the alb. form is the oldest one. Also alb. shows that **Root / lemma:** *u_ing* - and *u_eig* - (*u_ig* -ö) : (elm-tree) derived from **Root / lemma:** *u_idhu* - : (tree).

References: WP. I 314, Specht Idg. Dekl. 59 f., Trautmann 360, Vasmer 1, 244, Petersson Heteroklisie 56 f.

Page(s): 1177

Root / lemma: *u_i_eth-*, *u_ith-* (**su_eisu-*)

English meaning: to shake

German meaning: ‘schütteln’

Material: Old Indian *vya thatē* ‘sways, taumelt, geht schief, kommt to Falle, shrugs, jerks, weicht’, *vithura* - ‘fluctuating, mangelhaft’; got. *wipōn* ‘shake’; relationship to **u_ei-1* ‘turn’ is probably, da in Kreise this root words for ‘waver, hin and her bewegen’ right frequent, often are.

References: WP. I 318, Kuiper Nasalprös. 53, Wackernagel-Debrunner II 2, 487.

Page(s): 1178

Root / lemma: *u_i_ks-* (**su_i_ks-*)

German meaning: ‘Mistel and andere Leim liefernde Bäume’

Note: (*u̯ĩ sk-ō*)

See also: s. S. 1134 (*u̯eis-*).

Page(s): 1177

Root / lemma: *u̯ĩ-k m̥.t-ĩ* (**su̯ĩ-k m̥.t-ĩ*)

English meaning: twenty

German meaning: `zwanzig'

Note:

Root / lemma: *u̯ĩ-k m̥.t-ĩ* (**su̯ĩ-k m̥.t-ĩ*): `twenty' derived from **Root / lemma:** *se-* : `reflexive pronoun' + **Root / lemma:** (*d)ek m̥*, (*d)ek m̥.-t*, (*d)ek u-* : `ten'. Hence **Root / lemma:** *u̯ĩ-k m̥.t-ĩ* (**su̯ĩ-k m̥.t-ĩ*) was previously an attribute noun, earlier an ordinal number created according to illyr. pattern with illyr. alb. *-ta* adjective formant (see above alb. numbers from 1-10).

Note: actually Dual `two decades' (to idg. *u̯ĩ-* `two' and *dk m̥.t-*, above S. 192)

Material: Old Indian *vim̐ s̐ati-*, av. *vīsaiti*, osset. *insōi*, arm. *k̐san*, gr. εἴκοσι, dor. *ἑῖκοσι*, hom. *ἑῖκοσι* for *ἑ(F)ῖκοσι*, alb. *zet*, lat. *vīginti* (see above S. 192), air. *fiche*, Gen. *fichet* (**u̯ik m̥.t-s*, *-os*), acymr. *uceint* (instead of **gwycaint* from dem compound **dou-viceint*, cymr. *deugaint* `40' abstracted), corn. *ugans*; toch. A *wiki*, B *ikə*.

References: WP. I 313, Wackernagel-Debrunner 3, 366 f., WH. II 788 f., Frisk 453 f.

Page(s): 1177

Root / lemma: *u̯ĩ-1* (**su̯ĩ-*)

English meaning: separate from; both, two

German meaning: `auseinander' actually `entzwei', also `zwei'

Note: (see *u̯ĩ-k m̥.t-ĩ*)

Material: Old Indian *vi-* `apart', av. *vī-* `apart; abseits, apart, separated from; entgegen; through and through' (also *viš-*: *viš-pat-* `go away, pass over'); Old Indian *viṣ u-* `after variant Seiten' in *viṣ un̐ a-* `verschiedenartig', *viṣ u-rūpa-* `verschiedengestaltig' under likewise, *viṣ uva-* n. `aequinoctium', *viṣ uvant-* `in the Mitte situated, after beiden Seiten gleich', *viṣ v-an c-* `after beiden (allen) Seiten gewandt, auseinandergehend', Old Indian *viṣ va-dryan k̐* `öberallhin going', av. *višpa θa* Adv. `ringsum allenthalben' (**u̯isu-* and **u̯isu_o-*; besides **u̯iso-* in:) lit. *vi śas*, lett. *viss*, Old Prussian *wissa-* `all'; Old Church Slavic *всѣ* `all, whole'; with the same meaning `all' from `after allen Seiten auseinandergegangen, umfönglich' and idg. *k̐*-suffix: Old Indian *vi ś va-* `jeder, all', av. *vī spa-*, a p. *vi spa-* `ds. `; Sg. also `whole' (**u̯ik u̯_o-*; out of it also Old pers. *viša-* with regular southwest - development from *-s̐ v-*);

to stem **u̯isu-*, *u̯isu_o-* presumably also gr. *ἕσσο*, *ἕσσο* `gleich' (for das on the other hand derivation from **u̯idsu_o-* to **u̯eid-* `behold' erwogen wird);

lat. *vitium* `fault, error, Gebrechen, damage' as **u̯i-ti-om* `*Abweichung'; *vituperō*, *-āre* `spoil, tadle' (*vitium* + *parāre*); in addition lat. *vitiligō* f. `skin rash'.

comparative **u̯i-tero-*: Old Indian *vi tara-* `further föhrend', *vitara m̐* `further,

further', av. *vītarām* 'seitwärts', *vītara-* 'the weitere, spätere', *ōi θra* (i.e. *vi θra*) Adv. 'particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably, apart, separated', got. *wīþra* Adv. and preposition m. Akk. 'gegen, wider, compared with, vor', aisl. *viðr* Adv. and preposition m. Dat. Akk. 'gegen, wider, with, by' (also *við* after Paaren as *norðr* : *norð*), ags. *wið* Adv. and preposition m. Gen. Dat. Akk. 'gegen, compared with, wider, along, with', *wiðer-* in compounds, ahd. *widar* Adv. 'gegen, back, against', preposition m. Dat. Akk. 'gegen, compared with, wider'; lat. perhaps in *vītricus* 'Stiefvater', originally 'the zweite', or 'the entferntere Vater' (but ahd. *en trig*, das an the einzigen Stelle, where es vorkommt (11. Jh.), 'transiberinus' übersetzt, wird rather to *enont* 'beyond' belong); Old Church Slavic *вѣторъ* 'alter, secundus' (from **вѣторъ*).

References: WP. I 312 f., WH. II 80, 808, Vasmer 1, 192 f., 237, Trautmann 362 f.

Page(s): 1175-1176

Root / lemma: *u̯i̯-2, u̯oi-* (**su̯i̯-*)

English meaning: expr. root

German meaning: in Schallworten

Material: Gr. *ἰάω*, ion. *ἰήω* f. 'shout, call, scream' (F 1 á:), *ἰάω*, *ἰήω* 'Ausruf the Freude or of Schmerzes', hom. (F) *ἰάω* *ωρ* *ο* *ι* epithet the Argiver ('β ο η ν ἄ γ α θ ο ἰ'), *ἰήω* *ο* *ς* epithet of Apollo (den man with *ἰήω* *π* *α* *ι* *ω* *ν* anrief), hence perhaps 'I á F o v ε ς', 'I ω v ε ς' 'Ionier' as 'Verehrer of Apollo'; *ἰήω* *ο* *ς* or *ἰάω* - Rufer (ö Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 80); ags. *wī* (besides *weg*, *wei*, *wā*) 'weh, oh'; due to eines **u̯i̯-to-* 'jubelnd' here lit. *vytury š* 'Lerche' and probably lat. *vītulor* 'jubilare, cheer, stimme einen Sieges- or Lobgesang an, be cheerful'; aruss. *viskati* 'neigh', *visno, ti* 'mutter', russ. dial. *viščatъ*, poln. *wiskac*, *wiszczec* 'loud whistle'; russ. *vizg* 'Gewinsel', *vizža tь* 'whimper'.

References: WP. I 312, 527, WH. II 807, Holthausen Ae. etym. Wb. 392, Vasmer 1, 199.

Page(s): 1176

Root / lemma: *u̯i̯ro-s* (**su̯i̯ro-*)

English meaning: man; warrior

German meaning: 'Mann', actually 'the Kröftige'

Material: With *i̯*: Old Indian *vīra*, av. *vīra-* 'man, Held', umbr. Akk. Pl. n. *u(e)iro* 'mancipia', volsk. Abl. Sg. *couehriu* '*coviriō, contiōne', lit. *vy ras*, lett. *wi rs*, Old Prussian *wijrs* 'man'; skyth. *οἰάρο* 'ἄνδρα' (Herod. 4, 110), more properly *οἰάρο* = *vīro-*; Old Indian *viraps á* - from **vīra-ps á* (: av. *pasu vīra*) 'people and Vieh', compare umbr. *ueiro pequo* ds.

With *i̯*: lat. *vir* 'man', in the ölteren language also das einzige word for 'husband', wherefore *virāgō* 'mannhafte virgin, Heldin', *virtus* 'Mannhaftigkeit, skillfulness, Tugend', air. *fer* 'man', cymr. etc. *gwr*, Pl. *gwyr* (to welchem the Sg. *gwr* analogical dazugebildet is), got. *wai r*, aisl. *verr*, ahd. as. ags. *wer* 'man', toch. A *wir* 'young'; nhd. *Werwolf*; probably to lat. *vīs* 'power' etc., **u̯ei-* 'auf etwas losgehen', s. d.

References: WP. I 314 f., WH. II 796 f., Trautmann 360, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 398, Untermann, IF. 62, 127.

Page(s): 1177-1178

Root / lemma: *u̯lek-, u̯l.k-* (**su̯lek-*)

English meaning: to shine; fiery

German meaning: `leuchten, feurig'ö

Note:

It derived from **Root / lemma: se-** : `reflexive pronoun' + *lek* `shape, apparition'.

Material: Old Indian *ulkā́*, *ulkaṣ* *ī* `meteor', perhaps to gr. ἄλ α ξ ἄ β λ ά ξ (whether λ α μ π ρ ὤ ς Hes.); incredible ἥ λ έ κ τ ω ρ `gleaming, sun', ἥ λ ε κ τ ρ ο ν `mixture of gold and silver, amber'; toch. AB *lek* `shape, apparition'.

References: WP. I 321, J. B. Hofmann Etymol. gr. Wb. 106, Frisk 629, Mayrhofer 1, 112.

Page(s): 1178

Root / lemma: u_l.k^w-os (*kwel- k_u' u_ō(n))

English meaning: wolf

German meaning: `Wolf'

Note:

Root / lemma: u_l.k^w-os : `wolf' derived from an extension of **Root / lemma: u_l.k-**, **u_l.k-** : `to shine; fiery' [similarity of sparking beastly eyes in the dark]

Material: Old Indian *vr. ka-* m. `wolf', *vr.kih*, `Wölfin', *vr.ka'ti-* `ein Wölfischer', *vr.kāyu-* `mad, wicked, evil, mordlustig'; av. *vəhrka-* `wolf (geneuertes = renamed, has changed)ö Fem. *vəhrka*); gr. λύκ ο ς (geneuertes = renamed, has changed)ö Fem. λύκ α (ν α); lat. *lupus* (sabin. *Lw.*); got. *wulfs*, aisl. *ulfr*, ags. as. *wulf*, ahd. *wolf* `wolf', fem. ahd. *wulpa*, mhd. *wölpe*, aisl. *ylgr* (from **wulgis*, idg. **u_l.k^w ī*); lit. *vīl'kas*, lett. *vi'iks*, Old Prussian *wilkis*, Old Church Slavic *vlъkъ* ds.; fem. lit. *vi'ike'*, slav. *vъlčī-ca* in serb. *vu'čica*, russ. *volčī'ca*;

with double zero grade (ö): alb. *ulk* `wolf', ligur. MN *Ulkos*, illyr. PN *Ulcudius*, *Ulcirus* mons, PN *Ουλκί ν ι ο ν*, pannon. *Ulcisia* castra; abrit. PN *Ulcagnus*, urir. (Ogam) Gen. *Ulccagni* = air. PN *Olca' n*, also also air. *olc*, Gen. *uilc* `mad, wicked, evil', as Subst. m. `Missetöter', n. `evil, harm, U'bel' (see 307, 310); compare also den pöon. MN *Λυππε ι ο ς*, *Λυκκε ι ο ς* the auf old Labiovelar hinweisen could; Szemere'nyi (KZ. 71, 199 ff.) receives illyr. *ulk-* from **u_l.k-*, idg. **u_l.k^w-* an; then kelt. *ulko-* must be looked as illyr. *Lw.*; conspicuous is lat. PN *Vlp(ius)* *Lupio* (CIR 130);

Note:

Alb. (**ulk^w*) *ulku* `wolf' [the shift *k^w > ku*] [conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)]; also alb. (**ulcagnus*) *ulkonjë* `she-wolf' : abrit. PN *Ulcagnus* common alb. *-kn-* > *-nj-* phonetic mutation : Swedish *varghona*, *varginna*, *vargböna*, *varghona*, *varginna*, *vargböna* `Wölfin'.

possible wöre also, daß lat. *lupus* and germ. **wulfaz* with idg. *p* to Old Indian *lopās' a-* m. `jackal, fox', av. *raopi-*, mpers. *ropas* etc. belongs, or mindestens from a derartigen Wurzelbeeinflußt is (see above S. 690, where also Gall. PN *Λούε ρ ν ι ο ς*, abrit. Gen. *Lovernii*, cymr. *llywarn*, acorn. *louuern*, nbret. *louarn* `fox', idg. **louperno-s* hinzufügen is).

References: WP. I 316 f., WH. II 836 f., Trautmann 359, Vasmer 1, 218, 223 f.; various distorted taboo; den Labiovelar leugnet W. Wissmann in D. Wb. 14, 2, 1242.

Root / lemma: *u₁l₁p-*, *lup-* (**su₁ilk^w-*)

English meaning: a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)

German meaning: in Raubtierbezeichnungen, especially from dem Hundegeschlecht (Fuchs, Schakal, Wolf)

Note:

Root / lemma: *u₁l₁p-*, *lup-* (**su₁ilk^w-*): 'a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)' derived from **Root / lemma:** *u₁l₁k^w-os* (**su₁ilek^w-os*): 'wolf' [common lat. *k^w-* > *p-* phonetic mutation].

Note: older *ē*-stem

Material: Av. *urupi-s* m. (**lupi₁s*) 'dog', *raopi₁s* 'fox, jackal', mpers. *rōpās*, npers. *rōbāh* 'fox' = Old Indian *lopās ā* - m. 'jackal, fox';

Maybe alb. *lopë* 'cow, (huge consuming animal; cow eaten by wolves)', *llup* 'devour', *llapë* 'tongue' : Lith. *lapenti* 'to swallow food'.

arm. *aluēs* Gen. -*esu* 'fox';

Maybe zero grade in poln. (**lues*) *lis* 'fox'.

gr. ἄλῳπῆ ξ f., short form ἄλῳπός ζ ;

lat. *volpēs* 'fox', possibly also *lupus* 'wolf';

lit. *la₁pē* (**u₁lopē*), lett. *lapsa* (syncopated from *lapesaö* idg. **u₁lopek^hāö*); compare lit. *vilpišy š* 'wild cat', it would be placed near mpers. *gurpak* npers. *gurba* 'house cat, domestic cat', from iran. **u₁r₁pa-*, idg. **u₁l₁pos*; it concerns certainly various taboo adjustments.

References: WP. I 316 f., WH. I 836 f., II 830, Frisk 83, Trautmann 149, Specht Idg. Dekl. 36, Lideⁿ KZ. 56, 212 ff.

Page(s): 1179

Root / lemma: *u₁obhsā* (**gu₁obhsā*)

English meaning: wasp

German meaning: 'Wespe'

Material: Av. *vawžaka-* 'scorpion', but iran. **vawžā-* 'wasp' in mpers. *va βz* 'wasp', Baluchi *gwabz* 'bee, wasp';

Maybe nasalized alb. (**gu₁obhsā*) **gle^hsa*, *grenza* 'wasp' : acorn. *guhi-en* gl. 'wasp', mcymr. *gw(y)chi*, abr. *guohi* : Swedish *getting* 'wasp' : Baluchi *gwabz* 'bee, wasp'; [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

lat. *vespa* f. 'wasp' (from **vopsā*);

acorn. *guhi-en* gl. 'wasp', mcymr. *gw(y)chi*, abr. *guohi* gl. *fucos* (**u₁ops-*), from which borrowed air. *foich* gl. 'wasp' (also 'caterpillar, cankerworm'), nir. *fotlach* and *puith* 'wasp', out of it *spoch* 'fierce attack' (O'Rahilly Sc. G. stem 3, 63);

maybe alb. (**spoch*) *shponj* 'pierce, sting (of a wasp)'.

ags. *wæfs*, *wæps*, *wæsp* 'wasp', ahd. *wefsa*, *wafsa*, *waspa*, bair. *webes*, thö r. *weps-chen* and *wewetz-chen*, die auf germ. **wabi-s* and **wabi-t* weisen;

lit. *vapsva* 'wasp', Old Prussian *wobse* ds.;

Church Slavic *osa*, klr. *osa* (from **vopsā*, baltoslav. **u_apsā*).

References: WP. I 257 f., WH. II 770, Trautmann 342, Vasmer 2, 280, Specht Idg. Dekl. 45 f., Szemere'nyi Arch. Lingunder 4, 52.

See also: distinct to *u_ebh-* 'to weave'.

Page(s): 1179

Root / lemma: *u_og^w hni-s*, *u_og^w hnes-* (**su_og^w hnes-*)

English meaning: ploughshare

German meaning: 'Pflugschar'

Material: Gr. ὄφινις ὕβινις, ὄροτρον Hes. (in addition probably also ὄφατα δεσμοὶ ὄροτρον. 'Ακαρβίνες Hes.) = Old Prussian *wagnis* 'Pflugmesser'; ahd. *waganso*, nhd. bair. *der Wagensun*, aisl. *vangsni* 'plowshare'; but lat. *vōmis*, *-eris* (Nom. thereafter also *vōmer*) 'plowshare' from *u_og^w h-smis*; unclear is gr. ὕβινη, ὕβινις f. 'plowshare' (compare Brugmann II² 1, 288);

ahd. *weggi*, *wecki* m. 'wedge' (and 'keilförmiger Wecken'), ags. *wecg*, aisl. *veggr* 'wedge' = lit. *va_gis* 'wedge = spigot, hammer, nail', lett. *vadzis* 'wedge', Old Prussian *wagnis* 'Sech (part of Pfluges)'.

References: WP. I 315 f., WH. II 835, Trautmann 337; after Wackernagel KZ. 61, 206 ff. as 'spitzer, bohrender object' to Old pers. *ud-avajam* 'I stach from' (root *u_eg^w h-*).

Page(s): 1179-1180

Root / lemma: *u_okso-* (**su_okso-*)

English meaning: wax

German meaning: 'Wachs'

Material: Ahd. as. *wahs*, ags. *weax*, aisl. *vax* n. 'Wachs'; lit. *va škas*, lett. *vasks* ds.; russ.-Church Slavic (etc.) *vosk* ѡ ds.; to **u_eg-* 'to weave', as ahd. *waba* 'honeycomb' to **u_ebh-* 'to weave', s. Törnquist, *Studia Neophilol.* 17, 99 f.

References: WP. I 315, Trautmann 343, Vasmer 1, 231.

Page(s): 1180

Root / lemma: *u_ortoko-* (**su_ortoko-*)

English meaning: quail

German meaning: 'Wachtel'

Material: Old Indian *vartaka-* m., *va_rtikā* f. 'Wachtel'; gr. ὀρτυξ, -ορτυξ, by Gramm. also -οκος and with -ο-, by Hes. γορτυξ, i.e. φορτυξ 'Wachtel', dessen ending after ἰβυξ, βαῖβυξ, -οκος, κόκκυξ, -ορτυξ (and πτέρυξ, -ορτυξ) transfigured is; ion. Ὀρτυγίη 'Delos' ('Wachtelinsel').

References: WP. I 316.

Page(s): 1180

Root / lemma: *u_ōro-*, *-ā* (**su_ōro-*)

English meaning: deceit; madness

German meaning: 'Schwindel, Wahnsinn'

Material: Gr. $\psi\rho\alpha\kappa\iota\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ 'senseless, unconscious become, erblassen' belongs to a stem $\psi\rho\alpha\kappa-$; independent therefrom alts. *wōrig* 'entkräftet, tired, faint, languid', ags. *wērig*, engl. *weary* 'tired', ahd. *wuorag* 'berauscht'; die *k*-derivative lacks in aisl. *o_rar* f. Pl. 'Betöubtsein', \emptyset *rr* (**u_ōrio-*) 'geistesgestört, baffle, furious' and ags. *wōrian* 'wander, waver, zerfallen'; about gr. $\psi\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\tilde{\alpha}\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$ 'sleep' see above S. 72.

References: WP. I 316;

See also: perhaps to *u_er-3* above S. 1152 (Frisk, Eranos 43, 229 f.).

Page(s): 1180

Root / lemma: *u_rā ġ h-1* : *u_rə ġ h-* (**su_rā ġ h-*)

English meaning: thorn, spike

German meaning: 'Dorn, Spitze, stechender Pflanzenstengel'

Material: Att. $\rho\alpha\chi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ($\rho\tilde{\alpha}\chi\omicron\varsigma$), ion. $\rho\eta\chi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ f. 'dorniges Reis, briar, thorn hedge' ($\rho\eta\chi\omicron\upsilon\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$ Hes. with *o-* as verbalism from F, see also under *u_er-gh-* 'turn'); $\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\iota\varsigma$ 'backbone, spine, mountain ridge', $\rho\alpha\chi\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ '(rupture das backbone, spine, hence allg.:) zerhaue, zerstöcke';

mir. *fracc* (with *gg*) 'needle' öö; lit. *ra_žas* 'dry Reis, Stoppel, Besenstumpf, Gabelzinke', *ražy_s* 'tine', *tri-ra_žis* 'dreizinkig'.

References: WP. I 318.

Page(s): 1180

Root / lemma: *u_rā ġ h-2* : *u_rə ġ h-* (**su_rā ġ h-*)

English meaning: to hit, push

German meaning: 'schlagen, stoßen' öö

Material: Att. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$ (α^- : $\xi\rho\rho\alpha\xi\alpha$, $\xi\rho\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\eta\nu$), ion. $\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\omega$ 'hit, stamp'; intr. 'störze violent, dringe heran', att. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha(\rho)\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\eta\varsigma$ 'abschössig', also m. 'Wassersturz, Fallgatter, ein Wasservogel'; att. $\rho\alpha\chi\acute{\iota}\alpha$, ion. $\rho\eta\chi\acute{\iota}\eta$ 'Meeresbrandung, flood; umbrandete place';

but Old Church Slavic *u-raziti* 'percutere', russ. *raz* 'meal', čech. *ra_ž* 'blow, knock' etc. belong probably rather to **u_rē ġ*.

References: WP. I 318 f., Vasmer 2, 484.

Page(s): 1181

Root / lemma: *u_reg-* (and *u_erg-ö*) (**su_erg-*)

English meaning: to push, drag, drive

German meaning: 'stoßen, drängen, puffen, treiben, feindselig verfolgen'

Material: Old Indian perhaps *vra jāti* 'schreitet, goes', *pra-vrāja yati* 'löst wandern, verbannt', *parāvr.j-* 'Verstoßener'; Persson Beitr. 501 seeks against it in ihnen ein with **u_{er}-g-* 'turn' (see 1154) nächstverwandtes **u_{re}h_g-*, basic meaning 'sich drehend bewegen';

lat. *urgeō* (besides early, but unursprünglich *urgueō*), *-ēre* 'urge, press, push, beset, press' (**u_r.gei_ō* or **urgei_ō*);

got. *wrikan* 'pursue', aisl. *reka* 'drive, push, hunt, chase, pursue, throw, werfen', ags. *wrecan* 'urge, press, push, drive, push, röchen' (and 'vorwärts schreiten', see above), afries. *wreka* 'drive, push, röchen', as. *wrecan* 'röchen, punish, curse', ahd. *rehhan* ds., *wreh* 'exul', got. *wraks* 'Verfolger', *wrakjan* 'pursue', ags. *wracu* 'revenge, vengeance, punishment, woefulness', *wræc* n. 'Verbannung, woefulness', *wrecc(e)an* 'aufmuntern, antreiben, waken, arouse, revive', *wrecca* 'ein Verbannter, Elender, foreigner, stranger', as. *wrekkio*, ahd. *(w)reck(e)o* 'landesflöchtiger Held', nhd. (neu from dem Mhd. aufgenommen) *Recke*; ags. *wræc* 'Verbannung, woefulness', norw. *rak* 'umhertreibender object, debris or kelp' (hence mnd. *Wrak* 'Wrack'), with e also isl. *rek* 'auf dem Wasser treibender object'; lengthened grade got. *wrēkei* 'Verfolgung', afries. *wrēke*, as. *wrāka* 'punishment, revenge, vengeance', ahd. *rāhha* 'revenge, vengeance', aisl. *rāc* 'Verfolgung', *ræ kr* 'verwerflich', *ræ kja* (: Old Indian *vrāja yati*) 'verwerfen, vertreiben' = afries. *wrēka*, ags. *wræcan* 'drive, push, urge, press, push';

bsl. **u_{er}-g-* in compatible meaning: lit. *ve rgas*, lett. *vērgs* 'slave'; ablaut. lit. *var gas* 'need, woefulness', *var gti* 'need leiden', Old Prussian *wargan* Akk. Sg. m. 'Ubel, affliction, danger', lit. *vargu s* 'heavy, beschwerlich, woeful, wretched, miserable', lett. *vārgs* 'woeful, wretched, miserable, siech', Old Prussian *wargs* 'evil, bad'; Old Church Slavic *vragъ* 'fiend', poln. *wrog* 'Ubel, evil, harm; the Böse, devil; Verhängnis';

yet are die bsl. words also with germ. *warga-* (see S. 1154 under **u_{er}h_gh-*, **u_{er}-* 'turn') compatible.

References: WP. I 319 f., WH. II 839 f., Trautmann 342, Vasmer 1, 228.

Page(s): 1181

Root / lemma: *u_{reik-}*, *u_{ereik-}* (**su_{ereik-}*)

German meaning: 'Heidekraut'

See also: see above S. 1155 under *u_{er}g_h-*.

Page(s): 1182

Root / lemma: *u_{rek-}* (**su_{ereik-}*)

German meaning: 'reden, rufen'

References: WP. I 318, II 343, 362, Trautmann 243, Vasmer 2, 508 f.

See also: s. ober under *u_{er}-6*.

Page(s): 1182

Root / lemma: *u_{ren-}* (**su_{eren-}*)

English meaning: to sprinkle

German meaning: 'bespritzen, besprengen' ö

Material: Gr. *ῥαίνειω* (**u_r.ni_ō*) 'bespritze, besprenge (with water or dust,

powder)', ῥά ν λ ς , -ί δ ο ς f. `drip'; with *-dh-* extension ῥά θ ά μ ι γ ξ f. `drip, Staubkörnchen' (**u_rn_hdh-*), ῥά θ ά λ ν ω `besprenge, streue from'; secondary -δ- in ἔ ρ ρ ά δ α τ α ι , ἔ ρ ρ ά δ α τ ο , ῥά σ σ α τ ε Perf. Pass. and Aor. to ῥά λ ν ω; ῥά λ ν ω could indeed also to Old Church Slavic *izroniti* (above S. 329) belong;

about as. ahd. *wrennio*, as. *wrēnio*, ahd. *reineo*, *rein(n)o* `stallion' (to ags. *wræ̃ne*, as. *wrēnisc* `horny, lustful', norw. *vrīna* `cry, neigh') see above S. 81 and under *u_er-3* respectively *u_rei-*;

after Szemerẽnyi (KZ. 73, 74) here hitt. *hurnai-* `sprinkle' (**u_r_n-*), further perhaps to idg. *au_er-* above S. 80 f.

References: WP. I 277, 320, Specht Idg. Dekl. 156.

Page(s): 1182

Root / lemma: (*u_reth-* :) *u_roth-* or *u_rath-* (**su_ereh-*)

English meaning: to support

German meaning: `stützen'ö

Material: Ags. *wraðu* f. `pad', *wreðian* `prop, support', as. *wreðian* `prop, support', *giwreðian* `eine pad build' become from Trautmann KZ. 42, 331 with av. *urva ōa-* `befeundet; friend' connected; yet is dafür eine basic meaning `auf den man sich prop, support, abandon kann' not to sichern.

References: WP. I 320.

Page(s): 1183

Root / lemma: *u_rēg̃-*, *u_rōg̃-*, *u_ræg̃-* (**su_rēg̃-*)

English meaning: to break

German meaning: `brechen'

Material: Arm. *ergic-uc̣ anem* (**u_rēg̃-*) `ῥή γ ν υ μ ι'; gr. ῥή γ ν υ μ ι (and ῥή σ σ ω) `break' (Aor. Pass. ἔ ρ ρ ά γ η ν, Perf. ἔ ρ ρ ω γ α, herakl. ἔ ρ ρ η γ ε ῖ α), ῥή ξ ι ς, lesb. F ρ ῥ ῖ ξ ι ς f. `das Durchbrechen, Reißen', zero grade ion. ῥά γ ῆ `crack, col, gap', ῥά γ δ η ν Adv. `violent', ῥά γ δ α ῖ ο ς Adj. ds.; ῥώ ξ , -γός f. `crack, col, gap, Ritze', ῥω γ ῆ, ῥω γ μ ῆ, ῥω γ μός , ῥω χ μός (*ῥω κ σ μός) ds., ῥω γ α λ έ ο ς `zerfetzt', ῥ η γ μί ν , -ῖ ν ο ς m. `Wogenbruch, surf, surge, breakers';

baltoslav. **rēži_ō* `cut, bite': lit. *re' žiu*, *re' žti* `cut, clip, ritzen, rend, notch, furchen' (also *re' žau*, *re' žyti*; in addition *re' žis* m. `incision, Ritze, Ackerstreifen'); in addition lit. *ra' įžau*, *ra' įžyti* `mehrfach ritzen, cut, clip', lett. *rai' ze* f. `schneidender pain, distress';

maybe alb. *rrëzōj* `ruin, destroy'

Old Church Slavic *re' žo* , *re' žati* `κ ά π τ ω', aruss. *re' žu*, *re' žati* `cut, clip, schlachten'; in addition slav. **ryzno_ ti* in poln. *rzna_ c* `cut, clip, carve, schlachten';

baltoslav. **rēža-* m. `cut' in lit. *re' ža' s*, *atre' žai' m*. Pl. `Schnitzel', russ. *re' ž* `cut, incisure';

ablaut. baltoslav. **rōža-* m. `cut, line' in lit. *ru' óžas* `line, stripe, cut', lett. *ruo' za* `stripe, meadow, row, lowland, depression, gorge, ravine, gulch';

proto slav.. **raz_ъ* `cut, Hieb' in čech. *ra' z* `blow, knock, Hieb, Mal', russ. *raz*

`Mal', and Old Church Slavic *obraz`* εἰκὼν, μορφή', russ. *o`braz`* 'Bild'; russ. *razi`tya`* 'hit' etc., Old Church Slavic *uhraziti`* 'durchbohren';

compare alb. *rrah* 'hit, zerstoße' (from **rradh*), *rras* 'drö nge together, trete', Aor. *rashe*.

References: WP. I 319, Vasmer 2, 484, 485, 505, Trautmann 245 f.;

See also: compare above *u_rāg ħ-2*.

Page(s): 1181-1182

Root / lemma: *u_rughi_o-* (**su_rughi_o-*)

English meaning: rye

German meaning: `Roggen'

Material: Thrak. β ρ ί ζ α (**u₂rughi₂ā*) 'Emmerkorn, Roggen';

aisl. *rugr* m. 'Roggen', aschwed. *rogger*, ags. *ryge* m. (**rugi-*), besides afr. *rogga*, as. *roggo*, ahd. *rocko* (with Geminierung); in addition the germ. VN lat. *Rugii*, aisl. *Rygir* (in *Roga-land*), ags. Pl. *Ryge*, *Rugas*, perhaps also *Rögen*; ags. *rygen* 'from Roggen', mhd. *ruggin*, *röckin*;

lit. *rugys*, lett. *rudzis* 'Roggenkorn', Pl. lit. *rugiai*, lett. *rudzi* 'Roggen'; lit. *rugiena* 'Roggenacker', *ruginis* 'from Roggen';

aruss. *r ѣѣ*, serb. *ra ž*, russ. *rožb* f. 'Roggen'; serb. *ra žan*, čech. *režny* (from slav. **r ѣѣn ѣ*) besides russ.-Church Slav. *r ѣžan ѣ*, russ. *ržano j* 'from Roggen'; bulg. *brica* 'a kind of Sommergetreide' derives from dem Thrak.

References: WP. II 374 f., Trautmann 246, Vasmer 2, 529, Jacobsohn Arier 133 ff., where also about uralische equivalent (probably idg. Lw.).

Page(s): 1183

Root / lemma: *u_əren-* (**su_əren-*)

English meaning: ram, sheep, lamb

German meaning: `Widder, Schaf, Lamb'

Material: Old Indian **uran-* (from **vuran-*), Akk. **uran am*, Nom. *urā*, from which *uran a-* m. 'lamb, aries, ram', *urā* f. 'sheep', in addition *urabhra-* m. 'aries, ram' for **ura-bha-* (as *vr.s. abha-* to *vr.s. an-*); compare npers. *barra* (**varnak*) 'lamb'; pehl. *varak* 'aries, ram'; iran. *vārənhyar-*, *vārə-yna-* 'Lömmerschläger' (Humbach DLZ. 78, 299 f.);

arm. *gar' n*, Gen. *gar' in`lamb'*;

gr. hom. (F) $\alpha\rho\eta\nu$, Gen. $\alpha\rho\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ 'lamb', kret. $F\alpha\rho\eta\nu$; also in tsakon. *vanna*, from lakon. $F\alpha\rho\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu$ 'lamb', in addition $-F\rho\eta\nu$ in hom. $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\rho\rho\eta\nu$ 'schafreich', out of it late $\rho\eta\nu$), with ablaut. $\alpha\rho\nu\epsilon\zeta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ 'aries, ram', whether not rather from $*\alpha\rho\sigma\nu\epsilon\zeta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ($*\alpha\rho\sigma\nu-\eta F\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$) to $\alpha\rho\sigma\eta\nu$ 'virile' (above S. 336);

derivative **u_rēnōn-* in lat. (as germ. Lw.) *rēno* 'Tierfell as clothing, Pelz';

unclear as derivative lat. *vervōx*, *-ōcis* (*-ix*, *-īcis*) 'Hammel'; unclear is also the relationship to den auf **eru_o(s)*- 'wool' rückföhrbaren gr. words εἴροϛ n. 'Wollfließ', derived εἴροϛ, att. ἔροϛ 'wool', att. εὔεροϛ, εὐερήϛ 'schönwollig', öol. ἔπ-εροϛ 'aries, ram' ('whereupon Wolle is'), ion. εἰρί-νεοϛ, att. ἔρί-νεοϛ 'from wool'; anlautendes F löst sich not

nachweisen.

References: WP. I 269 f., WH. II 429, Specht Idg. Dekl. 33 f., Frisk 137 f., 468 f.

Page(s): 1170

Root / lemma: *ū d-*

English meaning: upwards; away

German meaning: `empor, hinauf', sekundör also `hinaus'

Note: besides *ū d-s* (compare lat. *ab* : *abs* under likewise)

Material: 1. Old Indian *u d-*, *u t-* `empor, out' preverb; av. *us-*, *uz-* (**uds-*) *ds.*, ap. *us-* *ds.* (*ud-* in *ud-apatatā* `er lehnte sich auf, fiel ab' is probably **uz-*);

gr. *ὑ-* in *ὑ-β ρ ι ς* (see below *g^wer-* `heavy'), *ὑ σ τ ρ ι ξ* `Stachelschwein', *ὑ σ π λ η ξ* `Startseil', kypr. *ὑ-χ η ρ ο ς* `Aufgeld' (att. *ῥα ἐπὶ χ ε ι ρ α*) and in this Mundart generally zum Ersatze from *ἐπὶ* geworden: adnominal with Lok. e.g. *ὑ-τ ῦ χ α* `ἐπὶ τ ῦ χ η'; eine (an got. *iupa* besides **upo* gemahnende) full grade probably in kypr. *ε ὑ τ ρ ῶ σ σ ε σ θ α ι* *ἐπ ι σ τ ρ ῆ φ ε σ θ α ι*. Πάφ ι ο ι and *ε ὑ χ ο υ ς χ ῶ ν η* (`Trichter') Σ α λ α μ ῖ ν ι ο ι Hes.; (because of *ὑ σ τ ο ς*, *ὑ σ τ ῆ ρ α* see under *udero-* `belly');

lat. *ūs-que* `in a fort, ununterbrochen from - her or bis - toward';

air. preverb *uss-*, *oss-* could also auf **ud_hs-* go back; see under *upo*;

got. *ūt* Adv. `out, heraus', ahd. *ūz*, nhd. *from*, as. ags. *ūt* *ds.*, wgerm. also preposition beim `dative' Abl. (in addition got. *ūta*, aisl. *ūti*, ags. *ūte*, ahd. *ūze* `außen, outside'; got. *ūtana*, ahd. *ūzana* etc., nhd. *außen*; aisl. *ūtar*, ags. *ūter*, as. *ūtar*, ahd. *ūzar* `besides', partly as preposition beim `dative' and Akk.; ahd. *ūzero*, *ūzaro*, ags. *ūter_{ra}* `the outer'); intrinsic auf **uds* vor voiced Verschlusslauten based on germ. **uz-* `from, from - heraus, from - vor, vor - weg' in got. *us* (*uz-*; vorr: *ur-*) prefix and preposition `from, from' (Dat. = Abl.), also aisl. *o r* preposition, as prefix *o r-*, *or-*, *ør-*, ags. *or-*, as. *ur-*, *or-* prefix, ahd. *ur*, *ar*, *ir* preposition `from, from' (vor *ūz* zurückweichend), *ur-*, *ir-*, *ar-*, *er-* prefix, nhd. *u r-*, *er-* (e.g. *Urlaub*, *erlauben*); mnd. (*ūt*)*būten* `(from)tauschen, erbeuten from **b_hūtian*, compare aisl. *y ta* `darreichen';

lit. *už-* `auf-, hinauf-, to-' prefix (the meaning halber probably to divide from *už* preposition `behind, for', s. **g hō* S. 451 f.; Trautmann, Bsl. Wb. 336 hält an the Einheit fest, also for die consecutive forms), lett. *uz*, *ūz* prefix and preposition `auf' (in addition also Old Prussian *unsei* `hinauf, auf');

aksl: *в ѣ з-* (*в ѣ с-*) prefix, *в ѣ з(ѣ)* preposition in the meaning `hinauf an etwas' (Akk.);

2. Kompar. Old Indian *u ttara-* `the hō here, obere, spätere, hintere' = gr. *ὑ σ τ ε ρ ο ς* `the spätere'; Sup. Old Indian *uttama* - `höchster, oberster, best', av. *ustama-* `öußerster, last', gr. *ὑ σ τ α τ ο ς* `last, spätester' (für **ὑ σ τ α μ ο ς*); about Old Indian *ucca-* `high' (**ud-k^we*), *uccā*, av. *usča* Adv. `above; after above' s. Wackernagel-Debrunner II, 2, 545 f.

References: WP. I 189 f., WH. II 344, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 517 f., Vasmer 1, 214. 238 f., 242, Mayrhofer 1, 99, 101 f.

Page(s): 1103-1104

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